

- ATTACHMENT I -

**WEB SITE DESIGN WORKSHEET FOR
ZERO-NUKES.ORG**

In conjunction with the contract, the following outlines the details for the Web site design work.

Pages:

- Homepage
- Arsenal & Treaties
- How to Get to Zero
- Civil Sector Statements
- Religious Statements
- Feedback Form
- Site Index
- On Line Documents

Additional Services:

- Provide hands-on training on how to use a Web authoring tool (i.e. Macromediat Dreamweaver or Microsoft FrontPage) to update information on the Website.
- Animation banner
- Logo Design
- Locating a web hosting company to host the web site.
- Converting word documents or forms into PDF forms using Adobe Writer. These pdf forms will be made available on the Client's website for download/printing purposes.
- Site Maintenance.

TWOTONEDEYES.COM, LLC will host the web pages on their server until final completion. Upon completion of the Web site and payment in full, TWOTONEDEYES.COM, LLC will transfer the Web pages to the Client's server.

TWOTONEDEYES.COM, LLC will confirm proper functionality of all pages, links and action of the Web site.

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ZERO-NUKES.ORG**

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Pages:

- Homepage
- Contact Information
- Arsenal & Treaties
- How to Get to Zero
- Civil Sector Statements
- Religious Statements
- Related Links
- Feedback Form
- Site Index

Additional Services:

- Provide hands-on training on how to use a Web authoring tool (i.e. Macromediat Dreamweaver or Microsoft FrontPage) to update information on the Website.
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- ATTACHMENT II -

**PAYMENT SCHEDULE FOR
ZERO-NUKES.ORG**

In conjunction with the contract, the following outlines the payment schedule for the Website design work.

\$860.00*	Total cost for entire Web design
\$175.00	Homepage
\$560.00	7 Subpages
\$125.00	1 Interactive form (Feedback Web page). Add interactivity to your Web site by including interactive forms to collect information from your customers, conduct customer surveys online, invite site visitors to join your mailing list or optimize your registration process. We will create the frontend (HTML code, graphics, and text that define the user interface) and the backend (application scripts).
* Price includes 2 samples of the Homepage, "Under Construction" Page, and upload to site.	
Additional charges	
\$75.00	Banner with Animation
\$50.00	Logo Design from scratch. Logo will be created using Adobe Illustrator (.eps file).
\$25.00	Locate a Web Hosting/Internet Service Provider. This includes a listing of 3 businesses that offer Web hosting/ISP services, their contact information, pricing, and walking you through the sign-up process. The average cost for Web hosting services is between \$20 to \$35.
\$25.00/hr.	Site maintenance. If you don't want to know how to program, we can maintain your site for you: content or information update, creation or uploading new graphics/photos.
\$35.00/hr.	HTML and Web authoring tool tutorial.
\$15.00/form	Convert documents into PDF forms. The ability to provide PDF forms for download by visitors to your Website.
\$250.00	Deposit required upon signing of contract.

Payment Information

- 50% of the balance is due after 50% of the Web pages are completed.
- Full payment (minus deposit) is due after final approval of entire Web site.
- Web pages are sent to you or uploaded by us after final payment is received.
- Payment by check to:
Twotonedeyes.com, LLC
1413 F Street NE
Washington, D.C. 20002

- ATTACHMENT II -

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ZERO-NUKES.ORG**

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\$480.00	6 Subpages
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\$50.00	Original illustration for Top Page Banner
* Price includes 2 samples of the Homepage, "Under Construction" Page, and upload to site.	
Additional charges	
\$75.00	Banner with Animation
\$50.00	Logo Design from scratch. Logo will be created using Adobe Illustrator (.eps file).
\$25.00	Locate a Web Hosting/Internet Service Provider. This includes a listing of 3 businesses that offer Web hosting/ISP services, their contact information, pricing, and walking you through the sign-up process. The average cost for Web hosting services is between \$20 to \$35.
\$25.00/hr.	Site maintenance. If you don't want to know how to program, we can maintain your site for you: content or information update, creation or uploading new graphics/photos.
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Twotonedeyes.com, LLC
1413 F Street NE
Washington, D.C. 20002

Dear Ira and Esther:

Working with denominational offices, I am in the process of establishing a web site -- www.zero-nukes.org -- to promote the exchange of ideas on how to achieve the global elimination of nuclear weapons. It will be a project of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, sponsored by specific denominational offices.

As the appended outline indicates, the site will contain policy statements on nuclear disarmament by religious denominations, ecumenical and interfaith bodies. It will refer to statements and reports from the civil sector on how to achieve nuclear disarmament (such as Canberra Commission, NAS report, etc.). It will provide linkages to basic information about the global nuclear arsenal and existing treaties.

