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file Militia

97TH CONGRESS
2d Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Report No.
97-482

Morton, F. A. & pp 223-

Morgan

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
AUTHORIZATION ACT, 1983

REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
together with
INDIVIDUAL, ADDITIONAL, AND DISSENTING VIEWS
ON H.R. 6030

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]



APRIL 13, 1982 - Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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WASHINGTON : 1982

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INDIVIDUAL VIEWS OF THE HONORABLE LARRY P. McDONALD

The defense budget has been increased greatly, but our "window of vulnerability" as a nation remains. A start has been made on closing this window, but this is years away from accomplishment. The following table shows just how serious the situation is.

GROWTH OF SOVIET STRATEGIC SUPERIORITY, 1976-85

	1976	1980
Unilateral reduction of U.S. strategic forces:		
Long-range bombers.....	419	347
SLBM's	656	576
Deployment in United States 1976-80:		
New Ballistic missile submarines		0
ICBM's		0
New SLCM's.....		0
Antisatellite weapons		0
Antiballistic missile weapons		0
Soviet production of new strategic weapons, 1976-80:		
ICBM's		1,200
Ballistic missile submarines		22
SLBM's		900
SLCM's		3,700
Strategic bombers		145
Attack submarines		29
Additional strategic warheads		4,000
Antisatellite weapons		Some
	United States	USSR
Present Soviet superiority:		
Megatonnage of strategic weapons.....	3,500	18,000
Chemical weapons (tons)	42,000	350,000
Antisatellite weapons	None	Some
Strategic antiaircraft missiles.....	None	12,000
ABM defense launchers.....	None	32
Attack submarines	84	190
	1981	1985
Planned unilateral reduction of U.S. strategic weapons:		
Old long range bombers (no new ones deployed)	346	272
Old ICBM's (no new ones deployed)	1,052	1,000
Ballistic missile submarines	36	235
Planned production of U.S. strategic weapons:		
Antisatellite weapons		0
Strategic antiaircraft missiles		0
Probable Soviet production of strategic weapons, 1981-85:		
ICBM's	> 1,000	
Ballistic missile submarines	> 20	
Strategic bombers	> 150	
Additional strategic warheads	> 4,000	
Attack submarines	> 30	
Antisatellite weapons	Many	

¹ About

² 4 new ones

Note: As a result, the Soviet Union will be able to put out of action the bulk of the American retaliatory force, by 1985.
Sources: The annual reports of the Department of Defense, "Soviet Military Power" (1981) and "The Military Balance" (London)

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at sea. An electronics gap is one we can ill afford in any showdown with the Red Navy.

In the air we are in reasonable shape to fight except for our antique bombers, which is to say, the B-52 with or without air launched cruise missiles. We are still short of planes for the Rapid Deployment Force and the needed additional C-5 aircraft will not be available for some years. Neither in the air nor at sea do we have the resources to respond to a large Soviet attack and move the necessary forces there in time to blunt it. Once we delivered a force, we do not presently have the sea and airlift to sustain it.

The House Armed Services Committee has voted a barely adequate amount to start a real Civil Defense program. However, the Senate seems to have sent a directly opposite signal and given up on Civil Defense. We will not be able to bargain with or face down the Soviets without an adequate Civil Defense that assures our population at least an equal chance of survival as Soviet civilians have.

An article appearing in the Conservative Digest for March, 1982, "Let's Revive The Militia," by Morgan Norval contains some good thoughts on Civil Defense. While I might disagree on some details, the article has a great deal of merit. For some years now I have proposed the idea of a Civil Defense Corps for those not physically able to serve in the military. This presupposes universal military training for all able-bodied males. Such persons would receive a period of training and return to their home communities where they would be on call, the same as any reservist, to use in any emergency from a nuclear attack to a tornado. Mr. Norval carries the thought a step further by suggesting that we could have the old state militia, which could be activated for duty when the National Guard marches off to war. These militiamen could then perform the duties of National Guard plus those of Civil Defense, or even, in the most extreme case, engage in guerrilla warfare against an invader. There is a ready cadre of people available to form and lead such units in the vast reservoir of retired officer and non-commissioned officers we have available from three wars. We need to start building our shelters, protecting our industry and reorienting our thinking to survive, and not yield to the apostles of despair.

The national debate on defense spending, as reported by the media is whether or not too much is being budgeted for defense and not enough for social programs. The cold facts are that in the 50's and the 60's we spent about 8% of our Gross National Product on defense. We are now really debating whether to increase our defense spending to 6% or 7% of our Gross National Product. If our defense establishment fails to provide a credible deterrent, then all other programs will be radically altered or destroyed. Our defense budget constitutes some 29% of our national budget while social programs, of dubious constitutionality, make up almost 60% of the budget if off budget items are included.

The United States, in spite of its current economic troubles, is still a wealthy and powerful nation, well able to afford a first class defense. Providing for the "common defense" is our primary constitutionally mandated responsibility.

LARRY McDONALD.

Merton:

As promised!

But under:



JOHN REES

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INFORMATION DIGEST

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DECEMBER 25, 1981

Published continuously since 1968.

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THE SOVIET PEACE OFFENSIVE

INTRODUCTION.

In a recent television interview, President Reagan commented on the anti-U.S. and anti-NATO disarmament demonstrations that have had thousands of people marching in the capitals of Western Europe this fall in coordination with similar anti-NATO demonstrations organized by the communist regimes in East Germany and other Warsaw Pact countries. Said President Reagan, *"Oh, those demonstrations; you could have used newsreels from the Sixties in America. These are all sponsored by a thing called the World Peace Council, which is bought and paid for by the Soviet Union."*

In the U.S., disarmament groups related to the World Peace Council (WPC) both directly and through its national affiliate, the U.S. Peace Council (USPC), have commenced an all-out drive against U.S. defense modernization targeted on the United Nations Second Special Session on Disarmament (SSD), to be held in New York, June 9 to July 7, 1982.

The use of internationally active front organizations, cover groups and peace slogans has been a standard tactic of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) since 1921 when Lenin developed the idea of using trade unions, youth groups, social and cooperative organizations as "transmission belts" to spread communism. The development of "popular front" organizations to attract support from non-communists for Soviet goals began in 1934. After the Soviets dissolved the Comintern in 1943, responsibility for control of fronts and foreign communist parties was transferred to the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU).

Front groups attempt to conceal the USSR's role in their programs. They are vehicles for Soviet covert action and have become key in developing among both the industrialized West and emerging Third World nations support for the USSR, its interests and policies much greater than could have been achieved by the local communist parties campaigning openly for the same issues.

A Soviet Politburo directive of more than thirty years ago [Mikhail Suslov, 1949] established the prime targets for recruitment into the "fronts" which appears to still obtain in 1981:

"Particular attention should be devoted to drawing into the peace movement trade-unions, women's, youth, cooperative, sport, cultural, education, religious, and other organizations, and also scientists, writers, journalists, cultural workers, parliamentary, and other political and public leaders."

DISARMAMENT (CONT.)

Among the fronts established by the Soviet Union after World War II are the Afro-Asia People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO); International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL); International Federation of Resistance Fighters (FIR); International Organization of Journalists (IOJ); International Union of Students (IUS); Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF); World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY); World Federation of Scientific Workers (WFSW); World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU); and the World Peace Council (WPC). Another front, the Christian Peace Conference (CPC), has been under Soviet control since 1968 and operates in tandem with the WPC.

World Peace Council.

Since 1950, when it launched the Stockholm Peace Appeal, the World Peace Council (WPC) has been the Soviet Union's single most important international front organization. The WPC's first Stockholm Peace Appeal sought an absolute ban on the atomic bomb at a time when the Soviet Union's nuclear capability lagged far behind the U.S. The success of the first Stockholm Appeal in generating support for the "ban the bomb" movement of the 1950s and 1960s led to the WPC's issuance four years ago of a Second Stockholm Peace Appeal aimed at *"the arms race" and "stockpiles of weapons in the hands of the imperialists."*

Examination of the WPC's ostensible support for "peace" shows that its efforts coincide without deviation from support of Soviet international policies and goals, through backing revolutionary terrorist "national liberation movements" to supporting sweeping Soviet disarmament initiatives that provide neither for international controls nor inspections. Thus the WPC defends Soviet and Warsaw Pact military maneuvers as "peace-keeping" exercises, but denounces U.S. military exercises, such as recent U.S. naval exercises in Mediterranean waters near Libya, as *"criminal actions."*

When two Libyan aircraft that opened fire on U.S. Navy jets were shot down, the WPC declared September 1 "International Day of Solidarity with the People of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya" and issued a statement that said in part:

"U.S. imperialism has committed yet another blatant crime using its war machinery and tremendous military build-up thousands of miles away from the U.S.A. in an attempt to intimidate and force into submission those who defend their independence and sovereignty."

DISARMAMENT (CONT.)

Operating under the direction of the CPSU International Department headed by Boris Ponomarev, the WPC increasingly has taken an expanding role in Soviet agitational and propaganda operations.

Since the "World Parliament of Peoples for Peace" held in Sofia, Bulgaria, in September 1980, the WPC's leadership role in mobilizing disarmament protests has expanded both in the U.S. and in other NATO countries. The WPC's stated goal is to mobilize public pressure to block U.S. plans to modernize NATO's Theater Nuclear Forces (TNF) with medium-range Pershing II and cruise missiles, and to upgrade NATO's anti-tank capability with enhanced radiation warheads (neutron bombs). Also targeted are U.S. plans to upgrade strategic nuclear forces with MX mobile missiles and the B-1 bomber, the shelving of the unratified SALT-II arms treaty, and U.S. Rapid Deployment Force and naval forces in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf area.

WPC "peace" campaigns during 1981 and which will extend into 1982 include promotion and organization of anti-NATO protests in Western Europe, support for making Europe, the Indian Ocean and other areas "nuclear free zones," and the generation of propaganda against U.S. foreign policies and in favor of Soviet initiatives towards Central America, Indochina, southern Africa, and the Middle East.

Organizationally, the WPC is salted with members of the pro-Soviet communist parties and with reliable pro-Soviet leftists. Most of the WPC leaders are active in the communist parties of their own countries and also lead the local WPC affiliate. These WPC "national peace committees" in turn are run as fronts of the local Moscow-line communist parties which, like the WPC, are directed by the International Department of the CPSU. This provides two ways for ensuring that the resolutions and statements of the local WPC affiliates do not deviate from the line set by the Soviet Communist Party.

The individuals who will give their support to WPC initiatives on these issues are largely unchanged from the disarmament campaigns of earlier years. A number of them are known or admitted communists; others are prestigious non-communist figures who lend their names to providing a facade of independence and non-alignment. But most of those playing leadership roles with the WPC's various affiliates have public records showing involvement in communist fronts and in support of communist-approved causes.

At this time, to the WPC and its U.S. domestic supporters, the interests of the USSR in blocking U.S. defense modernization so that the Soviets can maintain their new strategic lead and continue their arms programs are paramount.

DISARMAMENT (CONT.)

And their instructions indeed were confirmed on December 12, 1981, by Boris Ponomarev, the veteran head of the CPSU International Department and *de facto* commander of the Soviet "peace" offensive, in a speech to Soviet and foreign scientists, stating:

*"The anti-war movement in Western Europe *** and in the United States *** has reached an unprecedented scale. *** However, the interests of preserving peace calls for further development of the anti-war movement, since no one has cancelled the U.S. giant military programs or Reagan's decision to manufacture neutron weapons***."*

This *Information Digest* report documents many of the planning meetings held by U.S. disarmament groups during the past three months which, as Ponomarev correctly stated, were on "an unpredicted scale."

Additionally, from the matters discussed at these meetings, often held in association with WPC activists from Europe and the U.S., plans being developed for the Soviet Union's 1982 "peace offensive" in the U.S. are detailed, together with the names of individuals who are planning to implement the various campaigns and actions.

WPC ORGANIZING

The WPC and its sister front groups serve as vehicles for what the Soviet intelligence agencies term "active measures." The term "active measures" involves more than what the U.S. and Western intelligence agencies call "covert action." The Soviet "active measures" include all the possible strategies and tactics of political warfare - efforts to secretly influence events in the non-Communist world along lines favorable to Soviet foreign policy goals.

"Active measures" tactics may range from propaganda and cultivation of journalists, legislators, religious figures and other public opinion makers in the West to the provision of direct and indirect logistical support to terrorist movements for the purpose of destabilizing a government. The Soviet-supported terrorist movements in Italy, West Germany and Turkey, all NATO members, provide such examples, as do the African National Congress (ANC) in South Africa and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in the Middle East.

DISARMAMENT (CONT.)

The WPC and its sister fronts are particularly active in the U.N. among the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and most hold consultative status with various U.N. agencies and organizations. The WPC often sponsors conferences of "Parliamentarians for Peace" to bring pro-Soviet activists in contact with Western elected officials. In the U.S., the WPC is active both in its own name, through its national affiliate, the USPC, some 40 USPC chapters, and through WPC and USPC activists in other organizations in lobbying Congress. The first official WPC conference in the U.S. was the "Dialogue on Disarmament and Detente" held January 25-27, 1978, in Washington, DC.

Sponsored by a small ad hoc committee that included Abraham Feinglass, a CPUSA functionary and WPC Presidium member who was vice-president of the Amalgamated Meatcutters Union (now the United Food and Commercial Workers); Katherine Camp, International President of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF); Rep. Ronald V. Dellums; International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers (IAM) president William Winpisinger; Edith Villastrigo, legislative director of Women Strike for Peace (WSP); Connecticut State Representative Irving Stolberg and Illinois State Representative Peggy Martin Smith, a luncheon was held to honor WPC president Romesh Chandra that was attended by Congressmen Philip Burton, Don Edwards, Ron Dellums, and Charles Rangel.

Among the U.S. participants in that WPC conference were Herbert "Pete" Scoville, a former CIA official active in the anti-defense programs of the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS), Center for Defense Information (CDI) and Arms Control Association (ACA); Dorothy Steffens, WILPF; Massachusetts State Representative Sandra Graham; James Zogby, Palestine Human Rights Campaign (PHRC) and various well-known CPUSA functionaries. [*I.D.*, Vol. XI, #4, 2/24/78, pp. 62-65, refer].

