

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Cc: abolition-caucus@igc.org
Date: Wed, 13 May 1998 10:54:53 -0700 (PDT)
From: Peace Action - National Office <panukes@igc.apc.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: More on India
To: palist@igc.org

Hello,
this is the text of the letter we delivered to the Indian embassy
today. enjoy

Bruce

May 13, 1998

Ambassador Naresh Chandra
Embassy of India
2107 Massachusetts Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20008
fax: 202 265-4351

Your Excellency:

As non-governmental organizations in the United States committed to the total elimination of nuclear weapons, we strongly condemn India's decision to resume nuclear testing. The nuclear tests conducted by the Indian military on May 11, 1998, and again today, may become the spark that ignites a dangerous nuclear arms race in south Asia at a time when the world is waking up finally to the futility of nuclear weapons.

We have labored for decades to halt the U.S. nuclear testing program and to secure the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty now signed by over 140 countries. We continue to urge the United States to live up to its obligations under Article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty which commits the United States and the other declared nuclear powers to pursue in good faith negotiations toward nuclear disarmament. In particular, we continue to voice concerns over the United States' multi-billion dollar Stockpile Stewardship Program and have protested US subcritical experiments.

We have appreciated India's historic leadership for a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and for a world without nuclear weapons. Therefore we can only view India's decision to resume nuclear testing as a regrettable mistake. They have tarnished your country's image as a champion of nuclear disarmament and undercut the very goals India claims to espouse.

We urge India to halt plans for future nuclear testing and immediately sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. Furthermore, we urge the Indian government to re-engage in the international diplomatic movement to achieve the abolition of nuclear weapons.

Sincerely,

Robin Caiola
Executive Director, 20/20 Vision

Gordon Clark
Executive Director, Peace Action

Tom Clements
Campaigner, Greenpeace International

Nan Grogan-Orrrock
Director, Women's Legislatures Lobby

David Hart
Executive Director
Veterans for Peace

Robert K. Musil PhD
Executive Director, Physicians for Social Responsibility

Scott Nathanson
Executive Director, Demilitarization for Democracy

Susan Schaer
Executive Director, Women's Action for New Directions

Joe Volk
Executive Director, Friends Committee on National Legislation

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Thu, 14 May 1998 00:05:27 -0700
From: Vijai K Nair <magoo@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in>
Organization: Forum For Strategic & Security Studies
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Abolition Views
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org

Dear Friends,

I am forwarding the views you are expressing to concerned officials in the Indian Government. However, I have to avoid the overload factor if it is to be read and not trashed on receipt. Not to mention the overload factor on me.

Vijai Nair

Brigadier Vijai K Nair
Executive Director
Forum for Strategic and Security Studies
Safdarjung Airport
New Delhi 110 003
INDIA

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Cc: "Abolition@Watserv1.Uwaterloo.Ca (E-mail)" <abolition@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca>
Date: Wed, 13 May 1998 15:04:47 -0400
From: "Ross Wilcock" <rwilcock@execulink.com>
Importance: Normal
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: FW: Gorbachev on Indian Tests
To: "Abolition-Caucus@Igc.Org (E-mail)" <abolition-caucus@igc.org>
X-MIME-Autoconverted: from base64 to 8bit by igc7.igc.org id MAA18119
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.2106.4

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

From: Paul F. Walker [mailto:pwalker@globalgreen.org]
Sent: Wednesday, May 13, 1998 1:10 PM
To: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Gorbachev on Indian Tests

Dear Colleagues, Herewith an initial statement of Green Cross International President Mikhail Gorbachev on the recent news, FYI.-Paul Walker

>DOCUMENT FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

>

>Norway, May 11, 1998: I've been informed about the three nuclear tests held in India and in my position as President of Green Cross International and as one of the contributors to the end of the Cold War, I would like to express my deep concern with this new round of regional nuclear arms racing which leads nowhere and could bring disastrous consequences for humankind and the environment.

One of the priorities of the international community should be to create favorable conditions which would convince India to join the countries that have ratified the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

This is yet another signal to the World Community and in particular to the United Nations, that regional conflicts cannot be left unattended and should be resolved in time with political means.

Mikhail Gorbachev,
President, Green Cross International,
Former President of USSR

For additional information, contact Sophie Barbey, Green Cross International,
e-mail: sophie.barbey@gci.ch, tel +41.22.789.16.62, fax +41.22.789.16.95

Paul F. Walker, Ph.D., Legacy Program Director
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Washington, DC 20005-6303
202-879-3181 tel; -3182 fax;
email <pwalker@globalgreen.org>

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Wed, 13 May 1998 13:59:13 -0700 (PDT)
From: Joseph Gerson <afscamb@igc.apc.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Re: indian test - comment on approach by activists
To: amok@amok.antenna.nl, abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
X-Sender: afscamb@pop.igc.org

5/13

Dear Karel,

Thank you for your clear thinking and comment. This is especially true here in the US, and it is the approach that the AFSC is taking. FYI I append a copy of a letter we sent to the Boston Globe which is being used as a model for a number of community based activists.

Editor
Boston Globe

Dear Editor,

India's five nuclear weapons test explosions must be condemned. Although it has long been known that India and Pakistan are, functionally, nuclear powers, the Pokharan explosions will increase tensions and the incomprehensible dangers of nuclear war in South Asia and between India and China.

However, the priority for the US is not imposing sanctions but honoring our thirty-year Article VI Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty commitment to the abolition of all nuclear weapons.

John Deutch, recently of the Clinton Pentagon and CIA, has been clear that "we live in a Trident world" - dominated and terrorized by US and British Trident submarines and missiles. Deutch also reports that the US never intended, nor does it intend now, to honor its Article VI NPT commitment.

In contrast, 1995 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate Joseph Rotblat tells us that no nation long tolerates a discriminatory hierarchy of power and that humanity thus faces the stark choice: complete nuclear weapons abolition or their global proliferation.

India's tests contribute to its joining the declared nuclear powers in circumventing the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty by testing and developing new generations of nuclear weapons through computer simulation tests. They illustrate the dangers of the Clinton Administration's efforts to retain the monopoly of nuclear terror by the declared nuclear powers. The tests dangerously illustrate Rotblat's wisdom and that of the World Court which recently ruled the nuclear powers must honor their Article VI commitments.

Our road map is not punishing others, but embracing the Canberra Commission's (chaired by Richard Butler, now of Director of UNSCOM's efforts to disarm Iraq) report detailing the diplomatic and technological steps

necessary for nuclear weapons abolition. It's time to press our elected representatives to heed the call by AFSC and more than 1000 other organizations to join the international campaign for negotiation, by the year 2000, of a Nuclear Weapons Convention eliminating of all nuclear weapons within a timebound, verifiable and enforceable framework.

Sincerely,

Joseph Gerson, PhD
New England Regional Program Coordinator
American Friends Service Committee

At 05:33 PM 5/13/98, amok@amok.antenna.nl wrote:

> Utrecht 13 May 1998

>

>Dear network,

>

>Just a few comments on the Indian nuclear tests and the reactions

>I have seen so far. It seems to me vitally important, especially

>now, not to join in the general one-sided India-bashing going on

>all over the western world.

>It seems to me that we should point at the consistent hypocrisy

>of the nuclear weapons states as far as their own nuclear

>arsenals are concerned. This should be done in close conjunction,

>intertwined with the criticism of the Indian nuclear brinkmanship

>(eg sub-criticals, co-sharing nuclear tasks by NATO member

>states, obstruction measures suggested by SA, Canada at prepcom).

>

>I would also argue against any measures which will tend to

>strengthen the nationalist fervour now being whipped up in India.

>Economic sanctions which hurt the entire population will have a

>counter productive effect.

>

>For the rest, let's ride the publicity wave in a constructive

>manner.

>

>Karel Koster

>

>

>

>

>

>

>AMOK

>Obrechtstraat 43

>3572 EC Utrecht

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>

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>

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Wed, 13 May 1998 14:33:53 -0700 (PDT)
From: "robert l. manning" <abolishnukes@igc.apc.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: India-An Opportunity
To: abolition-caucus@igc.org
X-Sender: abolishnukes@pop.igc.org (Unverified)

India's Nuclear Tests Offer An Unprecedented Opportunity

India has provided an opportunity to activists to outreach beyond their normal spheres of influence. Media attention, in all forms, could be exceptionally prominent for months... This is our opportunity to take advantage of this fact and outreach to the general public throughout the world. We will gain little by conducting letter or physical protests and boycotts against India.

What this has provided -

1. The general public's attention to the problem of Nuclear Weapons.
2. A embarrassment to the western intelligence community for not reacting ahead of time and notifying policymakers in Wash, DC. as happened in 1995.
3. The Declared Nuclear Weapons States policy of preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons has failed...

What is needed is for the Abolition 2000 movement to respond in a calculated, very powerful manner at the appropriate date. The positive possibilities are almost unlimited. If we are able to create a worldwide 'nonviolent action' that involves millions of ordinary citizens, we will totally overcome the NWS intransigence regarding the abolition of nuclear weapons. So how do we create something so powerful...

Points of reference for success:

1. Picking a date that is - a)far enough in advance to be able to mobilize a large number of people worldwide; b)a date that is universally known to millions of people. c) on a weekend, so that working people and families with children can participate.
2. Think Globally, Act Locally - This concept is appropriate for this situation. Why is this so? Any action we create needs to be 'close to home' and still be effective.
3. Political Clout - a)people in elected offices respond to either face-to-face contact or letters in constituents own handwriting. b)if we become powerful enough, we don't have to contact the media - they will come to us. Example in the USA - The Million Man March. It took many months to create that event and all media totally ignored it's happening until just two weeks before it was to become reality. c)Once again, if we become powerful enough, we will undoubtedly influence how people choose to vote in the November elections in the United States.

Suggested Date And Action:

Date - August 9, 1998 falls on a Sunday this year and is the infamous

anniversary of the atomic bombing of Nagasaki, Japan.

Nonviolent Action - Create vigils at your local political representatives office and then fan out to neighborhoods in teams that go door-to-door. Vigils- bring paper or real Sunflowers; wear Sunflower T-shirts; carry appropriate signs. Neighborhood Teams- Take Sunflowers, etc., petitions, and clipboards with suggested pointers for writing in their own words a short letter to their elected representatives. If no one is home, leave a 'door hanger'. NOTE: If this is large enough, even if no one is at the office, the media will be there and the effects will be the same. At the end of the day, participants can return to a central area and share how successful they were going door-to-door and they can join in with candles and appropriate music, etc.

Process:

Utilize the abolition-caucus; activate the 1,036 organization's membership to actively provide outreach to the general public by means of: contacting ten more people such as relatives, neighbors, and friends; create 'telephone trees' for contacting citizens; create 'internet activist teams' that do key word searches and outreach to webmasters and generate support on the internet. The combining of all of these methods will generate a large body of support internationally.

If we cannot generate enough general public support for our cause, we will never be able to do it as activists. Similar to what happened with the Land Mines Convention, this is our opportunity to create an exceptionally powerful action that demonstrates to all parties concerned that the world's citizens want to abolish nuclear weapons.

Return-Path: <owner-ctbt-organize@igc.org>
Date: Wed, 31 Dec 1969 19:00:00 +0000
From: Kathy Crandall <disarmament@igc.org>
Organization: Disarmament Clearinghouse
Sender: owner-ctbt-organize@igc.org
Subject: Letter To The Editor
To: ctbt-organize@igc.org

To: CTBT Organizers
From: Disarmament
Subject: Letter to The Editor

Dear CTBT Organizers -

Here is an excellent sample letter to the editor. Please draft your own and send them in right now. Stay tuned for further action items to respond to India's test and push for a Nuclear Test Ban Treaty NOW- More than Ever! Check out the CTBT Action site - updated with India Tests information and actions: <http://www.psr.org/ctbtaction.htm>

Dear friends,

> Here's the first stab at a sample letter to the editor on the
>Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty using India's test as a hook. Send 'em
in!

>
>Bruce

>
>To the editor:

>
>India's nuclear tests should serve as a wake-up call for a Clinton
>administration that has consistently given short shrift to nuclear
>disarmament issues over the years. The President plans a visit to
>India later this year. What message will he bring? News that the
>U.S. Senate has ratified the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty would be
>a good start.

>
>A ratified test ban will bolster Clinton's case as he tries to persuade

>India to sign the historic treaty and refrain from further tests. But
>the Republican-controlled Senate will not ratify the test ban
>unless the Clinton administration launches a concerted full-court
>press to get the job done. Right now the treaty is stuck in the
>Senate Foreign Relations Committee where ultra-conservative
>committee chair Jesse Helms refuses even to schedule hearings on
>the topic.

>
>When President John F. Kennedy wanted the Senate to ratify the
>Limited Test Ban Treaty, prohibiting nuclear tests in the
>atmosphere, outerspace, and underwater, he took his case to the
>American public with a speech on prime time television in July
>1963. It was Kennedy's second major speech devoted to the nuclear
>test ban in less than two months. The Senate responded by quickly

>ratifying the breakthrough treaty.

>

>President Clinton should take a page from Kennedy's book and go
>over Jesse Helms' head directly to the American people. A major
>television address on the need for swift Senate action on
>Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty ratification could work wonders. It
>would be Clinton's first address devoted specifically to nuclear
>disarmament and non-proliferation issues since he took office five
>years ago. It would also show the Senate and world that President
Clinton
>is serious about making the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty the
international
>law of the land.

FROM: Disarmament Clearinghouse

Kathy Crandall, Coordinator

1101 14th Street NW #700

Washington, DC 20005

TEL: 202 898 0150 ext. 232

FAX: 202 898 0172

<disarmament@igc.org>

<http://www.psr.org/ctbtaction.htm>

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Wed, 13 May 1998 20:20:46 -0500
From: "Boyle, Francis" <FBOYLE@LAW.UIUC.EDU>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: FW: Nuclear Hypocrisy and Worse
To: "'Abolition Caucus List (E-mail)'" <abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>,
"a-days@motherearth.org" <a-days@motherearth.org>,
"NUKENET@envirolink.org" <NUKENET@envirolink.org>

> -----
> From: Mid-EasT RealitieS[SMTP:MeR@MiddleEast.Org]
> Sent: Wednesday, May 13, 1998 6:54 PM
> To: MeR@MiddleEast.Org
> Subject: Nuclear Hypocrisy and Worse

>
> -
> / | / | / ___ / / / _ // MID - EAST REALITIES
> / | / | / _ / / \ \ Making Sense of the Middle East
> / _ / _ / ___ / / \ \
> www.MiddleEast.Org NUCLEAR HYPOCRISY AND WORSE

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> Email: MER@MiddleEast.Org

> -----
>
> MER EDITORIAL:

> NUCLEAR HYPOCRISY AND WORSE

> MER - Washington -

> The Americans are "outraged". A country of some 1 billion people,
> flanked by China on the East, Pakistan and Iran on the West, and
> Russian to the North has tested a few of its small arsenal of nuclear
> weapons. Threats, Sanctions, Embargoes, are in the air. India,
> how dare you?!

> The big problem with all this is that it is the Americans who have
> the grandest arms arsenal in the world; the Americans who sell the
> most arms in the world; the Americans who in recent years have
> actually

> threatened to use their nuclear weapons, not just test them!

> And the even bigger problem with all this is that it is the
> Americans

> who helped the Israelis develop their rather sizeable arsenal of
> nuclear

> weapons -- 50% as large as that of China and by far the greatest
> arsenal

> of mass destruction outside the control of the five permanent members
> of

> the U.N. Security Council.
> True enough. The proliferation of nuclear weapons is dangerous,
> unwelcome, and should be of extremely serious concern to us all.
> But the way to deal with it is not through hypocrisy and bluster.
> The way to deal with it is to cut to the chase: all countries are
> going to have to seriously cut back and eventually eliminate these
> awful weapons...including the U.S. Furthermore the U.S. has got to
> stop
> threatening to use them, as was done in 1991 and 1998. And when it
> comes to Israel, this renegade situation may have had understandable
> origins, but if we are to deal successfully with the world's
> increasingly
> serious nuclear proliferation problem Israel can no longer be
> excepted.
> And while we're at it, let's take the opportunity to mention that
> the Arab client regimes aren't always wrong about everything. Last
> year
> Egyptian Foreign Minister, Amr Musa, began a crusade to plead that
> the Middle East must be nuclear free, meaning that in the context of
> a true regional peace Israel had to sign the non-proliferation treaty,
>
> open itself to international inspection, and agree to dismantle its
> nuclear weapons. Unfortunately, after a bit of pressure from the U.S.
> and Israel, Musa has gone quiet.

> MAB

>
> The following from Professor Francis
> Boyle, an International Law specialist
> at the University of Illinois in Champaign:

> Dear Friends:

> Today we hear everyone in Washington asking for sanctions
> against India because of these tests. Yet, it is well known that
> Israel has tested a nuclear device and currently has an inventory
> of at least 200+ nuclear weapons and an IRBM delivery capability.
> But no one will even mention that matter in the American news media.
> Remember what happened during the Carter administration. Israel
> and the apartheid Afrikaner regime in South Africa tested a nuclear
> device near the Indian Ocean. The Carter administration immediately
> orchestrated a flimsy cover-up, publicly claiming that it was a
> meteorite hitting the satellite, in order to avoid the triggering of
> sanctions against Israel. Of course, the news media in the United
> States dutifully accepted the cover-up and the matter disappeared
> down the Orwellian memory hole. What we see now in Washington are
> crocodile tears being shed over the Indian tests. The United States
> has done absolutely nothing to stop Israel's rapidly escalating
> nuclear
> weapons program despite more than enough leverage to do so. Some are
> more equal than others.

> Francis A. Boyle
> Professor of International Law
> Champaign, Ill.

>
>

> MID-EAST REALITIES is published a number of times weekly and the
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>

Return-Path: <FBOYLE@LAW.UIUC.EDU>
From: "Boyle, Francis" <FBOYLE@LAW.UIUC.EDU>
To: abolition-caucus@igc.org, "mupj@igc.apc.org" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: RE: Indian nuclear testing is morally wrong
Date: Thu, 14 May 1998 08:53:31 -0500
Return-Receipt-To: "Boyle, Francis" <FBOYLE@LAW.UIUC.EDU>

Of course the Methodist Bishops put out an excellent statement against nuclear weapons entitled In Defense of Creation. It was far superior to the cop-out by the Catholic Bishops. The only suggestion I might have for you all to consider is to make it clear that we believe the United States has absolutely no moral authority to impose or call for economic sanctions against India and that we oppose such sanctions for those reasons.

Francis A. Boyle

Francis A. Boyle
Law Building
504 E. Pennsylvania Ave.
Champaign, Ill. 61820
Phone: 217-333-7954
Fax: 217-244-1478
fboyle@law.uiuc.edu

> -----

> From: Howard W. Hallman[SMTP:mupj@igc.apc.org]
> Sent: Thursday, May 14, 1998 7:38 AM
> To: abolition-caucus@igc.org
> Subject: Indian nuclear testing is morally wrong

>

> Dear Abolitionists:

>

> The position of Methodists United for Peace with Justice on Indian
> nuclear

> testing derives from the philosophy articulated by Dr. Konrad Raiser,
> general secretary of the World Council of Churches, and Godfried
> Cardinal

> Danneels, president of Pax Christi International, in a statement sent
> to

> delegates of the 1998 session of the NPT Preparatory Committee. They
> stated: "Nuclear weapons, whether used or threatened, are grossly evil
> and

> morally wrong. As an instrument of mass destruction, nuclear weapons
> slaughter the innocent and ravage the environment....When used as an
> instrument of deterrence, nuclear weapons hold innocent people hostage
> for

> political and military purposes. Therefore, the doctrine of nuclear
> deterrence is morally corrupt."

>

> Based upon this reasoning, we consider the testing of nuclear weapons
> by

> India to be morally wrong and therefore should be condemned. As India

> uses
> nuclear weapons as a deterrent, they will hold innocent Chinese and
> Pakistanis hostage for political purposes. If used in war, Indian
> nuclear
> weapons will slaughter innocent people of their enemies. Moreover,
> India's
> possession of nuclear weapons will put its own population at greater
> risk to
> nuclear attack by China and perhaps soon by Pakistan. Accordingly, I
> believe that the Abolition 2000 network should condemn Indian nuclear
> testing unequivocally.
>
> What surprises me is the number of people in the Abolition 2000
> network who
> are making excuses for India, particularly using the argument that the
> fault
> lies with the nuclear weapon states, which have failed to carry out
> their
> NPT responsibility for nuclear disarmament. While I join in the
> condemnation of the nuclear weapon states and am trying hard to get
> the
> United States to move toward nuclear abolition, I find this particular
> argument like the child who misbehaves and explains, "the dog made me
> do
> it." Nuclear testing is wrong. No excuse can provide adequate
> justification.
>
> If you accept the argument that India has justification, you are
> entering
> the very slippery slope of nuclear proliferation. So is Pakistan now
> justified to test and deploy nuclear weapons? Can Israel disclose its
> nuclear arsenal, blame it on Arab hostility, and claim a seat on the
> UN
> Security Council? Can Germany argue that since Russia won't eliminate
> its
> nuclear arsenal and the U.S. nuclear umbrella may not last forever, it
> must
> start a nuclear weapons program? Can Japan make the same argument
> with
> regards to China? Can Brazil note that it sat as an observer at the
> 1998
> NPT Preparatory Committee meeting, saw the nuclear weapons states
> block even
> discussion of nuclear disarmament, and therefore will re-start its
> nuclear
> weapons development program? Can Argentine then respond that it, too,
> must
> develop nuclear weapons? This is the endless change of nuclear
> proliferation when you start admitting that any nation has a
> legitimate
> reason for becoming a nuclear weapons state.
>
> Therefore, I believe that the Abolition 2000 network should state
> clearly

> that India was wrong in conducting nuclear tests. We should ask India
> to
> forgo further tests, sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, and cease
> further development and deployment of nuclear weapons.
>
> We should speak separately to the nuclear weapon states, saying that
> Indian
> nuclear testing highlights the necessity for them to move speedily
> toward
> nuclear abolition. Otherwise, the global nuclear non-proliferation
> regime
> will collapse due to their lack of good-faith performance. We might
> suggest
> that an immediate step would be to create an ad hoc committee within
> the
> Conference on Disarmament to commence multilateral discussion on
> global
> nuclear disarmament. This discussion could lead to negotiations for a
> nuclear weapons convention. In the meantime the nuclear weapons
> states
> should commence taking all their nuclear weapons off alert by
> separating
> warheads from delivery vehicles and other means. This task should be
> completed by December 31, 1999.
>
> In summation, let's address the nuclear weapons states directly for
> what
> they must do, but let's also reject India's excuses for nuclear
> testing,
> which was a wrongful act.
>
> Shalom,
> Howard W. Hallman
>
>

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Thu, 14 May 1998 08:34:04 -0400
From: "Ross Wilcock" <rwilcock@execulink.com>
Importance: Normal
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: RE: Peace Bureau calls India a rogue state
To: "Abolition-Caucus@Igc. Org (E-mail)" <abolition-caucus@igc.org>
X-MIME-Autoconverted: from base64 to 8bit by igc7.igc.org id FAA02184
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.2106.4

Non-member submission from [International Peace Bureau <mailbox@ipb.org>] [address updated]

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

From: International Peace Bureau <mailbox@ipb.org>
To: "'Vijai K Nair'" <magoo@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in>
Cc: "'ABOLITION-CAUCUS'" <ABOLITION-CAUCUS@IGC.APC.ORG>
Subject: RE: Peace Bureau calls India a rogue state
Date: Wed, 13 May 1998 19:34:41 +-200

Dear Brigadier Nair

You seem to somehow miss the point. We are trying to redefine the (mainly N.American) term 'rogue states'. In our view, any state that uses (read: explodes, threatens, stockpiles, tests) is a rogue state in that it violates the most sacred elements of international law, recently affirmed by the ICJ. Agreed, the US is by far the biggest culprit in terms of exploding, threatening, stockpiling and testing nukes, but this understanding should not blind us to the fact that when another state crosses this fateful line it too is tarred with the brush of being an international outlaw. Did you not see the reaction of the mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki?

As stated in the communique, we consistently oppose, along with other Abolition 2000 members, all nuclear preparations no matter who they are conducted by. For us this is a position of principle. We shall continue to campaign against US stockpile stewardship and sub-critical tests, against the British Trident system and French nuclear submarines, against the incarceration of Vanunu and Nikitin, against Russian delays in signing START 2, against uranium mining in Australia, against Chinese nuclear sales, against US nuclear bases, etc etc.....

I'm sorry if this was not crystal clear to you.

Best wishes

Colin Archer, IPB.

\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 2 LINES REFORMATTED BY POPPER AT igc.apc.org \$\$\$\$\$\$\$

Return-Path: <jloretz@tiac.net>
Date: Thu, 14 May 1998 10:40:24 -0400
From: John Loretz <jloretz@tiac.net>
Reply-To: jloretz@tiac.net
Organization: Medicine & Global Survival
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
CC: abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Re: Indian nuclear testing is morally wrong
References: <2.2.16.19980514083527.404f43b2@pop.igc.org>

Howard W. Hallman wrote:

>

>

> What surprises me is the number of people in the Abolition 2000 network who
> are making excuses for India, particularly using the argument that the fault
> lies with the nuclear weapon states, which have failed to carry out their
> NPT responsibility for nuclear disarmament. . .

> If you accept the argument that India has justification, you are entering
> the very slippery slope of nuclear proliferation...

Speaking only for myself, I am not making excuses for India, nor am I looking to justify their nuclear tests. But to focus **only** on India, or to minimize the importance of the double standard against which India has now rebelled, is unhelpful to say the least. Moral condemnation of India will not solve the problem of nuclear proliferation unless it is accompanied by moral condemnation of the governments -- principally the U.S. government -- that insist upon their exclusive right to possess nuclear weapons in perpetuity. India should not be testing nuclear weapons because **no one** should be testing nuclear weapons. India should not be "inducting" nuclear weapons into its arsenal because **no country** should possess nuclear weapons. Blame India for doing something reckless and dangerous, but don't expect that other countries will uniformly "do the right thing" when they are on the wrong side of the double standard. We could argue all day about whether the nuclear weapon states have pushed anyone onto this particular slippery slope, but they have unquestionably greased it.

--

John Loretz
Executive Editor
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M&GS on the World Wide Web:
<http://www.healthnet.org/MGS>

Also visit the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War
(IPPNW) Web site (<http://www.healthnet.org/IPPNW>) for information about the

Abolition 2000 campaign, the campaign to ban landmines, and IPPNW research studies and publications.

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>

Date: Thu, 14 May 1998 21:48:36 +1000

From: Zohl de Ishtar <pacific@rainbow.net.au>

Organization: Women for a Nuclear Free and Independent Pacific, Australia. International Peace Bureau, Oceania Rep (Female).

Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org

Subject: Impact of Nuclear Testing on the People

To: Abolition Caucus <abolition-caucus@igc.org>

Hi folks,

The Pacific experience has led me to question: and what of the people on the ground? How has the Indian Nuclear Tests impacted on the villagers living close to the test site? I'm keen to hear from anyone who knows more about the personal impact.

Zohl de Ishtar

International Peace Bureau, Oceania Representative (Female)

Women for a Nuclear Free and Independent Pacific, Australia.

I picked this up off the Sydney Morning Herald web site.

<<http://www.smh.com.au/daily/content/980514/world/world5.html>>

GROUND ZERO

Thursday, May 14, 1998

Villagers evacuated just three hours before tests

By CHRISTOPHER KREMMER

New Delhi: Just how hasty preparations for India's nuclear blasts on Monday were has been revealed by villagers in the vicinity of the site, in the western State of Rajasthan.

Residents of Khetolai village, only three kilometres from the test range in

Pokharan district, 550 kilometres south-west of New Delhi, were ordered to

evacuate their homes on Monday afternoon, less than three hours before the explosions.

Several truckloads of soldiers entered Khetolai, a hamlet with about 500

residents, at around 1pm, Indian newspapers reported. Villagers were told they were being moved for their own safety, as the army was conducting artillery practice.

Dholiya, Loharki, Latmi and Bhadriyo settlements were evacuated on the same pretext.

In other villages, tremors from the underground explosions woke people from their mid-afternoon siestas. The impact was felt 100 kilometres away. Media

reports spoke of a huge crater at Pokharan's Alpha test site, and estimated the yield of the blast at 30 to 50 kilotonnes, far above the 12 kilotonne yield of India's only other nuclear test at a nearby site in 1974. That blast vapourised 640 tonnes of rock and melted another 2,000 tonnes.

Monday's explosions, detonated almost simultaneously, caused a large mound of earth to rise into the air. A thick blanket of dust enveloped nearby villages.

The Government says there was no release of radiation.

Return-Path: <MARY_MILLER.parti@ecunet.org>
Sender: MARY_MILLER.parti@ecunet.org
Date: Thu, 14 May 1998 11:41:31 -0400 (EDT)
To: mupj@igc.apc.org (Howard W. Hallman)
From: MARY_MILLER.parti@ecunet.org (MARY MILLER)

To: mupj@igc.apc.org (Howard W. Hallman)

Howard,

The chair of EPF's Nuclear Issues Group (Bill Stuart-Whistler; you've met him, in Philadelphia or New York) gave me some language this morning that might be helpful for the cover to the Religious Leaders Statement on the CTBT that links ratification to the Indian tests. Use or not as you all see fit - we have no vested interest in it especially.

"India's tragic nuclear testing reminds us forcefully of the inadequacy of our own current system of nuclear containment and the urgency of the United States assuming leadership in the abolition of nuclear weapons world wide. Only the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty will prevent the continued proliferation of this demonic weapon."

mary h miller, epf
10:08 am Thu, May 14, 1998

Mary

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Cc: A-Days@motherearth.org, induran@motherearth.org, nukenet@envirolink.org,
ike@swva.net, lforrow@igc.apc.org, plough@watservl.uwaterloo.ca,
panukes@igc.apc.org, palist@igc.apc.org
Date: Thu, 14 May 1998 21:47:38 +1000
From: Friends of the Earth - Sydney <foesydney@peg.apc.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: SIGN-ON LETTER TO THE INDIAN PRIME MINISTER
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
X-Sender: foesydney@pop.peg.apc.org (Unverified)

John Hallam
Friends of the Earth Sydney,
Suite 15,
1st Floor, 104 Bathurst Street,
Sydney, NSW, 2000.

Fax(61)(2)9283-2005 ph(61)(2)9283-2006.

foesydney@peg.apc.org <http://www.peg.apc.org/~foesydney/>

DEAR PEOPLE,

I would be exceedingly grateful if you were able to sign onto this letter to the Indian Prime Minister, about a subject which would be close to your hearts: Nuclear testing.

Don't worry if you have already written one, provided the letters do not contradict each other which is unlikely, I do not think that is a problem.

THIS LETTER IS NOW GOING OUT TO A NUMBER OF AUSTRALIAN ORGANISATIONS AND POLITICIANS.

THEY WILL NEED TO KNOW THAT THE TEXT THEY SIGN IS UNLIKELY TO BE CHANGED. I WILL THEREFORE BE FAIRLY UNWILLING TO CHANGE IT FROM NOW ON UNLESS SOMETHING UTTERLY CATASTROPHIC IS THERE.

HOWEVER, I DO WANT AS MANY PEOPLE TO SIGN ONTO IT AS POSSIBLE, SO PLEASE DO SO EVEN IF IT IS NOT EXACTLY THE SAME AS THE LETTER YOU WOULD WRITE.

ALSO, IF YOU HAVE ALREADY WRITTEN A LETTER, THAT DOESN'T STOP YOU FROM SIGNING THIS ONE.

SIGN-ON LETTER TO THE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA

SIGN ON'S ARE WELCOME. IF YOU WANT TO SIGN ON, CONTACT ME ON (02)9283-2006. IT WILL BE FAXED TO ONE OR ALL OF THE INDIAN PM'S FAX NUMBERS GIVEN HERE, EARLY-MID NEXT WEEK.

JOHN HALLAM, NUCLEAR CAMPAIGNER, F.O.E.-SYDNEY.(foesydney@peg.apc.org)

(Names of sign-ons will appear here)

THE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA
PARLIAMENT HOUSE, NEW DELHI.
91-11-301-6857, 301-9817, 301-7290

INDIAN MPS WITH E-MAIL.

Dear Prime Minister,

We are writing to express to you our shock and anguish at what India has done at 10.14 universal time May 11th by detonating three nuclear devices, followed by another two, and to implore you to go no further down this dangerous path: a path that is dangerous not merely for India, not merely for Pakistan, but for all humanity.