Most of all the web site will provide an opportunity for military professionals, civilian experts, and ordinary citizens to offer their ideas on step-by-step approaches for achieving zero nuclear weapons, and also interim steps along the way. It will provide an opportunity for feedback from users so that they may comment on the proposals and offer their own views.

One of the sections of the "how-to" page will focus on de-alerting. I would like your help in developing it. In part this can be accomplished by linking to Back from the Brink web site. In addition, it might be useful to post some proposals for achieving zero alert directly on www.zero-nukes.org. I'm thinking of an updated summary of Bruce Blair's "Global Zero Alert for Nuclear Forces" and the Scientific American article, or a fresh statement if he wants to provide one; Arjun Makhijani's ideas; and other you might suggest including proposals from outside the United States.

I'll give you a call to discuss this further.

Howard

###

Outline of web pages for www.zero-nukes.org

Home Page

 Mission

 Sponsors

Contact Information

 Including how to submit statements and comments

Religious Statements

 Interfaith and ecumenical

 By denomination

Civil Sector Statements

 Canberra Commission

 National Academy of Sciences

 Etc. -- typically with brief synopsis and linkage

Arsenals and Treaties

 Arsenals (linkage to information source)

Treaties

Listing (linkage to information source)

NPT

Proposals (such as nuclear weapons convention)

How to Get to Zero

Scenarios for Achieving Zero Nuclear Weapons

By Military Professionals

By Civilians

Interim Measures

De-alerting

Reductions Approaching Zero

Optional for latter addition

Transparency

Fissile Material Control

Feedback: Your Comments

Site Index

April 1, 2002

Dear Joe:

Working with denominational offices, I am in the process of establishing a web site -- www.zero-nukes.org -- to promote the exchange of ideas on how to achieve the global elimination of nuclear weapons. It will be a project of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, sponsored by specific denominational offices.

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Most of all the web site will provide an opportunity for military professionals, civilian experts, and ordinary citizens to offer their ideas on step-by-step approaches for achieving zero nuclear weapons, and also interim steps along the way. It will provide an opportunity for feedback from users so that they may comment on the proposals and offer their own views.

I would like to have a conversation with you about this, either by phone or in person. Our site will have lots of linkages, and we will want to include a link to the Non-proliferation Project on your web site. Beyond that I'm wondering whether you or any of your staff would be willing to write something on the steps needed to achieve zero nuclear weapons. Of if you are one of those who believe that only near zero (such as 100 warheads on each side) is as far as is practicable at the moment, we would accept something along those lines. Also, I would like your suggestions for others we might ask to write proposals for reaching zero.

I'll give you a call.

Shalom,
Howard

###

Outline of web pages for www.zero-nukes.org

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 By denomination

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 Canberra Commission

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 Etc. -- typically with brief synopsis and linkage

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Arsenals (linkage to information source)

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Fissile Material Control

Feedback: Your Comments

Site Index

April 1, 2002

Dear Michael:

I've been at the conference table at the recent "post-coalition" meetings, but we've never talked individually. Beyond my work with Methodists United for Peace with Justice, I serve as chair of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, a coalition of religious organizations.

Working with denominational offices, I am in the process of establishing a web site -- www.zero-nukes.org -- to promote the exchange of ideas on how to achieve the global elimination of nuclear weapons. It will be a project of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, sponsored by specific denominational offices.

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Most of all the web site will provide an opportunity for military professionals, civilian experts, and ordinary citizens to offer their ideas on step-by-step approaches for achieving zero nuclear weapons, and also interim steps along the way. It will provide an opportunity for feedback from users so that they may comment on the proposals and offer their own views.

I would like to have a conversation with you about this, either by phone or in person. Our site will have lots of linkages, and we will want to include a link to the FAS web site. Beyond that I'm wondering whether you or somebody else from FAS would be willing to write something on the steps needed to achieve zero nuclear weapons. Of if you are one of those who believe that only near zero (such as 100 warheads on each side) is as far as is practicable at the moment, we would accept something along those lines. Also, I would like your suggestions for scientists in your network who might be interested in proposals for reaching zero.

I'll give you a call.

Shalom,
Howard

###

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Feedback: Your Comments

Site Index

April 1, 2002

ZERO-NUKES

An Information Exchange Project of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament

Contents (page names):

Sponsors

Church of the Brethren,

Washington Office

Cooperative Baptist Fellowship

Mennonite Central Committee,

Washington Office

Presbyterian Church (USA)

Washington Office

Religious Action Center

of Reform Judaism

Unitarian Universalist Association

Washington Office for

Faith in Action

United Church of Christ,

Justice and Witness Ministries

United Methodist General Board

of Church and Society

Moderator

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Methodists United for Peace

with Justice

Contact:

moderator@zero-nukes.org

Mission

"The nuclear weapon is obsolete. I want to get rid of them all....I want to go to zero." -- General Charles Horner, July 15, 1994.