One feature of Soviet propaganda operations is tight coordination combined with media saturation. The WPC's anti-neutron bomb campaign which commenced in 1977 after the *Washington Post* leaked the fact that an enhanced radiation warhead was being secretly developed, moved again into high gear in August 1981, following President Reagan's announcement that the U.S. would proceed with neutron warhead production. The WPC's set slogans, "*No to neutron bombs and all neutron weapons; No to U.S. Cruise and Pershing II Missiles; Start negotiations;*" were immediately adopted by the European disarmament coalitions.

The August 1981 WPC anti-neutron statement took direct credit for having forced the Carter Administration to kill plans for neutron warhead production and proclaimed the commencement of a

DISARMAMENT (CONT.)

similar campaign, saying in part:

"The WPC condemns in the strongest possible terms the decision by U.S. President Reagan to produce neutron weapons. This action defies overwhelming world public opinion which compelled the former U.S. administration to suspend production of this inhuman weapon. It is the latest step in the US drive for military superiority and thrust the world even closer to a nuclear catastrophe."

WPC president Romesh Chandra, a veteran of the Communist Party of India (CPI) Central Committee, sent a protest message to the White House for use as propaganda that played on WPC claims to represent and control "world public opinion:"

*"The World Peace Council with national committees in 137 countries embracing hundreds of millions of people is deeply shocked ***. The overwhelming majority of humanity has already expressed itself as one voice in condemning these illegal inhuman weapons. ***"*

*We urge *** that you respond to the hopes and will of public opinion and rescind your decision to go ahead with production of neutron weapons, enter into immediate Summit negotiations regarding Eurostrategic missiles and return to the SALT process. The World Peace Council intends to exert all possible efforts to further mobilize public opinion to these ends."*

The WPC newsletter, *Peace Courier* [September 1981], used cartoons of skeletons to highlight the WPC's customary hysterical rhetoric. It attacked the neutron warhead as "the brainchild of the horrifying 'limited' nuclear war concept and the 'first strike' doctrine openly espoused by the White House and the US military brass." The WPC claimed:

"It is the weapon par excellence of the aggressor, designed to enable him to take over the intact cities and industries of another country after getting rid of the population."

Through the WPC, Christian Peace Conference (CPC), and World Council of Churches (WCC) in which the state-controlled Soviet bloc religious groups play coordinated and dominant roles, the religious community has been made a major target for disarmament recruitment. Among the indicators was a quote attributed to an anonymous "Dutch Roman Catholic pastor" by the WPC newsletter, "You know as well as I do that nuclear arms are directly against God's will. Stopping nuclear weapons is a fight for Christianity."

DISARMAMENT (CONT.)

It is noted that at the initiative of the Patriarch Pimen of the Russian Orthodox Church, an "International Religious Conference for Peace" will be held in Stockholm in September or October 1982 that will continue disarmament organizing by religious groups targeted at the June U.N. Special Session on Disarmament.

WPC COORDINATION OF NORTH AMERICAN/EUROPEAN DISARMAMENT.

There is ample evidence of Soviet coordination of the European and North American disarmament campaigns through the WPC, its national affiliates, local communist parties and front groups. Among the evidence are the following examples:

Continental Meeting of North American Youth for Peace, Detente and Disarmament, October 23-25, 1981.

Held in Montreal, Canada, October 23-25, 1981, the "Continental Meeting of North American Youth for Peace, Detente and Disarmament" was organized from 671 Danforth Avenue, Suite 301, Toronto, Ontario, Canada [416/593-1154].

The meeting was a regional follow-on to the January 1981, *World Forum of Youth and Students for Peace, Detente and Disarmament* in Helsinki, Finland, that was organized by the WPC in conjunction with other Soviet-controlled international fronts including the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) and International Union of Students (IUS).

The featured speakers included officials of the Soviet Committee of Youth Organizations and the youth affiliate of the West German Communist Party. Participants included representatives of the U.S. and Canadian sections of the WPC, the youth groups of the Canadian and U.S. Communist parties, groups dominated by the Canadian and U.S. Communist parties, support groups for Third World revolutionary terrorist groups, and disarmament groups.

The Montreal youth conference issued an "appeal" that showed that the U.S. and NATO were its real targets, stating:

*"In the last years, numerous protests have been staged in Canada and in the United States by different groups and organizations concerned with peace ***. Lately, these protests have mounted in the United States*

DISARMAMENT (CONT.)

and in Canada against United States military intervention in El Salvador; against the production and deployment of the neutron bomb; against the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe; against US government support for Apartheid and intervention in Angola; and against the reimposition of the draft in the US.

In January 1981, the World Forum of Youth and Students for Peace, Detente and Disarmament *** declared themselves for complete and general disarmament, for an end to the arms race, for the establishment of cooperation in the relations between peoples and countries; and the conversion of war industry into civilian industry to meet human needs.

The arms race and war preparations, but above all the policies of confrontation of the new U.S. Administration best exemplified by their decision to produce the neutron bomb, stand not only against the national independence of the countries on their way to liberation, but also against the basic interests of the North American people and youth."

The Montreal youth appeal paralleled the slogans and goals of the U.S.-based Mobilization for Survival (MFS) in linking disarmament to social welfare programs, stating:

"The general demands of youth for jobs, education, a meaningful culture, full democracy, racial and national equality, a safe and healthy environment and a peaceful future can only be successful in a world of peace and detente ***."

Saying that the Continental Meeting was to "follow up the spirit of the Helsinki World Forum," the "appeal" outlined a program of coordinated action as follows:

"We commit ourselves to support and organize mass actions of youth and students of our countries to pressure our respective governments to negotiate the limitations of arms, particularly nuclear arms; for an end to Canada's participation in NATO and NORAD; for declaring Canada a nuclear weapons free zone; to stop US military build up; no MX, Cruise and Pershing missiles, no neutron bomb; to halt US intervention in other countries and reinstitution of the draft and to cut military spending in our countries and transfer these funds to meet human needs."

DISARMAMENT (CONT.)

The workshop on "Detente and Disarmament" addressed by guest speaker Igor Sagyrian of the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations produced five major resolutions, all adopted unanimously, which were incorporated into the action program quoted above.

A workshop on "disarmament in Europe" addressed by Rainer Butt of the Socialist German Workers' Youth (SDAJ), the youth affiliate of the West German Moscow-line Communist Party (KPD), produced blatantly pro-Soviet resolutions, for example:

"Whereas the militarist forces in Western Europe and North America are pointing to the Warsaw Pact's deployment of SS-20 missiles as justification for their own dangerous plans for medium-range missiles in Western Europe; and

Whereas these same forces in the United States argue in a similar fashion that the 'Soviet Tank Threat' necessitates the production of the Neutron bomb which, even though a single neutron weapon could kill most of the people in a city the size of Paris, the American generals call an 'anti-tank weapon;' and

Whereas the SS-20 missile is simply a modernization of the old SS-4 and SS-5 missiles (with technology the Americans have had for years); a modernization that poses no new threat to Western Europe since for every SS-20 deployed, three SS-4 and SS-5 missiles are removed, and as a result the number of Warsaw Pact medium-range warheads has not increased in ten years; and

*Whereas Warsaw Pact medium-range missiles in Europe pose no first strike threat to American forces; while NATO medium-range missiles do in fact pose a first-strike threat to the Soviet Union; and * * **

Whereas the myths of the SS-20 and Soviet tank threats have been invented by NATO and American military strategists as feeble justification for their own dangerous plans; therefore

This meeting make known to American military strategists its opinion that the SS-20 missiles and Warsaw Pact tank forces offer absolutely no justification for their plans to deploy Pershing and Cruise medium range missiles in Europe and to manufacture the neutron bomb."

This resolution passed by 21 in favor to 20 abstentions by some of the delegates of disarmament groups who recognized its bias; but there were no votes in opposition.

DISARMAMENT (CONT.)

There were a number of additional resolutions passed unanimously from this workshop. They attacked only the U.S. and NATO for agreeing to deploy cruise and Pershing II missiles, but declined to criticize the USSR and Warsaw Pact for their SS-20s. The neutron bomb was termed *"an insane and impossible figment of the Western militarists' imaginations."*

Passed unanimously was a declaration that the Continental Meeting was *"in solidarity with the European peace movement,"* and a commitment that all participant groups collaborate more closely with European disarmament organizations that read:

"In recognition of the importance of this conference, this Continental Meeting [p] resumes that organizations participating in this meeting will in the future cooperate more closely with the peace movement in Europe so that activities are better coordinated."

A proposal for setting up a *"central office of North American Youth for Peace movement to enable future coordination between Canadian and international peace movements"* was referred to the the Continental Meeting continuations committee, as was another resolution that would have committed the meeting to *"seek to achieve its aims and goals in a peaceful, non-violent method."*

It is noted that the workshop on *"Solidarity with the People and Youth of El Salvador"* addressed by Raul Alberto Beneda of the Central Association of Salvadorean University Students (AGEUS), demanded *"pressure on both the Canadian and US governments to stop military and political intervention in El Salvador;"* and that they recognize and support the Soviet and Cuban-backed Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN) and the Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR).

Unanimous resolutions passed by the workshop on *"Solidarity with the People and Youth of Chile"* addressed by Patricio Mason, chairperson of the Canadian Coordinating Committee for Chilean Youth, called for *"human rights"* organizing in support of a report by an Ad Hoc Committee on Human Rights Violations in Chile prepared for presentation to the U.N. in December 1981. The fourth resolution clearly demonstrated that the so-called Soviet-directed *"peace"* and disarmament movement in no way is pacifist or opposed to armed violence and terrorism. It read:

"Whereas international solidarity work is crucial to the struggle to overthrow fascism in Chile; and

Whereas the resistance in Chile has recently come to the conclusion that an armed struggle will eventually be necessary to overthrow the Chilean junta;

DISARMAMENT (CONT.)

Be it resolved that

The Chilean solidarity work on the North American continent be increased and that it focus on creating awareness of and support for the eventual armed struggle in Chile."

The U.S. delegation to the Continental Meeting in Montreal was top-heavy with members of the CPUSA's youth arm, the Young Workers Liberation League (YWLL). The U.S. group, all from New York, included Dennis Regier, a YWLL official who officially represented the Soviet-controlled World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY); Larry Moskowitz, YWLL Central Committee; Kris Buxenbaum; Luz Rodriguez; Michael Scheinberg; Curtis Lee Pittman; Lourdes Rodriguez of CPUSA's *New World Review*; Kevin A. Tyson; and Andrea Hihman.

WPC's Generals and Admirals for Peace.

In the disarmament drive, the WPC is making heavy use of several former NATO military officers who, following their retirements which terminated their ability to influence policy, have become highly visible "assets" for the WPC's propaganda machine. Particularly active have been Gen. Nino Pasti, a former NATO Vice-commander elected to the Italian Senate as an "independent" on the Communist Party ticket; Major Gen. Gert Bastian, formerly commander of the 12th Armored Division of the West German Army; and U.S. Rear Admiral (Ret.) Gene LaRocque, director of the Center for Defense Information (CDI).

Several of these retired military officers including Bastian, Pasti, Johan Kristi of Norway, Francisco da Costa Gomes of Portugal (a WPC vice-president), Georgios Kumanakos of Greece, Von Meyenfeld of the Netherlands and French Admiral Antoine Sanguinetti, signed a memorandum in November addressed to the NATO foreign and defense ministers, the commanders of NATO forces and staff officers attacking the military upgrading agreements, calling for arms negotiations with the USSR and asking European NATO members to break away from alliance with the U.S. and develop better relations with the Warsaw Pact countries.

At a November press conference in The Hague, Pasti charged that the idea of a "strategic superiority of the Soviet Union and its military build-up" was, as the Soviet press agency TASS reported, a "lie fabricated by the CIA and spread by NATO propaganda." Said Pasti, "I can give the assurance that the most convinced opponent of war is the Soviet Union, who in the last war suffered the gravest trials. This cannot be said of the United States where the idea of war is linked with the profits of certain circles."

DISARMAMENT (CONT.)

Both Nino Pasti and Gert Bastian have made trips to the U.S. during 1981 which have included Capitol Hill speeches to Congressional audiences sponsored by the SANE Educational Fund - Pasti on May 2, [I.D., 5/8/81, pp. 128-129 refer], and Bastian on December 2, 1981.

In April 1981, Bastian was a featured participant in a conference to publicize the damage of a full-scale nuclear war on West European territory. Held at Groningen, the Netherlands, the meeting was co-sponsored by the Center for Defense Information and the Polemological Institute in Holland. Afterwards, the WPC published Bastian's Groningen address and his speech to the May 23-24, 1981, WPC-sponsored Nordic Peace Conference as the pamphlet, "*Nuclear War in Europe.*"

The Center for Defense Information (CDI), a project of the Fund for Peace (FFP), is directed by Rear Adm. (Ret.) Gene R. LaRocque and is based at Capital Gallery 300 West, 600 Maryland Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20024 [202/484-9490].

CDI's staff is reported as currently including Rear Adm. (Ret.) Eugene Carroll, deputy director; Major Gen. William T. Fairbourn, USMC (Ret.), associate director; David T. Johnson, research director; Arthur K. Kanegis, media director; Lt. Col. John H. Buchanan, USMC (Ret.); Dr. Robert S. Norris; Stephen D. Goose; Evelyn S. Labriola; Pamela G. Anderson; Richard Fieldhouse; Thomas K. Longstreth; Charlotte Goodwin; Goldia Shaw and Gary Mummert, senior staff; James K. Treires and Sidney R. Katz, consultants; and research interns Thomas Greenberg, Steven Hirsch (Kentucky), Joshua Hornick (UCSC) and Sandy Scott (Yale).

The publications of the CDI and statements of its leaders consistently have opposed each major upgrading in U.S. defense forces, and have opposed U.S. overseas bases and defense treaties with non-communist allies. CDI leaders and publications have been praised and quoted by the Soviet media on those and related issues since CDI's inauguration in 1973.

In the fall of 1975, after causing a crisis in U.S.-Japan relations by telling a subcommittee of the Congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy that the U.S. did not honor agreements to off-load atomic weapons from U.S. warships before they entered Japanese harbors, LaRocque went to Moscow as a guest of the Institute of the U.S.A. and Canada, a "think-tank with close ties to the KGB. LaRocque later altered his statements on U.S. nuclear weapons and admitted he had no knowledge that the U.S. had ever violated its agreements with Japan in a Moscow interview with the correspondent for the Japanese Communist Party (JCP) newspaper *Akahata* [10/26/75].

DISARMAMENT (CONT.)