Nuclear Disarmament NGOs world-wide have always appreciated India's leadership in the global movement to get rid of nuclear weapons. We therefore look at the events of May 11th with the most extreme anguish.

The past 50 years have amply demonstrated that nuclear weapons are a security problem, not a solution. Furthermore, the theory of deterrence is an irresponsible, immoral, and illegal illusion that has come under increasing criticism from many military establishments, as well as from the ICJ decision of July 1996.

In its decision, the ICJ stated on July 1996, that:

"a threat or use of nuclear weapons would generally be contrary to the rules of international law applicable in armed conflict, and in particular the principles and rules of humanitarian law" and underpinning NPT Article VI:

"There exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control."

We recognise India's right to defend itself, but would put to you most strongly the argument that acquiring nuclear weapons actually undermines India's security.

The production and deployment of nuclear weapons will be prohibitively expensive, as well as damaging to India's development.

It is universally recognised that the widespread use of nuclear weapons has the capacity to make the entire planet uninhabitable, and to wipe out not only human civilisation, but most forms of life. It is therefore felt by the peoples of the entire world that nuclear weapons must be eliminated. Even in the US and the UK, there are now solid majorities of public opinion against nuclear weapons, and an overwhelming 87% want their governments to negotiate an enforceable global treaty to prohibit and eliminate nuclear weapons, like the widely acclaimed one for chemical weapons.

The Indian Government has stated on several occasions that it chose not to support the CTBT, not because it opposed the elimination of nuclear weapons, (an aspiration shared by all except, perhaps, the minority of

pro-nuclear fundamentalists) - but because it quite rightly saw that the CTBT was inadequate, in that it failed to contain a timebound framework for a nuclear weapons convention, and even more because the 'entry into force' provisions of the CTBT are of such a nature that it might never in fact, enter into force.

India is perfectly correct in saying that the five declared nuclear weapon-states are hypocritical in pursuing nuclear weapons development themselves, preparing or conducting 'subcritical' tests while asking others (i.e. India) to restrain themselves. While subcritical tests may not violate the 'letter' of the CTBT, they are antithetical to its spirit and undermine the prospects for its entry-into-force.

However, the wrongs committed by others are bad enough. To compound those errors by testing nuclear devices is to make the situation far worse, and to play into the hands of the nuclear hawks. Nuclear testing is wrong whoever does it. It is wrong when it is done by the US, China, Russia, the UK, or France. It is wrong also when India does it.

The detonations of May 11th have global repercussions. They ensure that your immediate neighbour Pakistan, will wish to follow suit. They also could give comfort to those on the right of US politics who wish for an excuse for that country to recommence its own full-fledged nuclear testing programme, and make ratification of the CTBT by that country all the more difficult.

They place in peril the tentative and fragile and all too easily reversible moves made thus far to rid the world of these weapons of universal annihilation.

Finally, India's move to become an official nuclear weapons state is utterly contrary to the noble teachings of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, who would never have countenanced the use or possession of such devices no matter how many other nations had them.

The undersigned organisations most earnestly beg that you will proceed no further down this diabolical road, but will from this point on, use India's considerable moral and political influence to rid the world of nuclear weapons.

Yours Sincerely,
John Hallam, FOE Sydney Nuclear Campaigner,

for.....

(Name of organisation or person)

.....etc.

Return-Path: <veiluvawslf@igc.apc.org>
X-Sender: veiluvawslf@pop.igc.apc.org
Date: Thu, 14 May 1998 09:58:43 -0700
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
From: Michael Veiluva <veiluvawslf@igc.apc.org>
Subject: Re: Indian nuclear testing is morally wrong
Cc: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org

At 05:38 AM 5/14/98 -0700, you wrote:

>Dear Abolitionists:

>

>The position of Methodists United for Peace with Justice on Indian nuclear
>testing derives from the philosophy articulated by Dr. Konrad Raiser,
>general secretary of the World Council of Churches, and Godfried Cardinal
>Danneels, president of Pax Christi International, in a statement sent to
>delegates of the 1998 session of the NPT Preparatory Committee. They
>stated: "Nuclear weapons, whether used or threatened, are grossly evil and
>morally wrong. As an instrument of mass destruction, nuclear weapons
>slaughter the innocent and ravage the environment....When used as an
>instrument of deterrence, nuclear weapons hold innocent people hostage for
>political and military purposes. Therefore, the doctrine of nuclear
>deterrence is morally corrupt."

Mike Veiluva responds:

It is extraordinarily difficult to disagree with the sentiments at the fore
of the statement, and I further concur that at their core, the five Indian
tests cannot be justified or apologized for. So far, none of the multitude
of abolitionist reactions suggest any scintilla of support for India's tests.

Apart from the risk of a subcontinental arms race, the Indian tests are
further deliterious in that:

(a) The outrage over India's tests threaten to drown out the germs of truth
made in India's statements concerning the steadfast unwillingness of the
Western nations to seriously address a timetable for disarmament, and their
treatment Article VI of the NPT as a scrap of paper.

(b) India's most recent statements concerning the use of the tests to
generate a database to allow further development without explosions
strongly suggests that "stockpile stewardship" has indeed spread beyond the
established weapon states, despite the smug assurances by American and
French scientists that such technologies were unlikely to be used by others
in the near future. The India tests may herald an era where developing
weapons states can conduct only one or two tests, possibly in secret, and
then "retrench" to develop arsenals through surrogate testing technologies.
This may well be the profound problem of proliferation (three p's, say
quickly) in coming decades.

My personal problems with a monolithic condemnatory approach from those of
us in the Western nuclear countries is as follows:

1) India's statements for years have warned that unless the G-5 commit to a

definitive timetable to carry out their responsibilities under NPT Article VI, the pressure to test by insecure nations would become too great. What India and other nations saying similar things (Mexico, although it has no such aspirations) got in response were French, British and American statements at the NPT conference and World Court arguments that could only be described as arrogant and, frankly, colonialist by legitimising their claim that nuclear weapons will remain an established tool of "national security" for the long term.

2) The United States has a particular problem with its attitude toward Israel, for which it has raised not the slightest hand to chastise for its all-but-obvious development of a stockpile. In contrast, the United States has always had troublesome relations with India, which during the cold war was viewed by the US as a Soviet client-state, to the point of the US propping up the hapless Pakistani regime during the 1971 war. The US reaction to India is not simply a moralistic response to a test, but has historical roots in Kissinger-era realpolitik.

3) I am much more comfortable with the non-aligned NGOS (including international organizations and coalitions) taking on the lead role in meeting and condemning India's tests head on. We in the West have a lot to do in tending our own garden, and pointing out that the great game of cause-and effect is once more manifesting itself. As long as France, Russia, UK, China and the US remain committed to surrogate testing and huge stockpiles, we simply lack the moral suasion to shout down the nuclear aspirants of the world.

Mike Veiluva, Counsel
Western States Legal Foundation

Return-Path: <cfpa@cyberenet.net>
Date: Thu, 14 May 1998 14:33:22 -0400
From: Coalition for Peace Action <cfpa@cyberenet.net>
Reply-To: cfpa@cyberenet.net
Organization: Coalition for Peace Action
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
CC: abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Re: Indian nuclear testing is morally wrong
References: <2.2.16.19980514083527.404f43b2@pop.igc.org>

Howard,

I quite agree that testing by additional nations can't be justified. Two wrongs can't make a right. Attached is my letter to the editor being sent to New Jersey papers today on this subject.

--

Rev. Robert Moore, Executive Director, Coalition for Peace Action
40 Witherspoon Street, Princeton, NJ 08542
(609) 924-5022 voice, (609) 924-3052 fax
cfpa@cyberenet.net

Attachment Converted: C:\INTERACT\data\download\plaintex.doc

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Thu, 14 May 1998 18:40:11 -0400
From: "Ross Wilcock" <rwilcock@execulink.com>
Importance: Normal
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: FW: India and Pakistan contacts
To: "Abolition-Caucus@Igc. Org (E-mail)" <abolition-caucus@igc.org>
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.2106.4

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

From: Sue Broidy [mailto:a2000@mail.silcom.com]
Sent: Thursday, May 14, 1998 4:46 PM
To: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: India and Pakistan contacts

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+9251 218135 masood@sdpi.isb.imran.ar.pk Sincerely,

Susan Broidy, Coordinator

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c/o Nuclear Age Peace Foundation
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e-mail: a2000@silcom.com URL: <http://www.napf.org/abolition2000/>

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<HTML>
<HEAD>
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<META content="MSHTML 4.72.2106.6" name=GENERATOR>

</HEAD>

<BODY>

<DIV class=OutlookMessageHeader><FONT face="Times New Roman"
size=2>-----Original Message-----
From: Sue Broidy
[mailto:a2000@mail.silcom.com]
Sent: Thursday, May 14, 1998 4:46
PM
To: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: India and
Pakistan contacts

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5-9-24/78 Lake Hill Road Hyderabad 500 463 India w. +23 63 11 + 0091-040-236396

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(IPPNW)/Pakistan

Physicians for Peace and
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o. +9251 218134 +9251 218135 masood@sdpnk.isb.imran.ar.pk<?/fontfamily>
Sincerely,

Susan Broidy,
Coordinator

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Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons
c/o Nuclear Age Peace Foundation
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965-3443; fax: +1(805) 568-0466
e-mail: a2000@silcom.com URL:
<http://www.napf.org/abolition2000/>

</DIV></BODY></HTML>

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Fri, 15 May 1998 12:40:15 +0900
From: OKAMOTO Mitsuo <okamoto@shudo-u.ac.jp>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Fax number of Indian government.
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
X-Sender: okamoto@150.32.4.1

Dear Abolitionists,

The following is the fax number of prime minister of India.

Fax +91 11 301 6857

Send letters of protest. However, do not forget the BIG ROGUES. Try not to single out India. The NPT/CTBT system is basically hypocritical. Let us make the current crisis an opportunity for a new momentum to abolish nukes!

Disarmamentaly,

Mitsuo

Mitsuo Okamoto \$B2,K\;0IW(J
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Hiroshima 731-3195 \$B9-Eg;TOB:4Fn6hBgDMEI(J1-1-1
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Email okamoto@shudo-u.ac.jp

Tel +81-82-830-1287 (office, direct \$B8&5f<<D>DL(J)
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Fax +81-82-848-7788 (Dept of Law \$BK!3XIt(J)

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

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Thu, 14 May 1998 18:11:15 -0700 (PDT)
From: Timothy Bruening <tsbrueni@wheel.dcn.davis.ca.us>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: News Conference on Indian Nukes
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org, pamembers@igc.apc.org, panukes@igc.apc.org,
ldazey@igc.org, wslf@igc.apc.org, abeier@igc.org, planevada@aol.com,
wiednerb@aol.com, iio1@pge.com, mzucco@cc1.cccco.edu
X-Sender: tsbrueni@pop.dcn.davis.ca.us

I propose that General Butler and Jimmy Carter announce that they will hold a press conference to condemn India's nuclear tests. Hopefully, lots of reporters will show up for the former President. At the press conference, Butler and Carter would denounce India's tests, then denounce America's nuclear weapons program and call for the negotiation of a nuclear abolition treaty. I see a golden opportunity to get out are message about abolishing nuclear weapons.

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>

CC: abolition-caucus@igc.org, Robert Manning <abolishnukes@igc.apc.org>

Date: Fri, 15 May 1998 11:15:25 +1000

From: Zohl de Ishtar <pacific@rainbow.net.au>

Organization: Women for a Nuclear Free and Independent Pacific, Australia. International Peace Bureau, Oceania Rep (Female).

References: <199805141543.LAA18460@mercury.bidmc.harvard.edu>

Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org

Subject: Re: India-An Opportunity

To: Lachlan Forrow <lforrow@igc.apc.org>

Dear Lachlan,

While I wholeheartedly support August 9 as being an international day of action calling for Abolition of Nukes I must caution against the wording of your theme.

1945 (Hiroshima and Nagasaki) was NOT "the LAST time that a nuclear weapon explodes over human beings"!

The US tested over the people of the Marshall Islands. Rongelap Atoll is very close to Bikini and in 1953 was covered in fallout, 2 inches thick. Recently the US recognised that all of the Marshall Islands was covered in fallout.

In Te Ao Maohi (French Polynesia) Mangareva and Tureia (and other atolls) were within the detonation range of French explosions, and were according "shifted" on the map to "prove" that they were "safe".

When Britain tested in Australia they sent one English man to "secure" (rid) the detonation (vast, desert) area of Aboriginal people. Of course he failed, and not only were Aboriginal people in the immediate area at the time of the first blast but one family was actually found living in the bomb crater the following day.

And... the list goes on.

And as if that wasn't enough all these people were subsequently left to live in or returned to their contaminated homelands. With resultant radiation-related illnesses that continue today. Eg. the Bikinians were told that their islands were safe and they returned there; two years later they had extremely high levels of plutonium in their blood!

By my reckoning all the above is equivalent to having a bomb exploded over people.

So, my friend, while I will definitely be walking beside you on August 9th, I do hope that together we can reject the banner: "we demand ACTIONS that will guarantee that August 9, 1945 is the LAST time that a nuclear weapon explodes over human beings"!

I like the angle though.

In solidarity,

Zohl de Ishtar

Women for a Nuclear Free and Independent Pacific, Australia
International Peace Bureau, Oceania Representative (Female)

Lachlan Forrow wrote:

- >
- > Focusing on August 9 is a Great Idea. Possible theme:
- >
- > We (MILLIONS of us worldwide) demand ACTIONS that
- > will guarantee that August 9, 1945 is the LAST time
- > that a nuclear weapon explodes over human beings --
- > and the only steps that can assure that are those of
- > the Abolition 2000 statement....
- >
- > And let's make this as FUN and upbeat as possible, as
- > Robert suggests -- sunflowers, music, church bells
- > ringing for abolition all over the planet, LOTS of
- > children, photos in newspapers, etc. etc.
- >
- > Lachlan Forrow, MD
- >
- > The Albert Schweitzer Fellowship
- > Dedicated to Reverence for Life in Action
- > A co-sponsor of ABOLITION 2000
- >
- > "Nuclear weapons are against international
- > law and they have to be abolished...All negotiations
- > regarding the abolition of atomic weapons remain
- > without success because no international public
- > opinion exists which demands this abolition."
- > --Dr. Albert Schweitzer

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Thu, 14 May 1998 22:16:33 -0700 (PDT)
From: Timothy Bruening <tsbrueni@wheel.dcn.davis.ca.us>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Boycott the U.S.!
To: a2000@silcom.com, abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org, pmeidell@igc.apc.org
X-Sender: tsbrueni@pop.dcn.davis.ca.us

I propose that anti-nuclear activists urge non-nuclear nations to impose economic sanctions against the U.S. and the other nuclear weapons states until they agree to negotiate the abolition of nuclear weapons.

Return-Path: <owner-pov-1@wccx.wcc-coe.org>
Date: Fri, 15 May 1998 09:51:54 +0200
From: Sara SPEICHER <ses@wcc-coe.org>
To: pov-1@wccx.wcc-coe.org
Cc: impress@slt.lk
Subject: pov-1: Bulletin from Kingston, Jamaica
Sender: owner-pov-1@wccx.wcc-coe.org
Reply-To: pov-1@wccx.wcc-coe.org

----- Start of message from list: pov-1 ---->

Kingston Peace to the City Campaign
May 1998 Bulletin

"I don't like peace; it means a man going to take up his 'piece' and you going to pick up [human] pieces," caller, on Roots 96.1 FM, Kingston, April, 1998.

Just when you thought it was peace and safety, the guns started to bark once again. It is akin to living on a hair trigger edge; in Kingston's inner city communities, peace sometimes prevails but at other times tempers could flare in the latest domestic dispute, which could lead to maiming or fatal injury. And then, relatively speaking, heads could roll, one way or another. The challenge facing peace keeping agencies like the S-Corner Clinic are not unique; a number of other inner city communities are currently grappling with strategies to sustain the slippery ideal of peace, in spite of the forces which seem to be determined to re-create the syndrome of fear which results when the tension of war rears its ugly head.

This report will highlight a number of events which have been taking place in some of Kingston's inner city areas which are separated only by details of geography: the social experiences are similar, for better and worse. We will review some efforts being made to address the problems which have historically plagued inner city communities and to arrest the trend of anti-social responses to conflict resolution. Some social practitioners are working assiduously towards the facilitation of people-centred development as a means of re-programming the system which is guaranteed to disrupt social serenity.

Over the past month, in addition to maintaining the core programme activities in health and education the S-Corner Clinic and Community Development Organisation has been preoccupied with a number of consequential events which are of significance to overcoming the hurdle of violence and attendant social fallout.

1. War has erupted in the community: mediating peace is a fragile, ongoing process;
2. the S-Corner Clinic facilitated the monthly meeting of the Community

Council which has stepped up efforts to mobilise the community to maintain unity;

3. The S-Corner Clinic Staff organise Bingo Fund-Raiser to stave off fallout from financial crisis;

4. Work on the video documentary dovetails into peace-keeping programming;

5. The Mustard Seed Community, which also occupies a space in the neighbourhood of the S-Corner constituency, initiated transmissions from their radio station called Roots 96.1 FM, a community station for people inhabiting Kingston's inner city communities.

1. "Never say Die": S-Corner Clinic Fighting on the Frontline

During the last week in April, the guns erupted in the tense border area between Whitfield Town and Bennetland; when the smoke cleared, two persons were dead and three young men including two of the youths who had attended the March 4 meeting to reconcile conflicts among antagonistic turf factions, were nursing stab, gunshot and emotional wounds. Speaking of the impact of the incident on the community in general and the work of S-Corner in particular, Director of the project Angela Stultz-Crawlle said that "even though we are not in the immediate vicinity of the Whitfield Town violence, it still affects us because other people from that area have to come over."

The cycle of feuding which results in swift and painful reprisal actions, is the cause of much concern and frustration to the S-Corner staff. However, they have no recourse but to have numerous and extensive meetings with contenders and their defenders in an effort to defuse the tensions and maintain some semblance of communication even when all channels for clear transmission and reception are jammed. These discourses on peace take place on occasion, in the S-Corner Clinic's offices; however, more often than not, these gatherings take place spontaneously on the corners, walking the streets, sitting in homes or the various spaces where people "kick back" or relax.

"The violence is apparently caused by a trivial matter," Mrs. Stultz-Crawlle observed. However, as she explained further, the apparent innocuous nature of the causes of the conflicts is more apparent than real; the events have underlying attributes of internalised oppression, exacerbated by the environment of poverty. Because people are so socially vulnerable, she suggested, spontaneous wars are not hard to start. Moreover, due to the lack of conflict resolution skills, it is even more frustrating for the feuding factions to defuse the tensions.

The latest incident is particularly painful because of the proximity of the perpetrators to the project. One youth stole a television set; another went in search of him, retrieved the TV but shot the offender in his leg twice, as a means of teaching him a lesson. One of the youths who had participated in the peace keeping meeting in March, violently objected to this misplaced execution of justice; his dissension resulted in a splitting

of the group in factions for and against taking revenge. The extreme position which this young man took angered the other side; as a result, he was shot in the hand while he walked down the street. In return, one of his friends from within his newly formed circle encountered someone from the other side, and stabbed him in the neck with an ice-pick.

In a desperate bid to escape this spiral of frenzied in-group fighting, one young man, also a participant in the March peace keeping workshop and who had been coming under tremendous peer pressure due to the changes of behaviour he was displaying to redress a history of criminal activity, escaped to the sea. He sat for the whole day, he said, throwing in pebbles and watching the ripples spread. Perhaps he made the connection between these ever widening circles and the reactions and repercussions which result from one guided or misguided action.

When he returned to the community, emotionally exhausted, physically tired and hungry, the worried clinic staff immediately made him a cup of tea. He turned bloodshot eyes to the Director Angela, and carefully explained the effect that the incident had on him. She concluded that this experience demonstrated the tragic manifestation of the divide and rule syndrome typical to historical relations between labour and capital in the Jamaican experience. A feud raging among friends.

Obviously shaken, the young man asked desperately, "Who MI fi shoot?" (who must I shoot?). It was a rhetorical question; he could not bear the thought of injuring any one on either side of what a short time ago was one crew. To add insult to injury, his woman had moved out the week before and left him because of his obvious behavioural change and his decision to resist the imperative to indulge in petty criminal activity for survival, in favour of trying to find stable gainful occupation. This goal is understandably difficult to achieve, given his lack of skill or academic specialisation and the area stigma from which the community chronically suffers. "I prefer starving to stealing," the young man said simply. Alutua Continua; indeed this complex struggle is ongoing.

"If we don't maintain the community council," the project director warned, "even those not involved will be restricted in our movements even further.

2. Community Council

The S-Corner Community Council, comprising almost 50 representatives from different lanes, met on April 16 with the objective of renewing efforts to strengthen community capacity for social development. Responding to expressed needs from participants, the council agreed to increase the frequency of meetings from monthly to fortnightly sessions, in order to also extend the range of issues to be addressed. The next meeting will focus on issues of particular concern to women; the following gathering will address men's affairs. The enthusiastic proposals for discussion at the latter session underlined the urgent need to engage in discussion about men's perceptions of their social dilemma, its causes and effects.

Participants at the council meeting said that of burning concern were the survival issues men face and the implications that the pressures of the challenging economic situation placed on men. They explored the stereotypes of manhood which contradict social reality; while the myths promote the ideals of the breadwinner and provider, realities relegate men, the majority of whom are unemployed, to manipulating their sexuality as a resource of self-realisation. Material lack increases the expectations women (who are informed by the institutionally reinforced myths) have of men, thus increasing the performance pressures which males then have to negotiate and survive.

The all-male meeting is projected as a workshop to hear the other side of the story so to speak, summarised as men being pressured into committing petty crime as a means of realising a sense of worth. At the same time, because women, by choice and default, are heads of households, they expressed the need to share in a coming together meeting with the men; they want to share with the men their experiences and perceptions of the impact on them of having to take major responsibility for coping with the socio-economic demands of family maintenance. They compromise, some women said, by taking menial jobs as factory and domestic workers simply because they are sole breadwinners and that is the kind of work that is available.

This complex cycle of stressful responsibility takes its toll on women's ability to perform appropriately as parents. The S-Corner clinic is currently negotiating with partners to develop and implement a parenting programme to provide the support so critically needed in this area.

The agenda of Community Council meeting also addressed strategies of social rehabilitation to be implemented as a follow up to the March 4 workshop, (mentioned in the April Bulletin), in order to measure what has been achieved as a result of the resolutions passed at that meeting and what is currently being done to maintain the momentum of social changes. One indicator which can be used as visible measurement of success in action is the improved participation in the Homework Assistance Participatory Programme For Youths (HAPPY).

"Prior to March 4," Mrs. Stultz-Crawlle explained, "we had 30 children per day; we now have 50. Our problem now is that we have insufficient resources to accommodate the dramatically increased attendance. We have to be screening and sticking to the official criteria which restricts participation to children between the ages and of 9-15. We are currently advertising for volunteers to maintain the classroom ratio of one teacher to ten students in order to bring them to the level where they are able to read and write. We currently have three teachers on staff and I have to be extending my role as director to teach full time in afternoons, from 3-5 p.m."

Like the other teachers on staff, Stultz-Crawlle teaches Mathematics, English Language and Life Skill topics. "The classroom is broken up in five sections so that one teacher is assigned to help ten students with their homework. In this way, they are better able to understand what teacher gave them at their school. They demonstrate understanding in this environment where we provide the forum and space and

atmosphere conducive to learning. At the end of the day, they can raise their hands and participate; it is a process of building self confidence and esteem. In addition to building the HAPPY project, we will continue to monitor and support the parenting program as means of building peace and handling conflict," the indefatigable development activist concluded.

3. S-Corner Bingo Party for May 22: Fund-raising to Fight Financial Crisis

Organising a Bingo Party is a strategy being employed by the S-Corner project to stave off the impending possibility of closing; the project is experiencing a financial shortfall of JA\$2million, which resulted in February salaries being paid mid March and no salaries at all being paid for the months of March and April.

Selling bingo tickets door to door in the community is also a means of maintaining peace. As the innovative project director went on to explain, "by sustaining a presence in the area, we play on the subconscious; out of respect for us, a man masks his gun. We have to step up on our visible presence to keep off certain forces. We make a special effort to give community health workers their uniform allowance; they were the only members of staff to get money since March. It is a strategy to enable them to be identified and for us to continue to make a positive impact on the community as a part of S-Corner. We also are out there for security reasons; visibility suggests a neutrality which is nevertheless supportive."

The planned fund-raiser which is scheduled to take place on May 22, 1988, 7-12 p.m. at the Ranny Williams' Entertainment Centre in Kingston, is expected to raise some JA\$400,000 "to release us from two months of financial dependency" is Mrs. Stultz-Crawle's projection.

"We want to demonstrate the initiative to be self sustaining. We will use some of the funds raised to pay salaries. The main prize is a tempting US\$1500 while the First gate prize consists of two airline tickets for two persons to any Caribbean destination, sponsored by Cayman Airways. The Second gate prize on offer is a weekend for two persons at any Jamaican Sandals resort. Musical entertainment will be provided by Love Shack Disco.

4. Video: Capturing the Events, Emotions and Evaluative Reflections

Relevant project staff from the S-Corner project met on two occasions with the producers of the proposed video documentary and arranged to have another encounter with them, along with other stakeholders in the ongoing peace initiative. Shooting of footage for the planned documentary is scheduled to start soon.

Meetings were also arranged with people who were directly affected by the gun war which was raging just over a year ago; this exposure facilitated an appreciation of the sense of trauma which is incorporated in the experiences of the bereaved and how relieved people are to be able to live currently in a peaceful atmosphere, however temporary this may prove to be.

"Although we are having a flare-up within the community," the Rastafari identified peace broker emphasised, "the feuding area is not the same as previous ones. This is not an internal war; this is a war with another community with whom we share an antagonistic borderline. Formerly it was an internal war and that's why it was easy to address. It is more amorphous now and therefore difficult to control." She testified that is hard work to keep the peace but they would not be deterred in their efforts.

"We have to continue," Angela Stultz-Crawlle said with determination. "We can't just give it one shot because this is not a fairy tale; this is the real life story that continues after sunset."

5. ROOTS 96.1 FM: Radio Station for Kingston's Inner City Communities

"Father Gregory Ramkisoan had a vision of using radio as a means of communication to the people and of the people" said Tony Young, Manager of the newly formed radio station, Roots 96.1FM. He was speaking of one of the founders of the Mustard Seed Community, the catholic charity organisation which has, over the years, provided much social support for inner city communities in Kingston.

Elaborating on the genesis of the idea to have a medium of communication specifically for people from the underdeveloped communities, Young recounted that Ramkisoan "was on a flight [not of fancy!] one day and got to talking to some people from UNESCO and ran the idea by them and that's how it came about. UNESCO has a Community Communications Development Programme in a number of countries.

"For the first time in Jamaica," the creative Christian elaborated, "they were able to get involved with this kind of activity. They donated the basic equipment: the console and the transmitter which was built specifically for Jamaican terrain. They had the studio set up here for two years. Because of their involvement with the inner city communities the people at the Mustard Seed Community have been able to see firsthand, some of the concerns, some of the problems, some of the achievements and successes of people in the inner cities. They were in a position to say hey, can we use radio as a means of communicating to the people and for them to communicate with each other. Because of their involvement, it's just a step in the right direction."

In a rap session which we had on air as part of a test broadcast, the passionate young manager declared that "for too long people have been hearing so many negative things about the inner cities and we are having this station, primarily for the upliftment of the people. We have also been in touch with some young men to be correspondents for the station. Not informers, [a lethal identity] but correspondents and we hope that the community will see them as such.

"What we hope to do is to balance the news. For too long we have been hearing about shootings and killings and demonstrations; that's what you

hear on the prime networks about what is happening in the inner cities but there are so many other things that are happening which are positive. We hope to get correspondents from the different communities to say like two computers were donated to Trench Town or Tivoli won the dance competition once again, that kind of thing, so that other inner city communities and the wider society can realise that although we are always hearing about negative things, there are tremendous positive things happening."

Growing up in the Whitehall area was a challenge for Young in his early years. He is grateful for the positive directions in which his parents' brand of training and his leadership participation in church have led him, in spite of the negative influences by which he was surrounded. "Parenting is such an important aspect of life in the inner city," the energetic station manager continued. "The consequences of the lack of a father figure are crucial."

Young explained why the small size of the station which will be officially launched on May 25 is one of its strengths. "Why I am able to fit into the Mustard Seed and Roots FM," is because it is a small entity and when you work at a local level, you can learn so much because when you are on the big stations, if you are there for news you're there for news. Here, you combine your efforts and you learn so much more and more quickly.

"My energy level is very high," TY as he is affectionately known, continued, "particularly because of the commitment of the people who are in training. We have three microphones in the studio and I said a few weeks ago, how would you like to become a part of this new and exciting project? The telephone lines started to ring away. This was not the result of any major campaign about the radio station; this was just playing music one morning. We got about ten or twelve young people in training and they have just been tremendous in their level of commitment and the fast pace at which they have learnt to operate the equipment and so on. These guys and gals all hail from the inner city areas of Kingston and St. Andrew; that has allowed me to move into other areas of managing the station. It's very exciting and we can only get better. We will be playing music that other stations will be playing but what will make the station so much different is the fact that we will be highlighting the voices from within the inner city communities." It is indeed, a programme whose time has come.

by Imani M. Tafari-Ama
Action Researcher
Kingston, Jamaica
May 14, 1998

Local Coordinator for the Kingston Peace to the City Campaign:

Ms. Angela Stultz-Crawlle
S-Corner Clinic and Community Development
18 St. Joseph Road
Kingston 13
Jamaica

Tel./Fax: +1-876-923-0672

----- End of message from list: pov-1 ---->

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Cc: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
Date: Fri, 15 May 1998 20:04:54 +0800
From: Graham Daniell <gdaniell@wt.com.au>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Re: India-An Opportunity
To: "robert l. manning" <abolishnukes@igc.apc.org>
X-Sender: gdaniell@mail.wt.com.au (Unverified)

This is an absolutely EXCELLENT suggestion of how we can turn the events in India in our favour - it deserves great support. I for one will be pushing it locally here in Australia!

Towards a nuclear-free millennium,
Graham Daniell
Perth, Western Australia
gdaniell@wt.com.au

At 14:33 13/05/98 -0700, you wrote:

>India's Nuclear Tests Offer An Unprecedented Opportunity

>

>India has provided an opportunity to activists to outreach beyond
>their normal spheres of influence. Media attention, in all forms,
>could be exceptionally prominent for months... This is our opportunity
>to take advantage of this fact and outreach to the general public
>throughout the world. We will gain little by conducting letter or
>physical protests and boycotts against India.

>

>What this has provided -

>1. The general public's attention to the problem of Nuclear Weapons.

>2. An embarrassment to the western intelligence community for not
> reacting ahead of time and notifying policymakers in Wash, DC.
> as happened in 1995.

>3. The Declared Nuclear Weapons States policy of preventing the
> proliferation of nuclear weapons has failed...

>

>What is needed is for the Abolition 2000 movement to respond in a
>calculated, very powerful manner at the appropriate date. The
>positive possibilities are almost unlimited. If we are able to
>create a worldwide 'nonviolent action' that involves millions of
>ordinary citizens, we will totally overcome the NWS intransigence
>regarding the abolition of nuclear weapons. So how do we create
>something so powerful...