"I declare my hope and declare it from the bottom of my heart that we will eventually see the time when the number of nuclear weapons is down to zero and the world is a much better place." -- General Colin Powell, June 10, 1993.

"We deeply believe that the long-term reliance on nuclear weapons in the arsenals of the nuclear powers, and the ever-present danger of their acquisition by others, is morally untenable and militarily unjustifiable....National security imperatives and ethical demands have converged to bring us to the necessity of outlawing and prohibiting nuclear weapons worldwide." -- From a statement by 21 U.S. religious leaders and 18 military professionals, issued at Washington National Cathedral, June 21, 2000.

This convergence in the views of religious and military leaders that all nuclear weapons should be eliminated raises a crucial question: How can it be accomplished?

This web site is established by the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament to promote the exchange of ideas on how to achieve the global elimination of nuclear weapons -- the zero option. The site provides access to basic information about the global nuclear arsenal. It offers policy statements by religious denominations, ecumenical and interfaith bodies. It refers to statements and reports from the civil sector on how to achieve nuclear disarmament.

Most of all the web site provides an opportunity for military professionals, civilian experts, and ordinary citizens to offer their ideas on step-by-step approaches for achieving zero nuclear weapons, and also interim steps along the way. And it provides an opportunity for feedback from users so that they may comment on the proposals and offer their own views.

[How to submit your ideas.](#)

All nuclear weapons on Earth should be eliminated. That's the conclusion of numerous religious bodies and also many military leaders, scientists, and other experts. If so:
How can this be accomplished?

This web site is dedicated to searching for answers.
The site features:

- **How to Achieve Zero Nuclear Weapons --**
presenting the views of military leaders, civilian experts, and ordinary citizens.
- **Feedback** about these proposals.
- **Policy Statements of Religious Organizations**
- **Statements and Reports from the Civil Sector**
- **Facts about the Global Nuclear Arsenal**
- **Treaties and Treaty Proposals**

How to submit your ideas.

Letter of Agreement for Site Design and Creation

Date: April 4, 2002

From:

Howard W. Hallman, Chair
Methodist United for Peace with Justice
1500 16th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
Phone/Fax: (301) 896-0013
e-mail: mupj@jgc.org

To:

Marie Kayser
TwoTonedEyes.com, LLC
1413 F Street NE
Washington, DC 20002
E-mail: marie@twotonedeyes.com

1. With this letter, I am hiring TWOTONEDEYES.COM, LLC to design and create a World Wide Web site (a "SITE") and to install the SITE on server space on an Internet access provider's (a "PROVIDER"'s) computer.
2. The documents entitled "Attachment I" and "Attachment II", Dated April 3, 2002 are attached to and incorporated into this letter of agreement.
3. You and I have agreed to the price of \$830 for site creation and design services (the "CREATION PRICE"). Unless specified otherwise in the Attachment I, this Web site includes up to nine Web pages. In case I desire additional standard Web pages beyond the original number of pages specified in Attachment I, I agree to pay TWOTONEDEYES.COM, LLC an additional \$80.00 for each additional standard Web page.

(A) I will pay \$250.00 of the CREATION PRICE upon receiving from TWOTONEDEYES.COM, LLC a signed copy of this letter. I will pay 50% of the CREATION PRICE upon completion and approval of 50% of the Web pages. Upon receipt of the final payment, TWOTONEDEYES.COM, LLC will transfer the web pages on the PROVIDER's server.
4. I understand that until I pay you the full CREATION PRICE you are full owner of the copyright and intellectual property rights embodied in the SITE. Once I have paid you the full CREATION PRICE, all such rights will automatically be transferred to me. TWOTONEDEYES.COM, LLC will retain the right to display graphics and other Web design elements as examples of their work in their respective portfolios.
5. I will supply you with photos, drawings, and/or descriptive language for inclusion in my SITE. I affirm that I am the full copyright owner of such materials or that I have obtained proper permission from the copyright owner(s) for use of such materials. I will indemnify you and hold you harmless against any claims of libel, copyright, or trademark infringement brought against you with respect to your use of

those materials.

6. This letter specifies the entirety of our agreement. The agreement shall not be modified unless done in writing and signed by both of us. The failure of either you or I to object to or take affirmative action with respect to any transgressions of this Agreement shall not be construed as a waiver of either of our rights to take such affirmative action.
7. This agreement will be governed by the laws of Virginia.