Currently, LaRocque's statement, "If you dummies let us, we'll fight World War III in Europe," is being widely used by the organizers of demonstrations against "Euromissiles" in the NATO countries. [WIN magazine, 1/1/82].

LaRocque's deputy at CDI, Eugene Carroll, another retired admiral, who takes a leadership role with the anti-defense movement's lobbying group, the Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy (CNFMP), which also has ties to the WPC, recently was praised on the Moscow Radio Domestic Service program, "International Observers Roundtable [15 November 81]. Gennady Gerasimov commented:

"When I was in Washington quite recently, I happened to be at the Center for Defense Information where I talked with Rear Adm. Eugene Carroll, retired, codirector of this center. He confirmed again, he stressed that all their calculations show that a nuclear war would inevitably and eluctably become universal and that a limited nuclear war is impossible and unrealistic. For this reason, incidentally, the rear admiral expressed his support for Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's appeal to the U.S. Administration to give up dreams of attaining military superiority over the Soviet Union. Each of the sides today possesses sufficient potential to destroy each other, even several times over. Thus attempts to secure military advantages are senseless. This was the opinion of this retired rear admiral."

It is noted that according to an article in the journal *Kommunist* [October 1981] the theoretical organ of the CPSU Central Committee, other disarmament enthusiasts from the ranks of the West German defense and military structure include Dr. D. Lutz of Hamburg University, retired minister E. Eppler, and retired generals F. Birnstiehl and W. von Baudissin, currently director of the Hamburg University Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy. Their views recently were published in the FRG in a pamphlet entitled "Generals for Peace."

It is also noted that the disarmament lobby continues to use the services of Brig. Gen. Hugh B. Hester, who retired from the U.S. Army in 1951, and was highly vocal with disarmament and anti-Vietnam groups during the 1960s and 1970s. In September 1981, Gen. Hester circulated to Members of Congress a copy of Leonid Brezhnev's "Peace Program for the 80s" with a letter terming Reagan Administration defense policies "sinister." Hester's effort was sponsored by Promoting Enduring Peace (PEP).

DISARMAMENT (CONT.)

"NATO Missiles: A European Perspective"

Approximately 75 Congressional staff members and disarmament activists attended a 2-hour "conference" in the Dirksen Senate Office Building on December 2, 1981, entitled "*NATO Missiles: A European Perspective.*" The meeting was sponsored by SANE (A Citizens' Organization for a SANE World), 514 C Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002 [202/546-7100].

Moderator David Cortright, SANE executive director, said the Capitol Hill conference and subsequent meetings in the U.S. would give Americans the opportunity to hear first-hand reports by "authoritative European experts" and would aid in ending the "myopia in regarding the European peace movement as a creation of the Kremlin." Cortright introduced the four panelists:

* Gen. Gert Bastian, characterized as "a retired West German Commander with firsthand knowledge of the strategic implications involved in NATO's plans;"

* Josephine "Jo" Richardson, a British Member of Parliament, co-chairperson of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) and member of the Labour Party's National Executive Committee;

* Petra Kelly, "Chairperson and Speaker of the Green Party" of West Germany; and

* Karl-Heinz Hansen, described as a "Member of the West German Bundestag since 1969, presently serving on the Defense and Foreign Relations Committees." Cortright told the audience that Hansen recently had been expelled from the FRG's ruling Social Democratic Party (SPD) on account of his opposition to NATO plans to deploy Pershing II missiles in West Germany.

Richardson claimed the British peace movement had arisen completely spontaneously as "a movement of people" and announced with satisfaction that the British Labour Party leadership had gone firmly on record as favoring unilateral disarmament and committed to implementation of unilateral disarmament when they are returned to power. Richardson said the Labour Party would implement unilateral disarmament by dismantling Britain's own nuclear weapons, and closing and dismantling U.S. bases. She attacked President Reagan's "zero option" arms proposal to the USSR as a "a cynical proposal *** calculated to be unacceptable."

Gen. Bastian blandly commented that it is "a fundamental mistake" to view the peace movement as speaking for or serving the interests of the Soviet Union. He attacked U.S. Pershing II missiles as "designed *** intended for nuclear war, not for deterrence;" and said that NATO's nuclear forces did not need

DISARMAMENT (CONT.)

upgrading because the total number of Western nuclear warheads was greater than those of the East.

Likewise, Bastian conceded that Warsaw Pact conventional ground forces were larger than those of NATO, but emphasized that NATO troops were better trained. He quoted another West German general as stating NATO could defend Europe without using nuclear weapons.

To illustrate his assertion, Bastian admitted that the USSR had a marked superiority in the number of tanks, but then said these tanks were of World War II vintage [apparently he had never heard of T-64 or T-72 tanks deployed since the late 1960s or the new T-80s being developed], and claimed that the real issue was not the number of tanks the East had, but the number of anti-tank rockets available to each side. Bastian avoided specifying which side had the greater number of anti-tank weapons, but clearly implied that NATO was "guilty" of having the larger number of anti-tank weapons.

NOTE: Bastian consistently reversed the role of weapons, presenting NATO's defensive anti-tank weapons as "offensive" weapons, and depicting the large Soviet and Warsaw Pact armored divisions as "defensive."

Petra Kelly, who attended college in the U.S. from 1966 to 1970 and was active in the anti-Vietnam movement was the most effective of the West German speakers on account of her idiomatic command of English. She served as Bastian's translator during the question and answer period. Kelly attempted to appear "even-handed" by criticizing the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, demanding total nuclear and conventional disarmament and calling for dissolution of NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

At a disarmament rally in London on 10/24/81, Kelly revealed her bias by stating, *"the Soviets *** have a part to play obviously, but it is NATO - not the Warsaw Pact - that is going to introduce a whole new kind of killer technology and quick strike capability. There is no missile gap. NATO is trying to create one."* At various U.S. appearances, she supported the Krefeld Appeal, a petition to ban deployment of Pershing-II and cruise missiles in the FRG that was initiated in November 1980 by the German Peace Union (DFU), the WPC's West German section which is controlled by the Communist Party (DKP).

Kelly described the Green Party's tactic of linking the anti-nuclear power movement to the disarmament campaign through claims that nuclear power plants turn the possibility of conventional war into a nuclear war. She dismissed as *"propaganda of the Reagan Administration"* the concept of a window of vulnerability

DISARMAMENT (CONT.)

due to outmoded U.S. retaliatory strategic weapons that could be destroyed in a Soviet first strike. U.S. criticism of the European disarmament movement, she said, was based on "fear of anti-militarism."

Karl-Heinz Hansen stated that the Soviets have missiles like the SS-20 aimed at the FRG simply because the U.S. and NATO have nuclear weapons stationed on West German soil. "The Soviet Union is no more expansionist, no more imperialistic in our eyes than the United States," he said; and asserted that Westerners had to discard the concept that military strength enhances national security on the ground that there is "no defense possible" against nuclear weapons. He called FRG agreement making West Germany dependent on Soviet natural gas supplies for much of its home heating needs a "positive" step.

In a brief question and answer period, panelist Ivo J. Spalatin, staff director of the House Foreign Affairs Committee's Subcommittee on International Security and Scientific Affairs, asked whether nuclear parity existed. Bastian reiterated that NATO was superior to the Warsaw Pact in nuclear, naval and air systems; Hansen asserted (despite the historical precedent of the Ardennes strategy in World War II) that tanks were irrelevant and could only be used in very restricted regions of the FRG/GDR border on account of mountainous terrain; and Jo Richardson excused Soviet military superiority saying that the Soviet Union was forced to defend a 25 million kilometer border while the U.S., Europe and People's Republic of China together had a mere 2 million kilometers of border.

Bob Sherman, military staff assistant to Rep. Thomas Downey [D-NY], asked why the four European panelists were concerned with the neutron, Pershing II and cruise theater nuclear forces rather than with "strategic nuclear weapons that could still destroy the world." Bastian replied that it was the responsibility of the Europeans to prove to the U.S. that cruise and Pershing missiles were not acceptable responses to the Soviet SS-20 missiles.

Nordic Press Manipulation.

In the Scandanavian countries, the direct role of Soviet KGB officials in with WPC-related disarmament groups has been exposed. In September 1981, Vladimir Merkoulov, Second Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Copenhagen, described in the Danish press as having "KGB connections," was declared *persona non grata* and expelled for his activities with disarmament groups.

Merkoulov worked with the Danish Committee for Cooperation and Peace, a coalition of 50 disarmament groups linked with the WPC; and provided, through Danish author Herlov Petersen, \$2,000 to buy newspaper ads promoting a "Nordic nuclear free zone."

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Merkoulov and Petersen attempted to influence Danish public opinion-makers with lunches and gifts. Petersen has been charged with violating the Danish Espionage Act.

The Swedish newspaper *Verdens Gang* [11/27/81] reported that two Soviet diplomats were being expelled from Norway. One of them, Soviet First Secretary Stanislaw Chebotok, offered money to several Norwegians to write letters against NATO and nuclear arms to local newspapers. The article stated that Chebotok previously had been expelled from Denmark for similar reasons.

On 11/29/81, the U.S. State Department said that a Norwegian newspaper story that under "certain circumstances" the U.S. would attack Norway with nuclear weapons was "disinformation" based on KGB forgeries.

Commenting on the Soviet efforts to manipulate public opinion via the Nordic press, *Berlingske Tidende* [11/6/81] editorialized:

*"The Soviet Embassy's interference in the public debate on Danish security policy is so gross a provocation that it is almost a caricature of reality. The financing of a campaign of advertisements for a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries *** compromises Soviet policy with regard to the Nordic countries ***. It comes as a confirmation for all those who in the past were unwilling to see or hear that his disguised offer of a Soviet contribution to such a zone was superpower trickery to be used to blind the simple-minded."*

CHRONOLOGY OF DISARMAMENT ORGANIZING.

Having outlined the leadership role in the international disarmament campaign that the Soviet Union is playing covertly through the KGB and front organizations lead by the World Peace Council, and having provided an example of the collaboration of leaders of U.S. disarmament groups such as SANE, WILPF and the CDI with the WPC, this *Information Digest* report will examine a series of disarmament and related organizing conferences held during the latter part of 1981.

Focusing on the June 1981 U.N. Second Special Session on Disarmament, this report will examine meetings of the U.N. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), the U.S. Peace Council (USPC), the Mobilization for Survival (MFS) and campaigns associated with the MFS, and the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF). In addition, recent organizing activities by U.S. disarmament groups will be reviewed.

DISARMAMENT (CONT.)

WPC/NGO Conference on Disarmament, August 5-6, 1981.

The WPC and other Soviet-controlled international fronts play a very strong role at the United Nations in coordinating the activities of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), particularly on the issues of disarmament, public information and support for Soviet-backed terrorist "national liberation" movements.

WPC planning targeting the second U.N. Special Session on Disarmament moved into high gear with the NGO Urgent Action Conference for Disarmament, August 5-6, 1981, in Geneva, which was organized by the Special NGO Committee on Disarmament co-chaired by WPC president Romesh Chandra.

Under the co-chairmanship of Chandra and Serge Wourgaft, secretary-general of the World Veterans Association, the NGO Urgent Action Conference discussed, as reported by the WPC in the *Peace Courier* [September 1981]:

*"obstacles to disarmament in the light of the new developments in the arms race, especially in nuclear arms, as well as NGO actions to overcome them. It also discussed NGO activities in connection with preparations for the Second Special Session on Disarmament of the UN General Assembly***, the establishment of cooperative relations with concerned organizations outside the NGO community and campaigns for nuclear disarmament ***."*

The WPC report noted that the U.N. NGOs could be used to influence U.S. and European government leaders. A panel of disarmament activists *"insisted that urgent measures be taken to stop the drive towards a nuclear catastrophe and emphasized the importance of NGOs in influencing decision-makers to curb the arms race."* The members of the panel were identified as Nino Pasti; Mrs. Randall Forsberg, executive director of the Institute for Defense and Disarmament Studies (IDDS), formed in January 1980 and based in Brookline, MA [I.D., 9/19/80, pp. 333-335, refer]; Leopoldo Nilus, World Council of Churches (WCC); Prof. G.A. Trofimenko, USSR; and Prof. Hilke Tromp, Director of the Polemological Institute of the University of Groningen, the Netherlands, co-sponsor of the Groningen nuclear war conference.

Prime among the WPC-led United Nations NGO concerns were *"the danger of the deployment of new nuclear medium range missiles in Europe and *** immediate negotiations on this subject."* The NGO disarmament group agreed that their main activity would be to contribute to *"the preparations and work of the SSD-2."*

DISARMAMENT (CONT.)

Special Session on Disarmament Working Group, October 6, 1981.

On October 6, 1981, some 40 representatives of disarmament groups who constituted themselves the ad hoc Special Session on Disarmament Working Group (SSDWG) met in New York City to organize rallies and demonstrations in support of "International Disarmament Week" (October 24-31) and to launch the Campaign for the Second UN Special Session on Disarmament.

The leadership role was taken by representatives of CPUSA fronts, the U.S. affiliates of international Soviet fronts, and of groups that have close ties with the Soviet fronts.

These groups included the U.S. Peace Council (USPC); Christian Peace Conference (CPC); Women for Racial and Economic Equality (WREE), a CPUSA front affiliated with the WIDE; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF); Women Strike for Peace (WSP); Promoting Enduring Peace (PEP); Riverside Church Disarmament Program; Clergy and Laity Concerned (CALC); the Disarmament Working Group of the Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy (CNFMP); Washington (D.C.) Peace Center; War Resisters League (WRL); Fellowship of Reconciliation (FOR); and the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) present as the Nuclear Freeze Campaign (NFC).

Other groups in the SDWG included the All-African People's Revolutionary Party (AAPRP); Children's Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CCND); Coalition for a People's Alternative (CPA); Democratic Socialist Organizing Committee (DSOC); National Association of Social Workers (NASW), the SHAD Alliance (New York City & Long Island chapters); SEA Alliance (New Jersey); Unitarian Universalist Association; World Conference on Religion & Peace; and the Mobilization for Survival (MFS) New York and Boston offices and the MFS International and Religious task forces.

A Staff Search Committee was established; an office set up in the NY MFS offices at the Church of All Nations, 48 St. Marks Place, New York, NY 10003 [212/673-1808]; and Ken Caldeira was hired as staff coordinator. A larger "outreach" meeting was planned for Halloween, the last day of "International Disarmament Week."