>

>Points of reference for success:

>1. Picking a date that is - a) far enough in advance to be able to
> mobilize a large number of people worldwide; b) a date that is
> universally known to millions of people. c) on a weekend, so
> that working people and families with children can participate.
>2. Think Globally, Act Locally - This concept is appropriate for this
> situation. Why is this so? Any action we create needs to be

- > 'close to home' and still be effective.
- >3. Political Clout - a)people in elected offices respond to either
 - > face-to-face contact or letters in constituents own handwriting.
 - > b)if we become powerful enough, we don't have to contact the
 - > media - they will come to us. Example in the USA - The Million
 - > Man March. It took many months to create that event and all media
 - > totally ignored it's happening until just two weeks before it was to
 - > become reality. c)Once again, if we become powerful enough, we will
 - > undoubtedly influence how people choose to vote in the November
 - > elections in the United States.
- >
- >Suggested Date And Action:
 - >Date - August 9, 1998 falls on a Sunday this year and is the infamous
 - > anniversary of the atomic bombing of Nagasaki, Japan.
 - >Nonviolent Action - Create vigils at your local political representatives
 - > office and then fan out to neighborhoods in teams that go door-to-
 - > door. Vigils- bring paper or real Sunflowers; wear Sunflower
 - > T-shirts; carry appropriate signs. Neighborhood Teams- Take
 - > Sunflowers, etc., petitions, and clipboards with suggested pointers
 - > for writing in their own words a short letter to their elected
 - > representatives. If no one is home, leave a 'door hanger'. NOTE:
 - > If this is large enough, even if no one is at the office, the media
 - > will be there and the effects will be the same. At the end of the
 - > day, participants can return to a central area and share how success-
 - > ful they were going door-to-door and they can join in with candles
 - > and appropriate music, etc.
- >
- >Process:
 - >Utilize the abolition-caucus; activate the 1,036 organization's membership
 - >to actively provide outreach to the general public by means of: contacting
 - >ten more people such as relatives, neighbors, and friends; create 'telephone
 - >trees' for contacting citizens; create 'internet activist teams' that do
 - >key word searches and outreach to webmasters and generate support on the
 - >internet. The combining of all of these methods will generate a large body
 - >of support internationally.
- >
- >If we cannot generate enough general public support for our cause, we will
- >never be able to do it as activists. Similar to what happened with the
- >Land Mines Convention, this is our opportunity to create an exceptionally
- >powerful action that demonstrates to all parties concerned that the world's
- >citizens want to abolish nuclear weapons.

Graham Daniell
Western Australia
gdaniell@wt.com.au

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Fri, 15 May 1998 10:51:39 -0400
From: War Resisters League <wrl@igc.apc.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: RE: Peace Bureau calls India a rogue state
To: "Ross Wilcock" <rwilcock@execulink.com>,
"Abolition-Caucus@Igc. Org (E-mail)" <abolition-caucus@igc.org>
X-Sender: wrl@pop.igc.apc.org

Dear friends,

I appreciate Colin Archer's effort to clarify the use of 'rogue state' in IPB's statement on India's nuclear tests. And I agree that any state which holds and threatens to use nuclear weapons is a rogue. But if the people on this list were not clear about the intent, then many people outside our circles will not understand either.

The term, I fear, is lost to those who wish to use it to demonize others. 'Rogue' has become what terrorist was in the seventies and eighties, what communist was in the 50's and 60's, what bandit was in the 20's and 30's. That is to say, it is the new label for those who wish to make enemies and justify intervention. Given the imbalance of power in international relations, it will never be applied evenhandedly--so it is best avoided.

In fact, as the disarmament task force of War Resisters League prepared materials for this year's "Day Without the Pentagon" campaign, we tried to use the word 'rogue' by shifting its meaning and focus on the behavior of the United States: a country that uses its power to intervene militarily in the affairs of its neighbors, starve the people of country's that it objects to, and implement punitive domestic policies toward the poor. But we found the word itself to be troublesome and settled on a headline about "Bullies and Terrorists." I'd be happy to send that material to anyone who has not seen it.

In general, I think it's a tricky thing to co-opt and twist the dominant discourse, too often we get trapped in other people's word games. Better to speak from principle and say what we mean.

Peace,

Chris Ney

War Resisters League
339 Lafayette St.
New York, NY 10012
212-228-0450
212-228-6193 (fax)
1-800-975-9688 (YouthPeace and A Day Without the Pentagon)
wrl@igc.apc.org
web address: <http://www.nonviolence.org/wrl>

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Fri, 15 May 1998 09:53:01 -0700 (PDT)
From: Loring Wirbel <lwirbel@igc.apc.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Re: Products from India
To: abolition-caucus@igc.org, btiller@psr.org, pcoombes@web.net

Petr Coombes and List:

At a forum in Denver on Stockpile Stewardship and Nuclear Testing Wed. night, as a panelist on space and BMD issues, I made the comment that anyone who tried to excuse the India Pakistan arms race on the basis that the current superpower (superpowers, if you count Russia and China) is terroristic (which it certainly is), is being completely immoral. Possession of nuclear weapons by ANY state is wrong and criminal and cannot be justified. A boycott of India is certainly in order, and a boycott of Pakistan would be as well, if it follows India into the nuclear club. I stand by these statements, and they can be used to represent the position of both Pikes Peak Justice and Peace Commission, and Citizens for Peace in Space, both in Colorado Springs.

I personally get VERY VERY PISSED OFF at any so-called anti-nuclear activist who tries to back-handedly justify the Indian acquisition of nuclear weapons!!!

Loring Wirbel
CPIS/PPJPC
Colorado Springs

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Fri, 15 May 1998 13:11:10 -0400
From: "NGO Comm. on Disarmament" <disarmtimes@igc.apc.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Int'l/Notes from annual meeting
To: abolition-caucus@igc.org
X-Sender: disarmtimes@pop.igc.org

Dear Abolition 2000,

It seems as though not much has yet been posted about the discussions that took place at the Geneva meeting, which the facilitators aptly named the "Annual Abolition 2000 Review and Extension Conference."

As a volunteer facilitator, I agreed to post "minutes" of the first part of the meeting, which means a slightly edited version of what got written on the newsprint tacked to the wall. I hope these notes give a flavor of how those assembled feel about our progress in developing the network. Thanks to Rob Green for helping me put this together.

Peacefully,

Roger Smith

NGO Committee on Disarmament (NY) and A Temple of the Apotheosis

* * * * *

SUCSESSES OF THE ABOLITION 2000 NETWORK (in no particular order)

As listed by participants in the
"Annual Abolition 2000 Review and Extension Conference,"
2 May 1998 in Geneva

- Common vision statement that has set out a widely-agreed benchmark for nuclear disarmament
- Our presence at the 1998 NPT PrepCom and contribution to excellent oral presentations
- Improved relations with government UN delegations, especially in the Non-Aligned Movement
- The sunflower symbol!
- We have created an international community of friends
- We have grown to 1000 signatory groups in a relatively short time
- A petition with 13 million signatures
- International Institute for Strategic Studies, a prestigious British think tank, says abolition is now in "the mainstream of defense debate"; we have helped place abolition on the international agenda
- Outreach to other organizations
- A network of organizations, not an organization of networks
- A marketplace of ideas and experience
- Allows for feedback into and from local campaigns
- The Abolition Caucus listserver
- The consolidation of a central contact point and signatory list
- Mobilization of expertise and knowledge as well as public opinion
- Polls show 87% of US, 87% of UK, 93% of Canadian public support abolition by treaty
- Country contacts have formed Abolition 2000 networks/ mailing trees,

especially in Europe

- Has strengthened opposition to NATO expansion
- A source of mutual inspiration
- Regional sharing of information and views
- The Tahiti meeting was a significant step forward in strengthening North/South relations and solidarity
- The Moorea Declaration
- Assisted in ending French nuclear testing and closing their Pacific test site and two plants producing highly enriched uranium
- Brought e-mail to Hiti Tau in French-occupied Polynesia
- French Defense Minister acknowledged contamination of lands around the Pacific test sites
- Our information presented to twelve Heads of State in the Pacific basin
- Cost-effective; we've proven how much can be done with very little money
- Remember that the network's successes are the successes of the PEOPLE directly involved

DIFFICULTIES THE NETWORK IS FACING -

"Those who say it can't be done shouldn't interrupt those who are doing it!"

- More rational division of labor between people more skilled in diplomatic work and those more skilled in movement-building
- Concept of working groups needs to be further developed
- Need to influence public opinion and political processes more sharply
- Hard to understand the distinction between network and organization
- Not enough representation from South and East at meetings in the North and West; the network is relatively strong in the North (especially white folks) but quite weak in the South
- Network needs to include more leadership from groups such as the Nuclear Free and Independent Pacific and No Nukes Asia Forum; the Pacific movement is rather uninformed about us
- Need to find effective ways to involve people from multiple continents
- We need more understanding of the realities of cultural diversity and how to bridge them, like the "canoe" ceremony in the Tahiti meeting
- Need more electorally-focussed campaigns; our educational work has not been adequately focussed on political leaders; more pressure needs to be applied to politicians back home
- Too much focus on U.N. fora, not enough on those aspects of the issue which are amenable to parliamentary remedies
- Need to connect to social issues of justice and violence
- The list server has many problems that need to be ironed out, including overload and junk mail
- Need deeper contacts among constituencies (such as scientists, youth, women...); we need allies on all levels of society
- Relationships not sufficiently oriented to goals; network needs to be further organized and mobilized
- Networking functions should be directly helpful in carrying out campaigns
- Need not to exclude non-members but treat them respectfully as colleagues
- Network members sometimes behave as though Abolition 2000 represents the total nuclear disarmament movement; we're not the "whole magilla"!
- Need to relate our activities closer to the motives leading the nuclear weapons states to retain their arsenals
- Greater attention to the Middle East called for

- Our side lost the vote on NATO expansion in the U.S. Senate
- We need to conceive and implement genuine strategies
- Who will tell the stories of the hibakusha? How will this profound witness continue on to the next generation?
- Raising money! We need more professional support and labor, including professional media people
- We also need to know what to do when we GET more money!
- Strategic factions need to be pulled together: the larger network may be receiving too much effort compared to national groups
- How to reach the younger generation with our message(s)
- We haven't yet reached the grassroots well
- Need more crossover with environmental and human rights organizations
- The ignorance of public opinion on our issues is a major difficulty
- How do we keep working together long past the year 2000? How do we make the network sustainable?
- Inappropriate in some ways to credit "the network," an abstract entity, with the successes won by individuals and organizations
- English-language dominance; need to translate documents into many languages
- Money for travel
- How to keep the "glue" of cohesion in a non-hierarchical structure; to what extent do we need tight coordination?
- Laboratory testing programs continue in several nuclear weapon states
- Decision-making between national groups and the global network needs to be worked out

* * * * *

Roger Smith
 Network Coordinator
 NGO Committee on Disarmament
 777 U.N. Plaza #3B, New York, NY 10017, USA
 tel 1.212.687.5340 fax 1.212.687.1643
 disarmtimes@igc.apc.org <http://www.peacenet.org/disarm/>

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Fri, 15 May 1998 09:29:17 -0700 (PDT)
From: Sue Broidy <a2000@mail.silcom.com>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Updated India and Pakistan contacts
To: abolition-caucus@igc.org
X-Sender: a2000@mail.silcom.com (Unverified)

Dear friends,

This is the list I sent out earlier today, of organizations who are part of Abolition 2000. I have added the Indian Prime minister's FAX numbers, supplied by our email today. I would welcome further input of names and organizations (and changes and corrections) in India and Pakistan so that we may have a more effective data base for the future. Hope this is helpful so far.

>
>THE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA
>PARLIAMENT HOUSE, NEW DELHI.
>91-11-301-6857, 301-9817, 301-7290

AWARE Ramana, P. V. 5-9-24/78 Lake Hill Road Hyderabad 500 463 India
w. +23 63 11 + 0091-040-236396

Center for Policy Research Chanakyapuri New Delhi 110021 India

Centre for Peace and Development Ramu, M.G.S. (Director) 12/1 B.T. Road Cross Charamjapet Bangalore
560018 India 91-080-661448

Development Research & Action Group India
Documentation and Dissemination Centre for Disarmament Information Basappa, Hemchandra 21 Railway
Parallel Rd. Nehrunager Bangalore 560020 India h. 91-80-360252

Forum for Strategic and Security Studies Nair, Brigadier Vijai K. New Delhi India w. 091
11 852 5411; o. 091 11 462 8336 091 11 852 3119 magoo@giasd101.vsnl.net.in

Goodwill Social Work Center Daniel, Dr. J. Chrisptopher 5 South Singarayar Colony Madurai 625 002
India

Indian Institute for Peace, Disarmament & Environmental Protection Kurvey, Dr. Balkrishna 537 Sakkardara Road
Nagpur Maharashtra 440009 India w. +91 712 745806 +91 712 722337

Indian Institute of Youth and Development Misra, P.C. At/Po: Kalinga Phulbani Orissa 762 022 India
06847 7514

Institute for Defense Studies and Analysis Singh, Jasjit Sapru House/Barakhamba Rd. New Delhi
110011 India

Institute for Total Revolution Gadekar, Surendra VEDCHHI 394641 India +91 2625 22074
Admin@Anumukti.ilborn.ernet.in South Asia

International Association for Educators for World Peace (IAEWP)/India Ramu, R.G.S. (State Chancellor) 12/1, B.T.
Road Cross Chamarajapet Bangalore 560018 India 91-080-6616448 South Asia

International Mahavir Jain Mission
International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW)/India
Indian Doctors for Peace and Development/India

Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA)
National Women's Welfare Center Ariyandcode, Vanitha Bhavan Ottasekharamangalam P.O. Thiruvananthapuram
Kerala India

Order of Servants of Earth Framroze, Sarosh 1 Framroz Court, 205 Marine Drive Bombay 400020
India

Orissa State Volunteers and Social Workers Association N-1/324, I.R.C. Village Bhubaneswar Orissa 751015
India South Asia

Peace and Disarmament Society of Kerala/Poozhikunnu Ottasekharamangalam Kerala India

People's Commission on Environment and Development Bagchi, Ajoy 15 Institutional Area Lodhi Rd New
Delhi-1 110003 India

Rotary International Bellary India Old Address: 74 II Cross 4th, Bellary 583103,
India

Sadanand Trust Poddar, Shrikumar 35 C.C.I. Chambers Bombay 400 020 India w.
+91222027320/224055 +204-0108/287-4236 South Asia

Science Technology and Environment Forum Raghuvanshi, Dr. Chandralekha F 1/49, 1100 Quarters Bhopal
462 016 India 91-755-564188 91-755-570803

Science, Technology and Public Policy Foundation India Shripad Dharmadhikary
Andolan, Marmada Bachao B13 Shivan Flats, Ellora Park Road Baroda 390 007 India
Thekchen Choling McLeod Ganj Gyatso *, His Holiness tenzin 176219 S. Distruct Kangra Dharamsala, Himach
Pradesh India +91-18-92-22776

Tilothu Rural Uplift Club India
Urban Development Institute India

Women's Political Watch India

World Children's Center India

YUVA/India Raghuvanshi, V.J 8 Bhagyalaxmi Soc. Nava Vadaj Ahmedabad 380013 India

Campaign for Nuclear Sanity Mian, Zia P.O. Box 2342 Islamabad Pakistan h. +9251 218136;
w. +9251 211097; o. +9251 218134 +9251 218135 sdpilzia@sdpnk.undp.org

Foundation for Integrated Development Jamy, Gul Najam 21-B, St. 21, F-7/2 Islamabad Pakistan
Foundation Research on International Environment, National Development and Security (FRIENDS) Syed, Fasahat
H. 88-Race Course Scheme, Race Course Road, Street -3 Rawalpindi CANTT Pakistan w.+9251
518 331 +9251 564 244 syed%friends@sdpnk.undp.org

International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW)/Pakistan

Physicians for Peace and Development/Pakistan

Sustainable Development Policy Institute Mian, Zia House 46, Street 12 Islamabad F-6/3 Pakistan
h. +92510218136; w. +9251 211097; o. +9251 218134 +9251 218135 masood@sdpi.isb.imran.ar.pk
Sincerely,

Susan Broidy, Coordinator

Abolition 2000- A Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons

c/o Nuclear Age Peace Foundation

1187 Coast Village Road, Box 123

Santa Barbara, CA 93108

phone: +1(805) 965-3443; fax: +1(805) 568-0466

e-mail: a2000@silcom.com URL: <http://www.napf.org/abolition2000/>

Return-Path: <MARK_BROWN.parti@ecunet.org>
Sender: MARK_BROWN.parti@ecunet.org
Date: Fri, 15 May 1998 15:32:00 -0400 (EDT)
Subject: CTBT QUOTE FROM BISHOP HANSON
To: mupj@igc.apc.org
From: MARK_BROWN.parti@ecunet.org (MARK BROWN)

To: mupj@igc.apc.org

Date: May 15, 1998

To: Howard Hallman

From: Mark Brown

Message:

Quote for Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty press release...

According to The Rev. Mark S. Hanson, Bishop, Saint Paul Area Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, "The testing of nuclear weapons by the government of India makes U.S. ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty both urgent and imperative. It is time for the U.S. to provide strong leadership in reducing the proliferation and threat of nuclear weapons. This is one concrete way we can live out God's call to be peacemakers and to insure a world for future generations."

Howard, here's contact information if you need it:

The Rev. Mark S. Hanson
Bishop, Saint Paul Area Synod
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
105 West University Avenue
Saint Paul, MN 55103

telephone: 612-224-4313

fax: 612-224-5646

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Fri, 15 May 1998 12:37:48 -0700 (PDT)
From: Alice Slater <aslater@igc.apc.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: India's tests, press release
To: abolition-caucus@igc.org
X-Sender: aslater@pop.igc.org

Dear Friends,

Here's a press release to US outlets from Abolition 2000, New York Metro, (formerly the NPT Working Group) on the Indian nuclear tests.

For Immediate Release

Contact: Alice Slater at 212-716-9161

INDIA'S NUCLEAR TESTS SHOULD BE A WAKE UP CALL TO ABOLISH ALL NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Abolition 2000, New York Metro unequivocally condemns India's recent series of nuclear weapons tests. The Indian tests, on the heels of a total deadlock in Geneva last week at the Non-Proliferation Treaty Preparatory Committee Meeting, where the United States blocked all efforts to take meaningful steps for nuclear disarmament, has demonstrated that the US addiction to nuclear weapons as a cornerstone of its military policy coupled with its feeble efforts to prevent nuclear proliferation is an utterly failed policy. Pakistan is also threatening to join the nuclear club and North Korea has also indicated that it may break its promise to forego the nuclear weapons option.

India, reacting to a US July 1997 sub-critical nuclear test at the Nevada test site, stated that its opposition to the proposed Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, "as not genuinely comprehensive" was justified as the pact contained "loopholes exploited by some countries to continue their testing activity using more sophisticated and advanced techniques." That US "subcritical" test was one of a series of three separate detonations, with more to come, in which plutonium is blown up with chemical explosives 1,000 feet below the Nevada desert without causing a chain reaction --hence sub-critical. The US tests are part of a thirteen year \$60 billion "stockpile stewardship" program which will enable our Dr. Strangeloves to design new nuclear bombs in computer-simulated virtual reality. This year, the Congress appropriated \$4.5 billion to pay for the bomb building program.

The Indian government, announced on the day it began this new series of nuclear tests that it " would like to reiterate its support to efforts to realise the goal of a truly comprehensive international arrangement which would prohibit underground nuclear testing of all weapons as well as related experiments described as 'sub-critical' or 'hydronuclear'." India also affirmed its commitment "to a speedy process of nuclear disarmament leading to total and global elimination of nuclear weapons".

The very possession of nuclear weapons by any state is an invitation to other states to acquire them. To deal with this new catastrophe we must cancel all US nuclear weapons research, design, and testing programs and begin immediate negotiations on an international treaty for the elimination

of nuclear weapons.

For the safety and security of all of Earth's people and its generations yet unborn, we call on the US, Russia, the UK, France, and China to immediately and publicly declare that they will uphold their binding commitments under the Non-Proliferation Treaty and immediately begin the negotiations to abolish nuclear weapons.

Alice Slater

Global Resource Action Center for the Environment(GRACE)

15 E. 26 St., New York, NY 10010

212-726-9161 (tel)

212-726-9160 (fax)

aslater@igc.apc.org

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Fri, 15 May 1998 12:37:48 -0700 (PDT)
From: Alice Slater <aslater@igc.apc.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: India's tests, press release
To: abolition-caucus@igc.org
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Alice Slater

Global Resource Action Center for the Environment(GRACE)

15 E. 26 St., New York, NY 10010

212-726-9161 (tel)

212-726-9160 (fax)

aslater@igc.apc.org

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Fri, 15 May 1998 14:57:38 -0700
From: Nuclear Age Peace Foundation <wagingpeace@napf.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: WAKE-UP CALL TO THE WORLD
To: abolition-2000@mail.agoranet.be, ABOLITION-EUROPE@vlberlin.comlink.de,
abolition-caucus@igc.org
X-Sender: napf@silcom.com

INDIA'S NUCLEAR TESTING IS A WAKE-UP CALL TO THE WORLD
David Krieger*

India's nuclear tests are a wake-up call to the world, and particularly to the nuclear weapons states. The meeting of the parties to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in Geneva, which concluded on May 8th, attracted near zero press attention and achieved near zero results. It was virtually a non-event. On the other hand, India's tests three days later immediately got the world's attention.

The message of India's tests is that we can have a world in which many countries have nuclear weapons or a world in which no countries have nuclear weapons, but we will not have a world in which only the five permanent members of the UN Security Council plus Israel retain nuclear weapons in perpetuity. India has long argued that it is unwilling to give up its nuclear weapons option so long as the current nuclear weapons states fail to make a commitment to eliminate their nuclear arsenals within a timebound framework. The Indians underlined this position in 1996 when they refused to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).

Following their recent nuclear tests, however, the Indians have offered to sign the CTBT, but only if the nuclear weapons states agree to eliminate their nuclear arsenals within a timebound framework and cease all subcritical and laboratory nuclear weapons testing. The Indian position is reasonable. They are calling for a world in which no state, including themselves, has nuclear weapons.

What is not reasonable is the way in which the nuclear weapons states and their allies have treated India's position as non-negotiable. The nuclear weapons states have consistently failed to this day to show the good faith in seeking nuclear disarmament that they promised in 1968 in Article VI of the NPT.

Ironically, the only nuclear weapons state to consistently call for nuclear weapons abolition is China, but it, too, has been rebuffed by the other nuclear weapons states. It is ironic because India's testing was, at least in part, a response to China's possession and improvement of its nuclear arsenal.

Despite their promises in 1995 for the determined pursuit of systematic and progressive efforts to achieve nuclear disarmament, the nuclear weapons states have been largely impeding nuclear disarmament. If they are serious about stopping India, Pakistan and other states from becoming full fledged nuclear powers, they had better reverse their course of action and begin serious and good faith negotiations to rid the world of nuclear arms. This is the only course of action with a chance of success to prevent nuclear weapons proliferation.

The knee-jerk reaction of the U.S., Japan and other industrialized states to impose economic sanctions on India will not stop the Indians from developing a nuclear arsenal. It will only result in greater hostility in a world divided not only between rich and poor, but also between nuclear "haves" and "have-nots."

India's testing is not only an Indian problem. It is a problem of the international system that leads the country of Gandhi to follow a nuclear weapons path. There is only one way out of the dilemma, and that is a commitment by all nuclear weapons states now including India to the abolition of their nuclear arsenals. According to a 1996 unanimous opinion of the International Court of Justice, the complete elimination of their nuclear arsenals is the legal obligation of the nuclear weapons states under international law.

Nuclear weapons abolition is also the solution called for by military and civilian leaders and citizen action groups throughout the world. The Abolition 2000 Statement of over 1000 citizens organizations around the world calls upon the nuclear weapons states to "Initiate immediately and conclude by the year 2000 negotiations on a nuclear weapons abolition convention that requires the phased elimination of all nuclear weapons within a timebound framework with provisions for effective verification and enforcement."

In crisis there is opportunity. If India's nuclear tests lead to sufficient pressure on the nuclear weapons states to reverse their course and become serious about ending the nuclear weapons era, we may still be able to enter the 21st century with a treaty in place to accomplish this goal. If the nuclear weapons states hold firm to their present positions, however, India may be only the first of many states to become new members in the nuclear weapons club.

* David Krieger is president of the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation. He can be contacted at Nuclear Age Peace Foundation, 1187 Coast Village Road, Suite 123, Santa Barbara, CA 93108, email: wagingpeace@napf.org.

NUCLEAR AGE PEACE FOUNDATION
International contact for Abolition 2000
a Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons

1187 Coast Village Road, Box 123
Santa Barbara, CA 93108-2794
Phone (805) 965-3443 * Fax (805) 568-0466
e- <mailto:wagingpeace@napf.org>
URL <http://www.wagingpeace.org>
URL <http://www.napf.org/abolition2000/>

\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 6 LINES REFORMATTED BY POPPER AT igc.apc.org \$\$\$\$\$\$\$

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Cc: peace@fps.ak.planet.co.nz, prior@chch.planet.org.nz.roberth
Date: Sat, 16 May 1998 16:15:09 +1200
From: Kate Dewes <katie@chch.planet.org.nz>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Indian addresses
To: abolition-caucus@igc.org
X-Sender: kate@mail.chch.planet.org.nz

Dear Friends,

Thanks to Sue for posting the very useful list of contacts in India. It could be helpful for them to receive copies of what has been published in our newspapers around the world and any other information which may be of use. For example I intend sending copies of India's submissions to the International Court of Justice in 1994 and 1995 arguing that the use, possession and manufacture of nuclear weapons are all illegal...

" Since the production and manufacture of nuclear weapons can only be with the objective of their use, it must follow that if the use of such weapons itself is illegal under international law, then their production and manufacture cannot under any circumstances be considered as permitted. Besides, the manufacture and stockpiling of nuclear weapons would constitute as a threat of their eventual use". (P 16, India's Counter Memorial re WHO's request for an advisory Opinion of the ICJ on Legality of Nuclear Weapons, June 1995)

Other sections argue that neither self-defence nor reprisals justify the use of nuclear weapons.

Is there is anyone with a clear copy of this memorial and India's earlier submission (June 1994 - which was distributed as a UN document), who could scan it and put it up on a website, and let the rest of us know where it is?

Thanks in advance,

Kate Dewes

>From nukemuse Fri May 15 23:32:32 1998
Return-Path: <nukemuse@igc.org>
Date: Fri, 15 May 1998 23:32:29 -0700 (PDT)
X-Sender: nukemuse@pop.igc.org (Unverified)
To: SMTP:@igc.org
From: Susan Lee Solar <nukemuse@igc.org>
Subject: Re: FW: Indian nuclear testing is morally wrong

Hello Mr. or Dr. HALLman; what disturbs me in all the outrage about India is the absence of mention that the US resumed nuclear weapons testing last year and plans to do more this year (unless you buy the argument that the subcriticals aren't really nuke tests since no fission occurs). It is not excusing India -- but not to mention this is to let the US off the hook, as I perceive things.

susan lee solar

>
>
>> -----
>> From: Boyle, Francis
>> Sent: Thursday, May 14, 1998 8:53 AM
>> To: abolition-caucus@igc.org; 'mupj@igc.apc.org'
>> Subject: RE: Indian nuclear testing is morally wrong
>>

>> Of course the Methodist Bishops put out an excellent statement against
>> nuclear weapons entitled In Defense of Creation. It was far superior
>> to the cop-out by the Catholic Bishops. The only suggestion I might
>> have for you all to consider is to make it clear that we believe the
>> United States has absolutely no moral authority to impose or call for
>> economic sanctions against India and that we oppose such sanctions for
>> those reasons.

>> Francis A. Boyle

>>
>> Francis A. Boyle
>> Law Building
>> 504 E. Pennsylvania Ave.
>> Champaign, Ill. 61820
>> Phone: 217-333-7954
>> Fax: 217-244-1478
>> fboyle@law.uiuc.edu
>>
>>

>> -----
>> From: Howard W. Hallman[SMTP:mupj@igc.apc.org]
>> Sent: Thursday, May 14, 1998 7:38 AM
>> To: abolition-caucus@igc.org
>> Subject: Indian nuclear testing is morally wrong
>>

>> Dear Abolitionists:

>>
>> The position of Methodists United for Peace with Justice on Indian

>> nuclear
>> testing derives from the philosophy articulated by Dr. Konrad Raiser,
>> general secretary of the World Council of Churches, and Godfried
>> Cardinal
>> Danneels, president of Pax Christi International, in a statement sent
>> to
>> delegates of the 1998 session of the NPT Preparatory Committee. They
>> stated: "Nuclear weapons, whether used or threatened, are grossly evil
>> and
>> morally wrong. As an instrument of mass destruction, nuclear weapons
>> slaughter the innocent and ravage the environment....When used as an
>> instrument of deterrence, nuclear weapons hold innocent people hostage
>> for
>> political and military purposes. Therefore, the doctrine of nuclear
>> deterrence is morally corrupt."
>>
>> Based upon this reasoning, we consider the testing of nuclear weapons
>> by
>> India to be morally wrong and therefore should be condemned. As India
>> uses
>> nuclear weapons as a deterrent, they will hold innocent Chinese and
>> Pakistanis hostage for political purposes. If used in war, Indian
>> nuclear
>> weapons will slaughter innocent people of their enemies. Moreover,
>> India's
>> possession of nuclear weapons will put its own population at greater
>> risk to
>> nuclear attack by China and perhaps soon by Pakistan. Accordingly, I
>> believe that the Abolition 2000 network should condemn Indian nuclear
>> testing unequivocally.
>>
>> What surprises me is the number of people in the Abolition 2000
>> network who
>> are making excuses for India, particularly using the argument that the
>> fault
>> lies with the nuclear weapon states, which have failed to carry out
>> their
>> NPT responsibility for nuclear disarmament. While I join in the
>> condemnation of the nuclear weapon states and am trying hard to get
>> the
>> United States to move toward nuclear abolition, I find this particular
>> argument like the child who misbehaves and explains, "the dog made me
>> do
>> it." Nuclear testing is wrong. No excuse can provide adequate
>> justification.
>>
>> If you accept the argument that India has justification, you are
>> entering
>> the very slippery slope of nuclear proliferation. So is Pakistan now
>> justified to test and deploy nuclear weapons? Can Israel disclose its
>> nuclear arsenal, blame it on Arab hostility, and claim a seat on the
>> UN
>> Security Council? Can Germany argue that since Russia won't eliminate
>> its

>> nuclear arsenal and the U.S. nuclear umbrella may not last forever, it
>> must
>> start a nuclear weapons program? Can Japan make the same argument
>> with
>> regards to China? Can Brazil note that it sat as an observer at the
>> 1998
>> NPT Preparatory Committee meeting, saw the nuclear weapons states
>> block even
>> discussion of nuclear disarmament, and therefore will re-start its
>> nuclear
>> weapons development program? Can Argentine then respond that it, too,
>> must
>> develop nuclear weapons? This is the endless change of nuclear
>> proliferation when you start admitting that any nation has a
>> legitimate
>> reason for becoming a nuclear weapons state.

>>
>> Therefore, I believe that the Abolition 2000 network should state
>> clearly
>> that India was wrong in conducting nuclear tests. We should ask India
>> to
>> forgo further tests, sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, and cease
>> further development and deployment of nuclear weapons.

>>
>> We should speak separately to the nuclear weapon states, saying that
>> Indian
>> nuclear testing highlights the necessity for them to move speedily
>> toward
>> nuclear abolition. Otherwise, the global nuclear non-proliferation
>> regime
>> will collapse due to their lack of good-faith performance. We might
>> suggest
>> that an immediate step would be to create an ad hoc committee within
>> the
>> Conference on Disarmament to commence multilateral discussion on
>> global
>> nuclear disarmament. This discussion could lead to negotiations for a
>> nuclear weapons convention. In the meantime the nuclear weapons
>> states
>> should commence taking all their nuclear weapons off alert by
>> separating
>> warheads from delivery vehicles and other means. This task should be
>> completed by December 31, 1999.

>>
>> In summation, let's address the nuclear weapons states directly for
>> what
>> they must do, but let's also reject India's excuses for nuclear
>> testing,
>> which was a wrongful act.

>>
>> Shalom,
>> Howard W. Hallman

>>
>>

>>

>

>

MADCOMIX NUKENEWS

VIENNA, May 4, 1998 - The IAEA is investigating whether Pakistani scientist Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan has offered plans for nuclear weapons to Iraq. Documents from Iraq's secret service suggest so. Pakistan denies any involvement.

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Sat, 16 May 1998 05:48:24
From: Housmans Peace Resource Project <worldpeace@gn.apc.org>
Reply-to: worldpeace@gn.apc.org
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Re: Updated India and Pakistan contacts
To: abolition-caucus@igc.org, Sue Broidy <a2000@mail.silcom.com>
X-Authentication-Warning: mail.gn.apc.org: Host ap105.du.pipex.com [193.130.255.105] claimed to be 193.130.255.105

FROM: Housmans Peace Resource Project, 5 Caledonian Road, Kings Cross, London N1, UK (tel +44-171-278 4474; fax 278 0444; e-mail worldpeace@gn.apc.org).

TO:
Sue Broidy
By e-mail to a2000@mail.silcom.com

15 May 1998

Dear friend,

You say that you would welcome further input to the list of organisations in India and Pakistan, following your circulation of details of ones which are part of the Abolition 2000 network.