Sincerely,

By _____

Date

Understood and agreed to:

TWOTONEDEYES.COM, LLC

By _____

Date

April 7, 2002

Marie Kayser
TwoTonedEyes.com, LLC
1413 F Street, NE
Washington, DC 20002

Dear Marie:

We would like to retain TwoTonedEyes.com, LLC to design and create a world wide web site called www.zero-nukes.org. To confirm this arrangement, I am returning two signed copies of the letter of agreement and attachments. One is for you to retain, the other to sign and return to me.

I am also sending a check of \$250 as initial payment.

I look forward to working with you in the creation of this web site.

With best regards,

Howard W. Hallman
Chair

zero-nukes

A Project of the
Interfaith Committee for
Nuclear Disarmament

[Home](#) [Religious
Statements](#) [Civil Sector
Statements](#) [Arsenals
& Treaties](#) [How to Get
to Zero](#) [Your
Feedback](#) [Contact
Information](#) [Site
Index](#)

Sponsors

15. The Conference agrees on the following practical steps for the systematic and progressive efforts to implement Article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and paragraphs 3 and 4(c) of the 1995 Decision on “Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament”:

1. The importance and urgency of signatures and ratifications, without delay and without conditions and in accordance with constitutional processes, to achieve the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.
2. A moratorium on nuclear-weapon-test explosions or any other nuclear explosions pending entry into force of that Treaty.
3. The necessity of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices in accordance with the statement of the Special Coordinator in 1995 and the mandate contained therein, taking into consideration both nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation objectives. The Conference on Disarmament is urged to agree on a programme of work which includes the immediate commencement of negotiations on such a treaty with a view to their conclusion within five years.
4. The necessity of establishing in the Conference on Disarmament an appropriate subsidiary body with a mandate to deal with nuclear disarmament. The Conference on Disarmament is urged to agree on a programme of work which includes the immediate establishment of such a body.
5. The principle of irreversibility to apply to nuclear disarmament, nuclear and other related arms control and reduction measures.
6. An unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament to which all States parties are committed under Article VI.
7. The early entry into force and full implementation of START II and the conclusion of START III as soon as possible while preserving and strengthening the ABM Treaty as a cornerstone of strategic stability and as a basis for further reductions of strategic offensive weapons, in accordance with its provisions.

8. The completion and implementation of the Trilateral Initiative between the United States of America, the Russian Federation and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

9. Steps by all the nuclear-weapon States leading to nuclear disarmament in a way that promotes international stability, and based on the principle of undiminished security for all:

- Further efforts by the nuclear-weapon States to reduce their nuclear arsenals unilaterally.
- Increased transparency by the nuclear-weapon States with regard to the nuclear weapons capabilities and the implementation of agreements pursuant to Article VI and as a voluntary confidence-building measure to support further progress on nuclear disarmament.
- The further reduction of non-strategic nuclear weapons, based on unilateral initiatives and as an integral part of the nuclear arms reduction and disarmament process.
- Concrete agreed measures to further reduce the operational status of nuclear weapons systems.
- A diminishing role for nuclear weapons in security policies to minimize the risk that these weapons ever be used and to facilitate the process of their total elimination.
- The engagement as soon as appropriate of all the nuclear-weapon States in the process leading to the total elimination of their nuclear weapons.

10. Arrangements by all nuclear-weapon States to place, as soon as practicable, fissile material designated by each of them as no longer required for military purposes under IAEA or other relevant international verification and arrangements for the disposition of such material for peaceful purposes, to ensure that such material remains permanently outside of military programmes.

11. Reaffirmation that the ultimate objective of the efforts of States in the disarmament process is general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

12. Regular reports, within the framework of the NPT strengthened review process, by all States parties on the implementation of Article VI and paragraph 4 (c) of the 1995 Decision on “Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament”, and recalling the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice of 8 July 1996.

13. The further development of the verification capabilities that will be required to provide assurance of compliance with nuclear disarmament agreements for the achievement and maintenance of a nuclear-weapon-free world.

logo

An Information Exchange Project

Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament

www.zero-nukes.org

[Home](#)

[Page name, e.g.:]
[How to Get to Zero](#)

[Contact](#)

Bpinguel@afsc.org
thart@episcopalchurch.org
joe@fcnl.org
kathy@fcnl.org
david@fcnl.org
marsusab@aol.com
lisaw@nccusa.org
dave@paxchristi.org
tony@paxchristi.org

<http://www.backfromthebrink.net/russianprinterfriendly.html>

De-Alerting Russian-U.S. Nuclear Forces and the Path to Lowering the Nuclear Threat