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World Congress of Women, October 8-13, 1981.

Coordination of women's groups in campaigns to generate public pressure against U.S. arms modernization and deployment of the Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe - or at least a facsimile of general public opposition was the theme of the World Congress of Women, held in Prague, Czechoslovakia, October 8-13, 1981, organized by the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF), a Soviet-controlled front which acts as a virtual "women's auxiliary" to the World Peace Council.

Among those addressing the WIDF meeting were Czechoslovakian president Gustav Husak; Romesh Chandra, WPC president who is also vice-president of the U.N.'s Non-Governmental Organizations structure; Soviet Women's Committee president Valentina N. Tereshkova; UN Assistant Secretary-General Leticia Shahani; and Venache Soranger of Norway, one of the initiators of the Peace March '81 with the slogan, "*Europe Free of Nuclear Weapons.*"

The WIDF Congress was opened by the WIDF's long-term president, Freda Brown of Australia, who emphasized the WIDF's propaganda function, reminding the delegates that women "*represent an important part of this world public opinion, and we are here to search for ways to consolidate our activities and all our actions.*"

The U.S. delegation was organized by the CPUSA's women's front, Women for Racial Equality (WREE). The U.S. delegation met with Olga Chechetkina, a vice-president of the Soviet Women's Committee, who urged U.S. women to "*fight to prevent war, to return to detente.*" *** *Every time the U.S. President opens his mouth it is to pronounce a new escalation of the arms race.*"

The WIDF World Congress of Women issued its customary "appeal" addressed to "*the women of the world*" couched in language clearly aimed at the West, not at the USSR. The "appeal" asserted that the "arms race" has been "*instigated by governments aspiring to military supremacy [and] by those who make fantastic profits from the deadly arms race;*" and continued:

"The deployment of new missiles in Western Europe and the production of the neutron bomb will lead to a qualitatively new and more dangerous round in the arms race. Time is running out.

***** As a first step, it is necessary to ban the neutron weapon, to stop the buildup of nuclear weapons in Europe and start serious negotiations ***.*

DISARMAMENT (CONT.)

* * * * *

*"We alert and call upon the women of the world to use all possible means - letters, resolutions of meetings and demonstrations, petitions, marches, appeals - to demand that leaders of states and governments take practical measures. ****"*

The WIDF, for all its strident rhetoric depicting imminent nuclear war unless the U.S. and NATO allies immediately proceed to disarm, in the same manner as did the Continental Youth Meeting emphasized that it was not a pacifist organization, and that it supports armed revolutionary "national liberation struggles."

The "appeal" denounced "acts of aggression *** perpetrated against *** people who struggle for their inalienable rights to self-determination, national independence and social progress." It went on to say that "all forms of injustice, racial and colonial oppression and suppression of peoples must be wiped from the face of the earth." There was no suggestion in the WIDF appeal that that should take place without violence.

It also is noted that in a report on the WIDF Women's Congress by WREE activist Margo Nikitas in the *World Magazine* supplement to the CPUSA newspaper *Daily World*, [11/12/81], Soviet Women's Committee vice-president Chechetkina was quoted as having drawn "an important distinction between the Soviet people's revolutionary struggle to liberate themselves and the experience of war. 'We made a revolution and it caused sacrifices, but we knew what it was for.'"

MFS Nuclear Weapons Facilities Task Force Conference, October 23-25, 1981.

Some 46 national and local disarmament organizers representing U.S. and Canadian groups participated in the national conference of the Mobilization for Survival (MFS) Nuclear Weapons Facilities Task Force, October 23-25, 1981, in Nyack, NY, the headquarters of the Fellowship of Reconciliation (FOR), 523 North Broadway, Nyack, NY 10960 [914/358-4601] with a mailing address of P.O. Box 271, Nyack, NY 10960.

Among the "breakthroughs and opportunities in local organizing efforts around weapons facilities and disarmament issues" enumerated were the "challenge of keeping new constituencies involved" in disarmament following the U.S. decision to cancel planned land-basing of the MX missile in Utah and Nevada; expansion of support for the AFSC's "Nuclear Freeze" moratorium campaign; a Public Broadcasting System documentary expose of nuclear weapons storage

DISARMAMENT (CONT.)

sites at U.S. Navy facilities in the San Francisco Bay area that resulted in "escalating local concern;" the commencement of a program of "disarmament/peace education" classes in every Catholic high school in Washington, DC; a Boston conference to link the existence of urban decay, tightening of welfare programs, cuts in government housing programs, and so forth with the "military budget;" and local media exposures of neutron bomb storage at Seneca, NY, and Pantex's weapons production facilities in Texas.

Additional local organizing opportunities were viewed as including the Administration's announcement it would proceed with the very low frequency ELF Trident communications system in Wisconsin, the expanding efforts to bring scientists and physicians into disarmament activities through Physicians for Social Responsibility (PSR) and International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) [I.D., 4/10/81, pp. 89-91, refer] together with successes in involving religious leaders and groups.

According to the confidential in-house minutes of the Nyack conference circulated to participants, under the general topic, "strategy," the Nuclear Weapons Facilities (NWF) Task Force conference focused on:

"Second UN Special Session on Disarmament, Congressional campaigns, Economic Priorities and Budget Shifts, Weapons Storage and Development, Weapons Systems, Links with International Movements, Department of Energy, Civil Defense, Anti-Corporate, World Council of Churches Hearing, American Association for the Advancement of Science."

An agenda for 1981-82 was adopted which included the following points:

* Support European Disarmament Effort - conference participants agreed to generate local press interest in the World Council of Churches (WCC) International Public Hearing on Nuclear Weapons and Disarmament, held November 23-27, 1981, in Amsterdam.

Materials on the Amsterdam meeting were distributed by the Nuclear Weapons Facilities Task Force co-convenors, Pam Solo and Mike Jendrzejczyk. Solo was an organizer of the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) project against the Rocky Flats, CO, nuclear weapons plant from which the MFS's Nuclear Weapons Facilities Task Force developed. Jendrzejczyk is on FOR's staff. The AFSC and FOR jointly sponsor their own Nuclear Weapons Facilities Project which Solo and Jendrzejczyk coordinate and which forms the core of the MFS NWF Task Force.

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The NWF Task Force approved a message of solidarity to the "Dutch Disarmament Movement" to be read on November 21 at an Amsterdam rally which said in part:

*"We of the Nuclear Weapons Facilities Task Force
*** seek to reverse the arms race and join with you
today in demanding that the U.S. government stop its
planned deployment of the cruise and Pershing II missiles
in Europe. We demand that the U.S. government make
meaningful progress in arms control talks with the
Soviet Union. Recognizing our government's responsi-
bility for the escalation of the arms race, we are
determined to struggle with you for a world without
nuclear weapons and war."*

It is noted that among the 15-member U.S. delegation to the WCC's Amsterdam conference were a number of MFS/NWF Task Force organizers and leading U.S. disarmament activists including Rev. William Sloan Coffin of Riverside Church in New York City and the director of the Riverside Disarmament Program, Cora Weiss. Also attending were Randy Forsberg; Pam Solo; Prof. Ed Mendelsohn, Harvard University; Judith Lipton of PSR; and Robert Alpern, United Methodist Church. "Testimony" was prepared for the Amsterdam meeting by both the AFSC/FOR NWF Project and by the MFS NWF Task Force.

The MFS/NWF Task Force noted that the Amsterdam meeting was scheduled *"on the weekend before Haig and Gromyko begin talks on theater weapons reductions in Europe (Nov. 28-29)."* Reminding organizers this was *"a key time to send letters to the editor, organize local public meetings and/or demonstrations,"* the NWF Taskforce provided an abrupt directive on what the content of the letters should say:

*"Call for suspension of all US plans to deploy
Pershing II and cruise missiles and urge Congressional
representatives to co-sponsor Cong. Ted Weiss's resolu-
tion (H. Res. 153) calling for hearings."*

NWF organizers were instructed to contact Gene Carroll at the Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy (CNFMP) in Washington, DC, for additional information. Rear Adm. (Ret.) Eugene J. Carroll, Jr., a Nyack conference participant, is also associate director of the Center for Defense Information (CDI). When he retired in 1980, he was Assistant Deputy chief of Naval Operations for Plans, Policy and Operations, having served from 1977-1979 as Director of Operations on the U.S. European Command staff under General Alexander Haig.

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* Circulate AAAS Open Letter - The NWF meeting noted that an "Open Letter to the American People" would be circulated by the AFSC/FOR NWF Project during December 1981 and would be released at the Washington, DC, conference of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) [January 3-8, 1982]. Over the signatures of "prominent" scientists, the letter calls for "opposition to Pres. Reagan's domestic and foreign policies" and propose "cuts in military spending and a call to Reagan and Breshnev [sic] to go to the UN Special Session to announce a freeze."

* Focus on Economic Issues/Congressional Candidates - during January 1982, taskforce groups will support Congressional Black Caucus calls for an "alternative" Fiscal Year 1983 budget with cuts in Department of Energy weapons programs and in the MX program. Local "hearings" will be organized against social welfare program cuts. These activities will be coordinated by Steve Daggett of the CNFMP.

CNFMP, NETWORK, and the National Freeze Campaign plan to develop and circulate a questionnaire "that can be used to get Congressional candidates to take positions on *** especially the freeze, military spending, new weapons systems and budget cuts" will be ready for circulation. The Council for a Liveable World (CLW) office at 11 Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02108, had prepared an extensive questionnaire for Senate candidates.

* Anti-Corporate Actions/Outreach in the Religious Community - will focus on raising "peace conversion," health, nuclear safety and "moral" issues at the annual stockholders meetings of major corporations producing U.S. nuclear weapons. Actions will commence in January 1982 at the Bendix Corp. meeting and include plans for "creative, dramatic actions" at the Rockwell International annual meeting in Pittsburgh, PA, on 2/10/81. The anti-corporate actions are being coordinated by Valerie Heinonen of the Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility (ICCR).

* UN Special Session on Disarmament-II - Terry Provance, director of the AFSC's Disarmament Program, co-convenor of the MFS International Task Force and WPC activist, informed the MFS Nuclear Weapons Facilities Task Force conference that "high-profile Europeans active in the disarmament movement" will be coming to the U.S. in the months preceding the SSD-II. Their tours will be coordinated by Provance from the AFSC's Philadelphia offices, and by Linda Bullard of Clergy and Laity Concerned (CALC).

As was the case at the MFS fourth national convention in Pittsburgh in January 1981, [I.D., 2/13/81, pp. 33-38, refers], there was tension between local organizers who prefer smaller demonstrations on a local or regional basis, and national leaders

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focusing on New York or Washington mass actions. The primary concern of local organizers in the West and Midwest was that SSD-II demonstrations "be organized in such a way as to draw in many of the newly aroused individuals and constituencies, and not be a primarily 'peace movement' event." A follow-up meeting to consider those issues in relationship to the SSD-II was scheduled for October 31, 1981.

* Citizens Hearing on Nuclear Weapons Production - the NWF Task Force conference strongly supported plans by anti-nuclear groups in Amarillo, TX, to host a national and regional event against Pantex that will be modeled on the Citizens Hearing for Radiation Victims. Weapons production will be linked to "hazards of weapons production at other facilities, nuclear war planning, conversion and proliferation." Organizers considered as aids to their plan the fall anti-nuclear weapons statement by Bishop Matthieson and an environmental impact statement on Pantex due to be released in the fall of 1982. Target dates for the "hearings" coincide with the August 6-9, 1982, Hiroshima/Nagasaki anniversary.

* Department of Energy - according to the NWF, "Administration plans and proposals are underway for the militarizing of nuclear power and waste storage, using civilian reactor wastes for nuclear weapons, expanding plutonium production, and abolishing/reorganizing the DOE and replacing it with an agency like the old AEC. This will be a major focus for concern and coordinated organizing for the coming year."

Organizations offering resources and coordination in this program include the Environmental Policy Center (EPC), Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), and the FOR/AFSC NWF Project.

The participants in the Nyack conference of the MFS Nuclear Weapons Facilities Task Force were listed as including:

Pam Solo, AFSC/NWF Project, 1600 Lafayette Street, Denver, CO 80218 [303/832-4508].
Mike Jendrzeczyk, FOR/NWF Project, Box 271, Nyack, NY 10960 [914/358-4601].
Robert Alvarez, EPC, 317 Pennsylvania Ave., SE, Washington, DC 20003 [202/547-5330].
Thomas E. Boudreau, AFSC, 141 Chaffee Avenue, Syracuse, NY 13207 [315/469-5231].
Eugene T. Carroll, CNFMP, 120 Maryland Ave., NE, Washington, DC 20002 [202/546-8400].
Roger Carroll, Box 283, Omaha, NE 68101 [402/558-8092].
Carol Coston, NETWORK, 806 Rhose Island Avenue, NE, Washington, DC 20012 [202/526-4070].

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- Ernie Davies, People for Peace, Rt. 1, Box 42, Langsville, OH 45741 [614/742-2090].
- Chad Dobson, National Campaign to Stop MX, 305 Massachusetts Ave., NE, Washington, DC 20002 [202/546-2660].
- Gary McGhee Dobson, Concord Naval Weapons Station Task Force, Mt. Diablo Peace Center, 65 Eckley Lane, Walnut Creek, CA 94596 [415/933-7850].
- Shelley Douglass, Trident/Ground Zero, 11284 Seabeck Highway, NW, Bremerton, WA 98310 [206/692-70].
- Harriet Dow, 483 State Street, Albany, NY 12203 [518/449-2985].
- David Goodman, AFSC National Action/Research on the Military-Industrial Complex (NARMIC), 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102 [215/241-7172].
- Janet C. Gordon, Citizens' Call, 126 S. 1400 West, Cedar City, UT 84720 [801/586-6674].
- Duane Grady, Iowa Peace Network, 4211 Grand Avenue, Des Moines, IA 50312 [515/274-4851].
- Katie W. Green, Worcester County Coalition for Disarmament, P.O. Box 12, Princeton, MA 01541 [617/464-2084].
- Bill Hartung, Council on Economic Priorities (CEP), 84 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10011 [212/691-8550].
- Valerie Heinonen, ICCR Militarism Program, 475 Riverside Drive, Rm. 566, New York, NY 10115 [212/870-2317].
- Carla B. Johnson, Civil Defense Awareness, 86 Wendell Street, Cambridge, MA 02138 [617/354-5811].
- Tom Joyce, Cruise Missile Conversion Project, 730 Bathurst St., Toronto, Ontario M5S 2R4, Canada [416/532-6720]. NOTE: David Collins was the Project's delegate to the Continental Meeting in Montreal.
- Marcia Lehman, Concord Naval Weapons Station Task Force, Mt. Diablo Peace Center, 65 Eckley Lane, Walnut Creek, CA 94596.
- Dawn Longnecker, Sojourners, 1309 L Street, NW, Washington, DC [202/737-2525].
- Lee Mason, Wall Street Action, 35 Claremont Avenue, New York, NY 10027.
- Bob Staley Mays, AFSC Cruise Missile Project, 821 Euclid Avenue, Syracuse, NY 13210 [315/475-4822].
- M. Louise McNeilly, Knolls Action Project, 417 Manning Blvd., Albany, NY 12206 [518/489-6742].
- Dana Mills Powell, Sojourners, 1309 L Street, NW, Washington, DC [202/737-2525].
- Terry Provance, AFSC Disarmament Program, 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102 [215/241-7177], WPC activist and a USPC founder, with Kay Camp of WILPF co-head of the MFS International Taskforce.
- Jim Rice, 5915 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC [202/882-6314].
- Mark Roberts, Greenpeace, 2077 R Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036 [202/332-4042].
- Cindy Sagen, 6311 Thornhill Drive, Oakland, CA 94611 [415/339-8759].