The World Peace Database produced by this project concentrates more on grass-roots activist groups; quite a lot of the organisations on the list you've circulated are less "political", and/or research-type outfits, and/or groups which (by the look of their name) have an anti-nuclear-ish perspective as a minor part of their interests. So, although there are of course many overlaps, there are also very major differences between your list and the India section of the World Peace Database.

I'm therefore appending a list of some of the Indian organisations on the database, ones which either explicitly include nuclear disarmament campaigning amongst their areas of work, and/or which have links to one or other of the relevant international peace movement networks. I hope this is a useful list.

However, please note that some of the information on this list isn't guaranteed, since some of the groups haven't replied to my annual directory update mailings for a year or 2. But I tend to be pretty tolerant of groups, and let them stay on the "live" list for a while even so, when they're in a part of the world (like India) where the postal links are frequently hopeless.

If you want any further information about any of these groups, or what links they have, and so on, or you want contacts for some less obviously targetted groups there, then please let me know -

or, better still, consult the full World Peace Database which uniquely provides this sort of information.

And in case you don't have these details to hand, I'll also append notes about what is included in the World Peace Database, and the ways in which the information is available - you might find that a copy of the database (or a subscription for regular updates) would be a useful resource for you.

Best wishes

Albert Beale
Editor, Housmans World Peace Database and Directory

=====

Anglican Pacifist Fellowship, c/o John Nagella, D No 26-42-193,
AT Agrapharam, Guntur 552004, Andhra Pradesh, India (tel +91-863-
351669; fax 249030).

Anuvrat Global Organisation, PO Box 28, Rajsamand 313326,
Rajasthan, India (tel/fax +91-2952-20516).

Bombay Sarvodaya Friendship Centre, Friendship Bldg - 1st floor,
Kajupada Pipe Line Rd, Kurla, Bombay 400072, India (tel/fax
+91-22-851 3660; e-mail admin@daniel.ilbom.ernet.in).

Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (COSNUP), M-120 Greater
Kailash 1, New Delhi 110048, India (tel +91-11-641 5365; fax 623
4939).

Cultural Academy for Peace, Koluthara Buildings, Broadway,
Ernakulam, Cochin 682031, Kerala, India (tel +91-484-355055; fax
370979).

Documentation and Dissemination Centre for Disarmament
Information, 21 Railway Parallel Rd, Nehru Nagar, Bangalore
560020, India (tel +91-80-336 4689).

Fellowship of Reconciliation (FORI), Christavashram, Manganam
PO, Kottayam 686018, Kerala, India (tel +91-481-570701; fax
562006; e-mail raiyaan@giasmd01.vsnl.net.in).

Gandhi-in-Action, B-29 Main Wazirabad Rd, Bhajanpura, New Delhi
110053, India (tel +91-11-226 8415; fax 643 6831).

Gandhian Society Villages Association, Amaravathi Pudur PO,
Pasumpon District, Tamil Nadu 623301, India.

Indian Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, Bharat Sabha Bhavan, 62
BB Ganguly St - 1st Floor, Calcutta, West Bengal 700012, India
(tel/fax +91-33-466 5659).

Indian Doctors for Peace and Development (IDPD), KI/16
Chittranjan Park, New Delhi 110017, India (tel +91-11-331 3854;
fax 686 2022).

Indian Institute for Peace, Disarmament and Environmental
Protection (IIPDEP), 537 Sakkardara Rd, Nagpur 440009, India (tel
+91-712-745806; fax 722337).

Indian Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms, c/o Jitendra Sharma, 17
Lawyers Chambers, Supreme Court, New Delhi 110001, India (tel
+91-11- 382271; fax 469 4393).

Organisation for Nuclear Disarmament and World Peace (ONDAWP),
11 Gautam Palli, Lucknow 226001, India (tel +91-522-236398; fax
246168).

Pakistan-India People's Forum for Peace and Democracy, K-14
(First Floor), Green Park Extension, New Delhi 110016, India (tel
+91-11- 686 3830; fax 685 8042; e-mail tom@unv.ernet.in).

Sampoorna Kranti Vidyalaya / Institute for Total Revolution,
Vedchhi, Dist Surat 394641, Gujarat, India (tel +91-2625-22074;
e-mail admin@anumukti.ilbom.ernet.in).

Sarvadhana Sangam, 4/3 Anna Salai, Tiruvannamalai 606601, Tamil
Nadu, India.

SEEDS-India, Punnackadu PO, Pathanamthitta Dist, Kerala 689652,
India (tel +91-473-314362).

Servas, c/o Harivallabh Parikh, Anand Niketan Ashram, PO Rangpur
(Kawant) via Bodeli, Dist Baroda, Gujarat 391135, India (tel
+91-2669-73355).

Swadhina / Independence, 34/C Bondel Rd, Calcutta 700019, India
(tel/fax +91-33-247 0934; e-mail
swadhina.swadhina@gems.vsnl.net.in).

War Resisters of India/West, c/o Swati & Michael, Juna Mozda,
Dediapada, Dt Bharuch, Gujarat 393040, India.

=====

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WHAT SHOULD YOU ORDER?

The familiar World Peace Directory in the annual Housmans Peace Diary generally has room for around 1900 entries; the full World Peace Database, from which the Directory is taken, currently has over 3000 records and is gradually growing. Also, the Peace Diary version is only updated annually; the main database is updated at least four times a year.

So if a printed version of the shorter annual directory is sufficient, simply order the latest Peace Diary (see below). But if you want fuller or later information, or a selection made from it, and/or if you need information in other than printed form, you will want another option.

PRICES

Although the Housmans Peace Resource Project is non-profit-making, and much of the work is voluntary, charges for information must be sufficient to cover the cost of maintaining the database. Prices include airmail postage; prices are subject to change.

Where a minimum charge is shown, this includes the cost of setting up the selection of information requested. It will also, where necessary, include advice from the database editor about how to define your selection, and exactly how much information you will end up with, and how much it will therefore cost you. If at this stage you decide not to go ahead, then of course no charge is payable.

BEFORE YOU ORDER

If you're not sure exactly what you should order, then please phone and discuss your needs. But make sure you see the Peace Diary version of the World Peace Directory beforehand, to familiarise yourself with the range of information covered.

In particular, if you want a selection made by type of organisation, you will need to refer to the categories shown in the printed World Peace Directory, since these category codes are identical to those used in the full database - so make sure you have the latest Peace Diary to hand for reference before you phone.

If in any doubt about the codes you want, please check before ordering.

INFORMATION IN PRINT

The standard (shorter) version of the World Peace Directory as printed in the current Housmans Peace Diary can be ordered for Pounds Sterling 7.00.

A print-out of the full World Peace Database costs Pounds Sterling 100.00. A defined selection of the full database can be printed out for Pounds Sterling 0.05 per record, subject to a maximum charge of Pounds Sterling 100.00, and a minimum charge of Pounds Sterling 10.00.

INFORMATION ON LABELS

A set of adhesive labels with names and addresses from the full database costs Pounds Sterling 160.00. A defined selection of the full database can be prepared on labels for Pounds Sterling 0.08 per label, subject to a maximum of Pounds Sterling 160.00 and a minimum of Pounds Sterling 10.00.

INFORMATION ON COMPUTER DISC ...

Information on disc is normally supplied on IBM-compatible 3.5" discs, unless arranged otherwise.

In ASCII format: the full database costs Pounds Sterling 80.00; a defined selection costs Pounds Sterling 0.05 per record, subject to a maximum of Pounds Sterling 80.00 and a minimum of Pounds Sterling 20.00.

In DBF database format (dBase-compatible files): the full database costs Pounds Sterling 95.00; a defined selection costs Pounds Sterling 0.06 per record, subject to a maximum of Pounds Sterling 95.00 and a minimum of Pounds Sterling 20.00.

These disc prices are for discs sold to organisations wishing to

use the disc for reference, or for uses such as printing address labels for the organisation's own mailings.

If the discs are wanted for dissemination or publishing in any way, (including for incorporation in whole or in part into another database which will be disseminated in any way) then prior permission must be obtained from the Housmans Peace Resource Project. Higher prices will apply in such cases.

Please state exactly which database fields you want included, as well as which selection of records you want. ASCII discs will have fields delimited by tabs unless otherwise specified.

If you have any technical queries, please get in touch before ordering.

... AND DISC SUBSCRIPTIONS

If you want always to have the most up-to-date version of the database - or whichever part of it you need - you can take out an "annual subscription" for half the standard price. For just twice the price of the disc option you've chosen, you will receive four discs over the course of a year, each time taken from the latest updated version of the database. This service is subject to a minimum annual charge of Pounds Sterling 55.00.

CONCESSIONARY RATES

Lower prices for information on disc (except the Pounds Sterling 20.00 minimum) can sometimes be negotiated when the disc is for use by an individual or very small organisation. Lower prices for printouts or sets of labels are not normally available.

OTHER INFORMATION

The source database includes information about other organisations, besides those appearing in even the "full" published versions of the World Peace Database. Information is often unpublished because it has not been confirmed for some time and so is judged to be unreliable. However, in cases where these records might help you trace information you need, you can phone the Project with specific queries; also, these extra records can be included in printouts if requested.

If you have any other queries that you don't think would be answered simply by ordering any of the items listed in this brochure, but which might be solved by reference to the World Peace Database, then you are welcome to ask the database editor's advice.

LANGUAGES

Organisations' names, and addresses within a country, appear on the database in the form they are supplied, generally in the

language of the country concerned. Country names are all in standard English-language form.

The Peace Diary version of the directory includes correctly accented characters in most European languages. However, accents will not normally be shown in the versions on labels or on disc.

PAYMENT

Payment should be sent with your order. It must be in Sterling: either by cheque drawn on a UK bank, by Eurocheque, by International Money Order, by banker's draft, or by credit card authorisation. In the case of payment by credit card, you can order by fax or e-mail. All payments should be to the Housmans Peace Resource Project.

PROCESSING YOUR ORDER

The Project can give no guarantee in advance that information wanted will be available in the format requested within a specific timescale, though if you need information urgently, every effort will be made to meet your deadlines. If you need the information by a particular time or not at all, you should specify this when ordering.

TO ORDER, OR FOR MORE INFORMATION...

HOUSMANS PEACE RESOURCE PROJECT, 5 Caledonian Road, Kings Cross, London N1, UK (tel +44-171-278 4474) (fax +44-171-278 0444) (e-mail worldpeace@gn.apc.org). 995R5

=====

>From abolishnukes Sat May 16 04:42:07 1998
Return-Path: <abolishnukes@igc.apc.org>
Date: Sat, 16 May 1998 04:42:04 -0700 (PDT)
X-Sender: abolishnukes@pop.igc.org (Unverified)
To: mupj@igc.org
From: "robert l. manning" <abolishnukes@igc.apc.org>
Subject: India-An Opportunity

Dear Howard Hollman:

Please let me know what you think about this... I posted this on the abolition-caucus on 5/13/98 and have gotten four positive responses and none negative, so far. Australia; USA; France; and Japan. The hope and vision is to create every member of every organization, throughout the world, that has signed onto and endorsed Abolition 2000 as an 'evangelistic missionary' for Abolition 2000 and the abolition of nuclear weapons by August 9, 1998.

Cordially, Robert L. Manning

India's Nuclear Tests Offer An Unprecedented Opportunity

India has provided an opportunity to activists to outreach beyond their normal spheres of influence. Media attention, in all forms, could be exceptionally prominent for months... This is our opportunity to take advantage of this fact and outreach to the general public throughout the world. We will gain little by conducting letter or physical protests and boycotts against India.

What these tests have provided -

1. The general public's attention to the problem of Nuclear Weapons.
2. An embarrassment to the western intelligence community for not reacting ahead of time and notifying policymakers in Wash., DC. as happened in India in 1995.
3. The Declared Nuclear Weapons States policy of preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons has failed...

What is needed is for the Abolition 2000 movement to respond in a calculated, very powerful manner on an appropriate date. The positive possibilities are almost unlimited. If we are able to create a worldwide 'nonviolent action' that involves millions of ordinary citizens, we will totally overcome the Nuclear Weapons States (NWS) intransigence regarding the abolition of nuclear weapons. So how do we create something so powerful...

Points of reference for success:

1. Picking a date that is - a)far enough in advance to be able to mobilize a large number of people worldwide; b)a date that is universally known to millions of people; c)on a weekend, so that working people and families with children can participate.
2. Think Globally, Act Locally - This concept is appropro this situation. Why is this so? Any action we create needs to be 'close to home' and still be effective.

3. Political Clout - a)people in elected offices respond to either face-to-face contact or letters in constituents own handwriting; b)when it's appropriate we can contact the media. The media will respond whenever we demonstrate that we have a strong representative number of people; c)If we become powerful enough, we will have the opportunity to influence how citizens choose to vote in the November elections in the United States.

Suggested Date And Action:

Date - August 9, 1998 falls on a Sunday this year and is the infamous anniversary of the atomic bombing of Nagasaki, Japan.

Non-violent Action - Create vigils at your local political representative's office and then fan out to neighborhoods in teams that go door-to-door. Vigils- bring paper or real Sunflowers; wear Sunflower T-shirts; carry appropriate signs. Neighborhood Teams- Take Sunflowers, etc., petitions, and clipboards with suggested pointers for writing in their own words a short letter regarding the abolition of nuclear weapons to their elected representatives. If no one is home, leave a 'door hanger'. NOTE: If this action is large enough, even if no one is in the office, the media will be there and the effects will be the same. At the end of the day, participants can return to a central location and share their experiences going door-to-door and join in with candles and music, etc.

Process For Success:

Utilize the abolition-caucus; activate the 1,036 organization's membership to actively provide outreach to the general public by means of: contacting ten more people such as relatives, neighbors, and friends; create 'telephone trees' for contacting additional citizens; create 'internet activist teams' that do key word searches and outreach to webmasters and generate international support by means of the internet. The combining of all of these methods will generate a large body of support throughout the world.

Goals:

1. End the Nuclear Threat. End the nuclear threat by dealerting all nuclear weapons, withdrawing all nuclear weapons from foreign soil and international waters, separating warheads from delivery vehicles and disabling them, committing to unconditional no first use of nuclear weapons, and and ceasing all nuclear weapons tests, including laboratory tests and "subcriticals".
2. Sign the Treaty. Sign a Nuclear Weapons Convention by the year 2000, agreeing to the elimination of all nuclear weapons within a timebound framework.
3. Reallocate Resources. Reallocate resources to ensure a sustainable global future and to redress the environmental devastation and human suffering caused by nuclear weapons production and testing, which have been disproportionately borne by the world's indigenous peoples.

If we cannot generate enough general public support for our cause now, we will never be able to do it. It is going to take tens of thousands of citizens to create the abolition of nuclear weapons a reality. Similar to what happened with the Land Mines Convention, this is our opportunity to create an exceptionally powerful action that demonstrates to all parties concerned that the overwhelming majority of the world's citizens want to abolish

nuclear weapons.

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Sat, 16 May 1998 04:41:56 -0700 (PDT)
From: "robert l. manning" <abolishnukes@igc.apc.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: India-An Opportunity (Revised & Updated Version)
To: abolition-caucus@igc.org
X-Sender: abolishnukes@pop.igc.org (Unverified)

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen - Fellow Abolitionists:

The following is a revised and updated version of the information that was posted on 5/13/98. Please take time out of your very busy schedules to seriously consider this proposal... The hope and vision is to create every member of every organization, throughout the world, that has signed onto and endorsed Abolition 2000 as an 'evangelistic missionary' for Abolition 2000 and the abolition of nuclear weapons by August 9, 1998. This is a 'rough' draft and may need some refinement. Let me know...

Love, Robert L. Manning

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3. Reallocate Resources. Reallocate resources to ensure a sustainable global future and to redress the environmental devastation and human suffering caused by nuclear weapons production and testing, which have been disproportionately borne by the world's indigenous peoples.

If we cannot generate enough general public support for our cause now, we will never be able to do it. It is going to take tens of thousands of citizens to create the abolition of nuclear weapons a reality. Similar to what happened with the Land Mines Convention, this is our opportunity to create an exceptionally powerful action that demonstrates to all parties concerned

that the overwhelming majority of the world's citizens want to abolish nuclear weapons.

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Sat, 16 May 1998 21:41:09 -0700
From: Vijai K Nair <magoo@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in>
Organization: Forum For Strategic & Security Studies
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: NUCLEAR TESTS: NO NEED FOR AN APOLOGY
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
X-MIME-Autoconverted: from 8bit to quoted-printable by igc7.igc.org id JAB01398

Hi Folks,

I am enclosing the First of three postings - a copy of the original Manuscript of an article appearing on page 2 in the Sunday Observer 17, May 1998.

The intention is to share with you what we see happening in India from a TOTALLY INDIAN POINT OF VIEW which has been missed by many thereby generating surprise where none was due. Maybe this would help in your analysis and strategy formulation for the Abolition of nuclear weapons.

No apologies are offered.

With Regards

Vijai K Nair

Brigadier Vijai K Nair
Executive Editor
Forum for Strategic & Security Studies
Safdarjung Airport
New Delhi 110 003
INDIA
Tele: 091 118 572483 & 091 11 462 8336. Fax: 091 11572425
E-mail: magoo@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in

NUCLEAR TESTS: NO NEED FOR AN APOLOGY

Brigadier Vijai K Nair

A Former US official and Biological Warfare expert Francis Boyle's immediate reaction to India having conducted three nuclear tests on May 11, 1998 was, "Sadly, this story speaks for itself. A terrible development. But the five Permanent Members of the Security Council have only themselves to blame for their rank nuclear hypocrisy on the NPT and the CTBT." He is not the only non-Indian to voice similar sentiments.

On the other end of the spectrum India is coming under considerable condemnation and criticism being accused of starting a nuclear arms race." Those who arrived in the arena after the race started, or chose to concentrate on issues other than the race itself, or chose ostrich like to selectively ignore events on a portion of the 'track,' - are not in a

position to conclude who started the arms race. An honest replay shows:

X India did not start the nuclear arms race, which commenced in the late 1940s.

X India has done everything within its power to persuade the world to abjure nuclear weapons.

X India could have, if it was so inclined, joined the nuclear arms race 30 years ago - and then where would we have been?

X India has shown remarkable constraint even without becoming party to discriminatory treaties that form the non-proliferation regime.

X Ever since India tested a nuclear device in 1974, it has been the target of stringent, restrictions by the US and a number of European powers.

X India has silently watched China's continued vertical proliferation being rewarded by escalating technology assistance from the very same US that has called for sanctions against India.

X India has seen limited sanctions being placed and hurriedly removed against China and Pakistan for their collusion in nuclear related enhancements.

X India sees [even if the West refuses to do so] a clear cut and growing capacity of regional states to inflict horrendous destruction on her people by nuclear weapons.

X India has just been witness to the introduction of IRBMs into the region with ineffectual sanctions being placed on two entities that never did have access to US resources or technology.

The Indian Ambassador to the US, Naresh Chandra's recent observation at a dinner hosted for the Foreign Secretary, that diplomacy between India and the US, is like golf - a game that unfolds over a vast landscape. "the only problem is that we have been playing on different courses." Is there then any wonder then, that the world is surprised by India having conducted a nuclear test?

For forty years now, India has been talking to the deaf. It was not heard because what it said was unpalatable to the selective hearer. Over the past seven years India attempted to caution the NWS, and the recipients of their nuclear umbrella, that all things were not well, as perceived in our part of the world. To no avail. Regional developments that have been particularly aggravating made no difference to the NWS who looked at 'this ineffectual' state 'whinging' about its national security. This is particularly so when trying to carry on any discussion about India's role in non-proliferation affairs with people from within the establishment of NWS. They only wish to hear what they only wish to hear what they expect India should do! All that has happened is that India has intensified the decibel level of its arguments by conducting a test. **SUDDENLY THE DEAF ARE HEARING.**

The question is what are they hearing? Is it a distorted signal or has it been assimilated for what it is? There is a need to clear the air.

India has asserted its sovereign right to validate and operationalise the means necessary to DEFEND itself in a debilitating nuclear security environment. If anything, India has much more justification to field a nuclear deterrent for its security than the UK has.

The act cannot be undone - the fact of a series of five highly sophisticated nuclear tests, covering the entire spectrum of nuclear weaponology, has been conducted, cannot be erased. It needs to be noted that a "thermonuclear device", or "low yield device" or a "Sub-Kiloton device" cannot be developed and fired in a months time. This is the end product of a long-term plan with lots of technical and engineering effort behind it. Previous Governments had obviously activated the process many years ago. Therefore, to saddle it to the BJP and obfuscate the real issues under the guise of theocratic dust is not only unjustified, but counterproductive.

The Government has not actuated the tests to fulfil their party's election manifesto nor is it a knee jerk action. It is a result of a seriously considered long-term strategy - what in the West is called "nuclear strategy."

The actuation of the strategy is a consequence of (a) A realisation that the elimination of nuclear weapons is a pipe dream. (b) Threat thresholds have attained proportions that demand action now. (c) Ambiguity has lost its efficacy in the global 'arms control' environment while manoeuvre space to create necessary infrastructure has reduced uncomfortably.

Obviously India has sufficient warheads in place to risk the ire of the world before testing these devices. Any speculation on whether India will weaponise - is redundant. A clearer message could not have been sent. India has, by its actions declared itself a NWS. What is in its inventory is obviously classified and will not be divulged to the domestic or foreign public. India, like the other NWS will not amplify details of its nuclear strategy for the curious.

It has signalled - categorically - a limited nuclear deterrence strategy and, by virtue of the type of devices tested, has made it clear that its final objective is way beyond what the demonstrated capabilities suggest. Therefore, it is safe to assume that a well considered and mature nuclear strategy has been formulated and is now being put into place.

What the world has to understand, and more so the developed countries, is that India has turned an irreversible leaf and their immediate reactions notwithstanding, they will have to live with the change. The only way to correct that is to start honest negotiations for the universal elimination of nuclear weapons. As I K Gujral said after the tests, India will be second to none to eliminate its nuclear weapons capability if the NWS agree to eliminate their nuclear weapons.

Therefore, before jumping off the deep end, it would do the developed Western powers a world of good to assimilate where we have got to and the reasons for this sad happening. The need of the hour is to analyse the new status created by India's actions and act maturely to reach an amicable end preferably the global elimination of nuclear weapons.

There is - as all in India are painfully aware, no route other than "elimination of nuclear weapons" to global stability. Let's eliminate the nuclear arms race. Yes, provided the surgery commences at the core of the malignancy, i.e. the NWS. Cosmetic surgery on the periphery of the has no curative capabilities - if anything the infection spreads to other tissues. This is equally true of the malignancy of 'security by nuclear deterrence.' India would, I am sure, willingly join the curing process if it is addressed squarely at the roots. If not, no amount of coercion of any kind will work and we need not be apologetic for safeguarding our national well being.

Finally, India is the one country that has taken a long, long time to deliberate and then arrive at this conclusion. It has explored every possible avenue - even to the extent of appearing to be a weak and pliable state. A decision taken after so much deliberation cannot be wished away by any other state that expects India to place that states security concerns before Indian security concerns.

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Sat, 16 May 1998 21:44:57 -0700
From: Vijai K Nair <magoo@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in>
Organization: Forum For Strategic & Security Studies
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: SERMONS FROM LITTLE ROCK
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org

Hi Folks,

I am enclosing the Third of three postings - a copy of the original Manuscript of an article that appeared on page 1 of the Observer of Politics & Business, 15, May 1998.

The intention is to share with you what we see happening in India from a TOTALLY INDIAN POINT OF VIEW which has been missed by many thereby generating surprise where none was due. Maybe this would help in your analysis and strategy formulation for the Abolition of nuclear weapons.

No apologies are offered.

With Regards

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SERMONS FROM LITTLE ROCK NOT WELCOME

Brigadier Vijai K Nair

President Clinton, was seen on BBC, May 12, 1998, pompously issuing India orders to sign the CTBT without conditions or face blanket sanctions as though the billion strong Indian electorate had elected him to Govern India. In comparison, one did not hear a murmur from the White-House when the Chinese and French continued nuclear tests immediately after the NPT got its indefinite extension. That too after Clinton had announced a "National Emergency," in November 1994, to deal with the threat of non-proliferation. Presumably in US parlance there is a difference between horizontal proliferation and vertical proliferation.

Even there, a dichotomy exists. The US hummed and hawed after India tested its nuclear weapons on May 11 challenging Clinton's "National Emergency Law" by proliferating horizontally. It was only after the nature of this proliferation changed to vertical proliferation, on May 13, by testing highly

sophisticated sub-Kiloton nuclear devices did he clamp sanctions on India.

Clinton's greatest achievement towards the elimination of nuclear weapons - in 1998 - has been to: ratify the means to expand NATO and heighten the threat to Russia by moving the nuclear phalanx onto their borders; impose sanctions on two companies in Pakistan and the DPRK who have no trade with the outside world; legitimise the illegal sale of 7000 MOPs computers that had been illegally sold to China; and offer the Chinese space and missile technologies to improve their strategic capabilities. Commendable, to say the least.

While it is well nigh impossible to work ones way through the labyrinth of US strategic thought, it is another thing to grips with the US \$ - economic sanctions as mandated under US Law NPA-1994. See Box. [not attached]

To start with, the US placed trade sanctions on India in 1974 after the 'Pokharan PNE' and has never lifted them to date. So the phenomenon is not new. Secondly, the Indian Government has carried out in depth cost benefit analysis of the Indian economic and strategic being and come to the conclusion, that while it will hurt, India could live with US endeavours to strangulate its economy - for that is exactly what Clinton's sanctions amount to.

The truth of the matter is that domestic capacities exist - albeit poorly managed so far. If Clinton's intention was to fuel the fires of resentment he has done a particularly good job.

With US sanctions, pain is unavoidable, but how much can be administered effectively once the cat is out? And to what purpose?

Some points to ponder are:

(a) Ever since 1974 all US domestic laws have been applied to India and there is little else that it can do without actually declaring itself hostile to India. That would be a US decision about which India can do nothing. It would require an Indian response that is well thought out.

(b) US aid to India is a paltry \$30 million, a fraction of what India farms out in aid to other countries.

(c) Stopping loans from US banks would hardly be noticed by India as they do not amount to all that much.

(d) Voting against provision of loans to India from institutions such as the IMF is a function of votes - and even then, it cannot stop what has been sanctioned and is in the pipeline. The effect would begin to be felt in 3 years time.

(e) The US cannot ignore the Indian market vis-`-vis its own economic imperatives, except to its disadvantage.

(f) India is not party to the NPT or the CTBT and, therefore, has not violated any international norms or agreements. The question of 'Opinio Juris' as used by the US and UK at the ICJ on the question of legality of

nuclear weapons - is now on the other foot.

(g) And the threat to stop high technology exports to India is a lot of wind. Such restrictions have been imposed for the last two decades and nothing of technological value has been forthcoming from the US.

(h) US sanctions in the defence sector are mythical. Neither has the US permitted any export of meaningful military equipment to India, nor has the Indian military establishment shown any inclination to induct equipment of US origin. In this area US interests are the only ones that will hurt as their efforts to wean the Indian military away from Russian equipment will face a set back.

Admiral K. K. Nayyar, Chairman of the Forum for Strategic & Security Studies, sums it up eloquently, "sanctions imposed by the US will have marginal immediate effects. In the long-term, it will be a blessing in disguise. The effect of these sanctions will be to change the direction which the enrichment of the Indian economy has followed so far. In the future, growth will have to be from bottom up, and the 'trickle down' concept, which has not worked so far, will be buried once and for all."

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Sat, 16 May 1998 21:05:54 -0700
From: Vijai K Nair <magoo@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in>
Organization: Forum For Strategic & Security Studies
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Where to from Here
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org

Hi Folks,

I am enclosing the second of three postings - a copy of the original Manuscript of an article appearing as the lead item in the Sunday Observer 17, May 1998.

The intention is to share with you what we see happening in India from a TOTALLY INDIAN POINT OF VIEW which has been missed by many thereby generating surprise where none was due. Maybe this would help in your analysis and strategy formulation for the Abolition of nuclear weapons.

No apologies are offered.

With Regards

Vijai K Nair

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*****2 of 3

POKHARAN '98: TWO TRACK FOLLOW-UP ACTION ON ANVIL

Brigadier Vijai K Nair

In the words of Admiral Nayyar, Chairman of the Forum for Strategic & Security Studies, "The global strategic atlas was radically changed on 11 May when India conducted three nuclear tests, landing itself firmly in the category of a nuclear weapon stated [NWS]."

As expected international recrimination on India's nuclear testing is pouring in. The US with its massive arsenal of over 10,000 nuclear weapons poised for 'first use' to resolve conflict, having just conducted a sub-critical nuclear test of its own, has announced the imposition of sanctions on India. The sanctimonious Australian Government, while sheltering behind the nuclear umbrella provided by the US, in exchange for bases in Australia for the projection of the US nuclear war fighting machine, has recalled its High Commissioner. Japan, while accumulating a weapons usable plutonium inventory

of many 100s of tons, and secure under a guaranteed US nuclear umbrella, has withdrawn its aid package to India. Space consideration precludes listing the totality of the hypocrisy of the developed world, in its misguided effort to stop horizontal proliferation while giving nuclear benefactors free rein to proliferate vertically.

For what? To penalise India who, having fought to advance the cause of elimination of nuclear weapons for 44 years, has had the temerity to take into consideration the progressively debilitating security environment and create its own defensive deterrent capability to safeguard its security interests.

The experience of seeing, what they considered an ineffectual, state thumb its nose at them has, left the developed world traumatised. So much so that they have failed to understand that even 'economic deterrence' has failed. If the intention is to prove that economic retaliation will bring India to its knees, they have a second surprise coming their way. Finally, if not now, the realisation will hit them. They will understand that they need mechanisms other than sanctions to meet this fundamentally changed scenario. They must either, adjust to the reality that nuclear non-proliferation is unattainable, and decide to live in a world of nuclear weapon states as posited by Kenneth Waltz. Or bow to the aspirations of the larger global community, fast swelling with disaffection amongst their own people with the continued retention of nuclear weapons. India, having broken out from the artificial barriers of political and economic ostracisation, has forced these two choices on the Nuclear Weapon States [NWS], who have hitherto blocked all efforts to eliminate nuclear weapons.

Having taken the step to go overtly nuclear, after three decades of avoiding the issue, India cannot now sit back and hope that the elimination goal will come about on its own. This bold step to challenge the NWS and their nuclear beneficiaries must be made to pay. This requires a well orchestrated, two-track policy.

1. Seize the initiative and press for immediate and irreversible negotiations to the final elimination of nuclear weapons globally while guarding against temptation to succumb to economic and political pressures to become party to the horizontal non-proliferation regime.
2. Relentless development of its nuclear strategy to demonstrate to the NWS that it will survive and flourish in a nuclear weapon infested world, despite all the mechanisms they may employ to circumscribe that capability, in the event that the first track policy does not succeed.

The first, if it succeeds is the ideal, it means the realisation of the core on which the Indian philosophy has been built over the past five decades. The second is a fall back position which cannot be ignored in the event the NWS, in their misplaced confidence, decide they would prefer to live in a world with numerous nuclear weapon states.

Then where can India be expected to go after having successfully completed its series of five nuclear weapons tests? Within the framework of the larger strategy, which it has put into play, it needs a quick follow up along both tracks. Allowing a vacuum to build up will be counterproductive with a

negative affect on the national well being.

Track one requires India to pitch its initiatives immediately at the CD while the world is still paying attention. Without making any apologies for its actions, India should, as a NWS, insist on the commencement of negotiations at the CD, for the total elimination of nuclear weapons. In initiating the revitalisation of the nuclear disarmament agenda India must lay its objective clearly on the table and explain the two-track concept it intends to follow. It must clearly articulate a commitment to reverse its nuclear strategy within the negotiated framework of elimination of nuclear weapons, in keeping with similar drawing down by the other NWS.

Provided India can convince the other non-nuclear weapon states [NNWS] of its intent, considerable pressure could be mounted on the hitherto recalcitrant NWS. It must also convince the fast growing anti-nuclear weapons public in the NWS so that internal pressures are brought to bear conjointly. To achieve this India could, make an undertaking, at an appropriate time, and definitely before the September 1999, when the CTBT is due to enter into force, that it would unilaterally impose a provisional moratorium on testing. This commitment being conditional on the commencement of negotiations for the institution of the NWC in a time bound framework, that would be finalised in the negotiating process. Failure on the part of the NWS to negotiate the NWC would then leave India free to test if it had doubts about the reliability of its nuclear arsenal or if another state was to conduct a test. If convincing and honestly implemented, this initiative would lead to substantially void mounting acrimony and provide the NAM countries cause to rally to India's cause "the elimination of nuclear weapons."