Summary Conclusions and Recommendations

1. The process of globalization taking over the world, which is gaining more and more momentum in such spheres as the economy, information technologies, high-tech, etc., is extending to the sphere of military security as well. This legitimately results in a higher degree of dependence of the state of national security of each individual country on the level of strategic stability in the world. As President Vladimir Putin pointed out, there is no country that can build a safe world for its own sake, let alone to the detriment of others.
2. What's needed is a constructive dialog in search of mutually acceptable solutions. Russia and the United States must, first of all, achieve results during the consultations on the strategic stability issues within the START/ABM framework, keeping in mind the need to prevent a new round of the arms race and to reduce the accumulated arsenals to the level of reasonable necessity. While holding the negotiations in the START/ABM format, it is necessary to agree on the main military and doctrinal points, ensuring, among other things, the abandonment of the nuclear launch-on-warning posture as one of the main threats of unleashing an accidental nuclear conflict.
3. Only if we abandon the concept of maintaining our nuclear forces on constant alert do we have a real chance of reducing the probability of an accidental nuclear war. De-alerting measures could be discussed and adopted in parallel to the START/ABM and strategic arms limitations consultations. Unilateral, step-by-step measures are also possible, followed by discussion and augmented by confidence-building measures. At the same time, we should keep in mind that in the reality of huge existing arsenals, de-alerting, if performed by way of removing warheads from delivery vehicles, can become quite a complex task due to financial and technical considerations related to storage, transportation and recycling of removed warheads.

4. Steps to de-alert Russian and U.S. SNF could give a new impetus to the Russian-American dialog concerning the new format of strategic relations between the two countries. In particular, Russia could consider the possibility of de-alerting ahead of time a portion of ICBMs which were

slated for destruction under START II Treaty, even if this document never becomes effective. The

United States, in its turn, could reduce the number of its SSBNs maintained on constant combat patrol. The parties could also consider the possibility of de-alerting their respective SLBMs deployed on submarines kept in base. If the political relations improve, Russia and the United States

could take farther-reaching measures, making other nuclear nations join them in these endeavors.

5. One should keep in mind that the alert level of strategic nuclear forces and the resulting probability

of an accidental nuclear conflict are in direct dependence on the state of relations between the nuclear powers. This means that by taking unfriendly steps toward Russia, such as eastward expansion of NATO and unilateral withdrawal from the ABM Treaty on the part of the United States, will stand in the way of de-alerting the strategic and tactical nuclear arms.

6. In the conditions of the current complex and dynamic international situation, a significant role in the

search for ways of preventing armed conflicts is played by non-governmental and public organizations, the activities of which are free from any commitments and allow to conduct broad research and to search for non-trivial ways of maintaining strategic stability. It is possible to begin

discussions at the expert level on the probable ways to de-alert strategic nuclear forces and to institute mutual verification arrangements over the implementation of the existing commitments of

Russia and the United States in what concerns efforts to de-alert tactical nuclear weapons.

Footnotes

1 Even if a small portion of the nuclear weapons maintained on high alert is used, it will cause a long-term change in the planetary climate, a so-called "nuclear winter", and the extinction of the humankind.

In 1983, American astrophysicist Carl Sagan published the results of research on the consequences

of a potential nuclear war in the aftermath of the use of weapons with the overall charge of 5,000 Mt, which at the time constituted approximately 12% of the overall stockpile. He demonstrated that

thick clouds of soot will rise over the demolished cities and burnt soil, and a total darkness will descend on Earth, while the temperature of the planet's surface will drop sharply. Air currents would

then carry these clouds to the various regions of the entire globe. The results of these studies were

used by Soviet scientists in the evaluation of the potential consequences of a hypothetical "nuclear

winter." Simulation of that situation showed that already in the first weeks following the initial large-scale utilization of nuclear weapons, mean temperatures in the Northern hemisphere will fall by 15-20°C, and by 30, or even 40 degrees in some regions. By the beginning of the second month, the soot clouds would totally envelope the Earth. This would lead to the absorption by the upper layers of the atmosphere of the majority of the sun's energy which would result in their heating up to 100 degrees, while the temperature would settle at a below-zero level at the Earth's surface for a long time. Later, these computations were further developed, showing that a "nuclear winter" would occur following the use of nuclear weapons with as little as 100-150 Mt of overall charge. (According to SIPRI data, one MX missile can carry 10 warheads with the overall charge of 3 Mt. One SS-18 missile can carry 10 warheads with the overall charge of 5.5 - 7.5 Mt). Even the destruction of the World Trade Center in New York as a result of the September 11 terrorist attack - and let us keep in mind that the scale of the damage was significantly smaller compared to the use of a potent nuclear weapon - lead to the formation of a stable mass of suspended small-particle dust and emergence of a pronounced smell, which made it virtually impossible to continue living in the neighborhoods located within the radius of up to 1 km from the epicenter within 2-3 weeks.

2 Some experts classify SLBMs of Britain and France as forces maintained on high alert.

3 GUUAM - Georgia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Moldova

4 By Western estimates, currently there still remain about 150 U.S. nuclear air bombs in storage in Europe and Turkey.

5 The re-targeting procedure does not increase the launch preparation time, but nevertheless is looked upon as a confidence building measure.