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Charles Scheiner, Westchester County Peace Action Coalition (WESPAC), 255 Grove Street, White Plains, NY 10601 [914/428-7299].

Steven Schroeder, Northwest Texas Clergy and Laity Concerned (CALC), 3500 S. Bowie, Amarillo, TX 79109 [906/359-9483].

Verden Seybold, AFSC Cruise Missile Project, 821 Euclid Avenue, Syracuse, NY 13210 [315/475-4822].

Craig Simpson, 201 Pine, SE, Albuquerque, NM 87106 [505/243-6169].

Tess Sneesby, Worcester Connection, 21 Crown Street, Worcester, MA [617/756-1038].

Jenny Sprecher, Stop Project ELF, 1148 Williamson Street, Madison, WI 53703 [608/256-0870].

Sara Stage, Dogwood Alliance, 303 Fern St., Little Rock, AR 72205 [501/374-9412].

John Stauber, Stop Project ELF, 1148 Williamson Street, Madison, WI 53703 [608/256-0870].

Mary Stuckey, AFSC, 915 Salem Avenue, Dayton, OH 45406 [513/278-4225].

Marj Swann, Committee for Non-Violent Action (CNVA), RFD #1, Voluntown, CT 06384 [203/376-9970].

Nancy Sylvester, NETWORK, 806 Rhode Island Avenue, NE, Washington, DC 20012 [202/526-4070].

Betsy Taylor, Nuclear Information and Research Service (NIRS), 1536 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036 [202/483-0045].

Chet Tchozewski, AFSC/Rocky Flats Project, 1660 Lafayette Street, Denver, CO 80218 [303/832-4508].

Edwina Vogen, 1145 East 6th Street, Tucson, AZ 85719 [602/792-3517].

Betty Wheeler, PEAC, 1008 S. Madison, Amarillo, TX 79101 [906/376-8903].

Ron Young, AFSC, 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102 [215/241-7177].

Launching of the Campaign for the SSD, October 31, 1981.

A meeting to launch the Campaign for the Second Special Session on Disarmament (CSSD) organized by the Special Session on Disarmament Working Group (SSDWG) was held on Halloween, the last day of "International Disarmament Week," at Riverside Church in New York City.

The meeting was attended by nearly 200 representatives from 72 groups, including the Communist Party, U.S.A. (CPUSA); the U.S. Peace Council (USPC); the Trotskyist communist Socialist Workers Party (SWP), the U.S. section of the Brussels-based Fourth International; Workers World Party (WWP), a strident supporter of Cuba, North Korea and Soviet-supported revolutionary terrorist groups that has earned a reputation for street confrontations

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with police; the WWP-controlled People's Anti-War Movement (PAM); the Coalition for a People's Alternative (CPA), a revolutionary "party-building" formation including the Castroite Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP) and American Indian Movement (AIM) organized by Arthur Kinoy of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) and Center for Constitutional Rights (CCR); Vieques Support Network, that backs PSP causes aimed at making Puerto Rico the next Cuba in the Caribbean; All-African People's Revolutionary Party (AAPRP); and the National Lawyers Guild (NLG).

Also participating were representatives of the American Muslim Mission; AFSC and AFSC Nuclear Freeze Campaign; Catholic Peace Fellowship (CPC); Church Women United (CWU); Clergy and Laity Concerned (CALC); Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy (CNFMP); Committee for Marxist Education (CME); Center for Defense Information (CDI); Democratic Socialist Organizing Committee (DSOC); Educators for World Peace; Frente de Informacion y Solidaridad de America Latina (FISAL); *The Guardian*; *WIN Magazine*; Greenpeace; Intermedia; Jewish Peace Fellowship (JPF); International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers (IAM); Lawyers Committee on Nuclear Policy (LCNP); Mobilization for Survival (MFS); National Association of Women Religious (NAWR); National Conference of Black Churchmen (NBC); New Activist Group; NY Public Interest Research Group (NYPIRG); Pax Christi; PEN American Center; Riverside Church Disarmament Program; SHAD Alliance; Socialist Party; UAW Local 259; United Church of Christ (UCC); Lutheran Church; Presbyterian Church; U.N. NGO Center, Geneva; United Federation of Teacher (UFT), Committee for a Nuclear Freeze; War Resisters League (WRL); Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF); Women Strike for Peace (WSP), and strongly CPUSA-influenced Westchester County Peace Action Coalition (WESPAC).

At the Riverside organizing meeting, the representative of the Geneva NGO Special Committee on Disarmament, James Avery, brought the message that the European activists would like to see "*significant opposition to the arms race*" develop in the U.S. similar to the mass demonstrations in Europe.

There was consensus that although the disarmament activists agreed that the real blame for the "arms race" lay on the U.S., some criticism would have to be made of the Soviet Union in order to maintain a facade of "credibility" with the media and U.S. public. It was explained that it is necessary to develop this spurious "credibility," based on mild criticism of Soviet armaments and policies because it would provide them with a platform for a media campaign to convince Americans that there really is nothing to be feared from Moscow.

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This opportunistic consensus was expressed concisely by Dick Greenwood, special assistant to IAM president William Winpisinger, who said that because of the "myth of the 'red hordes'" and "deep-seated prejudice" against the USSR:

*"we cannot simply address one character in the cast; we have to address ourselves to both the U.S. and USSR. *** This is the only approach that will give us credibility to reach the community, and is essential to combat the reality of the myth of the Soviet threat."*

After speeches from Fehmi Alem of the U.N. Centre for Disarmament; Rev. Timothy Mitchell of the National Conference of Black Churchmen; and WESPAC coordinator Connie Hogarth of WILPF; five workshop discussions were held on the topics of civil disobedience, religious, international, public education and cultural programs for the SSD-II demonstration and rally.

It is noted that among the key organizers of the CSSD are veterans of the anti-Vietnam coalitions such as the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ) including Norma Becker, WRL; Paul Mayer, a former Catholic priest who heads the MFS Religious Taskforce; David McReynolds, WRL; Connie Hogarth, WILPF; and Cora Weiss, head of the Riverside Church Disarmament Program.

A formal campaign structure was established of a Coordinating Committee (CC) of representatives of participating organizations and which was given authority to select a Steering Committee; and a series of task forces.

Based temporarily in the cramped offices of the New York MFS chapter (which is also serving temporarily as the MFS National Office until the UN SSD-II demonstrations are completed) in the Church of All Nations, 48 St. Marks Place, New York, NY 10003 [212/673-1808], the task forces of the CSSD include:

* Cultural/Demonstration - contact: Kathy Engel [212/924-4525]. The first meeting was held on 11/7/81 in Riverside Church and was co-chaired by Norma Becker, a veteran organizer of anti-Vietnam mass demonstrations; and Cora Weiss. The group agreed that there should be a full day of protests and "cultural events" on the weekend of June 12-13, 1982, and that there should be a march, possibly from Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, along 42nd Street, led by children. Various demonstration sites were proposed including Times Square, Fifth Avenue and Central Park.

* Civil Disobedience - contacts: John Miller [212/624-8337], New York Local, WRL; Nora Lumley, NY MFS [212/673-1808]; and Debbie Wilber, WESPAC. Meetings of this task force on 10/31/81 and 11/21/81 proposed that a major action or set of actions

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should take place on Monday, June 14, the first working day after massive demonstrations. Organizers have emphasized that although civil disobedience actions *"should be critical of many nations, but should be directed at altering U.S. policy."* Targets of small civil disobedience actions may include *"borderline nuclear and major arms exporting countries' missions, trade offices, national airlines and offices of arms producing corporations."*

The Civil Disobedience task force is seeking additional ideas and broader participation *"as we build for the largest outpouring of disarmament sentiment this nation, and possibly the world, has ever seen."*

* Public Education - contacts: Andrea Tarantino [212/678-4640] and Susan Blake [516/798-0778]. At its first meeting on 11/21/81, the task force decided to promote a variety of disarmament strategies in order to *"help develop greater cooperation within the disarmament movement and better serve the needs of public education and the Campaign."* Four working groups were set up to get materials, produce packets for local organizers, operate a film and speakers bureau, and encourage *"cultural participation."*

* International - contact: Dave McReynolds, WRL [212/228-0450]. Meeting in the WRL offices at 339 Lafayette Street, New York, NY 10003, on 12/6/81, the task force sketched its role as coordinating visits by foreign disarmament delegations, arranging U.S. tours, and *"acting as a liaison between the international peace movement and the American peace movement."*

A key project is to be supporting a conference to coincide with the opening of the SSD-II sponsored by the International Federation for Disarmament and Peace (IFDP). Endorsers of the IFDP conference include several of the Soviet-controlled NGO's.

* Religious - contact: Paul Mayer [212/858-6882]. Efforts concentrate on publicizing the disarmament campaign among religious groups, leaders and congregations. Outreach to black ministers focuses on efforts to link poverty and federal cuts in social welfare spending to the "arms race." An "Interreligious Convocation" will be held in New York in association with SSD-II as for the first SSD; and an "international religious conference" of "religious activists and religious leaders" is planned to *"develop strategy towards building a massive international religious movement"* for disarmament.

* Media - contact: Ginny Newsom [212/496-0713].

* Fundraising - contact: Ken Caldeira [212/673-1808].

* Outreach - contact: Tom DeLuca [212/673-1808].

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Organizers emphasize that in order to bring the members of the new constituencies who have been working on anti-MX and ecological anti-nuclear projects with the MFS in the Midwest and Southwest to the SSD-II demonstrations, the Campaign's "coordination" with MFS must be emphasized.

It is noted that CSSD organizers report that the campaign has been promoted as "in association with" the MFS for fundraising purposes; and that the \$5,000 seed money to open the office in New York used by National MFS was provided by Nora Lumley who borrowed it from an anonymous "sympathetic friend."

Convocations on the Threat of Nuclear War, November 11, 1981.

Veterans Day was used to provide symbolism for a "teach-in" campaign of "Convocations on the Threat of Nuclear War."

Sponsored primarily by the Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS) and three months in the planning, the campaign was able to mount activities on some 150 college campuses. In general, the format was a "teach-in" in which several thousand students and off-campus activists participated on the threat of nuclear war. The "teach-in" presentations were used to publicize demands for nuclear arms reductions that included:

- * a comprehensive U.S.-Soviet ban on nuclear weapons tests;
- * limits on flight testing of new missile systems;
- * substantial and verifiable reductions in the numbers of existing U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles;
- * an intensive U.S.-Soviet effort to halt the proliferation of nuclear weaponry and to encourage similar weapons reductions by other nuclear powers.

The Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS), with offices at 1384 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02238 [617/547-5552] and at 1725 I Street, NW, Suite 601, Washington, DC [202/296-5600], was established in 1969 in support of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT) at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). UCS claims more than 100,000 sponsors nationwide.

The UCS board of directors is chaired by Dr. Henry Kendall of MIT and includes Dr. James A. Fay; Dr. Kurt Gottfried; Leonard Meeher; Dr. Herbert "Pete" Scoville, a former CIA Deputy Director; and Richard Wright. UCS executive director is Eric E. Van Loon.

A number of UCS leaders are also active with the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, founded in 1945 as an anti-A-bomb, pro-

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disarmament outlet. Its editor-in-chief is Bernard T. Feld, active with Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) anti-NATO and disarmament programs during the 1960s.

Coinciding with the UCS teach-in convocations, the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* published a 252-page book [\$4.95] with articles by individuals active with the Pugwash conferences, Physicians for Social Responsibility (PSR), the Arms Control Association (ACA), UCS, International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) and related groups compiled as a handbook "on the ultimate medical emergency - nuclear war."

Contributors to the volume, *The Final Epidemic*, include Herbert L. Abrams; Helen M. Caldicott; Bernard T. Feld; John Kenneth Galbraith; H. Jack Geiger; George B. Kistiakowski; Robert Jay Lifton; Bernard Lown; Joseph Rotblat; Herbert Scoville, Jr; Victor W. Seidel and Kosta Tsipis.

It is noted that the December 1981 issue of *Scientific American*, a regular outlet for technologically-oriented pro-disarmament articles, features an article by Tsipis, associate director of the MIT Physics Department's Program in Science and Technology for International Security and frequent writer on "the role of science and technology in for formulation of national-defense policy."

The Tsipis article is an attack on "a small group of people in the U.S. Congress, the Department of Defense and the aerospace industry [who] have contended that high-energy lasers have the potential for destroying intercontinental ballistic missiles in flight *** [and] that the USSR has already mounted a large effort to develop lasers as antimissile weapons." His argument is "technological obstacles are insurmountable."

Members of the publication's board of directors include Ezra Sensibar; Aaron Adler; R. Stephen Berry; Charles S. Dennison; Bernard T. Feld; Helmut Fritzsche; Robert Gomer; Henry W. Kendall; Walsh McDermott; Donald H. Miller, Jr; Victor Rabinowitch; Stuart Rice; William Swartz; Bernard Weissbourd; Herbert F. York and Hans Zeisel.