To engineer a trade off on its declared position, in any form whatsoever, to mitigate the effect of economic or political actions initiated by the NWS to coerce India to reverse its nuclear strategy, would be counterproductive. The incentive for the NWS to negotiate the NWC would substantially reduce if India were to project the image of a state under siege. Reversal of the nuclear strategy must only become apparent once the NWC is in position. Therefore, India must ensure that the second parameter i.e. to demonstrate India's nuclear deterrent is firmly in place, by simultaneously making its second track policy discernible.

While the conduct of five highly sophisticated nuclear tests demonstrates a capability, the credibility of the strategy rests on a plethora of related issues. That of a capacity to effectively utilise these capabilities to meet the strategic objectives laid down by the political leadership. India, therefore, has to proceed with development and induction of hardware and be seen to be doing so. This includes:

(a) Develop and induct a series of missile systems that would: assuredly penetrate hostile airspace in the technological environment that would pertain two decades into the future; reach extreme ranges prescribed by the nation's nuclear strategy from secure launch sites, both mobile and static, from sea, land or air. In the existing environment it would require: an IRBM that could threaten retaliation against targets visualised 360 degrees around India; sub-surface launched missiles to guarantee survival of the strategic deterrent; and, cruise missiles to enhance accuracy and penetration.

(b) A warhead inventory in keeping with the targeting policy dictated by the nuclear strategy. This embraces numbers and types. Yields would have to be commensurate to the required levels of target punishment dictated by strategy.

(c) A national policy for: command and control with an enlightened leadership; integration of the technological, military, intelligence and other agencies to maintain, secure and implement the nuclear strategy. Command-posts, hardened communications, space and atmospheric electronic support systems and so on.

(d) Validation of hardware to be incorporated in the nuclear infrastructure, some of which may have to be tested under pressures and temperatures of a nuclear explosion.

By overtly going nuclear India has made a fundamental change in her approach to both nuclear disarmament and the deteriorating security environment. This has been done at tremendous political, economic and moral costs. It cannot now be frittered away by bargaining an in between position through conceptually unsound acceptance of the discriminatory non-proliferation regime, even in part. The deal, if any, must be struck on the "global elimination of nuclear weapon" and nothing less. The slightest indication of weakening in the national resolve and India will singularly be the loser.

India's nuclear tests offer an unprecedented opportunity by drawing the world out of its smugness and dramatically focusing attention to the problem of nuclear weapons and providing India a credible opportunity revitalise the cause of the universal abolition of nuclear weapons. The next step is to get there.

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Date: Sat, 16 May 1998 13:13:25 -0700

From: jrussow@COASTNET.COM (Joan Russow)

Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org

Subject: CALL FOR AN EMERGENCY MEETING OF THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO CONDEMN ALL

PRODUCTION, AND TESTING OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION.

To: abolition-caucus@igc.org

NOTE THIS HAS BEEN SENT TO ALL UN MISSION OFFICES IN NEW YORK

Thursday May 14

Joan Russow

CALL FOR AN EMERGENCY MEETING OF THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO CONDEMN ALL PRODUCTION, AND TESTING OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION.

In 1945 the United Nations was formed to prevent "the scourge of war" and to "respect the rule of law", not force. In 1972, every member state of the UN made a commitment at the UN Conference on Humans and the Environment (UNCHE) to eliminate the production of weapons of mass destruction. Yet since that time, in the past 25 years, many member states of the United Nations have continued to produce and test weapons of mass destruction.

Now, in 1998, to prevent the unimaginable horrors of a war fought with weapons of mass destruction, the United Nations General Assembly must call for universal and complete banning of all production and testing of weapons of mass destruction. All member states of the United Nations must embark upon a truly universal and comprehensive test ban with the abandonment of all those other "technical means" to bypass the current treaty.

"Subcritical tests and computer simulations made possible by huge investment of billions in lab facilities (e.g. Livermore and Barp in France) enabling development of ever more sophisticated nuclear weapons is a vertical proliferation worse than the horizontal one India constitutes. Both, risk closing our window of opportunity for ridding the world of nuclear weapons" (personal communication, Phyllis Creighton)

"India condemned the CTBT as discriminatory, saying that it (the treaty) would do nothing to move the nuclear weapon states towards nuclear disarmament or end weapons development....India..., however,/ has been shown to be correct in many of its claims. The nuclear powers blocked all agreement of even small moves on nuclear disarmament at the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) preparatory committee meeting last week in Geneva. Rather than pursuing their legal commitment under the NPT to disarm, the nuclear weapon states are continuing with the status quo, testing in laboratories and upgrading their designs." (Niki Kortvelyessy, European Federation of Green Parties, Press release issued May 11, 1998)

The United Nations General Assembly must appoint an international inspection team not from countries that themselves have weapons of mass destruction, but from countries that have "clean hands". The United Nations must play a leading role in condemning all production and testing of weapons of mass destruction, and ensure there is a serious inspection of all sites of weapons of mass destruction including sites belonging to member states of the Security Council.

In 1970, Canada supplied India with a research reactor, CIRUS, fueled by plutonium which Canada also supplied. On May the 18th, 1974 India exploded a nuclear device about the size of the Nagasaki bomb. The IAEA was unable to monitor the Indian use of CIRUS because it was not safeguarded, ie. not under the aegis of responsibility of the IAEA. During various disarmament conferences in the late 1960s the Canadian delegation at the UN was repeatedly warned by other nations of the use to which the CIRUS plutonium was really directed. In the United Nations Disarmament conferences of May 1965 and July 1965 in Geneva the Indian representative hinted that India's only alternative to the October 1964 Chinese atomic explosion was to build a bomb. In 1971 Prime Minister Trudeau traveled to New Delhi to discuss the issue of the CIRUS reactor with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. He accepted Indian promises of maintaining a peaceful nuclear energy program. (Information drawn from Dr. Fred Knelman's "Nuclear Energy the Unforgiving Technology" (1978) and Ron Finch's "Exporting Danger").

For the purpose of eliminating these weapons, there must be unconditional access to all sites of weapons of mass destruction, and the banning of all further export of civil nuclear technology. This is a time for reflection and for actions that truly eliminate the existence of weapons of mass destruction to remove the threat or use of these weapons. No state should be exempt from inspection.

"It is not just nuclear tests which threaten us. It is weapons of mass destruction and war itself. I would advise that the "Middle Size Powers" intervene between the five nuclear powers, India, and Pakistan to resolve this immediate problem. Hopefully the resolution will include genuine disarmament by the "super" powers, India, and Pakistan in exchange for signing the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty." affirmed Dr. Rosalie Bertell.

"We need a more effective United Nations with a greatly strengthened NGO component that can express the revulsion felt by most citizens of these nations" stated Dr. Eric Fawcett

"In the words of Dr. Helmut Burkhardt, 'True disarmament must have the force of International law', and that's why we are calling for this emergency meeting of the United Nations General Assembly." said Dr. Joan Russow.

For further information Please contact
Joan Russow (Ph.D)

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Cc: pbergel@igc.apc.org, jim_forest@compuserve.com,
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Date: Sat, 16 May 1998 16:26:46 EDT
From: DavidMcR <DavidMcR@aol.com>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Yes, still the bomb - and the failure of some good friends in India
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org, magoo@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in, WRL@igc.apc.org

I just read the forwarded material from Vijai K. Nair. Sent, as he noted, "without apology".

An apology is in order and I am furious at reading this defense of the indefensible from someone inside India. It reminds me of the old defenses offered by the Communist Party when the Soviet Union tested, or by the Chinese Communist supporters when China tested.

I agree Bill Clinton has no right to issue moral directives to anyone. I'm not talking about whether his pants are on or off, I am talking about the land mine treaty, the failure of the nuclear test issue, the capitulation to the Right on issues as widely scattered as needle exchanges to welfare "reform" to the U.S. support of Indonesia right up to the present moment.

I am not here as a defender of the U.S., nor of Bill Clinton.

The independent world peace movement, which owes its allegiance to values and not to States, must both recognize that States obey certain laws of their own, that men and women at the head of the Israeli, Indian, Iraqi, U.S., French or Russian states will behave in certain ways to advance their self interests, and that our job is to see beyond those national borders, as, alas, Vijai Nair has failed to do.

No one, starting with the U.S., has the right to have nuclear weapons. Or bacteriological weapons. Or chemical weapons. But nuclear weapons are in a category all of their own - they cannot be used if defense, only to deter. There is and always has been a strange logic to nuclear weapons. They are the weapon built "not for use". The military has, at times over the past fifty years, tried to bring these weapons "into the arsenal that might reasonably be used" by talking of neutron bombs, of battlefield bombs, etc. But these efforts have been foolish. You are still left with problems of fallout, and if you make the weapon small enough, you might as well use the conventional weapons we have.

The nuclear arsenal remains the one arsenal that cannot be used. For India to think it has done anything at all except edge its way into the club of the insane is a great tragedy. Of course Gandhi has been dead a long time - yet there has been the residual feeling that India had a greatness based precisely on its courage in refusing to align with either side in the Cold War, its leadership of the nonaligned. Except during the brief period of authoritarian rule under Indira Gandhi (repudiated in the first free election she permitted) India has been a strong example.

If we want to argue that Clinton and company left India few options, I

disagree. India cannot point to Clinton to justify its act of national folly. Now it has the bomb - and can't use it. And the poor of India will suffer as the poor here suffer from our own folly, our worship at this God of Nuclear Security.

Of course everyone who urges the U.S. to take the first steps are right. Everyone who urges Clinton to condemn Israel in the same strong terms he has used for India are right. (Though there are many other good reasons for placing Israel on a list to blockade, to sanction, to boycott - if one counts the number of UN Resolutions Israel has gleefully ignored). And yes, if any boycott is to begin, let's start with U.S. goods and toss cans of Coke into the sea in a 20th Century Boston Tea Party.

But OUR job, after saying all those things, is to say what we said when the Soviet Union or China tested their bombs - this is the course of unreason, and the last who should defend it are those free within India. I salute those Indians who took to the streets to demonstrate against this act. Is a nation truly greater because it has acquired a weapon distinguished by its inability to do more than terrorize? A weapon which cannot be used for military purposes alone because its effects reach across generations? Down with India's weapon. And down with an Indian government so foolish and reactionary as to think its national image is improved or its security greater. What folly! All that has happened is that India is both less secure today and less respected among nations.

She has become "a nation like other nuclear nations" and as such she must be condemned both from within India and from outside. We knew why there were no protests inside the Soviet Union at the tests (until late in the game - and our support to our co-workers in Alma Ata) because it was too risky. What a deep shame that someone in the intellectual leadership of India, in a free nation, so freely and foolishly accepts the course India has chosen.

Sincerely,
David McReynolds

Return-Path: <owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org>
Date: Sat, 16 May 1998 20:26:18 -0400
From: disarmament@igc.org
Organization: Disarmament Clearinghouse
Sender: owner-ctb-followers@igc.apc.org
Subject: Clinton on CTBT
To: "undisclosed-recipients::;"

RTw 05/16 0729 Clinton urges India to adopt nuke test ban treaty
To: ctb-followers
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.05 [en] (Win95; I)

(Release at 10:06 A.M. EDT (1406 GMT) May 16)

By Randall Mikkelsen

BIRMINGHAM, England, May 16 (Reuters) - U.S. President Bill Clinton on Saturday urged both India and the U.S. Senate to adopt a global treaty to ban nuclear testing and said India was "on the wrong side of history" in exploding test nuclear devices.

"In this instance, India is on the wrong side of history," Clinton said in his weekly radio address. "India has pursued this course at a time when most nations are working hard to leave the terror of the nuclear age behind."

He urged India to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), and renewed calls for the U.S. Senate to ratify the agreement, which has languished in the face of opposition from key Republicans since he submitted it in September 1997.

"Now it's all the more important that the Senate act quickly, this year, so that we can increase the pressure on, and isolation of, other nations that may be considering their own nuclear test explosions," he said.

Clinton recorded the address late on Friday, shortly after he and other leaders meeting for the Group of Eight summit in Birmingham, England, jointly condemned the testing and urged India to adhere to agreements controlling nuclear weapons.

India conducted a total of five nuclear test explosions this week. The action provoked wide international condemnation, and prompted neighbouring Pakistan to consider conducting a test of its own.

But few countries joined the United States in swiftly imposing sanctions against India.

In the G8 statement on Friday, the leaders vowed unspecified individual actions to make clear their displeasure with India's testing. They also urged Pakistan to show "maximum restraint."

Asked on Saturday morning whether the statement about India was strong enough, in the absence of sanctions, to persuade Pakistan to refrain from testing, Clinton said: "I don't know, but I hope so."

Deputy U.S. Secretary of State Strobe Talbott was to arrive in England on Saturday afternoon to brief Clinton following a mission to Pakistan to try to persuade it not to test. U.S. officials said they were not sure whether the briefing would take place on Saturday or Sunday.

In his radio address, Clinton said the test ban treaty, which bans all nuclear explosions, makes it more difficult for nuclear powers to develop advanced weapons and for non-nuclear states to acquire them. The

treaty has been signed by 149 nations.

Clinton said treaty provisions for a network of sensors and inspections would discourage countries from cheating.

"The CTBT also strengthens our ability to detect and deter nuclear testing by other countries," Clinton said. "That's a mission we must pursue, with or without this treaty, as India's actions so clearly remind us."

The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency was severely criticised for its failure to detect signs of the Indian tests in advance.

But Clinton faces a major obstacle in his bid for U.S. ratification of the treaty he is eager for India to sign.

U.S. Senator Jesse Helms, the powerful head of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said this week he would block action on the treaty, echoing earlier comments from the leader of the Senate's Republican majority, Senator Trent Lott of Mississippi.

"India's actions demonstrate that the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, from a non-proliferation standpoint, is scarcely more than a sham," said Helms, a North Carolina Republican.

"I, for one, cannot and will not agree to any treaty which would legitimise de facto India's possession of these weapons, just so long as they are not caught further testing them," Helms said.

About two dozen anti-nuclear protesters greeted Clinton as he left his hotel on Saturday morning. They carried two banners reading "India tests, Clinton explodes" and "First nuking nation cries wolf." REUTERS

FROM: Disarmament Clearinghouse

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For WHAT YOU CAN DO for a Nuclear Test Ban Treaty NOW:

<http://www.psr.org/ctbtaction.htm>

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Cc: jim_forest@compuserve.com, pbergel@igc.apc.org,
sanjeev@ginasbm01.vsnl.net.in
Date: Sat, 16 May 1998 18:56:47 -0700 (PDT)
From: Loring Wirbel <lwirbel@igc.apc.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Re: Yes, still the bomb - and the failure of some good friends in India
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org, DavidMcR@aol.com, magoo@ginasdl01.vsnl.net.in,
WRL@igc.apc.org

Thank you David, I agree with your response entirely. The BJP wanted nuclear weapons primarily to enforce their neo-fascist nationalist doctrine, not to "prove a point" with the U.S.

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Return-Path: <owner-ctbt-organize@igc.org>
Date: Sat, 16 May 1998 23:02:56 -0400
From: Kathy Crandall <disarmament@igc.org>
Organization: Disarmament Clearinghouse
Sender: owner-ctbt-organize@igc.org
Subject: ACTION ALERT - CTBT NOW
To: ctbt-organize@igc.org

ACTION ALERT * ACTION ALERT * ACTION ALERT * ACTION ALERT

ENCLOSED PLEASE FIND

ACTIONS FOR YOU TO TAKE FOR A NUCLEAR TEST BAN TREATY NOW!, and to GUARD AGAINST A NEW NUCLEAR ARMS RACE

- 1) Join the National Day of Action MAY 28 - NOT ANOTHER NUCLEAR ARMS RACE/ TELL YOUR SENATORS: TEST BAN NOW
Demonstrations at Senators' Offices Across the Nation will demand ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty
- 2)Flood Senator Lott's office with messages that "shelving" the CTBT is unacceptable.
- 3) Write Letters to the Editor - Respond to the India coverage - urge CTBT ratification and further nuclear disarmament progress.
- 4)Urge Pro-CTBT Senators to make Floor Statements calling for prompt ratification this year.(And Thank Senators who have made statements)

Dear CTBT Organizers:

WE are at a very crucial crossroads for the CTBT.

YOUR ACTIONS IN THE NEXT WEEKS CALLING FOR A TEST BAN TREATY NOW MORE THAN EVER, CAN MOVE THE CTBT FORWARD.

However, inaction will ensure that those who oppose the CTBT "shelve" this longest-sought, hardest-fought non-proliferation and arms control victory.

Post-India - I'm sure you have heard the rhetoric from those opposed to the CTBT in the Senate.

Majority Leader Senator LOTT stated that the Treaty would be "shelved" indefinitely (On National Public Radio, Wed. May 13, 1998) and Senator HELMS (R-NC), Foreign Relations Committee Chair, this week stated "the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, from a non-proliferation standpoint, is scarcely more than a sham," (Reuters, May 16, 1998).

In contrast, President CLINTON has said "Now it's all the more important that the Senate act quickly, this year, so that we can increase the pressure on, and isolation of, other nations that may be considering

their own nuclear test explosions," (Radio Address, May 16, 1998), and Senators favoring the CTBT - including Senator SPECTER (R-PA) have also spoken for ratification this year.

SPECTER has said: "I believe that the nuclear detonation in India makes it more important than ever that the United States move ahead with leadership to try to defuse the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and that the Senate should act promptly to ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. " (Senate Floor Statement, May 12, 1998)

****In the next few weeks it is crucial that we make the case for a Test Ban Treaty now more than ever.**

To that end, these specific actions are urged:

ACTION ALERT * ACTION ALERT * ACTION ALERT * ACTION ALERT

WHAT YOU CAN DO

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calling for prompt ratification this year.
(And Thank Senators who have made statements)

For more on What You Can Do, <http://www.psr.org/ctbtaction.htm>

1) JOIN THE NATIONAL DAY of ACTION MAY 28 -
NOT ANOTHER NUCLEAR ARMS RACE/
TELL YOUR SENATORS: TEST BAN NOW
Demonstrations at Senators' Offices Across the Nation
will demand ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.
This action will occur during the Senate Memorial Day Recess.

Let us know what you are doing, so that we can coordinate the national press work, and.

For more information, and assistance - including flyers, buttons and other tips contact:

Disarmament Clearinghouse
Kathy Crandall, Coordinator

1101 14th Street NW #700 Washington DC 20005
Tel: 202 898 0150 ext. 232
Fax: 202 898 0172
<disarmament@igc.org>
<http://www.psr.org/ctbtaction.htm>

or
Peace Action
1819 H Street NW, Suite 425
TEL: (202) 862 9740
FAX: (202) 862 9762
<http://www.webcom.com/peaceact/>

National Sponsors of the Day of Action include:
Peace Action, Physicians for Social Responsibility, Disarmament
Clearinghouse,
Friends Committee on National Legislation and 20/20 Vision

2) FLOOD SENATOR LOTT's (R-MS) OFFICE with this message:

"I, along with the overwhelming majority of the American public, support the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). India's nuclear testing makes it imperative that the U.S. move ahead with ratification of the CTBT now. The American people will not accept the "shelving" of this Treaty."

LOTT's Phone: (202) 224-6253 or (202)224-3135
LOTT's Fax: (202) 224-2262 or (202) 224-4639

There are two offices because Senator Lott is the Majority Leader -
Let's make sure both offices know we want a Nuclear Test Ban Treaty NOW.
You can also send e-mail to Senator Lott through the CTBT Action
Website: <http://www.psr.org/ctbtaction.htm>

3) SEND LETTERS TO THE EDITOR, responding to the coverage of India, call for a CTBT and further nuclear disarmament progress. For Samples and assistance contact:

Disarmament Clearinghouse
Kathy Crandall, Coordinator
1101 14th Street NW #700 Washington DC 20005
Tel: 202 898 0150 ext. 232
Fax: 202 898 0172
<disarmament@igc.org>
<http://www.psr.org/ctbtaction.htm>

or
Peace Action
Bruce Hall, Peace Action Organizer <panukes@igc.org>

or
20/20 Vision
Marie Rietman, CTBT Coordinator, 20/20 Vision <ctbt@2020vision.org>

4)Urge Pro-CTBT Senators to make Floor Statements calling for prompt ratification this year.(And Thank Senators who have made statements).

Many Senators have spoken already about the India testing and this will continue to be a hot topic in the Senate for the next week before the Senate Memorial Day Recess (May 22-June 1) Senators in favor of the CTBT should be asked to speak on the Floor of the Senate urging the treaty's prompt ratification this year. For assistance in urging your Senators to do this, contact the Disarmament Clearinghouse.

Senators Specter (R-PA), Harkin (D-IA), Kerrey(D-NE), Moynihan (D-NY) should be thanked for their statements in favor of prompt ratification of the CTBT.

For copies of their statements go to the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers Web Site:

<http://www.clw.org/pub/clw/coalition/ctindia.htm#congress>

(Further Senate statements will be posted on this site)

FOR MORE INFORMATION/ ASSISTANCE:

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Kathy Crandall, Coordinator

1101 14th Street NW #700 Washington DC 20005

Tel: 202 898 0150 ext. 232

Fax: 202 898 0172

<disarmament@igc.org>

<http://www.psr.org/ctbtaction.htm>

Let us know about your activities at this especially crucial time

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Cc: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
Date: Sun, 17 May 1998 09:20:13 -0700
From: Vijai K Nair <magoo@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in>
Organization: Forum For Strategic & Security Studies
References: <3.0.32.19980516223243.00d23eec@pop.erols.com>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Re: Where to from Here
To: peter zimmerman <peterz@erols.com>

Vijai Nair wrote:

Dear Dr Zimmerman,

Thank you for your comments. Though I may not consider all of them to be constructive, they are meaningful.

It may surprise you, but India is well aware of the penalties, and that is the reason it took so long to take this decision.

Finally, it may be very important for the Parties to the NPT to abide by definitions they have coined to suit the Treaty. Regretably, it has never been accepted by India and it has no desire to be party to a discriminatory treaty even as a NWS. The issue as I see it is - one may call a cow a horse, but it will continue to give milk.

Regards

Vijai

peter zimmerman wrote:

>
> At 09:05 PM 5/16/1998 -0700, Vijai K Nair wrote:

>
>*****

> >Brigadier Vijai K Nair
> >Executive Editor
> >Forum for Strategic & Security Studies
> >Safdarjung Airport
> >New Delhi 110 003
> >INDIA
> >Tele: 091 118 572483 & 091 11 462 8336. Fax: 091 11572425
> >E-mail: magoo@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in

> >
>
>*****

> **2 of 3

>
> Folks, I am going to make a few comments on Brigadier Nair's article; no
> apologies are offered. I speak from the perspective of somebody who worked
> diligently on getting the US to the zero yield position, who was a member
> of the START I team, and who is a nuclear physicist with a non-trivial

> amount of weapons knowledge -- as well as a working knowledge of treaty law.

>

>>

>> POKHARAN '98: TWO TRACK FOLLOW-UP ACTION ON ANVIL

>>

>> Brigadier Vijai K Nair

>>

>>In the words of Admiral Nayyar, Chairman of the Forum for Strategic &

>>Security Studies, "The global strategic atlas was radically changed on 11

> May

>>when India conducted three nuclear tests, landing itself firmly in the

>>category of a nuclear weapon stated [NWS]."

>

> India is not and cannot ever become a nuclear weapon state. That is a term

> of art defined in the NPT and refers to a state which exploded a nuclear

> device before 1 January 1967. The date was chosen so that no state could

> detonate a bomb during treaty negotiations and claim NWS status and the

> right to possess weapons. Yes this is discriminatory. What it means is

> that India cannot sign the NPT "as a nuclear weapons state". The only way

> she can join the NPT regime is on the same terms that South Africa did --

> as an NNWS after verifiably disposing of its weapons.

>

>>For what? To penalise India who, having fought to advance the cause of

>>elimination of nuclear weapons for 44 years, has had the temerity to take

>>into consideration the progressively debilitating security environment and

>>create its own defensive deterrent capability to safeguard its security

>>interests.

>

> India knew the consequences of its action before it tested. As one hears

> in some US movies: "Do the crime; do the time."

>

>>

>>1. Seize the initiative and press for immediate and irreversible

> negotiations

>>to the final elimination of nuclear weapons globally while guarding against

>>temptation to succumb to economic and political pressures to become party to

>>the horizontal non-proliferation regime.

>

> India should disarm first to set an example.

>>

> Track one requires India to pitch its initiatives immediately at the CD while

>>the world is still paying attention. Without making any apologies for its

>>actions, India should, as a NWS,

>

> Repeat, India is not an NWS and does not have that status under

> international law. It is a nuclear possessor state, as South Africa was.

>

> insist on the commencement of negotiations

>>at the CD, for the total elimination of nuclear weapons. In initiating the

>>revitalisation of the nuclear disarmament agenda India must lay its

> objective

>>clearly on the table and explain the two-track concept it intends to follow.

>>It must clearly articulate a commitment to reverse its nuclear strategy

>>within the negotiated framework of elimination of nuclear weapons, in

> keeping
> >with similar drawing down by the other NWS.
> >
> >Provided India can convince the other non-nuclear weapon states [NNWS] of
> its
> >intent, considerable pressure could be mounted on the hitherto recalcitrant
> >NWS.
>
> Wait a minute, Brigadier. You said 1 paragraph up that India was an NWS.
> Now you write of "the other non-nuclear weapon states." Which is India??
> You cannot write of "the other" unless you include India in the NNWS category.
>
> It must also convince the fast growing anti-nuclear weapons public in
> >the NWS so that internal pressures are brought to bear conjointly. To
> achieve
> >this India could, make an undertaking, at an appropriate time, and
> definitely
> >before the September 1999, when the CTBT is due to enter into force, that it
> >would unilaterally impose a provisional moratorium on testing. This
> >commitment being conditional on the commencement of negotiations for the
> >institution of the NWC in a time bound framework, that would be finalised in
> >the negotiating process. Failure on the part of the NWS to negotiate the NWC
> >would then leave India free to test if it had doubts about the reliability
> of
> >its nuclear arsenal or if another state was to conduct a test. If convincing
> >and honestly implemented, this initiative would lead to substantially void
> >mounting acrimony and provide the NAM countries cause to rally to India's
> >cause "the elimination of nuclear weapons."
>
> I hate to say it, Brigadier, but you have fairly well described the US
> position. No, we don't have a time-bound framework, but our moratorium is
> a matter of both law and policy. Although under US law INDIA'S TEST FREED
> THE US FROM ITS SELF-IMPOSED LEGAL MORATORIUM. I'm sure the weapons labs
> thank you.
>
> >While the conduct of five highly sophisticated nuclear tests demonstrates a
> >capability,
>
> Sorry. I don't think your tests were highly sophisticated. I think you
> shot one weapon based on the US "Trinity" design and had 2 fizzles on 11
> May. I don't think you conducted any tests on 13 May. The aggregate yield
> of all the tests on 11 May is consistent with an up-rated Trinity design
> and inconsistent with any kind of thermonuclear device. I think you did
> very little better than you did in 1974. If you could explain what
> actually went on, you might change my professional opinion.
>
> the credibility of the strategy rests on a plethora of related
> >issues. That of a capacity to effectively utilise these capabilities to meet
> >the strategic objectives laid down by the political leadership. India,
> >therefore, has to proceed with development and induction of hardware and be
> >seen to be doing so. This includes:
> >
> >(a) Develop and induct a series of missile systems that would: assuredly
> >penetrate hostile airspace in the technological environment that would

> >pertain two decades into the future; reach extreme ranges prescribed by the
> >nation's nuclear strategy from secure launch sites, both mobile and static,
> >from sea, land or air. In the existing environment it would require: an IRBM
> >that could threaten retaliation against targets visualised 360 degrees
> around
> >India; sub-surface launched missiles to guarantee survival of the strategic
> >deterrent; and, cruise missiles to enhance accuracy and penetration.
>
> India is explicitly adopting a mixture of a first strike (high accuracy)
> and MAD strategy. Welcome to the real world, Brigadier.
>
> >
> >(b) A warhead inventory in keeping with the targeting policy dictated by the
> >nuclear strategy. This embraces numbers and types. Yields would have to be
> >commensurate to the required levels of target punishment dictated by
> >strategy.
>
> Target punishment <=> MAD or deterrence. As I said, welcome. The clarity
> of your military think is right on, and no sarcasm or irony is intended.
>
> >
> >(c) A national policy for: command and control with an enlightened
> >leadership; integration of the technological, military, intelligence and
> >other agencies to maintain, secure and implement the nuclear strategy.
> >Command-posts, hardened communications, space and atmospheric electronic
> >support systems and so on.
> >
> >(d) Validation of hardware to be incorporated in the nuclear infrastructure,
> >some of which may have to be tested under pressures and temperatures of a
> >nuclear explosion.
>
> Yup. India wants the whole bag of nuclear tricks. Once you declare
> yourself a possessor all logic drives you to a gigantic arsenal (because
> something must survive your opponent's first strike), hardened systems for
> the same reason, and high accuracy because you just might want to preempt
> your adversary in a crisis. "Yea tho I walk through the valley of the
> shadow of death..." The problem with starting down the nuclear road is
> that so many alternatives close behind you, and when a state does it the
> way India did, the wrath of the world makes it very difficult for it to
> retreat to non-nuclear status without losing enormous face.
>
> Truly, India has my sympathies. It will spend billions of dollars it
> cannot afford on a form of security which increases its insecurity. Since
> it plans on nuclear deterrence of China and Pakistan, it must accept that
> it stands with its chest against the nuclear spears of the other nuclear
> possessors in its region. Negative and positive security guarantees it
> might have had for the asking are now gone. India will stand alone as a
> nuclear possessor. If you think the US *likes* having the responsibility
> of having nuclear weapons, and the dangers, you are wrong. There is simply
> no way back so long as any other nuclear possessor is perceived as being
> hostile. Surely India perceives China, an NWS, is hostile; the same would
> go for Pakistan. India is on the same one way street as the other nuclear
> possessors, and when faced with really eliminating its own nuclear forces
> its government will react precisely as have all of the other nuclear

> possessors and NWSs. Only a state which had never tested and had no
> nuclear strategy; had no announced nuclear deterrent posture; and has only
> a handful of crude weapons can retreat.

>

> >

> Peter Zimmerman

> >

> >

> >

> >

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Cc: fme@motherearth.org
Date: Sun, 17 May 1998 16:18:52 +0200 (CEST)
From: "Pol D'Huyvetter" <pol@motherearth.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Radiation victims in Rajasthan (India)
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
X-Sender: pold@pop.xs4all.be

This is now on the radio news here in Belgium !!

Indian villagers claim N-test side effects

New Delhi, May 17th (Reuters) - Several residents of a village near India's nuclear testing site have complained of nose-bleeds, skin and eye irritation, vomiting and loose bowels since last week's underground blasts, a report said on Sunday.

The government has said that no radioactivity was released into the atmosphere over the Thar desert, in the western state of Rajasthan, as a result of its five tests.

But the Sunday Statesman said that more than a dozen people from the village of Khetolai experience syndromes of contamination by radiation immediately after the last two of the five devices were exploded on Wednesday.

"The residents approached us, gave us a list of affected persons," the paper quoted a district official as saying, "Most of them have complained of nose-bleeding, loss of appetite, irritation in skin and eyes."

"We will soon send a team of doctors to examine the affected villagers. Only then can we come to a conclusion. It could also be due to the rise in temperature", he said.

The paper said the people of Khetolai were convinced that the complaints were due to radiation exposure and quoted one man as saying he was suffering nose-bleeds for the first time in his life.

Another man was worried about his 12-year-old daughter "She has been vomiting, bleeding through the nose and feeling restless for two days after the second explosion," the paper quoted the girl's father as saying.

"First we ignored it but when the number of victims rose we brought it to the notice of district and army officers."

Khetolai is one of seven villages dotted around the Alpha Firing range of the area called Pokhran.