6 Some experts believe that this procedure takes no more than a few seconds.

Dear Alan, Barbara, and Wendy:

Working with denominational offices, I am in the process of establishing a web site -- www.zero-nukes.org -- to promote the exchange of ideas on how to achieve the global elimination of nuclear weapons. It will be a project of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, sponsored by specific denominational offices.

As the appended outline indicates, the site will contain policy statements on nuclear disarmament by religious denominations, ecumenical and interfaith bodies. It will refer to statements and reports from the civil sector on how to achieve nuclear disarmament. It will provide linkages to basic information about the global nuclear arsenal and existing treaties.

Most of all the web site will provide an opportunity for military professionals, civilian experts, and ordinary citizens to offer their ideas on step-by-step approaches for achieving zero nuclear weapons, and also interim steps along the way. It will provide an opportunity for feedback from users so that they may comment on the proposals and offer their own views.

I am writing to the three of you for two reasons. First, I want to post the "Joint Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Statement" issued in June 2000 at the Washington National Cathedral and to quote from it on the home page. In the process I will want to provide a linkage to www.nrdi.org. I assume that this is acceptable because the statement is in the public domain, but I want to touch base with you to be sure.

Second, the heart of www.zero-nukes.org is to solicit ideas on scenarios for achieving the global elimination of nuclear weapons -- the zero option. We will also accept scenarios for interim steps, such as de-alerting and approaching zero. Among others we will want to obtain the ideas of retired military officers who are on record favoring the elimination of nuclear weapons. A starting point for this is the list of military men who signed the Cathedral statement.

I would like your advice on how to approach them. I am under the impression that the late Senator Cranston had the primary role in lining up the military signatories. Has Jonathan Granoff kept up these contacts? Have you? I will appreciate your suggestions, particularly on how to get some key officers, such as General Charles Horner, to contribute his ideas to the web site.

In advance, thanks for your help.

Shalom,
Howard

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Etc. -- typically with brief synopsis and linkage

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Church of the Brethren, Washington Office

Cooperative Baptist Fellowship

Mennonite Central Committee, Washington Office

Presbyterian Church (USA), Washington Office

Religious Action Center of Reform Judaism

Unitarian Universalist Association, Washington Office for Faith in Action

United Church of Christ, Justice and Witness Ministries

United Methodist General Board of Church and Society

Dear Jonathan and Tom:

Working with denominational offices, I am in the process of establishing a web site -- www.zero-nukes.org -- to promote the exchange of ideas on how to achieve the global elimination of nuclear weapons. It will be a project of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, sponsored by specific denominational offices.

As the appended outline indicates, the site will contain policy statements on nuclear disarmament by religious denominations, ecumenical and interfaith bodies. It will refer to statements and reports from the civil sector on how to achieve nuclear disarmament (such as Canberra Commission, NAS report, etc.). It will provide linkages to basic information about the global nuclear arsenal and existing treaties.

Most of all the web site will provide an opportunity for military professionals, civilian experts, and ordinary citizens to offer their ideas on step-by-step approaches for achieving zero nuclear weapons, and also interim steps along the way. It will provide an opportunity for feedback from users so that they may comment on the proposals and offer their own views.

In this regard, I have three requests.

First, Jonathan, in 1995 you co-authored with Randall Forsberg an article entitled "The Road to Zero". Would you be willing to update this article, by yourself or with your co-author, for posting on our new web site? We are trying to be operational by early May. It would be nice to have this piece for our inauguration.

Second, would either one or both of you be willing to identify and help us make contact with UCS members who might be willing to post their own ideas on getting to zero nuclear weapons or approaching zero?

Third, in the civil sector statement we would like to make reference to UCS policy statements on the subject. I'm not thinking of sign-on letters to the President addressing current policies, such as the Nuclear Posture Review, but rather longer range proposals. This can be accomplished perhaps through posting on www.zero-nukes.org but more probably through linkage with your web site.

I look forward to your assistance.

Howard

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April 1, 2002

<http://www.usccb.org/sdwp/harvest.htm>

The United States Conference of Catholic Bishops (USCCB) is an assembly of the hierarchy of the United States and the U.S. Virgin Islands who jointly exercise certain pastoral functions on behalf of the Christian faithful of the United States. The bishops themselves constitute the membership of the Conference

The Harvest of Justice

is Sown in Peace

A Reflection of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops
on the Tenth Anniversary of The Challenge of Peace

November 17, 1993

1. Unfinished Business: Nuclear Disarmament and Proliferation. Our

1983 pastoral letter focused special attention on the morality of nuclear weapons at a time of widespread fear of nuclear war. Only ten years later, the threat of global nuclear war may seem more remote than at any time in the nuclear age, but we may be facing a different but still dangerous period in which the use of nuclear weapons remains a significant threat. We cannot address questions of war and peace today, therefore, without acknowledging that the nuclear question remains of vital political and moral significance.