Editorial advisers include Frank Barnaby (U.K.), Marjorie Craig Benton; Jonathan Bent; Harrison Brown; John P. Holdren; Alex Keynan (Israel); Gerald Leach (U.K.); Thomas R. Odhiambo (Kenya); Walter C. Patterson (U.K.); John Polanyi (Canada); Marshall D. Shulman; Joseph Rotblat (U.K.); Herbert Scoville; Harrison Shull; Kosta Tsipis; Frank von Hippel, Charles Weiner; Robert H. Williams and Carroll L. Wilson.

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Joining UCS in this effort is the National Campaign to Stop the MX (NCSMX), operating from 305 Massachusetts Avenue, NE, Washington, DC 20002 [202/546-2660]. NCSMX's staff include Chad Dobson, coordinator; and Michael Mawby, legislative director.

The members of the NCSMX advisory council include Dr. Helen Caldicott; Dr. Arthur Macy Cox; Col. James A. Donovan, USMC (Ret.); Rear Adm. Henry E. Eccles, USN (Ret.); Maj. Gen. William T. Fairbourn, USMC (Ret.); Dr. Bernard T. Feld; Randall Forsberg; Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky; Vice Adm. John M. Lee, USN (Ret.); Dr. Linus Pauling; Dr. Earl Ravenal; Dr. Carl Sagan; Dr. Herbert Scoville, Jr.; Dr. Benjamin Spock; Dr. George Wald and Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner.

NCSMX is distributing a brochure by the National Action/Research on the Military-Industrial Complex (NARMIC), an AFSC project, that provides details on MX missile prime, associate and sub-contractors. The brochure credits its information on MX contracts and a map showing where these contractors are located to the Council on Economic Priorities (CEP) [I.D., 7/17/81, pp. 191-202, refer].

It is noted that an article in the official Soviet government newspaper *Izvestia* [11/26/81] by chief Washington correspondent M. Sturua singled out five Americans as among those who look at the U.S. defense program "without bias." Said *Izvestia*, "They include Dr. Helen Caldicott, head of the 'Physicians for Social Responsibility' organization; Henry Kendall, MIT professor and leader of the 'Union of Concerned Scientists;' Marshall Shulman, former U.S. State Department executive and professor at Columbia University; Paul Warnke, former head of the U.S. Arms control and Disarmament Agency; Rear Admiral LaRocque, head of the Information Center on Military Problems [sic] and certain others."

Among the major campus "teach-in" meetings was one attended by some 800 students at Harvard University. Speakers included Paul Warnke, a leader of the Committee on National Security (CNS), initiated early in 1980 after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan by Richard Barnet of the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) "to mobilize broad support for detente to counter the voices calling for a return to confrontation and intervention." Among the better known CNS members is William Colby, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Also speaking was Stephen Meyer, a MIT political science professor described as a consultant to U.S. military and intelligence agencies. But the most enthusiastic applause was awarded the performance of Yuri Kapralov, the high-ranking Counselor of the Soviet Embassy in Washington who has become Moscow's virtual "ambassador" to the U.S. disarmament movement.

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U.S. Peace Council Conference, November 13-15, 1981.

The second national conference of the U.S. Peace Council (USPC) was held in New York City, November 13-15, 1981, at the Martin Luther King Labor Center. The USPC meeting coincided with another major disarmament conference in New York City that appealed to much of the same constituency. This was the fourth annual Riverside Church Disarmament Program conference, "The Arms Race and the U.S." [see p. 406].

Following an 11/9/81 press conference in Aden, the capital of the pro-Soviet People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY), to announce a February 1982 WPC-sponsored meeting in support of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), WPC president Romesh Chandra flew to New York in advance of the USPC meeting to hold meetings with a variety of "peace activists."

At the 11/13/81 rally held in the auditorium of the Ethical Culture Society which opened the USPC proceedings, Chandra told the U.S. "peace activists" that it was in their power to ban the prospect of nuclear war. Rep. John Conyers [D-MI], who spoke at the USPC's founding convention in November 1979 and had participated in the WPC's January 1978 Washington meeting, said activists should work for passage of the Transfer Amendment to remove funds from the U.S. defense budget and transfer them to social welfare programs.

In addition to Chandra and the rally co-chairs, New York City Councilman Gilberto Gerena Valentin (South Bronx) [Gil Gerena, business agent of Local 6, Hotel and Restaurant Workers, in 1950 was a member of the U.S. Youth Sponsoring Committee for the WPC's first "World Peace Appeal"] and Massachusetts State Representative Sandra Graham who is a member of the WPC presidium, the primary foreign speaker was Achim Maske of the West German disarmament movement who was introduced as the coordinator of recent mass anti-NATO demonstrations in Bonn, and who said his disarmament movement to prevent NATO from stationing Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe was supported by five million FRG citizens who had signed the Krefeld petition to that effect.

Both Maske and Chandra emphasized the importance of the U.S./Soviet theater nuclear force negotiations and praised proposals made by Soviet President and CPSU chief Leonid Brezhnev in an interview with the West German magazine, *Der Spiegel*.

In addresses at subsequent USPC conference proceedings, USPC executive director Mike Myerson, who has been a CPUSA functionary since his student days some twenty years ago, emphasized

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the USPC and WPC's "unique responsibility" of merging the fight for Western disarmament with provision of support to the Soviet backed armed revolutionary organizations in the Third World. "Solidarity work" with revolutionary groups in El Salvador, Guatemala, Chile, South Africa and the PLO was mentioned.

Werner Rumpel, secretary-general of the GDR Peace Council, who had just led an anti-NATO demonstration in East Germany, joined in urging the USPC to redouble efforts against the cruise and Pershing II missiles.

Rep. Gus Savage [D-IL] stressed the need to bring black and other minority groups into the disarmament movement. Unison Whiteman, foreign minister for the Provisional Revolutionary Government of Grenada, used the USPC conference to urge support for a "summit conference" of Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador (FMLN) and the U.S.

Among the endorsers of the USPC conference were John Collins, co-director, Clergy and Laity Concerned (CALC); Cecelia Vega, Casa El Salvador; Arnaldo Alonzo, president, Casa de las Americas; Seth Adler, national coordinator, Jobs With Peace Campaign; Jose Alberto Alvarez, Political Committee, Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP); David Cortright, executive director, SANE; Todd Ensign, *Citizen Soldier*; Dr. Carlton Goodlett, WPC; Massachusetts State Representative Sandra Graham, a WPC vice-president.

Also Mel King, Massachusetts State Representative and veteran WPC activist; Michigan State Representative Perry Bullard; Theresa Cropper, assistant to Rev. Jesse Jackson, Operation PUSH; Detroit City Councilwoman Maryann Mahaffey, another WPC and USPC veteran; Lennox Hinds, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL); Berkeley mayor Gus Newport; Hope Stevens, National Conference of Black Lawyers (NCBL), a U.S. affiliate of the IADL; Connie Hogarth, WESPAC; Abdeen Jabara, co-chair of the Middle East Subcommittee of the IADL's major U.S. affiliate, the National Lawyers Guild (NLG), and who organized two key PLO-support groups, the Association of Arab-American University Graduates (AAUG) and Palestine Human Rights Campaign (PHRC); Vivien Myerson, executive board, WILPF; Pete Seeger; Edith Tiger, executive director, National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (NECLC), a CPUSA legal action group which has been active in the campaigns against the U.S. intelligence and internal security agencies; Michigan State Representative Jackie Vaughn, III; Rep. Harold Washington [D-IL]; Rev. Robert A. White, Reformed Church in America; Charles F. Williams, Midwest legislative director, IAM; and James Zogby, PHRC.

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Riverside Church Disarmament Program, November 15-16, 1981.

Some 500 people, many of them from the smaller Midwestern and Eastern cities who had been drawn into the disarmament campaign via environmentalist anti-nuclear power concerns, participated in the Riverside Church Disarmament Program conference, "The Arms Race and the U.S." held November 15-16, 1981. Organized by Cora Weiss and hosted by Rev. William Sloan Coffin, speakers attacked U.S. "interventionist policies" and repeatedly warned, as had the USPC leaders, that all out efforts must be made because *"we're on the brink of extinction."*

Under a banner reading *"Protest and Live,"* speakers compared U.S. Trident submarines to an "Auschwitz," denounced uranium mining companies for hiring ("exploiting") American Indians and Australian aborigines, and asserted that the existence of U.S. defense forces and the NATO Alliance was *"justifying further oppression against the peoples of Eastern Europe and in the USSR."*

Richard Barnet, co-founder and "senior fellow" of the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS), a Washington-based revolutionary think-tank with offices in Amsterdam and London that has been called the *"perfect intellectual front for Soviet activities which would be resisted if they were to originate openly from the KGB,"* supported the "nuclear moratorium" proposals" being proposed by the USSR. Barnet termed the "nuclear freeze" *"a negotiated hiatus"* in nuclear arms deployment, although this would leave the USSR with 200 SS-20s armed with multiple warheads deployed against NATO countries. Barnet sought to present himself as a "moderate" saying that while he favored negotiated US/Soviet arms reductions, *"I do not favor unilateral disarmament."*

Cora Weiss said a key concrete goal was that the U.S. adopt a formal policy and make a public commitment never to be the first to use any form of nuclear weapons in a conflict. The themes were trust, detente and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Curiously for a conference designed to instruct new recruits to the disarmament campaigns, old-fashioned "movement" paranoia was directed against some of the "new people" diligently taking notes during speeches and workshops, with Cora Weiss startling and bewildering the group by glaring at notetakers and snapping, *"I see the CIA is present."*

Many Riverside Church Disarmament Program speakers have been drawn from the IPS disarmament networks and have traveled to Europe to develop coordination between U.S. and European anti-NATO groups. Among these are Cora Weiss; Dick Barnet; SANE executive director David Cortright; IPS Disarmament Program head Michael Klare; Pete Scoville; and CDI director Gene LaRocque.

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Smugly informing audience neophytes of his "importance" in the international disarmament campaign by noting he had just returned from participating in disarmament demonstrations in West Germany, Michael Klare, head of the IPS Militarism and Disarmament Project, warned against the U.S. "war buildup" and said that the Reagan Administration "is contemplating another Vietnam" in Central America.

While members of the audience wielded six-inch circular placards painted with the "ban the bomb" insignia of the British Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND), Australian-born pediatrician Helen Caldicott, who recently gave up her Boston medical practice to devote full time to working for Physicians for Social Responsibility (PSR), described in breathless and glowing terms her recent visit to the Soviet Union with Rev. Coffin. In tones of awe and discovery, Caldicott announced, "*The Russian people are the sons and daughters of God.*"

Caldicott commenced a catalogue of all possible ills - from mass extermination of all life to epidemics and starvation for survivors - that the disarmament movement believes would result from any use of any nuclear weapon, and asserted that U.S. nuclear weapons were "*immoral.*"

National Conference of Catholic Bishops, November 16-21, 1981.

One of a trio of themes adopted by the National Conference of Catholic Bishops meeting in Washington, DC, November 16-21, 1981, was full-fledged opposition to nuclear weapons.

While this opposition was enunciated by Archbishop John R. Roach, the lobbying for the anti-nuclear weapons position was managed by Pax Christi and the New York-based Intercommunity Center for Justice and Peace.

In the weeks that followed the Catholic bishops' statement, both the United Presbyterian Church and the American Baptist Church issued statements calling for "*a freeze on nuclear weapons production.*" These U.S. religious initiatives are seen as providing valuable assistance to Patriarch Pimen of the Russian Orthodox Church who is sponsoring a religious peace conference in Moscow this summer that will include not only Christians, but also Buddhists, Hindus, Jews, and Moslems.

Plans also have been announced for a Christian Peace Conference in Uppsala, Sweden, in September or October 1982, at which Patriarch Pimen will be a major organizer with Archbishop Olaf Sundby of Stockholm.

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Mobilization for Survival National Conference,
December 4-6, 1981.

The Mobilization for Survival (MFS) held its fifth national Conference at the University of Wisconsin campus in Milwaukee, December 4-6, 1981. Under the slogan, "Take Root in Struggle," the conference call described the role of the coalition:

"The uniqueness of the Mobilization for Survival lies in our commitment to linking - linking organizations, linking issues and linking people in a community of struggle. With the imminent return of the draft and start-up of Three Mile Island I, with massive budget cuts, escalating racism and oppression of women, gay men and lesbians, and with more and more terrifying moves toward intervention (complete with nuclear ultimatums), it is clear that the Mobilization for Survival is itself a vital link in building a united movement.

* * * * *

*Our strength as a coalition of national and local groups rests in our ability to develop strategies and help carry out projects that promote organizational, political and personal growth. We must rekindle past ties while opening up the possibility of lasting links with new and diverse groups ****."*

MFS's rekindling of past ties is merely a reassembling of the Communist Party, U.S.A. (CPUSA) dominated anti-Vietnam coalitions which operated in collaboration with the World Peace Council during the years from 1966 through 1975 in such incarnations as the National and New Mobilization committees and the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ). Among the three dozen national organizations comprising the MFS are the CPUSA and three of its outright fronts, the U.S. Peace Council (USPC), Women for Racial and Economic Equality (WREE), and the Southern Organizing Committee for Racial and Economic Justice (SOCESJ) founded and led by Anne Braden, the CPUSA's principal Southern organizer in the civil rights movement.

Other MFS national affiliates include the All-African People's Revolutionary Party (AAPRP); American Friends Service Committee (AFSC); Clergy and Laity Concerned (CALC); Fellowship of Reconciliation (FOR); Gray Panthers; National Assembly of Women Religious (NAR); New American Movement (NAM); People's Alliance [Coalition for a People's Alternative]; War Resisters League (WRL); two groups thoroughly penetrated by CPUSA activists, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) and Women Strike for Peace (WSP); and the Connecticut-based Promoting

DISARMAMENT (CONT.)

Enduring Peace (PEP) headed by Howard Frazier that spends considerable amounts on publishing monthly ads in the *New York Times* backing detente, disarmament and "peace conversion" of defense industries and arranges tours of the Soviet Union for "peace activists" from WILPF and similar groups.

Rev. Bob Moore, introduced as having been MFS "national staff for three and a half years, and now local," opened by dedicating his remarks to the disarmament saboteurs, the "GE-5."