Reuters

end

* For Mother Earth International office *

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* Fax +32-9-233 73 02 *

* E-mail: pol@motherearth.org *

* WWW:<http://www.motherearth.org> *

* Postal account : 000-1618561-19 *

* For Mother Earth is member of Abolition 2000 - a global *

network to eliminate nuclear weapons, the International Peace

* Bureau (IPB) and World Information Service on Energy (WISE) *

* For Mother Earth has offices in Belgium, Slovakia, Romania, *

* Sri Lanka and USA, aswell as active members/groups in *

* Belarus, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, France, Finland, *

* Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom and Ukraine *

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Sun, 17 May 1998 15:15:34 -0400
From: "Ross Wilcock" <rwilcock@execulink.com>
Importance: Normal
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: FW: India's Nuclear Tests: How Real a Threat?
To: "Abolition-Caucus@Igc. Org (E-mail)" <abolition-caucus@igc.org>
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.2106.4

Bounced Message too long (>40000 chars) multiple copies.

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

From: "Andrew Mack" <a.mack@auckland.ac.nz>
To: <abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Subject: OpEd
Date: Sun, 17 May 1998 22:58:26 +1200
An earlier version of this appeared in the NZ Herald...

India's Nuclear Tests: How Real a Threat?

Andrew Mac

Professor Andrew Mack,* New Zealand Asia Institute, Auckland University.

India's five nuclear tests have generated understandable outrage around the world, but are they really such a huge threat to global security?

Pessimist critics are correct to point out that Pakistan will likely respond with tests of its own, but there is little reason for other nuclear weapons states to follow suit, since the Indian and Pakistani nuclear programs have long been factored in their strategic calculations. The fact that India has moved from being a covert, to an overt, nuclear weapons state makes little military difference.

India's tests didn't legally violate the 1996 Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) because it wasn't a signatory to it, but there is no doubt that the five explosions violated the spirit of the Treaty.

Ironically, the US, one of India's most vociferous critics, and the major global champion of non-proliferation, is also pursuing nuclear activities that undermine the spirit, if not the letter, of the CTBT.

One of the principal aims of the ban on testing was to halt the development of new nuclear weapons. The conventional wisdom held that if strategic planners were to be confident that their bomb designs would work as intended, they had to test them. Stop testing, the argument went, and you stopped the qualitative arms race.

But, as Israel reminds us, in today's nuclear world, bombs can be developed and deployed without testing.

In order to get Congressional, Pentagon and the nuclear weapons laboratories' support for a US commitment to the CTBT, the Clinton Administration agreed to set up the benign-sounding, multi-billion dollar 'Stockpile Stewardship' program.

Ostensibly intended to enhance the safety and reliability of the tens of thousands of nuclear weapons still in the US stockpile, the program also provides funding for developing what are effectively new nuclear weapons, such as the B61-11 earth-penetrating warhead, and for upgrading existing systems.

Relying in part on data collected in past tests, the US can now 'test' bombs using computer simulations, aided by so-called 'sub-critical' tests. Nuclear

weapons can be developed, in other words, while avoiding politically unpopular - and illegal - nuclear explosions. Less technologically advanced states do not have this option. A test ban thus has more serious strategic implications for states like India, than for highly advanced industrialized states like the US.

This is not the only problem with the CTBT. The 1966 treaty is supposedly the major restraint on nuclear testing, but it is in fact a legal paper tiger, thanks in part to the efforts of the nuclear weapons states. During the tortuous treaty negotiations a clause was added to the text requiring all 44 of the world's 'nuclear-capable' states to sign and ratify the treaty before it could formally enter into force.

Since there was never any prospect that India would sign such an agreement, the inclusion of the clause ensured that the treaty would not enter into force. As a consequence the CTBT is not legally binding on its signatory states. Some arms controllers suspect that the insertion of the provocative clause was a deliberate move by the nuclear weapons states, in particular Britain and Russia, to remove any legal barrier to re-starting their test programs if they so chose.

The Indians have long claimed that the nuclear weapons states - and particularly the US - are both discriminatory and possibly racist. They have a point.

Why, ask Indian analysts, are nuclear weapons supposedly security-enhancing in the hands of Americans and the other declared nuclear weapons states, and yet a threat to global peace and security in Indian hands?

The nuclear weapons states have proffered no good answer to this question. But the Indian position is also hypocritical. If nuclear tests were not strategically necessary for 24 years after the first Indian nuclear device was exploded in 1974, why should they be necessary now? India's strategic circumstances have not deteriorated over the years; they have considerably improved. What has changed is the government. Domestic political considerations provided a major impetus for the tests.

India's exercise in nuclear machismo was strategically unnecessary, undermined the global non-proliferation norm, and demonstrated contempt for international opinion. But something useful might conceivably be salvaged from it.

In the media furore of the past week, an intriguing statement from Brajesh Mishra, the Prime Minister's Principal Secretary after the first round of tests, went largely unnoticed.

India, said Mr Mishra, now supported a comprehensive ban on nuclear tests, provided it also excluded 'related experiments' such as sub-critical testing. Significantly there was no mention of the preconditions that the Indians had previously insisted be met before agreeing to a test ban - preconditions that were unacceptable to the nuclear weapons states.

The implication of Mishra's remarks seemed to be that, having formally joined the nuclear club, India was now prepared to forego further testing, if the US and other states were willing to abandon practices that were also a clear breach of the spirit of the test ban treaty..

That wouldn't be such a bad deal.

* Professor Mack was a consultant to the Canberra Commission on the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons and is author of *Proliferation in Northeast Asia* (1996).

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Sun, 17 May 1998 15:26:57 -0400
From: "Ross Wilcock" <rwilcock@execulink.com>
Importance: Normal
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: FW: Re: Where to from Here
To: "Abolition-Caucus@Igc. Org (E-mail)" <abolition-caucus@igc.org>
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.2106.4

Forwarded on the senders request

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

Subject: BOUNCE abolition-caucus@igc.org: Non-member submission from
[peter zimmerman <peterz@erols.com>]

Date: Sat, 16 May 1998 22:33:52 -0400
To: Vijai K Nair <magoo@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in>
From: peter zimmerman <peterz@erols.com>
Subject: Re: Where to from Here
Cc: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org

At 09:05 PM 5/16/1998 -0700, Vijai K Nair wrote:

>Brigadier Vijai K Nair
>Executive Editor
>Forum for Strategic & Security Studies
>Safdarjung Airport
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>Tele: 091 118 572483 & 091 11 462 8336. Fax: 091 11572425
>E-mail: magoo@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in
>
**2 of 3

Folks, I am going to make a few comments on Brigadier Nair's article; no apologies are offered. I speak from the perspective of somebody who worked diligently on getting the US to the zero yield position, who was a member of the START I team, and who is a nuclear physicist with a non-trivial amount of weapons knowledge-as well as a working knowledge of treaty law.

> POKHARAN '98: TWO TRACK FOLLOW-UP ACTION ON ANVIL

>
> Brigadier Vijai K Nair
>

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right to possess weapons. Yes this is discriminatory. What it means is that India cannot sign the NPT "as a nuclear weapons state". The only way she can join the NPT regime is on the same terms that South Africa did- as an NNWS after verifiably disposing of its weapons.

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>elimination of nuclear weapons for 44 years, has had the temerity to take
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India knew the consequences of its action before it tested. As one hears in some US movies: "Do the crime; do the time."

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>
Track one requires India to pitch its initiatives immediately at the CD while
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>actions, India should, as a NWS,

Repeat, India is not an NWS and does not have that status under international law. It is a nuclear possessor state, as South Africa was.

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>at the CD, for the total elimination of nuclear weapons. In initiating the
>revitalisation of the nuclear disarmament agenda India must lay its objective
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>
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>intent, considerable pressure could be mounted on the hitherto recalcitrant
>NWS.

Wait a minute, Brigadier. You said 1 paragraph up that India was an NWS. Now you write of "the other non-nuclear weapon states." Which is India?? You cannot write of "the other" unless you include India in the NNWS category.

It must also convince the fast growing anti-nuclear weapons public in
>the NWS so that internal pressures are brought to bear conjointly. To achieve
>this India could, make an undertaking, at an appropriate time, and

definitely

>before the September 1999, when the CTBT is due to enter into force, that
it
>would unilaterally impose a provisional moratorium on testing. This
>commitment being conditional on the commencement of negotiations for the
>institution of the NWC in a time bound framework, that would be finalised
in
>the negotiating process. Failure on the part of the NWS to negotiate the
NWC
>would then leave India free to test if it had doubts about the reliability
of
>its nuclear arsenal or if another state was to conduct a test. If
convincing
>and honestly implemented, this initiative would lead to substantially void
>mounting acrimony and provide the NAM countries cause to rally to India's
>cause "the elimination of nuclear weapons."

I hate to say it, Brigadier, but you have fairly well described the US
position. No, we don't have a time-bound framework, but our moratorium is a
matter of both law and policy. Although under US law INDIA'S TEST FREED THE
US FROM ITS SELF-IMPOSED LEGAL MORATORIUM. I'm sure the weapons labs thank
you.

>While the conduct of five highly sophisticated nuclear tests demonstrates a
>capability,

Sorry. I don't think your tests were highly sophisticated. I think you
shot one weapon based on the US "Trinity" design and had 2 fizzles on 11
May. I don't think you conducted any tests on 13 May. The aggregate yield
of all the tests on 11 May is consistent with an up-rated Trinity design and
inconsistent with any kind of thermonuclear device. I think you did very
little better than you did in 1974. If you could explain what actually went
on, you might change my professional opinion.

the credibility of the strategy rests on a plethora of related
>issues. That of a capacity to effectively utilise these capabilities to
meet
>the strategic objectives laid down by the political leadership. India,
>therefore, has to proceed with development and induction of hardware and be
>seen to be doing so. This includes:

>
>(a) Develop and induct a series of missile systems that would: assuredly
>penetrate hostile airspace in the technological environment that would
>pertain two decades into the future; reach extreme ranges prescribed by the
>nation's nuclear strategy from secure launch sites, both mobile and static,
>from sea, land or air. In the existing environment it would require: an
IRBM
>that could threaten retaliation against targets visualised 360 degrees
around
>India; sub-surface launched missiles to guarantee survival of the strategic
>deterrent; and, cruise missiles to enhance accuracy and penetration.

India is explicitly adopting a mixture of a first strike (high accuracy) and
MAD strategy. Welcome to the real world, Brigadier.

>(b) A warhead inventory in keeping with the targeting policy dictated by the
>nuclear strategy. This embraces numbers and types. Yields would have to be
>commensurate to the required levels of target punishment dictated by
>strategy.

Target punishment <=> MAD or deterrence. As I said, welcome. The clarity of your military think is right on, and no sarcasm or irony is intended.

>
>(c) A national policy for: command and control with an enlightened
>leadership; integration of the technological, military, intelligence and
>other agencies to maintain, secure and implement the nuclear strategy.
>Command-posts, hardened communications, space and atmospheric electronic
>support systems and so on.

>
>(d) Validation of hardware to be incorporated in the nuclear
infrastructure,
>some of which may have to be tested under pressures and temperatures of a
>nuclear explosion.

Yup. India wants the whole bag of nuclear tricks. Once you declare yourself a possessor all logic drives you to a gigantic arsenal (because something must survive your opponent's first strike), hardened systems for the same reason, and high accuracy because you just might want to preempt your adversary in a crisis. "Yea tho I walk through the valley of the shadow of death..." The problem with starting down the nuclear road is that so many alternatives close behind you, and when a state does it the way India did, the wrath of the world makes it very difficult for it to retreat to non-nuclear status without losing enormous face.

Truly, India has my sympathies. It will spend billions of dollars it cannot afford on a form of security which increases its insecurity. Since it plans on nuclear deterrence of China and Pakistan, it must accept that it stands with its chest against the nuclear spears of the other nuclear possessors in its region. Negative and positive security guarantees it might have had for the asking are now gone. India will stand alone as a nuclear possessor. If you think the US *likes* having the responsibility of having nuclear weapons, and the dangers, you are wrong. There is simply no way back so long as any other nuclear possessor is perceived as being hostile. Surely India perceives China, an NWS, is hostile; the same would go for Pakistan. India is on the same one way street as the other nuclear possessors, and when faced with really eliminating its own nuclear forces its government will react precisely as have all of the other nuclear possessors and NWSs. Only a state which had never tested and had no nuclear strategy; had no announced nuclear deterrent posture; and has only a handful of crude weapons can retreat.

>
Peter Zimmerman

Return-Path: <dkimball@clw.org>
Date: Sun, 17 May 1998 21:14:45 -0400 (EDT)
X-Sender: dkimball@[204.245.159.2]
To: dkimball@clw.org
From: dkimball@clw.org (Daryl Kimball)
Subject: Clinton makes strong call for CTBT

May 17, 1998

TO: Coalition members and friends
FR: Daryl Kimball, Executive Director

RE: Clinton makes strong pitch for CTBT

In his Saturday radio address, President Clinton said: "Now it's all the more important that the Senate act quickly, this year, so that we can increase the pressure on, and isolation of, other nations that may be considering their own nuclear test explosions.

The Indian government has put itself at odds with the international community over these nuclear tests. I hope India will reverse course from the dangerous path it has chosen by signing the CTBT immediately and without conditions. And India's neighbors can set a strong example of responsibility for the world by not yielding to the pressure to follow India's example and conduct their own nuclear tests."

The full text is below.

DK

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
Saturday, May 16, 1998

RADIO ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE NATION
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning. This week I want to speak to you about a matter of grave concern to the United States and the international community: India's nuclear test explosions. These tests were unjustified and threaten to spark a dangerous nuclear arms race in Asia. As a result, and in accordance with our laws, I have imposed serious sanctions against India, including an end to our economic assistance, military financing, and credit or loan guarantees.

I'm at the G-8 summit of the major industrial powers in Birmingham, England, where the major nations here, along with friends and allies around the world, have joined us in condemning India's actions.

This is especially disappointing to me because I have long supported stronger ties between the United States and India. After all, India will

soon be the world's most populous country. Already it has the world's largest middle class and 50 years of vibrant democracy to its credit. And America has been immeasurably enriched by the contributions of Indian Americans who work hard, believe in education, and have really been good citizens.

For all these reasons the United States and India should be close friends and partners for the 21st century. And they make it all the more unfortunate that India has pursued this course when a time when most nations are working hard to leave the terror of the nuclear age behind. So in this instance India is on the wrong side of history.

Over the past few years we've made remarkable progress in reducing nuclear arsenals around the world and combating the spread of nuclear weapons. Building on the work of the Reagan and Bush administrations, we entered that START I treaty into force, lowering both Russian and American nuclear arsenals. And we ratified START II to go further. Now, when Russia's parliament approves START II, we'll be on course to cut American and Russian nuclear arsenals by two-thirds from their Cold War height.

We also work with Ukraine, Belarus, and Kazakhstan to return to Russia the nuclear weapons left on their land when the Soviet Union broke apart. We extended indefinitely and unconditionally the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which makes it harder for states that do not now possess nuclear weapons to acquire them. And just last month, working with the United Kingdom and the Republic of Georgia, we helped to secure a small amount of bomb-grade uranium in the Republic of Georgia that could have posed a serious danger if it had fallen into the wrong hands.

Two years ago I was proud to be the first national leader to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, first proposed by President Eisenhower, advanced by President Kennedy, and brought to conclusion by my administration working with almost 60 other nations. This treaty, called the CTBT, bans all nuclear explosions, thus making it more difficult for the nuclear states to produce more advanced and dangerous weapons and much harder for non-nuclear states to develop them in the first place. Already, 149 other nations have signed on.

The CTBT also strengthens our ability to detect and deter nuclear testing by other countries. That's a mission we must pursue, with or without this treaty, as India's actions so clearly remind us. The CTBT's global network of sensors and the short-notice on-site inspections it allows will improve our ability to monitor and discourage countries from cheating.

I submitted the treaty to the Senate last fall. Now it's all the more important that the Senate act quickly, this year, so that we can increase the pressure on, and isolation of, other nations that may be considering their own nuclear test explosions.

The Indian government has put itself at odds with the international community over these nuclear tests. I hope India will reverse course from the dangerous path it has chosen by signing the CTBT immediately and without conditions. And India's neighbors can set a strong example of responsibility for the world by not yielding to the pressure to follow India's example and

conduct their own nuclear tests. I hope they won't do that.

We have an opportunity to leave behind the darkest moments of the 20th century and embrace the most brilliant possibilities of the 21st. To do it we must walk away from nuclear weapons, not toward them.

Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers
at Council for a Livable World Education Fund
110 Maryland Ave. NE #201
Washington DC 20002
p: (202)546-0795; fax: (202)546-5142
website: <http://www.clw.org/pub/clw/coalition/>

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Cc: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
Date: Mon, 18 May 1998 11:42:05 +0100 (BST)
From: robwcpuk@gn.apc.org (Rob Green)
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Lee Butler's warning
To: magoo@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in
X-Authentication-Warning: mail.gn.apc.org: Host ao045.du.pipex.com [193.130.254.45] claimed to be [193.130.244.218]
X-Sender: robwcpuk@pop.gn.apc.org

Dear Vijai,

Many thanks for your generous response. I offer you the following warning from General Lee Butler in his interview "The Dissenter" in the Washington Post on 7 December 1997:

"There's the embedded notion that there's security in nuclear weapons, which ignores the whole history of the Cold War, that WE NEVER FELT SECURE... Why did we feel we just had to keep doing this? And that's the cautionary tale that I would offer to the Indians or the Pakistanis or anyone else: This is not static. You don't go into this thinking that this is the end point, 'I'm going to spend this much and nothing will change.' It always changes. YOU DO NOT HAVE CONTROL OVER IT." (my emphasis) Another outmoded idea, he argues, is that there could be a military problem anywhere on Earth to which the answer is a nuclear solution.

Please, please try to learn from our terrible mistakes, before India, Pakistan and other fine nations are dragged down into the nuclear abyss.

Best wishes,
Rob

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Cc: "jim_forest@compuserve.com" <jim_forest@compuserve.com>,
"pbergel@igc.apc.org" <pbergel@igc.apc.org>,
"sanjeev@giasbm01.vsnl.net.in" <sanjeev@giasbm01.vsnl.net.in>
Date: Mon, 18 May 1998 15:58:21 +-200
From: Appel des Cent <appel100@worldnet.fr>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: RE: Yes, still the bomb - and the failure of some good friends in India
To: "abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org" <abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>,
"DavidMcR" <DavidMcR@aol.com>,
"magoo@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in" <magoo@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in>,
"WRL@igc.apc.org" <WRL@igc.apc.org>
X-MIME-Autoconverted: from quoted-printable to 8bit by igcb.igc.org id HAA00534
X-MIME-Autoconverted: from 8bit to quoted-printable by igcb.igc.org id HAB03103

India,
a nuclear state like all the others ?
That is the question, my friend, and I am not sure the answer is so clearcut
1) it certainly violates the spirit of the NPT like the others do, but in so far as I know, India has never signed this legal documents
2) it has given a blow to the statu quo but how come that we in the first place have accepted this nuclear apartheid of the big Five ?
3) it is supporting a CTBT provided that this is a real CTBT, i.e. that related experiments like sub-critical tests are excluded
4) It has given various warnings to the NWS that there should be a timebomb framework for article VI implementation...
is it really a nuclear state like the others ?
Ben Cramer, Paris
<http://home.worldnet.fr/~appel100>

De : DavidMcR[SMTP:DavidMcR@aol.com]
Date d'envoi : samedi 16 mai 1998 22:26
A : abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org; magoo@giasdl01.vsnl.net.in; WRL@igc.apc.org
Cc : pbergel@igc.apc.org; jim_forest@compuserve.com; sanjeev@giasbm01.vsnl.net.in
Objet : Yes, still the bomb - and the failure of some good friends in India

I just read the forwarded material from Vijai K. Nair. Sent, as he noted, "without apology".

An apology is in order and I am furious at reading this defense of the indefensible from someone inside India. It reminds me of the old defenses offered by the Communist Party when the Soviet Union tested, or by the Chinese Communist supporters when China tested.

I agree Bill Clinton has no right to issue moral directives to anyone. I'm not talking about whether his pants are on or off, I am talking about the land mine treaty, the failure of the nuclear test issue, the capitulation to the Right on issues as widely scattered as needle exchanges to welfare "reform" to the U.S. support of Indonesia right up to the present moment.

I am not here as a defender of the U.S., nor of Bill Clinton.

The independent world peace movement, which owes its allegiance to values and

not to States, must both recognize that States obey certain laws of right. (Though there are many other good reasons for placing Israel on a list to blockade, to sanction, to boycott - if one counts the number of UN Resolutions Israel has gleefully ignored). And yes, if any boycott is to begin, let's start with U.S. goods and toss cans of Coke into the sea in a 20th Century Boston Tea Party.

But OUR job, after saying all those things, is to say what we said when the Soviet Union or China tested their bombs - this is the course of unreason, and the last who should defend it are those free within India. I salute those Indians who took to the streets to demonstrate against this act. Is a nation truly greater because it has acquired a weapon distinguished by its inability to do more than terrorize? A weapon which cannot be used for military purposes alone because its effects reach across generations? Down with India's weapon. And down with an Indian government so foolish and reactionary as to think its national image is improved or its security greater. What folly! All that has happened is that India is both less secure today and less respected among nations.

She has become "a nation like other nuclear nations" and as such she must be condemned both from within India and from outside. We knew why there were no protests inside the Soviet Union at the tests (until late in the game - and our support to our co-workers in Alma Ata) because it was too risky. What a deep shame that someone in the intellectual leadership of India, in a free nation, so freely and foolishly accepts the course India has chosen.

Sincerely,
David McReynolds

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Cc: stsultan@khi.comsats.net.pk
Date: Sat, 16 May 1998 21:47:43 -0400
From: Lachlan Forrow <lforrow@igc.apc.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Statement from IPPNW Pakistan
To: abolition-caucus@igc.org
X-Sender: lforrow@pop.igc.org

To: Abolition 2000 Colleagues

Below is a statement from two IPPNW colleagues,
Prof. S. Tipu Sultan, IPPNW Regional Vice President for South
Asia, and Dr. Syed Ishtiaq Ahmed, Secretary General of our
Pakistani affiliate, Pakistani Physicians for Peace and Development.

--Lachlan Forrow

cc: Professor Sultan

>To,
> Michael Christ.
> Executive Director
> I.P.P.N.W.
>
>
>The national executive committee of Pakistan Doctors for Peace and
>Development is very much disturbed over the development of arms race in
>South Asia and Asia as a whole being the most populous part of the
>globe. This development has heralded a specter of destruction of
>majority of humanity on our planet.
>
>It is noted that the population of South Asia by and large suffers from
>frenzy bordering on madness on the subject of arms race. It is further
>realized the difficulties that may be faced in combating such mass
>psychosis. The Pakistani affiliate of IPPNW expects and hopes that
>all the affiliates of IPPNW including the head office will take
>cognizance of this serious development in this region and extends their
>help and support.
>
>It wishes to influence public opinion regarding this development. The
>Pakistan affiliate intends to organize a series of meetings and
>symposia of intellectuals, scientists and professionals to project the
>dangers and the destructive capabilities of the arms race.
>
>The testing of a series of Five nuclear explosions against world opinion
>has to be condemned & denounced.
>
>P.D.P.D & I.P.P.N.W has appealed to Pakistan Govt. to show restrain &
>not to be provoked by the Indian Nuclear explosions.
>
>
>

>Prof. S. Tipu Sultan
>Reg. Vice President
>South Asia
>I.P.P.N.W.
>
>
>Dr. Syed Ishtiaq Ahmed
>Secretary General
>P.D.P.D.
>

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Mon, 18 May 1998 09:20:05 -0700 (PDT)
From: geowcpuk@gn.apc.org (George Farebrother)
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: UK/POLITICAL/INDIAN TESTS
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
X-Sender: geowcpuk@pop.gn.apc.org

GF/8028

Dear Abolitionists

Following is a letter I have sent as Secretary of SAND, a local peace umbrella group. We update the 16 members of Parliament in Sussex regularly, basically to give them information on the assumption that most of them are not especially well-informed about international security issues. This has generated a useful correspondence, with MPs often expressing their appreciation of this service, and coming back for more information. The MPs are from all 3 main political parties and vary considerably on the nuclear weapons spectrum. Some are sympathetic, some indifferent, and two are objectionable. I felt that it would be useful to provide them with a conceptual structure within which to place the Indian tests, so that they to try and think the matter through for themselves, rather than simply give them our point of view. In htis way it is hoped that they can assess the validity of our own government's progress towards NW elimination.

Comments are welcome.

George Farebrother
.....

Dear (Member of Parliament)

The Sussex Alliance for Nuclear Disarmament (SAND), like most Western leaders and commentators, deploras India's recent spate of nuclear tests. It is disappointing, destabilising and dangerous. It is probably as much politically driven as security based.

It is sometimes possible for anti-nuclear activists and the nuclear weapon states (NWS) to say the same things. This can seem confusing until it is pointed out that their aims are different. We see India's nuclear option as a barrier to the global ELIMINATION of nuclear weapons; the NWS see the Indian break-out as a threat to their CONTAINMENT, a situation in which the declared NWS retain their nuclear monopoly with a lower profile at less cost, and, they hope, with greater safety.

Essential steps towards elimination are quite compatible with containment. However, the NWS, despite some rhetoric to the contrary, have only supported the second aim. Hence:

- In the past a ban on nuclear testing was seen as a barrier to the development of new weapons. However, the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty was only signed when the NWS were satisfied that they no longer needed

to explode nuclear devices. This explains the unseemly haste with which France and China carried out their final tests before the Treaty was agreed. The USA is now capable of developing new weapons by computer simulation and sub-critical testing. Much of this technology is being shared with the UK, and France is following the same policy. Russia and China are probably in the same position. The USA is also putting considerable effort into pure fusion research - a technology which could achieve nuclear explosions without fissile materials such as plutonium or highly enriched uranium. These advances in nuclear weapons are justified as "Stockpile Stewardship" intended to make nuclear weapons "safe and reliable" - two concepts difficult to reconcile!

- The USA, with UK backing, strongly supports a treaty to ban further production of fissile materials. This is an essential step towards nuclear elimination. But here again this would be to the advantage of the NWS, which already have more than enough material for nuclear weapons. It is significant that the USA is intensifying its production of tritium, a short-lived "trigger" material essential for hydrogen bombs. Moves to ban tritium would be more convincing as proof of a determination to ban the weapons themselves.

- Nuclear weapons elimination can come about by quantitative reduction and by qualitative measures, such as de-alerting, separation of warheads from missiles, and transparency in nuclear accountancy. The NWS have greatly reduced their stockpiles of nuclear weapons in recent years. Indeed, Russia and the USA are doing this by agreement. Build-down by negotiation, or by unilateral decision, is perfectly compatible with qualitative measures to eliminate nuclear weapons. However, it is significant that it is obsolete weapons which tend to be decommissioned, and that the fissile materials themselves are not destroyed with the same enthusiasm. There is a strong element of "overkill" in nuclear weapons - an attack by only a few of them can cause unacceptable damage. In addition, lower yield weapons can be a more convincing deterrent than the huge megaton weapons of the past. Therefore a smaller arsenal of low-yield weapons is more useful to the NWS than the previous over-inflated systems.

Meanwhile, last November's Presidential Decision Directive made it clear that the USA would be willing to use nuclear weapons first in response to a chemical or biological attack, not on just its homeland, but against its troops overseas, or to protect its "vital interests". In the recent Iraq crisis, there were thinly veiled threats to carry out just such a policy.

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty recognises that the five declared NWS exist but that they must pursue nuclear weapons elimination. The Treaty was renewed indefinitely in 1995 on the understanding that there would be regular Preparatory Committees (PrepComs) which would provide an enhanced review process to further the goal of a nuclear free world. The recent PrepCom in Geneva saw any moves in this direction blocked by the USA with the UK saying very little of substance. Instead of taking the chance to provide the leadership promised by our Foreign Office, our government has let this opportunity go.

It is significant that the Indian tests took place only a few days after the PrepCom. India has long argued that the system of containment is equivalent to nuclear apartheid. The behaviour of the NWS over the last few years can only strengthen the hand of nationalist elements in countries like India which argue that if nuclear deterrence, as practised by the NWS, is to continue into the indefinite future, then national pride demands that they join the club. The NWS and their allies, naturally, express outrage at what they consider to be gate-crashing by upstarts. The former enemies, USA and Russia, with the other NWS, increasingly see themselves as allies, and as the only safe trustees of nuclear weapons.

Essentially, we are faced with a choice: business as usual, with a policy of attempted containment - a programme considerably undermined by the Indian tests. SAND would argue that this approach is morally indefensible and practically unrealistic. Only a political determination to achieve a globally enforceable treaty banning all nuclear weapons can resolve the issue.

This is an important moment for our common security and we hope that MPs will be in a position to treat this issue with the informed gravity it deserves. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any comments or queries.

Yours Sincerely

George Farebrother (Secretary)

George Farebrother (geowcpuk@gn.apc.org)

67, Summerheath Rd,
Hailsham
Sussex, BN27 3DR, England
Phone & Fax +44 (0)1323 844 269

The World Court Project is an international citizens' network which is working to publicise and have implemented the 8 July 1996 Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice which could find no lawful circumstance for the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

The World Court Project is part of Abolition 2000, A Global Network to Abolish Nuclear Weapons

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Mon, 18 May 1998 14:36:45 -0700 (PDT)
From: john burroughs <jburroughs@igc.apc.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Indians' dissent
To: abolition-caucus@igc.org
X-Sender: jburroughs@pop.igc.org

Return-Path: <anitas@ieer.org>
Date: Mon, 18 May 1998 13:40:53 -0700 (PDT)
X-Sender: anitas@pop.igc.org
To: nuke-waste@igc.org, tomatompn+@igc.org
From: Anita Seth <anitas@ieer.org>
Subject: Dissent against tests
Cc: ecodefense@glas.apc.org, chel@glas.apc.org

Hello all,

Below are two things on the recent Indian nuclear tests. The first is a report about a protest in Delhi--since it was forwarded to me, I'm not sure of the date (and do not know the author), but I think it would have occurred on Saturday.

The second is a piece written by Surendra Gadekar, a physicist and long-time activist who lives in a village in the state of Gujarat (India) and edits "Anumukti," a journal on things nuclear, both weapons and power. He has told me that he welcomes this article's dissemination and/or reprinting by anyone who is interested.

Anita
IEER

Yesterday over 300 citizens of Delhi marched from ITO to Mandi House in the scorching afternoon heat. The march was a protest against India's nuclear testing and aggressive posture in the subcontinent. The demonstrators wore black bands and held placards that read "We don't want Nuclear Bombs in Gandhi's India", "Remember Hiroshima", "We Want Peace" and "We are Clear, No Nuclear". A little girl on her father's shoulder carried a placard that said "No Bombs". The march was covered extensively by both print and electronic media and featured prominently in the evening television News. "What does this demonstration hope to achieve?" one demonstrator was asked. "We don't want the world to think that all Indians support the nuclear testing," she said "this is for all the peoples of the subcontinent - we are saying we want peace and not war." The demonstrators also felt that it was important to highlight that the impression that the majority of the people in India support the testing is false. As Swaminathan Ankelesaria Iyer wrote in the Times of India (May 17), 73% of India's voters are rural and have never heard of NPT or CTBT.

Shohini Ghosh
shohini@na.vsnl.net.in

Buddha is sick of smiling

By doing three tests on a single day, there is no doubt that India has rudely pushed open the hitherto closed gates of the nuclear club. The question to ask is whether this club of international thugs is a club worth joining? If we ask this question of the overwhelming majority of the people of the world there is no doubt that the answer would be a strong negative. Ordinary people have strongly supported a nuclear weapons free world. Treaties like the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty came about only because of the relentless pressure put up on governments by people's organisations who want peace and a world where disputes are settled not through terror but through talk. By doing these tests India has demonstrated a contemptuous disregard for world public opinion which deserves severe punishment from the international community if we are to create a world where such selfish high-handedness from anyone is considered intolerable behaviour.

Unfortunately it is not people who impose sanctions but governments and where governments are concerned sanctimonious hypocrisy is the fashion. Thus all the countries without whose consent resolutions in the United Nations remain mere words are themselves nuclear weapons powers and it is not for them to lecture India about the horrors of a nuclearised world. Sanctions like denying India loans or such like steps are likely to prove as ineffective as those invoked against China following the massacres at Tienanmen square. Over the long run they would only rightly stiffen Indian resolve not to be cowed down, and the economic logic of doing business with one sixth of humanity, would force their gradual whittling down.