The end of the Cold War has changed the nuclear question in three ways. First, nuclear weapons are still an integral component of U.S. security policies, but they are no longer at the center of these policies or of international relations. In 1983, a dominant concern was the ethics of nuclear weapons. Today, this concern, while still critically important, must be considered in the context of a more fundamental question of the ethical foundations of political order: How do we achieve *Pacem in Terris*' vision of a just and stable political order, so that nations will no longer rely on nuclear weapons for their security? Second, we have new opportunities to take steps toward progressive nuclear disarmament. In 1983, the first task was to stop the growth of already bloated nuclear arsenals; today, the moral task is to proceed with deep cuts and ultimately to abolish these weapons entirely. Third, the threat of global nuclear war has been replaced by a threat of global nuclear proliferation. In addition to the declared nuclear powers, a number of other countries have or could very quickly deploy nuclear weapons, and still other nations, or even terrorist groups, might seek to obtain or develop nuclear weapons. Just as the nuclear powers must prevent nuclear war, so also they, with the rest of the international community, bear a heavy moral responsibility to stop the spread of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons.

a. The Moral Judgment on Deterrence. In 1983, we judged that nuclear deterrence may be morally acceptable as long as it is

limited to deterring nuclear use by others; sufficiency, not nuclear superiority, is its goal; and it is used as a step on the way toward progressive disarmament.²⁹

Some believe that this judgment remains valid, since significant progress has been made in reducing nuclear weapons, including the most destabilizing ones, while at least some of those that remain are still necessary to deter existing nuclear threats. Others point to the end of the Soviet threat and the apparent unwillingness of the nuclear powers to accept the need to eliminate nuclear weapons as reasons for abandoning our strictly conditioned moral acceptance of nuclear deterrence. They also cite the double standard inherent in nonproliferation efforts: What is the moral basis for asking other nations to forego nuclear weapons if we continue to judge our own deterrent to be morally necessary?

We believe our judgment of 1983 that nuclear deterrence is morally acceptable only under certain strict conditions remains a useful guide for evaluating the continued moral status of nuclear weapons in a post-Cold War world. It is useful because it acknowledges the fundamental moral dilemmas still posed by nuclear weapons, and it reflects the progress toward fulfilling the conditions we elaborated in 1983. At the same time, it highlights the new prospects — and thus the added moral urgency — of making even more dramatic progress in arms control and disarmament as the only basis for the continued moral legitimacy of deterrence.

b. A Post-Cold War Agenda For Nuclear Disarmament. While significant progress has been made in recent years, we believe additional steps are needed if nuclear policies and priorities are to keep up with the dramatic changes in world politics and if our nation is to move away from relying on nuclear deterrence as a basis for its security. Present challenges include the following:

The Role of Nuclear Weapons: We must continue to say No to the very idea of nuclear war. A minimal nuclear deterrent may be justified only to deter the use of nuclear weapons. The United States should commit itself never to use nuclear weapons first, should unequivocally reject proposals to use nuclear weapons to deter any nonnuclear threats, and should reinforce the fragile barrier against the use of these weapons. Indeed, we abhor any use of nuclear weapons.

Arms Control and Disarmament: Nuclear deterrence may be justified only as a step on the way toward progressive disarmament. The end of the Cold War, according to the Holy See, "challenge[s] the world community to adopt a

post-nuclear form of security. That security lies in the abolition of nuclear weapons and the strengthening of international law."³⁰ A first step toward this goal would be prompt ratification and implementation of the START I and START II treaties. Even once these treaties are fully implemented, there will still be more than 10,000 nuclear weapons in the world, containing explosive power hundreds of thousands times greater than the bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Therefore, much deeper cuts are both possible and necessary. The eventual elimination of nuclear weapons is more than a moral ideal; it should be a policy goal.

The negotiation of a verifiable comprehensive test ban treaty would not only demonstrate our commitment to this goal, but also would improve our moral credibility in urging nonnuclear nations to forego the development of nuclear weapons. We, therefore, support a halt to nuclear testing as our nation pursues an effective global test ban and renewal of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Also, steps must be taken to reduce the threat of nuclear terrorism. We must reverse the spread of nuclear technologies and materials. We welcome, therefore, U.S. efforts to achieve a global ban on the production of fissionable materials for use in nuclear weapons. Finally, one should not underestimate the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency as a forum for the discussion of these issues and as a force encouraging nations to take the steps necessary in this area.