NOTE: The "GE-5" - William Hartman, Janice Hill, Roger Ludwig, Robert M. Smith and Thelma Stroudt - are members of the Brandywine Peace Community located at 51 Barren Road, Media, PA 19063 [215/565-0247] who on 10/29/81 entered the Philadelphia headquarters of the General Electric Re-Entry Division, entered restricted areas and poured blood on the locked door of the Advanced Manufacturing Engineering Laboratory. They were arrested and charged with burglary and criminal conspiracy and criminal trespass (felonies), and criminal mischief, a misdemeanor.

The group demanded GE end production of Mark-12A warheads for Minuteman III and MX missiles, continuing the action of the Berrigan brothers and other members of the "Plowshares 8" [I.D., 3/13/81, pp. 61-62, refer].

Moore termed organizing protests to coincide with the June 7 to July 9, 1982 U.N. Special Session on Disarmament "our greatest challenge" because it offers a major opportunity to influence affect U.S. military and defense policy towards disarmament. He called on MFS activists to begin organizing task forces and delegations to visit Congressmen and Senators, to begin letter-writing campaigns to newspapers, elected officials and the President to influence the postures the U.S. government will take into SSD-II.

A number of international guests and observers were present, and were introduced in an off-hand manner. A Japanese peace delegation was headed by Von Gyoton N. Sato, who was highly active in workshops and strategy caucuses for the SSD-II. However, his associate and a woman interpreter were not even introduced by name to the MFS convention. Also introduced briefly was a man identified as "a leader in the AICD, the primary peace group in Australia," who was not seen again in the MFS plenaries.

Moore's remarks were followed by entertainment which featured folksinger Judy Gorman-Jacobs who offered samples of her original lyrics containing assorted anti-Reagan sentiments like "If silence were golden, Ronnie, you couldn't earn a dime."

DISARMAMENT (CONT.)

Leslie Cagan, the MFS staff organizer in Boston, opened the Saturday morning proceedings with a pep talk explaining the purpose of the MFS which revealed that it was to serve as a basis for *de facto* party-building. But, said Cagan, at present it was "*expedient to be a coalition*" because it "*makes it easier to call out more people to demonstrate.*"

Cagan said that the members of the MFS coalition must be drawn into a permanent organization for the purpose of restructuring society. According to Cagan, the three "basic realities" to be fought to achieve "social change" were "*capitalism, racism and sexism.*" She explained that one tactic in the restructuring of society is to redirect federal funds away from the "*arms budget*" into social programs.

This could be accomplished, said Cagan, by working to build a "broad mass movement" (not necessarily of large numbers of people, but rather with a wide "*diversity of composition*" with Native Americans, blacks and other minority groups), and working for "*changes in the basic structures of our country's institutions.*" She explained that "*if you want to stop the arms race, you have to check into U.S. foreign policy and U.S. military postures;*" and if stopping the construction of nuclear power plants is the goal, "*you have to address the fundamental questions of energy.*"

Cagan explained that to build a successful broad coalition, they needed "*a common enemy as well as a common vision,*" and that these enemies included President Reagan, the "*new expression*" of the right, "*our military-industrial complex, racism and sexism.*" While asserting that the "*common vision*" of the MFS coalition "*must go beyond defeat of the enemy,*" she avoided any too clear indication of what form she thought that utopia would take.

The agenda of workshops and their leaders included:

- * Special Session on Disarmament - Ken Caldeira, Leslie Cagan and Dave McReynolds.
- * Nuclear Freeze - George Wagner.
- * Jobs with Peace - Frank Clemente.
- * Draft - Bob Brown, Matt Meyers.
- * Energy Strategies and Nuclear Power - John Rosenstock, Abalone Alliance; Linda Lotz.
- * U.S. Foreign Policy and Imperialism - Holly Sklar.

DISARMAMENT (CONT.)

* Repression - Jim Coben, Campaign for Political Rights (CPR) field organizer.

* The [Save the] Heartland Proposal - Scott Meyers, National Committee to Support the Marion Brothers.

* National People's Congress - Arthur Mitchell, Gray Panthers (NPC coordinator).

* Meeting Human Needs - Hon. Mel King, Massachusetts State Legislature; WPC and USPC activist.

* Corporate and Military Development in Wisconsin - Leslie Byster, John Stauber.

* The Spector of the 'Soviet Threat' - Sidney Lens, MFS co-founder, veteran WPC activist.

Afternoon proceedings opened with speeches by folksinger Holly Near and Massachusetts State Representative Mel King. Near, who mentioned she had traveled to North Vietnam and the Philippines, emphasized the usefulness of music and artistic and "cultural activities" in making ideas for radical change "acceptable." She pointed out that political rallies should be exciting and that a musical program can be central to a successful rally.

Mel King, active with both the WPC and USPC, gave a militant speech, saying "we've been too damn nice *** [and] always on the defensive. *** It's time we stopped just getting mad and started getting even." King urged MFS to "develop a game plan to which they must react." He urged especially that "foreigners be brought in" to appear on U.S. radio and television talk shows and speak to U.S. groups so that Americans "understand the ravages of war and that the people of these countries do not want war."

Strategy sessions followed to develop tactics on the major MFS projects - the Special Session on Disarmament, Nuclear Freeze Campaign, Jobs with Peace, the Draft, Energy Strategies and Nuclear Power, Repression, U.S. Foreign Policy and Imperialism, the Heartland Proposal, National People's Congress, Meeting Human Needs, and Political Organizing through Culture.

As expected after the major fall organizing meetings that had set up the Campaign for the Second Special Session on Disarmament in association with the MFS, this will be the major focus of MFS activity during the first half of 1982.

DISARMAMENT (CONT.)

Petitions, lobbying of Senators and Congressmen through visits to their local offices and letter writing campaigns are to begin at the New Year. The purpose, said MFS leaders, is to generate sufficient pressure to force President Reagan to attend the U.N. SSD, and to affect the composition and instructions of the U.S. delegation to the SSD.

Regarding the Presidentially appointed U.S. delegation to the SSD-II, MFS will demand that "responsible" [pro-disarmament] people be appointed, that the U.S. delegation work on proposals to ban military intervention and to set dates for a nuclear-free world under the slogan "stop producing, start reducing;" and that the delgation accept the concept that "inner-city development is impossible as long as funds are being spent on arms."

A tentative calendar of SSD-II events was offered:

May 28-30 - "Choose Life Weekend"

June 4-6 - International symposium on "Nuclear Weapons: A Crime Against Humanity."

June 7 - Convergence of the World Peace March, "an interfaith project initiated by the Nipponzan Myohoji Buddhist monks," coordinated by the MFS Religious Task Force.

June 8/9 - Briefing Assembly or rally with cultural events.

June 10-11 - International Interreligious Convocation coordinated by the MFS Religious Task Force; submission of petitions.

June 12 - Mass Demonstration, civil disobedience ("the greatest ever.")

The Nuclear Freeze Campaign initiated and coordinated by the AFSC and FOR will hold a national organizing conference in Denver in February 1982. The MFS activists were informed that the Freeze campaign is directed "international leaders" in a general decision-making committee of 40 people and that there is an "emergency decision" group of 7. The project leaders did not name them to the MFS conference participants.

Nuclear Freeze leaders including Dan Ebner of FOR said that a moratorium on construction of nuclear weapons was the first step in gaining broad U.S. public acceptance for disarmament because the public will not feel that a "moratorium" would endanger national security. Ebner emphasized that "Freeze is only the first step toward total disarmament, and it's only to be used as a tool towards that end."

DISARMAMENT (CONT.)

Noting that a multitude of coalitions have been formed since MFS appeared in 1977, and with many MFS members raising criticisms of the heavy-handed domination of the People's Anti-War Mobilization (PAM) and its All-People's Congress (APC) by the Workers World Party (WWP), a militant Marxist-Leninist cadre that split away from Trotskyism early in the 1960s and has aligned itself with the pro-Soviet regimes in North Korea, Cuba, Ethiopia and Angola, MFS decided to continue support for the National People's Congress (NPC), 400 Central Park West, Suite 18K, New York, NY 10025 [212/865-6170].

NPC coordinator Arthur Mitchell of the Gray Panthers described the coalition as a clearinghouse for seeking issues around which to rally left groups and community groups and "build a movement to reorder our priorities in favor of peace and human needs." NPC will hold a People's Congress in Washington, DC, April 17-25, 1982.

Among the NPC's supporting organizations are Women Strike for Peace (WSP), Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF), SHAD Alliance, Riverside Church Disarmament Program, New York Anti-Klan Network, New Alliance Party, National Conference of Black Lawyers (NCBL), the CPUSA-controlled National Coalition for Economic Justice (NCEJ), National Anti-Racist Organizing Committee (NAROC), Interreligious Foundation for Community Organization (IFCO), Gray Panthers, Democrats for New Politics, Coalition for a People's Alternative (CPA), Citizens Party, the Coalition Against Registration and the Draft (CARD), and American Indian Movement (AIM).

The NPC asked MFS to coordinate the election of "people's candidates" to its Washington meeting, provide ideas for drafts of legislation which would be introduced by Rep. John Conyers [D-MI], and to work out details of sending a group to Moscow to work out with "representatives of the Soviet people" a "People's Disarmament Treaty" which would be ratified at the April "People's Congress."

In discussion it was noted that a caucus formed by representatives of a number of groups close to the WPC and CPUSA including the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP), USPC, WRL, CPA, MFS, NAROC, SANE and the Progressive Student Network (PSN) had failed in efforts to wrest control of the PAM from the WWP. According to MFS organizers, on September 12, 1981, 90 representatives of this caucus met in New York and formed the Ad Hoc Coalition Against Reagan's Policy (ACARP) which was considering calling for a mass mobilization this spring in competition with demonstrations planned by WWP and PAM. ACARP groups are also active in the SSD-II campaign.

DISARMAMENT (CONT.)

In leading both the SSD-II caucus and the Collective Strategy caucus, Paul Mayer repeatedly made the point that the SSD-II would be an opportunity for gaining the maximum amount of media coverage through which the U.S. public could be "sensitized" to the disarmament campaign.

Wearing, perhaps symbolically, a bright red shirt, Mayer said that outside of SSD-II organizing, the major MFS emphasis would be on the "Nuclear Free Heartland" campaign. Discussion included a note that SANE and the National Campaign to Stop the MX were already gearing up to block deployment of MX in refurbished Minuteman silos. Other aspects of this campaign will involve supporting efforts to defeat Rep. John Ashbrook [R-OH] who is planning to run against Sen. Howard Metzenbaum and demonstrations against nuclear power plants.

Organizers explained that St. Louis was selected as a target for economic organizing because it is *"world headquarters of the two largest military corporations in the world, General Dynamics and McDonnell Douglas, plus Monsanto, Emerson Electric and branches of IBM, Rockwell, Sperry and Honeywell; 1 of 7 jobs in St. Louis depends on military spending."*

A major focus of demonstrations will be the Strategic Air Command (SAC) headquarters in Omaha; Whiteman Air Force Base in Missouri at which Minuteman missiles are based; the Bendix nuclear weapons facility in Kansas City; Honeywell's Minnesota facilities; and the submarine communications system Project ELF in Michigan and Wisconsin.

The Heartland project's additional focus on "political repression" as represented by the Marion federal prison in Illinois has brought into the MFS's programs groups closely associated with the terrorist Weather Underground Organization and its overt arm, the Prairie Fire Organizing Committee (PFOC).

Praising Puerto Rican terrorist Raphael Candel Miranda, American Indian Movement (AIM) activist Leonard Peltier, convicted of the ambush murders of two FBI agents, and Republic of New Africa (RNA) leader Imari Obadele (Richard Henry) as *"genuine people's leaders,"* the Mobilization to Save the Heartland, c/o the National Committee to Support the Marion Brothers, 962 Warder, St. Louis, MO 63130 [314/726-4662] said their imprisonment *"testifies to Marion's key place in the government's attempt to take away our rights and freedoms."*

PFOC members attended the MFS conference and distributed their theoretical journal, *Breakthrough*, and literature of the terrorist PALN's "overt arm," the *Movimiento de Liberacion Nacional (MLN)*.

DISARMAMENT (CONT.)

While WUO/PFOC members lobbied MFS conference participants in support of terrorist violence, and while key MFS leaders praised sabotage against nuclear-related installations as "direct action" and "civil disobedience," organizers from the Campaign for Political Rights (CPR), formerly the Campaign to Stop Government Spying, were active in MFS workshops and at literature tables warning anti-nuclear activists to take "security precautions" against "bugs, taps and infiltrators."

However, several MFS conference participants from pro-abortion "reproductive rights" groups were heard to comment that as far as they were concerned, MFS's real "infiltrator" problems are Catholic and other religious activists who oppose nuclear power and nuclear weapons as an aspect of their "right to life" beliefs and oppose abortion.

The MFS "audio-visual" program included the complete 3-hour showing of the Philip Agee anti-CIA documentary, "On Company Business;" "The Intelligence Network;" "Paul Jacobs and the Nuclear Gang;" a CDI film called "War Without Winners," and a film in support of the Puerto Rican revolutionary movement.

Among the groups with members participating in the MFS conference in Milwaukee were:

Abalone Alliance; Alliance for Survival; American Friends Service Committee (AFSC); Catholic Peace Fellowship (CPF); Catholic Worker (Des Moines, Iowa); Center for Defense Information (CDI); Clergy and Laity Concerned (CALC); Coalition for Nuclear Disarmament (CND); Fellowship of Reconciliation (FOR); Friends of the Earth (FOE); Gray Panthers; Greenpeace, Great Lakes (Chicago) chapter; National People's Congress (NPC); New American Movement (NAM); New Movement in Solidarity with Puerto Rican Independence (a front of the WUO/PFOC); Nuclear Information and Resource Service (NIRS).

Also Pax Christi; People's Anti-War Mobilization (PAM); Prairie Fire Organizing Committee (PFOC); SANE; Sierra Club; Socialist Party (SP); Socialist Workers Party (SWP); U.S. Peace Council (USPC); War Resisters League (WRL); WIN Magazine; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF); Women Strike for Peace (WSP); Workers World Party (WWP); World Information Service on Energy (WISE).

DISARMAMENT (CONT.)

Conclusion.

From analysis of the material used to produce this report, it is apparent that the Soviet Union, through the World Peace Council and other organizations under Soviet control, is conducting a major "covert action" offensive in Europe and America to prevent or delay implementation of U.S. and NATO defense policies.