The most effective sanctions that would demonstrably work on the ruling elite in India are easy to implement and require just a slight administrative effort on the part of US administration. That is to find out close kith and kin of high functionaries in the government, legislatures, and the academic bodies in India now residing in the US and to just cancel their visas and green cards. The clamour this denial of entrance to the Garden of Eden would cause amongst those many of whom are now the strongest cheerleaders of Indian nuclearisation would be a spectacle well worth watching.

There is no doubt that India has been a closet nuclear power for long. Without prior preparation it would not be possible for the scientific establishment to have delivered three different designs within two months of the new government having come to power and given the go ahead. Having repeatedly proclaimed that the country had purposefully chosen to refrain from exercising the nuclear option, this fact severely devalues the credibility of Indian assurances.

This action is doubly deplorable because it is a provocation that would be used as an excuse by the bomb lobbies in many countries to give up whatever little restraint imposed by years of painstaking negotiations that led to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. The fact, that instead of enhancing India's security, this action and its inevitable reaction from across the borders, is bound to severely curtail it is merely incidental.

It is particularly perverse of the Indian nuclear establishment to choose Buddha Purnima_a day linked to one of the greatest sons of mother India who gave the world the mantra of non-violence and furnished a philosophy for right living_to brandish weapons of mass destruction. They did that twenty four years ago and like the Bourbons of France having learnt nothing and forgotten nothing they repeated their sacrilege yesterday. A nuclear test any other day would have been just as bad, but doing it on Buddha purnima and gloating over it shows a special lack of culture which is the hallmark of a rootless elite and a goonda political establishment.

Surendra Gadekar

Admin@Anumukti.ilbom.ernet.in

John Burroughs

Western States Legal Foundation

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Western States is part of Abolition 2000:

A Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Mon, 18 May 1998 15:34:50 -0400
From: Lachlan Forrow <lforrow@igc.apc.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Re: FW: Re: Where to from Here
To: abolition-caucus@igc.org
X-Sender: lforrow@pop.igc.org

I'd like to thank Vijai for his postings, not because I agree with them but because I think Abolition 2000's only chance of success is if we understand the variety of national perspectives held within the nuclear weapon states (or nuclear "possessor" states).

It is axiomatic that the only way that Abolition 2000 can succeed is if the US and Russia and China and France and the UK and India and Israel and Pakistan EACH see abolition as in their own national interest. What that will require will vary from nation to nation, but we need to ask the questions:

What will it take for the US to support (in a serious way) abolition, including acceptance of all the intrusive monitoring that will be required?

What will it take for Russia, China...etc...to...?

(And perhaps hardest): What will it take for Israel to...?

I think that Vijai has given us at least his own frank perspective of what might be involved in answering this question from India. I hope that Abolition 2000 supporters from other nuclear weapons states can uninhibitedly articulate perspectives from their own countries.

Thanks also to Peter for his useful critical comments.

--LF

>Date: Sat, 16 May 1998 22:33:52 -0400
>To: Vijai K Nair <magoo@ginasdl01.vsnl.net.in>
>From: peter zimmerman <peterz@erols.com>
>Subject: Re: Where to from Here
>Cc: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org
>
>At 09:05 PM 5/16/1998 -0700, Vijai K Nair wrote:
>>Brigadier Vijai K Nair
>>Executive Editor
>>Forum for Strategic & Security Studies
>>Safdarjung Airport
>>New Delhi 110 003
>>INDIA
>>Tele: 091 118 572483 & 091 11 462 8336. Fax: 091 11572425
>>E-mail: magoo@ginasdl01.vsnl.net.in
>>

>**2 of 3

>

>Folks, I am going to make a few comments on Brigadier Nair's article; no
>apologies are offered. I speak from the perspective of somebody who worked
>diligently on getting the US to the zero yield position, who was a member of
>the START I team, and who is a nuclear physicist with a non-trivial amount
>of weapons knowledge-as well as a working knowledge of treaty law.....

>

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Tue, 19 May 1998 10:03:57 +0900
From: ic3t-kwt@asahi-net.or.jp (ic3t-kwt)
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: WPC Statement on India
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org

Dear friends,
Please find following the statement issued by the World Peace Council on the recent nuclear tests by India.

STATEMENT

"India conducts five tests too many.
Convention abolishing nuclear weapons is urgently needed"

1. The World Peace Council /WPC/ expresses its firm protest against the nuclear tests conducted by India on May 11 and in succession on 13, 1998 in defiance of international claim.
2. These tests go against the overwhelming current calling for a world without nuclear weapons, in which nonaligned countries demanding time-bound elimination of nuclear weapons. They are grave challenge to world public opinion calling for a total ban on nuclear tests as was reflected in the adoption of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.
3. WPC have strongly criticized the nuclear monopoly of five powers, and been opposed to the emergence of a new nuclear power. This is what a delegation of the WPC said to officials from the P5 in Geneva last week, as they met for the NPT Prepcom.
4. Indian government is going to overcome the nuclear monopoly by a small group of countries by possessing nuclear arms. Such an attempt would cause a new arms race and must be abandoned. This scandalous series of tests shows the urgency for nuclear powers to carry out negotiation on complete nuclear disarmament with good faith and conclude it.
5. WPC demands possible the earliest conclusion of a threat to totally ban and eliminate nuclear weapons so as to release all nations from the threat of nuclear weapons and to equally ensure security for all.

World Peace Council

Tadaaki KAWATA
Secretary of the World Peace Council
c/o Japan Peace Committee
ic3t-kwt@asahi-net.or.jp
Tel: 81-3-3451-6387
Fax: 81-3-3451-6277
Shiba 1-4-9, Minato-ku

Tokyo, JAPAN

To: "Baldwin Robertson" <mail@rabinowitz.com>
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: Names for state news release
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

Dear Baldwin:

I discussed with Steve Rabinowitz our desire to send out the news release on the religious leaders CTBT statement to eight states with key senators. The release would be tailored to each state. With that in mind I am sending you a listing of the names for each state. They might be added after the first sentence of the release, or otherwise as you determine.

Please call me at 301 896-0013 if you have any questions.

Shalom,
Howard

####

For state news releases of religious leaders statement on CTBT

Suggested to be added after first sentence of the release:

"An impressive coalition...immediately. Signers from [name of state] include....

Indiana

United Methodist Bishop Woodie L. White; Herman Kauffman, Northern Indiana district director, Church of the Brethren; Dr. Richard B. Gardner, academic dean, Bethany Theological Seminary in Richmond; and Carol Q. Cosby of the Christin Church (Disciples of Christ).

Kansas

United Methodist Bishop Fritz Muttie; Dr. Joe M. Hendrixon, executive director, Kansas Ecumenical Ministries; Loring R. Henderson, clerk, Oread Friends Meeting (Quaker); Rev. Christopher Brundy, Plymouth United Church of Christ (Congregational) in Lawrence; and Rev. Gerald D. Buss, Sr., Evangelical Lutheran Church in American in Hiawatha.

Mississippi

Bishop A. C. Marble, president, and Don Fortenberry, executive director, Mississippi Religious Leadership Conference, and United Methodist Bishop M.L. Meadors, Jr.

Nebraska

Rev. Christy Dowdy, chairperson, Peace and Justice JSAT, Interchurch Ministries of Nebraska; Rev. Galen Wray, Centenary United Methodist Church in Beatrice; and twelve members of First Lutheran Church in Blair.

North Carolina

Collins Kilburn, executive director, North Carolina Council of Churches; Rev. Robert Murphy of Unitarian Universalists in East Carolina; Rev. Charles G. Kast, Unitarian Universalist Congregation in Chapel Hill; and Byrdie Palmore, Erdman B. Palmore, and Val Rosado of Unitarian Universalist Congregation in Hillsborough.

Oregon

Rev. David A. Leslie, executive director, Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon; United Methodist Bishop Edward Paup; Jay Menniman, clerk, Salem Friends Meeting; Rev. William L. Ripley, Jackson Lee United Methodist Church in

Salem; Rev. Karen Slotta, Baker City United Methodist Church; and from the Oregon-Idaho United Methodist Conference Rev. David Weekley, chair of church and society, Kathy Campbell-Barton, peace with Justice Coordinator, and Rev. Steve Sprecher.

Tennessee

Rev. Jack Mraz, ecumenical administrator, Tennessee Association of Churches; United Methodist Bishop Kenneth Carder; Marcus and Glenda Keyes, co-directors, Justice-Peace-Integrity of Creation, Catholic Diocese of Knoxville; Tandy Schiffer, Oak Ridge Unitarian Universalist Church; Donald P. Clark, United Church of Christ in Pleasant Hill; Rev. Richard Lammers, Pleasant Hill Community Church; and from the Tennessee Valley Unitarian Universalist Church Rev. Lynn Thomas Strauss, Sophronia Ward, Rev. Mary C. Nelson, Evelyn Carter, and William Dunler.

Wyoming

Rev. Daniel E. Monson, director, Wyoming Church Coalition.

Return-Path: <owner-pov-1@wccx.wcc-coe.org>
Date: Tue, 19 May 1998 12:24:39 +0200
From: Sara SPEICHER <ses@wcc-coe.org>
To: pov-1@wccx.wcc-coe.org
Cc: impress@slt.lk
Subject: pov-1: May Bulletin from Durban, South Africa
Sender: owner-pov-1@wccx.wcc-coe.org
Reply-To: pov-1@wccx.wcc-coe.org

----- Start of message from list: pov-1 ---->

Durban Peace to the City Campaign
May 1998 Bulletin

1. "Our Vision of Peace for Durban and KwaZulu-Natal Province," by Ela Gandhi.
2. Independent Mediation Services of South Africa (IMSSA)

1. "Our Vision of Peace for Durban and KwaZulu-Natal Province," by Ela Gandhi.

(Transcript of a speech delivered by Ela Gandhi, granddaughter of Mahatma Gandhi and currently a Member of the South African Parliament, at a Breakfast Briefing, 25 March 1998, to introduce the Durban Peace to the City Campaign to the Durban community.)

Someone once said that when a person goes into politics, they should not become a student of history. This is because you will learn from past mistakes to make new mistakes! However, before talking about the present and the future I would like to refer to our past.

All of us here know and can remember how we were able to mobilise thousands of people to fight against apartheid. And I know I can see faces here of people who have worked in the past and have been mobilised over the years in order to destroy apartheid in our country.

For 300 years apartheid kept us in separate compartments under the policy of separate development. Millions of our people were deprived of the basic necessities of life and lived in a world apart where crime, violence, death and disease were no strangers.

Now we have a new democracy. We have our basic rights entrenched in the new Constitution and in the Bill of Rights that are in the new Constitution. We have structures such as the Human Rights Commission and the Gender Commission to protect our rights. We also have the Constitutional Court and the Public Protector where we can lodge complaints about any violations of these rights.

But the reality that faces us is the reality of crime, corruption and unemployment. From this situation, how can we create a peaceful society, a peaceful city? This is an important debate that we need to

enter into and come up with ideas, bearing in mind that while there is a large majority that wants peace and development, alongside this there is a substantial group that wants to destroy our infant and fragile democracy.

Having considered these issues, I have come up with three pillars.
Pillar number one is Responsibility.
Pillar number two is Development.
Pillar number three is Nation building.

There are others but for today I want to emphasize these three aspects, which I think will help us in building peace in our city.

Responsibility. For me responsibility is the cornerstone of society. If we can take responsibility for ourselves, for our environment and our community, we can go a long way. Responsible living actually saves time, preserves the environment and then we have more time to actually be able to interact with the community and thereby begin to create a responsible community. Responsibility should be internalised; from early childhood training, there should be a concerted effort to develop responsibility.

Responsibility also means developing a culture of work. No job should be considered menial. Ghandijee said that it was when he realised that the barber's job was as good as a lawyer's that he was able to change his personality and develop a new vision. Responsibility demands of us that we begin to conserve what little resources we have.

The second cornerstone is development. We need to ensure that every person has the basic essential for life. In South Africa this is possible. We do not have a very large population. We have wealth and land and weather that supplies us with sunshine and rain. Why can't we supply the basic necessities of life to all our people? Unfortunately we inherited a society where we have the very rich and the very poor. The gap between the two is increasing. Attempts have been made to narrow the gap but we need more dedication to achieve this. Just as when there is a scarcity of goods the price goes up, so when there is a scarcity of skills the price of skills goes up. We find that the top level in the family structure is very high while at the bottom level is very low. But that is not all. There are those that are able to amass large sums while the poor get poorer. The new casinos that we are developing in this country contribute to this problem.

When the rich get richer they also become more and more powerful. Then they begin to control everything and the poor get not only poorer but powerless.

Development of skills, of services, and of job opportunities would help to curb this trend of the growing wealth in the hands of the few. We also need to be self-sufficient and thereby retain our power. Dependency will only lead to further exploitation and powerlessness.

The third pillar is building a community. We have lived a life of fragmentation and division. We now need to cross the bridge and build a

nation. When we love one another we will risk our lives to help one another. We will be able to deal with crime. We will be able to share and build and live together in happiness. The question is, "How do we love one another?"

The process of reconciliation has started. We need to own this process and begin in our local neighbourhood, in our city and in every corner of the country, a process to come together, work together on community projects, and build up a community through this process.

Past atrocities are not the only evils of the past. Past differentiations and divisions are also evils of the past that continue to delay our progress. We need to deal with these and begin to overcome these handicaps in order to build a nation.

But the table will be wobbly if I leave it with three pillars. So I want to talk about the fourth pillar. I see a community that believes in religion around here and so I would say that the fourth pillar is Faith.

We have seen through history that faith and determination can conquer any adversity. Faith, soul searching, and reconciliation will help us to accept our responsibility, to engage in development, and to build a nation and thereby bring peace to our beautiful city.

I want to finish off with a little prayer that comes out of Archbishop Tutu's "little black book." I thought it was a beautiful prayer and I would like to share it with you today.

I also want to say that the concepts I have raised today are not conclusive. We all need to think about them and about how we can further these concepts within our lives and within our society and thereby to build peace and development in our country.

The prayer goes like this:

"We struggled against one another.
Now we are reconciled to struggle for one another.
We believed it was right to withstand one another.
Now we are reconciled to understand one another.
We endured the power of violence.
Now we are reconciled to have the power of tolerance.
We built irreconcilable barriers between us.
Now we seek to build a society of reconciliation.
We suffered a separateness that did not work.
Now we are reconciled to make togetherness work.
We believed we alone hold the truth.
Now we are reconciled in the knowledge that truth holds us."

2. Independent Mediation Services of South Africa (IMSSA)

IMSSA was established in 1984 as an independent, non-profit organisation to provide consolidated and independent services. These services are aimed at promoting industrial and social harmony through:

- conflict resolution, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, facilitation and related services;
- strategic and proactive interventions and relationship-building;
- facilitation of consensual decision-making;
- developing capacity.

IMSSA's vision is "to be a leading, independent world-class agency for promoting peace, participation, productivity and progress."

Since IMSSA's inception, it has conducted more than 13,000 cases in arbitration, mediation, facilitation and relationship-building services for communities, labour/management and government institutions throughout South Africa. In addition, IMSSA's Education Department, which was established in 1992, has been involved in over 1000 training events.

IMSSA has worked to develop the role of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in various labour conflicts. IMSSA trains arbitrators and mediators who make up a panel of experts who are available to participate in interventions. During 1997 preference for training was given to women and black applicants in order to make the panel more representative of the demographics of South Africa.

IMSSA provides specific interventions which are usually of limited duration and are designed to resolve specific issues, disputes or crises. The processes used may include mediation, commissions of enquiry, fact-finding, conciliation, facilitation and even elections or ballots.

In addition, IMSSA provides proactive interventions, which are designed to prevent problems and disputes from occurring, or to restore broken relationships. These tend to be of longer duration. Processes include relationship-building initiatives, facilitation and training.

Training courses are offered to community development groups, non-governmental organisations, government departments and community organisations. Training courses include:

- Facilitation and Dispute Resolution for third-party facilitators or mediators from community-based organisations and NGOs.
- Conflict Management and Crisis Intervention for "peace workers" with a lower literacy level.
- Dispute Resolution for the Education Sector.
- Conflict Management Skills Programme for mass-based organisations.
- Conflict Management Skills Trainers' Programme for leadership and senior members of community-based organisations, youth and student organisations, MGOs, local government, police and community forums.

Land reform continues to be a highly contested and emotional issue in South Africa. Potential beneficiaries of the government's land reform programme have been frustrated by the speed at which reform is seen to be taking place. High expectations of what the land reform programme will produce, places tremendous pressure to deliver on both the Department of Land Affairs and Commission on the Restitution of Land Rights. IMSSA has had a contract with the Department of Land Affairs in

which IMSSA's Land Panel provided dispute resolution capacity to the DLA and the Commission.

Recent decreases in funding have hampered the work of IMSSA.

For more information:

IMSSA Durban
7th floor, Standard Bank Centre
96 First Avenue, Greyville 4001
South Africa

IMSSA Johannesburg
P.O. Box 91082
Auckland Park 2006
South Africa

Durban Peace to the City Campaign Local Coordinator:

Mike Vorster
Diakonia Council of Churches
P.O. Box 61341
Bishopsgate 4008
South Africa
Phone: +27-31-305-6001 FAX: +27-31-305-2486
Email: coord@durbanpeace.org.za
<http://www.durbanpeace.org.za>

----- End of message from list: pov-1 ---->

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Tue, 19 May 1998 04:27:58 -0700 (PDT)
From: "robert l. manning" <abolishnukes@igc.apc.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Revised & Updated Version, India-An Opportunity
To: abolition-caucus@igc.org
X-Sender: abolishnukes@pop.igc.org (Unverified)

Dear Fellow Abolitionists:

This is being re-posted due to some excellent suggestions and to answer some questions regarding this proposal. The idea is to activate the membership of what has already been committed by over 1,000 organizations first. Then we go to the general public and the media... Next. Utilizing the term, 'evangelistic missionary', is only in reference to someone who is absolutely committed to both promoting and actively participating in a certain endeavor. Next. The three goals listed below are an exact replication of the Abolition 2000 petition. Once again, once we can seriously activate citizen organizations that have already committed themselves to this cause, then we can take a proposal similar to what is offered here to the larger general public.

Please let me know what you think about this... I posted this on the abolition-caucus on 5/13/98 and have gotten six positive responses and none negative, so far. Australia; USA; France; and Japan. The hope and vision is to create every member of every organization that has signed onto and endorsed Abolition 2000 as an 'evangelistic missionary' for Abolition 2000 and the abolition of nuclear weapons. This means to actively promote and participate in an action, such as is described below, and to get as many other people as possible to participate too, on August 9, 1998.

India's Nuclear Tests Offer An Unprecedented Opportunity

India has provided an opportunity to activists to outreach beyond their normal spheres of influence. Media attention, in all forms, could be exceptionally prominent for months... This is our opportunity to take advantage of this fact and outreach to the general public throughout the world. We will gain little by conducting letter or physical protests and boycotts against India.

What these tests have provided -

1. The general public's attention to the problem of Nuclear Weapons.
2. An embarrassment to the western intelligence community for not reacting ahead of time and notifying policymakers in Wash., DC. as happened in India in 1995.
3. The Declared Nuclear Weapons States policy of preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons has failed...

What is needed is for the Abolition 2000 movement to respond in a calculated, very powerful manner on an appropriate date. The positive possibilities are almost unlimited. If we are able to create a worldwide 'nonviolent action' that involves millions of ordinary citizens,

we will totally overcome the Nuclear Weapons States (NWS) intransigence regarding the abolition of nuclear weapons. So how do we create something so powerful...

Points of reference for success:

1. Picking a date that is - a)far enough in advance to be able to mobilize a large number of people worldwide; b)a date that is universally known to millions of people; c)on a weekend, so that working people and families with children can participate.
2. Think Globally, Act Locally - This concept is appropriate for this situation. Why is this so? Any action we create needs to be 'close to home' and still be effective.
3. Political Clout -a)people in elected offices respond to either face-to-face contact or letters in constituents own handwriting; b)when it's appropriate we can contact the media. The media will respond whenever we demonstrate that we have a strong representative number of people; c)If we become powerful enough, we will have the opportunity to influence how citizens choose to vote in the November elections in the United States.

Suggested Date And Action:

Date - August 9, 1998 falls on a Sunday this year and is the infamous anniversary of the atomic bombing of Nagasaki, Japan.

Non-violent Action - Between now and August 9th obtain approval from as many religious denominations as possible to table in front of local churches throughout the world for Abolition 2000. What would be different about this is the addition of a list of suggested pointers for citizens to write in their own words a short letter regarding the abolition of nuclear weapons to their elected representatives. In addition, we need to have paper or real Sunflowers; Sunflower T-shirts; petitions; buttons; signs; banners; etc.

At the end of the day, participants can return to a central location and share their experiences tabling and join in with candles and music, etc.

Process For Success:

Utilize the abolition-caucus; activate the 1,036 organization's membership to actively provide outreach to the general public by means of: contacting ten more people such as relatives, neighbors, and friends; create 'telephone trees' for contacting additional citizens; create 'internet activist teams' that do key word searches & outreach to webmasters and generate international support by means of the internet. The combining of all of these methods will generate a large body of support throughout the world.

Goals:

1. End the Nuclear Threat. End the nuclear threat by denuclearizing all nuclear weapons, withdrawing all nuclear weapons from foreign soil and international waters, separating warheads from delivery vehicles and disabling them, committing to unconditional no first use of nuclear weapons, and ceasing all nuclear weapons tests, including laboratory tests and "subcriticals".
2. Sign the Treaty. Sign a Nuclear Weapons Convention by the year 2000

agreeing to the elimination of all nuclear weapons within a timebound framework.

3. **Reallocate Resources.** Reallocate resources to ensure a sustainable global future and to redress the environmental devastation and human suffering caused by nuclear weapons production and testing, which have been disproportionately borne by the world's indigenous peoples.

If we cannot generate enough general public support for our cause now, we will never be able to do it. It is going to take tens of thousands of citizens to create the abolition of nuclear weapons a reality. Similar to what happened with the Land Mines Convention, this is our opportunity to create an exceptionally powerful action that demonstrates to all parties concerned that the overwhelming majority of the world's citizens want to abolish nuclear weapons.

Return-Path: <efarns@together.net>
Reply-To: <@together.net>
From: "Harlan & Esther Farnsworth" <efarns@together.net>
To: <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: Abolition 2000
Date: Tue, 19 May 1998 10:08:05 -0400
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal

Dear Howard,

My name is Esther Farnsworth and I am working here in Central Vermont on Abolition 2000. I am a member of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and a member of the Episcopal Church here in Montpelier. I have just started to ask some of the Montpelier Churches to support Abolition 2000. It would be interesting and helpful to be in touch with other people in the faith community who are working on Abolition 2000.

WILPF is working with the AFSC and the Unitarian-Universalist Church planning a 91 mile walk called "Vermont Walk for Nuclear Abolition" August 15 - August 21.

Peace,

Esther Farnsworth
70 Clarendon Ave
Montpelier, VT 05602
802-223-2240
efarns@together.net

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Fri, 15 May 1998 14:22:11
From: achin@avk.unv.ernet.in
Organization: Achin Vanaik, Trustee INREP, N.Delhi
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Nuclear Tests
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org, brucehall@igc.org, dculp@nrdc.org,
johnpike@fas.org, disarmament@igc.apc.org, wagingpeace@napf.org,
Acronym@gn.apc.org
X-File: HT1.TXT
X-Finfo: DOS,"HT1.TXT" ,,,Text

HIJACKING THE NUCLEAR AGENDA

By Achin Vanaik

India's bomb tests are morally shameful and politically foolish. Any act which legitimises or promo
Amongst the numerous reasons why this act is so foolhardy there is space here only to highlight one
Expect the bomb lobby to react in two ways to such a development. On the one hand there will be the
It doesn't stop here. For all the talk of the Chinese nuclear threat against India, this supposed t
Second, there has been the deliberate and calculated invocation of China as potential enemy at this
It is not in the least a coincidence that the party which has pursued the most aggressive and vicio
The sheer lack of sobriety in much of the public response, the near-hysterical character of the adu
After what has happened there are still two vital paths to pursue. The first is to call a halt to t
The latter are systematically seeking to hijack the discourses on national security, national inter

1405 words.

Return-Path: <dkimball@clw.org>
Date: Tue, 19 May 1998 13:36:34 -0400 (EDT)
X-Sender: dkimball@[204.245.159.2]
To: dkimball@clw.org
From: dkimball@clw.org (Daryl Kimball)
Subject: news: Duma delays; Sec-Gen & Brazil on Indian tests

May 18

TO: Coalition members and friends
FR: Daryl Kimball

Important reading ...

The following articles report on a possible Duma delay on START II; Kofi Annan and Jayantha Dhanapala see the Indian tests as a wake up call for P-5 action on disarmament; and Brazil is breaking nuclear ties with India in protest over its tests.

DK

Reuters

05/19 0806

FOCUS-Russian Duma sets START-2 debate for autumn

MOSCOW - Russia's lower house of parliament, in a move sure to irritate President Boris Yeltsin, decided on Tuesday not to debate ratification of the START-2 nuclear arms reduction treaty until September.

Yeltsin has been urging the State Duma to ratify the 1993 treaty as soon as possible to clear the way for new arms reduction talks with the United States and a summit meeting with President Bill Clinton.

Alexei Mitrofanov, chairman of the Duma's geopolitics committee, told reporters that parliamentary business managers had decided the debate could not take place before the recess in mid-July.

Washington has already ratified the treaty, which would cut the two countries' deployed nuclear warheads by up to two thirds from about 6,000 each to no more than 3,500 each by the year 2007.

The Communist opposition-dominated Duma has been dragging its feet on ratification, saying Russia's security concerns and the price of demolishing missiles should be reviewed following the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Kremlin aides had been talking about a summit with Clinton this summer, but both sides have agreed there is no point in a meeting, the first for more than a year, without START-2 ratified.

On Tuesday the Kremlin declined to comment on the Duma's decision but said planned talks about START-2 between Yeltsin, Prime Minister Sergei Kiriyenko and the speakers of Russia's two chambers of parliament would take place on Thursday.

The so-called Big Four of the president, prime minister and the leaders of the Duma and Federation Council upper house is an advisory body occasionally convened by Yeltsin.

On Monday Yeltsin's chief spokesman Sergei Yastrzhembsky said the president would strongly push for a swift parliamentary ratification of the START-2 treaty at the talks.

"It's not the president who needs the START-2 ratification, it's Russia which needs it," Yastrzhembsky said.

Associated Press

05/19 0332

UN-Nuclear

By ROBERT H. REID

UNITED NATIONS- India's bid to push its way into the nuclear club has focused attention on disarmament efforts of the United States and the other states whose status as nuclear powers has remained untouched by global arms control agreements.

"I think our senses have been lulled a little bit with regard to the nuclear danger," Secretary-General Kofi Annan told reporters Monday. "But I think what has happened in India has woken everybody up."

Annan said the five self-declared nuclear powers -- the United States, Britain, France, Russia and China -- must take stock of their positions because "you cannot have an exclusive club who have the nuclear weapons and are refusing to disband it and tell them now not to have it."

"The nuclear powers need to set an example for other nations."

Annan said he had appealed to leaders of India and Pakistan to sign the international nuclear test ban treaty to ensure "that this will be the last one."

India and Pakistan have refused to sign the 1970 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty because they do not require the nuclear powers to dismantle their arsenals.

In New York, the U.N. undersecretary-general for disarmament, Jayantha Dhanapala, said the nuclear states should fulfill their pledges, made in 1995, to begin negotiations on treaties to ban production of weapons-grade material and renounce use of nuclear weapons on non-nuclear states.

Dhanapala also urged the Russian Duma to expedite ratification of the 1993 Start II treaty, which would cut Russian and U.S. nuclear arsenals to 3,500 warheads on each side. The treaty was ratified by the U.S. Senate in 1996.

Dhanapala, a Sri Lankan, said last week's nuclear tests in India -- and the prospect that Pakistan may respond with its own testing -- had raised concern about the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

But he said it was "also important to urge the nuclear weapons states ... that they must honor their commitments with regard to nuclear disarmament."

Dhanapala was referring to agreements undertaken by the nuclear states in 1995 in order to convince India and other developing countries to agree to an indefinite extension of the non-proliferation agreement.

In return for extending the treaty, the five nuclear states agreed to a package of arms control goals, including completion of comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty, adopted in 1996, and a system of annual meetings to review progress toward the goals.

"There is considerable disappointment on the part of non-nuclear weapons states (about) the fidelity of the nuclear states to the commitments made in 1995," said Dhanapala, who chaired the 1995 meeting on extending the non-proliferation treaty.

XINHUA May 18,1998

BRAZIL BREAKS OFF NUCLEAR PACT WITH INDIA

BRASILIA - The Brazilian government announced Monday that it will unilaterally break off abolish an agreement with India on the peaceful use of nuclear energy in protest against the five nuclear tests India conducted last week.

Deputy Secretary-General Ivan Cannabrava informed Indian Ambassador Ishrat Aziz the government decision.

The Brazilian government used the occasion to reiterate its opposition to the Indian tests, saying they had damaged the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty and ongoing disarmament, and threatened world peace and security.

Brazil would reverse the decision if India backed down from its nuclear stance, a Brazilian Foreign Ministry official said. India exploded five nuclear devices last week and claimed it would not sign the non-proliferation treaty despite worldwide protests.

The decision to abolish the agreement was made by Brazilian President Fernando Cardoso, who is in Geneva. He said Brazil would not mix its peaceful use of nuclear energy with India's military purpose. The agreement was signed in January 1996 when Cardoso was visiting New Delhi.

Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers
at Council for a Livable World Education Fund
110 Maryland Ave. NE #201
Washington DC 20002
p: (202)546-0795; fax: (202)546-5142
website: <http://www.clw.org/pub/clw/coalition/>

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Content-Disposition: inline
Date: Wed, 20 May 1998 01:13:21 -0400
From: Lisa Ledwidge <ledwidge@psr.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: [Fwd: South Asians Against Nukes (fwd)]
To: abolition-caucus@igc.org

Return-Path: <ssvangel@phoenix.Princeton.EDU>
Received: from outbound.Princeton.EDU (outbound.Princeton.EDU [128.112.128.88])
by igc7.igc.org (8.8.8/8.8.8) with ESMTP id IAA06597
for <ledwidge@psr.org>; Tue, 19 May 1998 08:59:52 -0700 (PDT)
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outbound.Princeton.EDU with ESMTP id <542919-20403>; Tue, 19 May 1998 11:57:54 -0400
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by ponyexpress.Princeton.EDU (8.8.8/8.8.8) with ESMTP id LAA06978
for <ledwidge@psr.org>; Tue, 19 May 1998 11:57:50 -0400 (EDT)
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by phoenix.princeton.edu (8.8.8/8.8.8) with SMTP id LAA28950
for <ledwidge@psr.org>; Tue, 19 May 1998 11:57:49 -0400 (EDT)
X-Authentication-Warning: phoenix.princeton.edu: ssvangel owned process doing -bs
Date: Tue, 19 May 1998 11:57:49 -0400 (EDT)
From: "Satish S. Vangel" <ssvangel@phoenix.Princeton.EDU>
To: Lisa Ledwidge <ledwidge@psr.org>
Subject: South Asians Against Nukes (fwd)
Message-ID: <Pine.SOL.3.96.980519115742.19431C-100000@tucson.princeton.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

----- Forwarded message -----
Date: Tue, 19 May 1998 15:13:52 +0500 (GMT+0500)
From: Mail List Admin <maillist@unv.ernet.in>
Reply-To: il-environment@unv.ernet.in
To: il-environment@unv.ernet.in
Subject: South Asians Against Nukes

----- Forwarded message -----
From: FREDERICK NORONHA <vikram!fred@bom2.vsnl.net.in>

>X-Sender: aiindex@mail.mnet.fr
>Date: Mon, 18 May 1998 21:30:13 +0100
>Over the last few days I have set up a modest web site called South Asians
>Against Nukes. It has a lot of material that you have been posting around
>and things i have recieved from India. I would like to keep on developing
>these pages as time goes by and would require your support. I would request
>you to please build a link to it from the FOIL and other friendly websites.
>The URL is-> <http://www.mnet.fr/aiindex/NoNukes.html>
>
>Please comment on the way it is structured and if you want changes.... .
>

>In solidarity
>
>Harsh Kapoor

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Tue, 19 May 1998 14:02:50 -0400
From: Dave Robinson <dave@paxchristiusa.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Indian Bishops Speak Out
To: "'abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org'" <abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>
X-Envelope-To: <abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>
X-MIME-Autoconverted: from quoted-printable to 8bit by igc7.igc.org id LAA06302

Abolition Friends,

This was forwarded to me yesterday from our international office. Apparently some Indian bishops attending the Asian Church Synod in Rome last week were very pleased with the test and have been quoted and reported on widely. While this hardly goes as far as I would have liked, it does show that there are some bishops in India willing to go public with another view.