Cooperative Security and a Just International Order:

The nuclear powers may justify, and then only temporarily, their nuclear deterrents only if they use their power and resources to lead in the construction of a more just and stable international order. An essential part of this international order must be a collective security framework that reverses the proliferation of nuclear weapons, guarantees the security of nonnuclear states and ultimately seeks to make nuclear weapons and war itself obsolete. The United States and other nations should also make the investments necessary to help ensure the development of stable, democratic governments in nations which have nuclear weapons or might seek to obtain them.

An active commitment by the United States to nuclear disarmament and the strengthening of collective security is the only moral basis for temporarily retaining our deterrent and our insistence that other nations forego these weapons. We advocate disarmament by example: careful but clear steps to reduce and end our dependence on weapons of mass

destruction.

In our five-year report on *The Challenge of Peace*, we said: "To contain the nuclear danger of our time is itself an awesome undertaking. To reshape the political fabric of an increasingly interdependent world is an even larger and more complicated challenge."³¹ Now, on this tenth anniversary, we must be engaged in the difficult task of envisioning a future rooted in peace, with new institutions for resolving differences between nations, new global structures of mediation and conflict-resolution and a world order that has moved beyond nuclear weapons once and for all. We are committed to join in this struggle, to bring the Gospel message of justice and peace to this vital work.

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What's New

April 25, 2002

What's New

[initial text:]

This page last updated on [month day, year]

This entire web site is new. As additions are made, they will be listed on this page.

###

[Subsequently add material in chronology order with latest material on top. For instance:]

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 - Admiral You Know Who
- Civilians
 - Dr. Famous Scientist

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- John Doe, Sioux City, IA
- Jane Dumpling, London, England

May 2000

Religious Statements

- Friends General Conference

Civic Sector Statements

- Federation of American Scientists, "Latest Report"

zero-nukes

A Project of the
Interfaith Committee
for Nuclear Disarmament

[Field of sunflowers. In the field a
"prohibited" sign with a nuclear bomb.]

[page names]

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Washington Office
Pax Christ, USA
Presbyterian Church (USA)
Washington Office
Unitarian Universalist Association
Washington Office for
Faith in Action
United Church of Christ,
Justice and Witness Ministries
United Methodist General Board
of Church and Society
Union of American Hebrew
Congregations
[others to be added later]

Moderator

Howard W. Hallman, Chair
Methodists United for Peace
with Justice
Contact:
moderator@zero-nukes.org

Mission

"The nuclear weapon is obsolete. I want to get rid of them all....I want to go to zero." -- General Charles Horner, July 15, 1994.

"I declare my hope and declare it from the bottom of my heart that we will eventually see the time when the number of nuclear weapons is down to zero and the world is a much better place." -- General Colin Powell, June 10, 1993.

"We deeply believe that the long-term reliance on nuclear weapons in the arsenals of the nuclear powers, and the ever-present danger of their acquisition by others, is morally untenable and militarily unjustifiable....National security imperatives and ethical demands have converged to bring us to the necessity of outlawing and prohibiting nuclear weapons worldwide." -- From a statement by 21 U.S. religious leaders and 18 military professionals, issued at Washington National Cathedral, June 21, 2000.

[in box:]

All nuclear weapons on Earth should be eliminated. That's the conclusion of numerous religious bodies and also many military leaders, scientists, and other experts. If so:

How can this be accomplished?

This web site is dedicated to searching for answers. The site features:

- **How to Achieve Zero Nuclear Weapons** -- presenting the views of military leaders, civilian experts, and ordinary citizens.
- **Feedback** about these proposals.
- **Policy Statements of Religious Organizations**
- **Statements and Reports from the Civil Sector**
- **Facts about the Global Nuclear Arsenal**
- **Treaties and Treaty Proposals**

[end of box]

How to submit your ideas.

The story of our masthead.

New sub-page.

The Story of Our Masthead

When the Soviet Union dissolved, three newly independent republics, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine, inherited an arsenal of nuclear weapons. All three chose to send the missiles and nuclear warheads to Russia and become non-nuclear states.

In January 1996 U.S. Secretary of Defense William Perry was present at the Pervomaysk missile base in Ukraine when an empty missile silo was blown up. After the silo was filled in, Perry returned in June and joined Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev and Ukraine Defense Minister Valeriy Shmarov in planting sunflower seeds on former missile site. After the sunflowers grew and were harvested, Perry received a bottle of sunflower oil produced from the site.

Since then sunflowers have become a symbol of the movement to abolish nuclear weapons.

zero-nukes

A Project of the
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for Nuclear Disarmament

[Field of sunflowers]

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[others to be added later]

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-
- [The story of behind our masthead.](#)

[New sub-page.]

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Photo of sunflower planting:

<http://www.defenselink.mil/photos/Jun1996/960604-N-8492C-001.html>