Subject: Indian Christian statement on Nuclear tests
Date: 12 May 1998 17:02

PRESS STATEMENT

The following press statement was issued today, 12 May 1998 by several Bishops and leaders of the Christian community in India on the triple Nuclear tests by India yesterday. The signatories to the statement include Bishop Vincent Concessao, auxiliary Bishop of Delhi and member of the Justice and Peace Commission of the Catholic Bishops Conference of India, Bishop Karam Masih, Bishop of Delhi of the Church of North India, Bishop Pritam Sant Ram, retired Bishop of Delhi and John Dayal, national secretary of the All India Catholic Union

CHURCH STRESS ON PEACE

NEW DELHI, May 12, 1998

The Church in India takes note of the statement of the Prime Minister, Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee, on Monday 11th May, 1998, on the underground nuclear tests in the Pokharan range in Rajasthan of a fission device, a low-yield device and a thermonuclear device. It also notes the government's statement that "these tests have established that India has a proven capability of a weaponised nuclear programme... the government is deeply concerned about the nuclear environment in India's neighbourhood. These tests provide reassurance to the people of India that their national security interests are paramount, and will be promoted and protected."

The Church has consistently stressed the importance of strengthening peace through human development so that the problems of poverty, want, disease and inequality that plague many sections of mankind can be addressed by governments and organisations.

>From the beginning of the nuclear era, it has been our belief that nuclear energy must be used only in the service of people's development and peace, that nuclear research and technology must have the single objective of fighting disease and improving the quality of life.

It was therefore natural for the church in the years of super power nuclear confrontation to oppose stockpiling and unnecessary tests which polluted the oceans, the lands and the air, and poisoned the habitat of animal and human life.

The church has consistently called for the setting up of democratic and transparent regulatory mechanisms that will speedily lead to a comprehensive ban on all nuclear testing. Patently, the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, CTBT, has

failed to address the grievances and fears of many nations that it is discriminatory in nature and subserves the interests of only the nuclear powers. The infirmities of the CTBT have contributed to the nuclear arms race among poorer nations who can ill afford the luxury of nuclear stockpiles even if they are merely to assuage nationalistic aspirations, or to address the fears and security perceptions of their people.

The poverty and underdevelopment in the Indian subcontinent makes it particularly imperative that the region's scientific and other resources and energies are focussed sharply on ameliorating the lot of the people.

The Church in India reaffirms its commitment to peace and calls on all governments to strengthen the ambience of non-violence and security, so that the people can achieve their potential in a lasting and abiding peace, without fear and without the shadow of a nuclear threat.

Signed :Bishop Vincent Concessao, Bishop Karam Masih, Bishop Pritam Santram, Mr John Dayal

\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ 3 LINES REFORMATTED BY POPPER AT igc.apc.org \$\$\$\$\$\$\$

To: jloretz@tiac.net
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: Re: Revised & Updated Version, India-An Opportunity
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

At 04:09 PM 5/19/98 -0400, you wrote:

>Ak Malten wrote:

>>
>
>> I hope you can understand that there are more religious groups
>> from different faith than Christianity and even non-religious
>> groupworking vigorously for Abolition 2000, who will not want
>> be named an "evangelistic missionary" if we can avoid that.

>
>Right on, Ak. As someone who views religious belief as a mostly amusing,
>sometimes well intended, but often malicious product of the human imagination,
>that phrase pushes all of my buttons, too.

>

Dear John Loretz:

I hope you won't right off all of us who seek the abolition of nuclear weapons based upon our religious conviction that nuclear weapons are morally wrong, both for deterrence and for war-fighting. This view was offered to the 1998 session of the NPT Preparatory Committee in a statement signed by Dr. Konrad Raiser, general secretary of the World Council of Churches, and Godfried Cardinal Danneels, president of Pax Christi International. It is attached.

Shalom,
Howard Hallman

####

ACT NOW FOR NUCLEAR ABOLITION

A Statement Addressed to the
Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Preparatory Committee

The time has come to rid planet Earth of nuclear weapons -- all of them, everywhere. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Preparatory Committee has a remarkable opportunity at its upcoming meeting to set the course resolutely for the achievement of this goal.

Nuclear weapons, whether used or threatened, are grossly evil and morally wrong. As an instrument of mass destruction, nuclear weapons slaughter the innocent and ravage the environment. This was quite apparent in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The same result would probably occur in any further use, and indeed would be worse because of the increased destructive power of modern nuclear weapons.

When used as an instrument of deterrence, nuclear weapons hold innocent people hostage for political and military purposes. Therefore, the doctrine of nuclear deterrence is morally corrupt. It loses sight of the inviolable connection between means and end by failing to recognize that just ends cannot be achieved through wrongful means.

During the past 50 years the production and testing of nuclear weapons has proven grievously harmful to individuals and the environment in the vicinity of mining operations, processing plants, production facilities, and test

sites. Numerous locales are burdened with lingering radioactivity and deadly waste products that will take decades to clean up. Some sites may never be restored to safe occupancy.

Psalm 24 teaches, "The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof, the world and those who dwell therein." The First Book of Moses, also known as Genesis, indicates that God made Earth available to humankind to till and keep, that is, to use for mutual benefit and to preserve. Because production and use of nuclear weapons causes grave harm to Earth and its inhabitants, we as good stewards of God's Earth have an obligation to rid the world of this perilous threat.

Numerous religious bodies have condemned nuclear weapons and have called for their abolition. Thus, the Sixth Assembly of the World Council of Churches in 1983 stated: "We believe that the time has come when the churches must unequivocally declare that the production and deployment as well as the use of nuclear weapons are a crime against humanity and that such activities must be condemned on ethical and theological grounds. Furthermore, we appeal for the institution of a universal covenant to this effect so that nuclear weapons and warfare are delegitimized and condemn as violations of international law."

Speaking for the Holy See before the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly on October 15, 1997, Archbishop Renato Martino stated: "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....This is a moral challenge, a legal challenge and a political challenge. That multiple-based challenge must be met by the application of our humanity."

In principle the nations of Earth agree on the need to eliminate nuclear weapons. Indeed, they have made a strong commitment in Article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) "to the cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament." After reviewing this article at the request of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the International Court of Justice unanimously agreed that "There exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control."

Now is the time to take this obligation seriously. We call upon the members of the NPT Preparatory Committee to make the 1998 session a notable landmark in the journey toward the abolition of all nuclear weapons.

First, we ask the delegates to call resolutely upon the nuclear weapon states to embark upon a series of steps along the road leading to nuclear abolition. There is broad consensus among study commissions, retired generals and admirals, scientists, and other civilian experts on what these steps should be. They include:

- Declare a policy of no first use amongst themselves and non-use in relation to non-nuclear weapon states.
- Cease all research, development, production, and deployment of new nuclear weapons.
- Refrain from modernizing the existing nuclear arsenal and increasing the number of deployed nuclear weapons.
- Take all nuclear forces off alert and remove warheads from delivery vehicles.
- Achieve faster and deeper bilateral reduction of nuclear weapons by the United States and Russia.

It would be appropriate for the NPT Preparatory Committee to require the nuclear weapon states to provide annual progress reports on how they are carrying out such measures.

Second, we ask the delegates to take the lead in commencing the process of developing a nuclear weapons convention to outlaw and abolish all nuclear weapons. One appropriate method would be to establish a working group of the NPT Preparatory Committee for this purpose. Although the nuclear weapons states should be part of this process, other nations need not wait until they are willing to become engaged. Rather as stewards of God's Earth, non-nuclear weapon states can begin the task of developing a nuclear weapons convention that specifies a fair and effective program to abolish all nuclear weapons.

We appeal to delegates to the NPT Preparatory Committee to consider what is best for the whole Earth and its inhabitants when they vote on issues of nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament. Loyalty to all humankind exceeds

that of loyalty within political blocs of nations. We urge delegates to act now decisively and courageously for the benefit of all the peoples of Earth.

Godfried Cardinal Danneels, President Rev. Dr. Konrad Raiser, General Secretary
Pax Christi International World Council of Churches

March 1998

>
>
>--
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>M&GS on the World Wide Web:
><http://www.healthnet.org/MGS>
>
>Also visit the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War
>(IPPNW) Web site (<http://www.healthnet.org/IPPNW>) for information about the
>Abolition 2000 campaign, the campaign to ban landmines, and IPPNW research
>studies and publications.
>
>

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Tue, 19 May 1998 15:57:48 -0400
From: John Loretz <jloretz@tiac.net>
Organization: Medicine & Global Survival
Reply-To: jloretz@tiac.net
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Indian scientists speak out...and more
To: AbolitionCaucus <abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>
X-MIME-Autoconverted: from 8bit to quoted-printable by igc7.igc.org id NAB11595

Sixty scientists from some of the top academic institutions in India and some universities elsewhere in the world have signed a letter in opposition to the recent nuclear tests. More evidence that opinion within the country is not as pro-government as the government would have everyone believe.

There is a website at which the statement is published (<http://www.geocities.com/CapitolHill/2959>) and we have also reprinted it as part of our continuing coverage in M&GS. The geocities website is interactive and includes reader comments from some 130 (when I visited) people, mostly Indian and Pakistani from the looks of it, who have expressed support for the statement.

As a convenience, the statement and signatories are included in this message, below.

The Pakistani government website (<http://www.pak.gov.pk/>) contains updates on the shifting view of the government as to whether it will conduct its own nuclear test. There is an e-mail link to Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif (primeminister@pak.gov.pk), who invites comment on a whole range of issues. They request that you indicate in the subject field which of the following categories your message falls in: 1. Greetings 2. Request 3. Complaint 4. Suggestion.

Finally, one of the major English-language papers in Pakistan, The News, is surveying reader views on whether Pakistan should conduct a test, and has asked that readers consider the following rather revealing questions when responding:

1. Was there any justification for India to conduct such tests amid international efforts to prevent a nuclear arms race in the South Asia region? Is not India justified in its actions in view of the fact that countries like USA, Russia, China, Israel, North Korea and probably Iraq possess nuclear weapons?
2. What should be Pakistan's response? Should it not match India's action in order to create a deterrent to India's ambitions to become the dictator of the South Asia region?
3. Will the sanctions imposed on India by the US and other countries be effective enough to prevent further Indian adventurism?
4. Will these sanctions, especially by the US, remain for long, or will the US repeat its machinations of 1974, when India exploded its first nuclear device?

Remember, the US, while itself stopping heavy water shipments to India, made France the supply line for the former.

5. Will the CTBT be an effective check on nuclear ambitious nations?

6. What other measures should be taken against India to discourage further attempts to attain nuclear power status?

INDIAN SCIENTISTS ON THE INDIAN NUCLEAR TESTS

In the last few days, India has conducted five nuclear tests, including the explosion of a thermonuclear device. The tests, which are claimed to have become necessary due to strategic compulsions affecting our national security, have also been claimed to be a major scientific and technological achievement.

We, scientists in various disciplines, while expressing our deep dismay and unhappiness at this action of the Indian Government, wish to point out the following:

The magnitude of the S&T achievement in conducting these nuclear tests should not be blown out of proportion. We recall that a significant part of the aura of achievement in nuclear weapons technology stems from the secrecy that surrounds its acquisition and mastery. It must also be seen in relation to other, sometimes greater, technological challenges like the designing, erecting and successful running of safe nuclear power plants. This is something we have been doing for a long time now, and we *are* justifiably proud of it.

These tests are bound to vitiate the atmosphere in the South Asian region, triggering a nuclear weapons race in the region, exacerbating the tensions that already exist and making even more difficult the achievement of peaceful co-existence and co-operation amongst the peoples and the nations of this region. The Government of India has adopted the same cynical language as the nuclear weapon powers by claiming that these tests will contribute to disarmament.

These nuclear tests have undone the consistent position that has been taken over the years on nuclear disarmament. While making it clear that we had the relevant technological capability, India had nevertheless not taken the step towards weaponisation in order not to initiate a nuclear arms race in the sub-continent. At the same time, we had taken a firm stand against signing both the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) as well as the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) because of their discriminatory nature. Strangely enough it is now argued by sections in the government as well as the media, that we should accept and sign the CTBT!!.

The country has been committed to an expensive weapons programme without a national debate. We do not see what immediate threats to national security `forced' this move, particularly when people's needs in terms of education, health, infrastructure and industrial development are urgent. The present Government had promised on assuming office that a debate on national security issues would take place, but has in fact initiated a sharp policy turn with wide-ranging implications without the slightest debate.

We wish to recall here, emphatically, the horror that is nuclear war. We stand firmly with the long tradition of eminent scientists who have consistently argued against the induction of nuclear weapons. The horrors of nuclear war cannot be forgotten, whatever pride we feel in S&T achievements, or whatever tactical calculations we make. After all, we still hear of the strategic `compulsions' that led to the bombing of Hiroshima, and many of us were disgusted by the way the American media turned the 1991 Gulf war into a show of technological supremacy. Moreover, can we feel happy and secure in a world in which every country feels proud of its nuclear weapons capability and is convinced of the deterrence tactic ?

T R Govindarajan, Kamal Lodaya, Krishna Maddaly,
Kapil Paranjape, Venkatesh Raman, R Ramanujam,
Sudeshna Sinha, R Shankar, T Jayaraman,
V S Sunder, G Rajasekaran, Madan Rao,
G Baskaran, Tapobrata Sarkar, Arundhati Dasgupta,
Suneeta Vardarajan, Saurya Das, Subrata Bal,
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G V Ravindra, R Srinivasan, Dutta Sreedhar,
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Tabish Qureshi

Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research, Kalpakkam, India

Partha Bhattacharya, Dipankar Sarkar

Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, India

Parongama Sen

Surendranath College, Calcutta

Muktish Acharyya

Cologne University, Germany

Haranath Ghosh

Univ. Federal Fluminense, Brazil

Ansuman Lahiri

Karolinska Institute, Sweden

Arvind

Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, India

R. S. Chakrawarthy

IKP, Cologne University, Germany

Anurag Mehra, Rowena Robinson,
Bharat Seth

Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai, India

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M&GS on the World Wide Web:

<http://www.healthnet.org/MGS>

Also visit the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) Web site (<http://www.healthnet.org/IPPNW>) for information about the Abolition 2000 campaign, the campaign to ban landmines, and IPPNW research studies and publications.

Return-Path: <ledwidge@psr.org>
Date: Wed, 20 May 1998 05:49:35 -0400
From: Lisa Ledwidge <ledwidge@psr.org>
To: ledwidge@psr.org
Subject: PSR Action Alert - End Nuclear Testing
X-MIME-Autoconverted: from 8bit to quoted-printable by igcb.igc.org id OAA23070

Dear Monday Lobby colleagues,

Below is a PSR action alert on the nuclear test ban, couched in the context of India's recent n-tests. Please feel free to forward it to your networks or use it in newsletters and such. Now is our chance to make a resounding call for ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and for U.S. leadership on nuclear disarmament!

Lisa Ledwidge
Physicians for Social Responsibility
202-898-0150

=====
NUCLEAR TEST BAN ACTION ALERT
=====

Physicians for Social Responsibility
May 20, 1998

The nuclear disarmament movement is at a crucial crossroads. We need your help.

In the wake of the Indian nuclear tests, we have a rare and important chance to make heard our call for ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) and U.S. leadership on nuclear disarmament.

Now more than ever is when our work will count. Our action over the next few weeks will move the CTBT forward. Inaction could allow Senate Cold Warriors to "shelve" the treaty and derail progress on arms control and disarmament.

We must use this opportunity to move the public debate toward a more sensible U.S. policy!

Stop all nuclear testing!
No new nuclear arms race!
Ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty!
U.S. leadership on nuclear disarmament!

Please take action now! Simple steps are suggested below.

For further information, visit the Physicians for Social Responsibility website <<http://www.psr.org>> and its nuclear test ban-related links, or contact Lisa Ledwidge or Bob Tiller at PSR, tel. 202-898-0150, fax 202-898-0172.

==== WHAT YOU CAN DO =====

(1) Contact your Senators ASAP.

Capitol switchboard: 202-224-3121

Contacting Congress website: <http://www.visi.com/juan/congress/>

- Urge Pro-CTBT Senators to make public statements calling for prompt ratification this year. Thank Senators who have made positive statements recently (Specter (R-PA), Harkin (D-IA), Kerrey (D-NE), Moynihan (D-NY)). Sample letter below.

- Press undecided Senators to support ratification of the CTBT this year. The Indian tests have demonstrated that U.S. leadership on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is needed now more than ever. Sample letter below.

(2) Participate in the Nuclear Test Ban National Day of Action.

On Thursday May 28, demonstrations across the nation will demand ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. Events will take place in New York, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, Seattle, and in many more places during the Senate Memorial Day Recess at Senators' home-state offices. Sponsors of the Day of Action include: PSR, Peace Action, Disarmament Clearinghouse, Friends Committee on National Legislation and 20/20 Vision. For information on local events, contact Lisa at PSR, 202-898-0150 ext. 222 or ledwidge@psr.org.

(3) Submit a letter to the editor of your state or local paper.

Respond to the Indian tests. Urge prompt U.S. ratification of the CTBT and leadership on nuclear disarmament. Sample below.

(4) Contact Senator Trent Lott.

Lott is the Senate Majority Leader and thus is responsible for scheduling Senate votes, including CTBT ratification. Give him this message:

"I, along with the overwhelming majority of the American public, support the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. India's nuclear testing makes it imperative that the U.S. move ahead with ratification of the CTBT now -- this year. The American people will not accept the "shelving" of this Treaty."

Lott's Phone: 202-224-6253 and 202-224-3135

Lott's Fax: 202-224-2262 and 202-224-4639

(5) Keep in touch!

Let us know what you are doing. Also, we have resources to share — flyers, buttons, suggestions, information. Contact: Lisa Ledwidge, Physicians for Social Responsibility, tel. 202-898-0150, fax 202-898-0172, email ledwidge@psr.org.

For further information, see the information attached and the PSR website <<http://www.psr.org>> and its nuclear test ban-related links.

Attached:

- * Sample letters to your senators
- * Sample letter to the editor
- * "Keeping Nuclear Arms in Check," New York Times editorial 5/19/98
- * "Indian villagers claim N-test side effects," Reuters clip 5/13/98, with commentary

=====

- Sample letter to PRO-CTBT Senators (all Democrats plus Jeffords (R-VT) and Specter (R-PA)):

Dear Senator _____,

As a resident of [your state], I urge you to use the occasion of India's nuclear testing to condemn all nuclear testing. Please take this opportunity to voice your support for the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty on the Senate floor. Please encourage your undecided Senate colleagues to join you in supporting the treaty and moving to ratify this year. Please also take this opportunity to call for greater U.S. leadership on nuclear disarmament. and to prevent and reduce global nuclear dangers.

- Sample letter to OTHER Senators:

Dear Senator _____,

As a resident of [your state], I urge you to declare your support for prompt ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. India's nuclear tests underscore the need for the U.S. to redouble its efforts to prevent and reduce nuclear dangers, beginning with swift ratification of the CTBT. Failure by the Senate to approve the CTBT -- a U.S.-led, internationally-supported initiative -- would undercut America's leadership status and would have far-reaching proliferation implications. The time for action is now. I look forward to your reply. Thank you.

=====

Sample Letter-To-Editor

To the editor:

U.S. nuclear policy based on "Do as I say, not as I do" is bound to fail. On the one hand, President Clinton tells India and Pakistan that developing nuclear weapons increases the danger to their citizens and does nothing to enhance their national security. Yet simultaneously, the U.S. keeps thousands of nuclear weapons on hair-trigger alert and delays ratifying the

Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

President Clinton signed this treaty in 1996 and now urges India and Pakistan to sign. This is the same treaty the US Senate delays ratifying.

Responding to such fundamental hypocrisy, other nations inevitably pay more attention to our behavior than to our words. Threatening use of nuclear weapons and expecting other countries not to respond in kind will never be effective.

As General Butler, retired commander of the U.S. Strategic Command, emphasizes: "Nuclear weapons are inherently dangerous, hugely expensive, militarily inefficient, and morally indefensible." Yet we cling to them with blind determination, ignoring the terrifying peril we needlessly perpetuate.

We face a clear choice: maintain our current policy and inevitably foster the global spread of nuclear weapons or commit ourselves to completely eliminating them.

The U.S. must take the lead. In the same breath as President Clinton condemns India's plan to deploy nuclear weapons, he should declare his intent to take US nuclear weapons off hair-trigger alert. In the same breath as Senators Collins and Snowe condemn the Indian tests, they should declare support for the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

Call them and let them know what you think.

Submitted by Peter Wilk, M.D.
Portland, Maine

New York Times
Tuesday May 19, 1998
Editorial

Keeping Nuclear Arms in Check

India's nuclear weapons tests threaten to undo 35 years worth of work by the United States and other countries to limit the spread of nuclear arms. Instead of abandoning those efforts and improvising new approaches, a course recommended by some arms control experts, Washington and its allies should redouble their commitment to make the international control system work effectively.

As difficult as it may be, India and Pakistan must be persuaded to sign and abide by the 1996 test ban treaty that has now been signed by 149 nations. By joining the treaty, India and Pakistan would bind themselves to refrain from any future testing. Their inclusion would also make it easier to detect violations by permitting the installation of monitoring equipment at their nuclear test sites.

Enlisting India and Pakistan would be easier if the Senate ratified the test ban treaty, now irresponsibly held up by Senator Jesse Helms. Once again, the capricious chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee is holding the nation's interest hostage to his ideological whims. Ratification would allow Washington to participate in a review conference next year that will develop diplomatic strategies for bringing holdout nations into the treaty. Without American leadership, the treaty itself and the conference will be empty exercises.

The performance of American intelligence agencies should also be improved so that future test preparations by any country can be spotted in advance, giving diplomats the chance to intervene. The White House was given no warning about the Indian underground explosions. Some of the \$400 million a year the Energy Department now spends on nuclear weapons detection research ought to be used to develop sensitive seismic measuring devices that can monitor low-yield tests from afar.

Non-nuclear countries are more easily dissuaded from developing atomic weapons when nuclear states restrain their own arsenals. Progress in this area has been slowed in recent years. Russia's parliament should long ago have ratified the nuclear missile cuts negotiated more than five years ago by George Bush and Boris Yeltsin.

If Bill Clinton does not want nuclear anarchy to be his foreign policy legacy, he must galvanize the Senate to act on the test ban treaty and use American influence to strengthen the world's arms control mechanisms. Without them, this planet would be a far more dangerous place.

Indian villagers claim N-test side effects

New Delhi, May 17th (Reuters) - Several residents of a village near India's nuclear testing site have complained of nose-bleeds, skin and eye irritation, vomiting and loose bowels since last week's underground

blasts, a report said on Sunday.

The government has said that no radioactivity was released into the atmosphere over the Thar desert, in the western state of Rajasthan, as a result of its five tests.

But the Sunday Statesman said that more than a dozen people from the village of Khetolai experience syndromes of contamination by radiation immediately after the last two of the five devices were exploded on Wednesday.

"The residents approached us, gave us a list of affected persons," the paper quoted a district official as saying, "Most of them have complained of nose-bleeding, loss of appetite, irritation in skin and eyes."

"We will soon send a team of doctors to examine the affected villagers. Only then can we come to a conclusion. It could also be due to the rise in temperature", he said.

The paper said the people of Khetolai were convinced that the complaints were due to radiation exposure and quoted one man as saying he was suffering nose-bleeds for the first time in his life.

Another man was worried about his 12-year-old daughter "She has been vomiting, bleeding through the nose and feeling restless for two days after the second explosion," the paper quoted the girl's father as saying.

"First we ignored it but when the number of victims rose we brought it to the notice of district and army officers."

Khetolai is one of seven villages dotted around the Alpha Firing range of the area called Pokhran.

Reuters

PSR MEMBER COMMENTARY ON REUTERS RELEASE:

It is implausible that these nose bleeds are a result of radiation exposure, since those would result from bone marrow suppression leading to low platelets and problems forming blood clots. The time frame for those effects is usually in the period of ten days to three weeks following radiation exposure. The gastrointestinal effects may be earlier, but would indicate massive radiation exposure, not minor amounts.

It would be very useful to have independent monitoring of radiation levels and health effects, but it is also important not to overstate the dangers -- this can backfire if later more reliable reports find the reality to be less serious.

ANY radiation exposure of India's own citizens as a result of the

test explosions would obviously justify a massive outcry of protest. If there were such exposure, it would likely be at a level below that required to produce immediate symptoms such as these. (e.g. children exposed to fallout from Chernobyl were not immediately ill, but have higher rates of thyroid cancer in the years afterward).

Lachlan Forrow, MD
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For further information visit the Physicians for Social Responsibility website <<http://www.psr.org>> and its nuclear test ban-related links or contact Lisa Ledwidge or Bob Tiller at PSR tel. 202-898-0150, fax 202-898- 0172.

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Wed, 20 May 1998 03:41:35 -0700 (PDT)
From: "robert l. manning" <abolishnukes@igc.apc.org>
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: Revised & Updated Version II, India-An Opportunity
To: abolition-caucus@igc.org
X-Sender: abolishnukes@pop.igc.org (Unverified)

Once again, a needed revision has been made. The very short 'evangelistic missionary' was an affront to many people and has been changed to 'a absolutely dedicated citizen'. It is hoped that this change is satisfactory to everyone... Further explanation is also in order: 1. This proposal is not religious or messianic in nature or is it intended to be. It is about being inclusive, not exclusive. 2. It is about creating something politically at the international level that cannot be refused by the powers that be. 3. Instead of going door-to-door, a very time intensive and laborious process, it is about going to locations - with prior approval - where people normally gather on a Sunday that just so happens this year to fall on the anniversary of one of the most internationally well known tragedies in history. 4. We are up against a multi-billion dollar, let me say that one more time, multi-billion dollar; multi-national monster that has not and will not positively respond unless we have the international grass-roots constituency that this proposal is attempting to create. 5. If this proposal is not appropriate, what is???

Please let me know what you think about this... I posted this on the abolition-caucus on 5/13/98 and have gotten six positive responses and none negative, so far. Australia; USA; France; and Japan. The hope and vision is to create every member of every organization that has signed onto and endorsed Abolition 2000 as a absolutely dedicated citizen for Abolition 2000 and the abolition of nuclear weapons. This means to actively promote and participate in an action, such as is described below, and to get as many other people as possible to participate too, on August 9, 1998.

India's Nuclear Tests Offer An Unprecedented Opportunity

India has provided an opportunity to activists to outreach beyond their normal spheres of influence. Media attention, in all forms, could be exceptionally prominent for months... This is our opportunity to take advantage of this fact and outreach to the general public throughout the world. We will gain little by conducting letter or physical protests and boycotts against India.

What these tests have provided -

1. The general public's attention to the problem of Nuclear Weapons.
2. An embarrassment to the western intelligence community for not reacting ahead of time and notifying policymakers in Wash., DC. as happened in India in 1995.
3. The Declared Nuclear Weapons States policy of preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons has failed...

What is needed is for the Abolition 2000 movement to respond in a calculated, very powerful manner on an appropriate date. The positive possibilities are almost unlimited. If we are able to create a worldwide 'nonviolent action' that involves millions of ordinary citizens, we will totally overcome the Nuclear Weapons States (NWS) intransigence regarding the abolition of nuclear weapons. So how do we create something so powerful...

Points of reference for success:

1. Picking a date that is - a)far enough in advance to be able to mobilize a large number of people worldwide; b)a date that is universally known to millions of people; c)on a weekend, so that working people and families with children can participate.
2. Think Globally, Act Locally - This concept is appropro this situation. Why is this so? Any action we create needs to be 'close to home' and still be effective.
3. Political Clout -a)people in elected offices respond to either face-to-face contact or letters in constituents own handwriting; b)when it's appropriate we can contact the media. The media will respond whenever we demonstrate that we have a strong representative number of people; c)If we become powerful enough, we will have the opportunity to influence how citizens choose to vote in the November elections in the United States.

Suggested Date And Action:

Date - August 9, 1998 falls on a Sunday this year and is the infamous anniversary of the atomic bombing of Nagasaki, Japan.

Non-violent Action - Between now and August 9th obtain approval from as many religious denominations as possible to table in front of local churches throughout the world for Abolition 2000. What would be different about this is the addition of a list of suggested pointers for citizens to write in their own words a short letter regarding the abolition of nuclear weapons to their elected representatives. In addition, we need to have paper or real Sunflowers; Sunflower T-shirts; petitions; buttons; signs; banners. At the end of the day, participants can return to a central location and share their experiences tabling and join in with candles and music, etc.

Process For Success:

Utilize the abolition-caucus; activate the 1,036 organization's membership to actively provide outreach to the general public by means of: contacting ten more people such as relatives, neighbors, and friends; create 'telephone trees' for contacting additional citizens; create 'internet activist teams' that do key word searches & outreach to webmasters and generate international support by means of the internet. The combining of all of these methods will generate a large body of support throughout the world.

Goals:

1. End the Nuclear Threat. End the nuclear threat by dealerting all nuclear weapons, withdrawing all nuclear weapons from foreign soil and international waters, separating warheads from delivery vehicles and disabling

them, committing to unconditional no first use of nuclear weapons, and and ceasing all nuclear weapons tests, including laboratory tests and "subcriticals".

2. Sign the Treaty. Sign a Nuclear Weapons Convention by the year 2000 agreeing to the elimination of all nuclear weapons within a timebound framework.
3. Reallocate Resources. Reallocate resources to ensure a sustainable global future and to redress the environmental devastation and human suffering caused by nuclear weapons production and testing, which have been disproportionately borne by the world's indigenous peoples.

If we cannot generate enough general public support for our cause now, we will never be able to do it. It is going to take tens of thousands of citizens to create the abolition of nuclear weapons a reality. Similar to what happened with the Land Mines Convention, this is our opportunity to create an exceptionally powerful action that demonstrates to all parties concerned that the overwhelming majority of the world's citizens want to abolish nuclear weapons.

Return-Path: <owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org>
Date: Wed, 20 May 1998 08:39:20 -0400
From: "Ross Wilcock" <rwilcock@execulink.com>
Importance: Normal
Sender: owner-abolition-caucus@igc.org
Subject: The Acorn -- Call for Papers
To: "Abolition-Caucus@Igc. Org (E-mail)" <abolition-caucus@igc.org>
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.2106.4

From: "Barry Gan" <bgan@sbu.edu>
Organization: ST. BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY
To: cpp@sbu.edu
Date: Mon, 18 May 1998 19:00:39 EST5EDT
Subject: The Acorn-Call for Papers
X-mailer: Pegasus Mail for Windows (v2.52)
Message-ID: <48B16B04974@fac.sbu.edu>
Sender: owner-cpp@sbu.edu
Precedence: bulk

Concerned Philosophers for Peace:

Below is a call for papers for The Acorn, with which a number of you are already familiar. If you belong to other appropriate mail lists, please forward this call for papers to such lists. Thank you.

* * * * *

The Acorn is seeking publishable, quality manuscripts on the theory and practice of nonviolence around the world. If you have such a manuscript - or know of someone who does - please send it to us at the address below.

As you are probably aware, The Acorn has been struggling for three or four years. Instead of publishing two issues a year, as we had been able to do during the first five years of publication, we have been able to publish only one issue per year over the last four years. The struggle was due in part to a loss of funding by St. Bonaventure University, which had begun support for The Acorn around 1990. But recently, because of the infrequency of publication, the number of manuscripts submitted has fallen off dramatically. So even with funding, it is difficult to maintain our publication schedule.

Fortunately, The Acorn has received a renewed promise of support from St. Bonaventure University, and we can re-commence immediately our publishing schedule of two issues annually. But we are in need of quality manuscripts and are appealing to all readers to submit appropriate manuscripts for publication and to encourage others to do so as well.

Some of you have expressed concern in the past that The Acorn was not indexed. That situation, too, has been remedied: The Acorn is now listed in The Philosopher's Index, which is now published by The Philosopher's Information Center. Furthermore, The Acorn will be on display regularly at all A.P.A. division meetings and will also be listed in the Philosophy

Documentation Center's Journal Collection Conference Catalog.

Once again, with your help, The Acorn can become a viable journal that contributes regularly to the scholarship and promotion of Gandhi's and King's visions for peaceful and progressive social change through nonviolence.

Barry L. Gan, Editor
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