At the same time, other items on the Soviet agenda in which the WPC plays a key role - including the destabilization of Namibia and South Africa, the lifting of the U.S. economic blockade of Cuba; the destabilization of Central America; and support for Puerto Rican revolutionaries - are being very actively promoted by domestic special interest groups. These groups work openly in close collaboration and coordination with with revolutionary and terrorist movements backed by the USSR, its satellites and client states and which they and the WPC call "national liberation movements."

Furthermore, as in the 1960s and 1970s, efforts are being made by WPC-related U.S. groups to generate support for these various causes that further Soviet policy goals among the economically and socially disadvantaged, suggesting that "militarism," "interventionism" and "colonialism" removes funds that otherwise would be spent to expand social welfare programs.

Additionally, WPC leaders with the appropriate credentials are making appeals to "opinion-makers" in the U.S. labor movement and the academic, scientific and religious communities seeking to exploit any and all sentiments against U.S. policies and direct them into the disarmament campaign.

As the chief of the Soviet disarmament offensive recently remarked, the European response to the disarmament campaign has been "unprecedented." This appears to be a result of a combination of factors including the genuine hopes of citizens of the Western nations for peace, the ignorance of the general public about the security implications of Soviet "peace" proposals, the decade of "detente" policies in which Western political leaders and public opinion makers emphasized cooperation with the USSR to the virtual exclusion of security issues, traditional European anti-Americanism, fear of the USSR leading to appeasement sentiment, and a lack of initiative, planning and effective public outreach for many years on the part of NATO governments.

The engine driving the movement is a massive Soviet "covert action" apparatus which includes the use of influential Western "assets" developed by the Soviet KGB and GRU intelligence services, and manipulation of public opinion through the activities of the network of international front groups and local communist parties.

DISARMAMENT (CONT.)

In Europe, evidence clearly indicates direct covert Soviet assistance to the disarmament campaign against NATO in terms of financing, theme content and logistical assistance. In the U.S., known Soviet involvement in the disarmament campaign ranges from the activities of key Soviet officials like Yury Kapralov through the flow of delegations of WPC activists who often use identifications other than the WPC to strong Soviet surrogate and client assistance to U.S. groups carrying out propaganda and agitational activities.

The anti-Vietnam movement of the 1960s was able to use the military draft as an issue to attract considerable support from college students (some of whom, fifteen years later, remain active dissidents and sympathizers). The 1981-82 disarmament drive is focusing on utilization of currents among the religious community's supporters of "liberation theology" including "Christian socialism" and utopian pacifism to recruit religious leaders, religious organizations and congregations into the disarmament campaign where they can provide the numbers at demonstrations to influence public opinion and U.S. policy.

The presently available evidence indicates that in preparation for mass demonstrations in June at the U.N. Special Session on Disarmament in New York, there will be a massive media campaign aimed at disseminating disinformation and at publicizing the goals of disarmament activists. Activities preliminary to the SSD demonstration will include mass propaganda mailings, political pressure campaigns related to the 1982 primaries, and local "building" demonstrations.

Civil disobedience actions targeting nuclear weapons facilities must be anticipated, as must major demonstrations at the U.N., in New York City and in Washington, DC, around the SSD. Available evidence indicates that the organizational effort being made for these various activities is adequate and effective. However, there are as yet no indications of any great popular support.

Information developed indicates that it is the aim of the organizations providing leadership to the U.S. disarmament campaign to coalesce the various constituency groups by the early summer of 1982 in order to more readily "coordinate" their activities with the WPC-led European "peace" movement.

THE INFORMATION DIGEST

Robert Moss, co-author of the best-selling novel on Soviet disinformation and subversion, *The Spike*, has subscribed to the Information Digest for the past eight years. Says Moss, "Information Digest is the most important public source available in this country on the activities of the radical left and the covert operations of the Soviet KGB and its satellite services."

Made use of by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Central Intelligence Agency, National Security Agency, Internal Revenue Service, Bureau of Customs, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and Drug Enforcement Agency, the Information Digest has served America's intelligence community since it was founded in 1968 by John Rees, its owner, publisher and editor. It has been issued regularly since that time, and is published on a biweekly basis (26 issues each year).

The Director of Research of the former Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Jack Norpel, stated, "The information which he brought before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee was always right on the mark. It provided background leads for the Venceremos Brigade hearings and on the so-called Left. Rees's information was invaluable to the intelligence community." He went on to say that "It was my impression that the federal intelligence community was dependent on him for information."

But the Information Digest has a much wider circulation than among the intelligence community. It reaches newspapers, magazines and syndicated columnists, members of the academic community, law enforcement officials, employees of commercial and industrial undertakings, Senators and Members of Congress and persons with other backgrounds and interests.

The Information Digest is concerned with political and social movements in the United States which may aid foreign governments or movements to the detriment of U.S. interests, and with extremism, public disorder and terrorism, defining terrorism as violence against

civilians for the purpose of intimidation to achieve a political or military goal.

Accordingly, Information Digest articles focus on the background, grievances, goals, operations and real capabilities of social movements and political groups.

Over the years, the I.D. has reported in detail on the U.S. disarmament, "peace" and anti-nuclear power movements; on the information-gathering arms of those movements such as the North American Congress on Latin America, National Action/ Research on the Military Industrial Complex and Council on Economic Priorities.

The I.D. has closely monitored the campaigns to destroy the U.S. foreign intelligence and counter-intelligence capabilities; and groups including the Institute for Policy Studies; the "disinvestment" campaigns targeted at companies doing business in southern Africa; Ku Klux Klan and neo-Nazi splinters; Students for a Democratic Society and the Weather Underground; the Puerto Rican terrorists; National Lawyers Guild; the anti-nuclear Mobilization for Survival; U.S. Labor Party (now called the National Democratic Policy Committee); and others.

In sum, the I.D. has reported in-depth on a wide variety of movements for radical social change which have a propensity for violence or the creation of public disorder as a political goal. The publication does not focus on the private acts or idiosyncrasies of individuals, but only on their activities as related to the groups with which they are involved.

What makes the I.D. so brilliantly outstanding from other publications? We'll quote from our detractors:

The director of the ACLU's Project on Political Surveillance termed the Information Digest's publisher "a sort of Renaissance man of countersubversive intelligence."

The National Lawyers Guild stated, "Information Digest has been delivering some of the most sophisticated analytical reports on the American Left to such subscribers as the FBI, CIA, and the National Security Agency."

The Washington Post reported, "Samples of hundreds of pages of Information Digest examined by The Post indicate that Rees and his informants penetrated numerous internal meetings of both rightwing and leftwing organizations, gathering political literature and the names, addresses and biographical backgrounds of participants. Also included were repeated analyses purporting to show how Communist and other Marxist cadres were interwoven with memberships of what ostensibly were 'peace' and 'antiwar' groups."

And CounterSpy magazine stated, "Experts consulted by CounterSpy including Frank Donner *** were astounded by the sophistication and depth of Information Digest. Donner believes Information Digest demonstrates that the private *** elements have better information on liberals and radicals than that normally processed by the government. *** Left-leaning lawyers who have examined Information Digest believe that much of the past seven-year history of the movement may have to be challenged and rewritten. All who have become involved with analyzing Information Digest believe that it *** maintained files that rival the FBI."

While I.D. publisher John Rees does not comment on those attacks, he does point out that the accuracy of the I.D. has never been successfully challenged, that extremists object that I.D. accurately reports on their political activities, and that I.D.'s independent ability to report accurately has never been compromised.

The publisher of the I.D. will not allow his mailing list to be used by other organizations, has not sought reduced mailing rates, and thus is able to maintain the confidentiality of his subscribers in the courts.

The selection of I.D. content is controlled solely by its editor and publisher. At no time in the past or at the present has the I.D. been operated or controlled by anyone other than its editor and publisher. In particular, no government agency and no official of any government agency has ever exercised any control over decisions about what would be published in the I.D., or about who should receive it, or about any other aspect of the publication.

A corporate subscription to a volume of the Information Digest is \$500.00 (26 issues); individual subscriptions are \$300. This subscription includes: (a) the right to reprint and distribute articles, unless otherwise stated; (b) access to documents, articles and other materials, to which the I.D. reports refer; and (c) a regular monitoring of more than 50 publications originating with the groups and movements covered regularly by the I.D. each month for articles of particular interest to a subscriber with the furnishing of a press analysis.

The Information Digest is based at 2828 N. Howard Street, Baltimore, MD 21218 [301/621-4164]. Sample copies of the publication are available on request.

* * * * *

Bigfoot stomps again in Sooner state

By DAVE SIMPSON

Of The Star-Tribune Staff

In 1978 Republican senatorial candidate Hugh "Bigfoot" Binford promised to "leave big footprints in Washington."

Apparently that wasn't what the voters had in mind, because they elected Republican Alan Simpson to the U.S. Senate instead of Binford. And now Binford is making tracks in Oklahoma.

Binford, whose size 14½ feet prompted the "Bigfoot" nickname, calls himself an "outspoken free enterpriser" who isn't counting out another run at politics to "repay a debt I owe to the country."

But if he comes back to the political scene, it may not be in Wyoming. He doesn't even live here anymore. After a campaign in which he literally broke his neck, Binford briefly went back to his job as a vice president for Sinclair Oil in Sinclair, retired, then left for Oklahoma.

HE IS NOW president of Saket Petroleum in Tulsa, a company involved in oil exploration and production. He does that as well as retaining interests in Western Oil Tool Manufacturing here in Casper, in real estate and sand and gravel ventures in Rawlins, and in "wheat to ethanol" gasohol plants to be located in Wyoming and Colorado.

"You have to budget your time," Binford said Thursday in Tulsa, referring to his numerous business interests. "I'm going to leave here tonight, fly to Rawlins to a meeting, then back here tomorrow."

He retired from the Sinclair Oil Company Dec. 1, 1978, did some consulting around the country, and then "got involved in oil activity in Oklahoma."

Binford sold his unusual home in the town of Sinclair this spring to Earl Holding, the business entrepreneur who lists

size of his feet — he is a big person. So instead of building just a big house with lots of rooms, he built a home with rooms which are bigger and higher than normal. "It was a magnificent place," he said.

WHEN HE LEFT Wyoming, Binford sold his interests in National Car Rental operations in Laramie, Rawlins, Saratoga and Sheridan. He also sold a company in Rawlins which leased equipment, and a Hanna land development and trailer park company known as Hanna Ventures. He held two auctions this year in Rawlins, one to sell off his collection of Packard cars, and the other to sell off vehicles and equipment from his businesses.

Binford refuses to talk about his financial worth, but in 1978 his financial state-

ment showed him to be worth somewhere between \$1 million and \$2.6 million. He emphasized at that time that he is not "a super-rich guy."

Binford said Thursday that he views the 1978 campaign as "a very rewarding experience," even though he lost in the primary.

"The people of Wyoming made their choice," Binford said, "and I'm comfortable with that. I think probably the biggest single contributing factor to my not winning the election was when I broke my neck during the campaign."

While in Casper in March of 1978, Binford stepped into a utility pole ditch which had iced over. It broke his neck, and three weeks later he had to have surgery at a hospital in Cheyenne.

"The hospitalization was very damaging to my campaign," he said. "And then I had phlebitis. It was a lengthy convalescence, eight weeks. It happened in March, then the phlebitis attack was in May."

"I guess everybody has 20-20 hindsight, and looking back now I would have been better advised to have not continued the race."

IN THE HEAT of the campaign, Binford referred to opponent Alan Simpson as "the granddaddy of land use planning," and as a "flaming liberal" who was prone to "flip flopping" on the issues.

And Simpson brought out language Binford used while serving on the Air Quality Advisory Board. Minutes from meetings of that board showed that Binford used several racial slurs, and at one point referred to a state agency as "a nigger in a woodpile."

Binford responded, "I said what I said, do what I do and am what I am." He said, "I talk down, cause I'm a nigger." Simpson have mellowed.

BINFORD SAYS he thinks Simpson is a "conscientious guy." He has "no rancor" against the Cody Republican, and thinks Simpson is "a person who has a sincere wish to do what's best for the state. He's a dedicated individual. I think I have some unique abilities that he doesn't have, and he has some unique abilities that I don't have. I'm still a friend of Al Simpson, and I voted for him in the (general) election."

Binford thought 1978 was the time for a Wyoming to send a "citizen legislator" to Washington, preferably an engineer like himself.

"Our whole concept of government is built on the citizen legislator," Binford said Thursday. "I think the professional

politician approach is wrong. The whole concept that our democracy was founded on is having a man or woman come from their particular station in life, serve, then return to their trade or occupation, as opposed to having a guy in Congress for 40 years.

"LOOK AT THE number of attorneys in the House and Senate. It's a disproportionate number, and that's wrong. I think we should have the same proportion as in the general population.

"And the biggest indictment against myself is that I was the first registered professional engineer to run for the Senate," Binford said. "There have been some who have been appointed, and some who have gotten in through government service, like John Glenn. But I mean practicing professional engineers who have taken the time to run for the Senate. I think that's an indictment on the profession, and an indictment against me because we've been too busy giving America what it wants to let it see the solutions to some of its problems."

Binford has strong opinions regarding the energy situation and the way the nation is responding. And he thinks Wyoming is in the bitter-sweet position of having what it takes to ease the shortages.

"Wyoming is one of the states which is uniquely blessed with these resources," Binford said. "And it's incumbent on the citizens to share wisely those resources. But by the same token, I think the people of Wyoming are going to have to face the question of when the last power plant will come in, when the last energy project will be located in Wyoming. Those are questions the people should decide rather than some regulatory board or commission. It's

NATIONALLY, BINFORD feels that while President Jimmy Carter means well, he has been misled.

"Carter means well," Binford said. "But I think he's been misguided. He has gotten substantial misinformation. The windfall profits tax, for example, is one of the great travesties in the way it was passed and implemented. The administration and enforcement are great travesties against the small man. They hurt the small individual more than the large company. People pay taxes. Companies don't pay taxes. Companies pass taxes on to the people. When Ralph Nader says 'let's tax the companies,' that's some empty rhetoric."

Binford is "absolute and unequivocal" in his support for Republican presidential nominee Ronald Reagan.

"I think the choice is abundantly clear," Binford said. "With Reagan we're at a precipice in our political history. If we don't make a change to conservative, fiscally responsible administration we're on the precipice of disaster. The country is in economic chaos due to Carter's indecision, and the lack of respect in the world community as a forceful administration.

"Reagan will be forceful, and provide the leadership we need. He's a dedicated man."

BINFORD SAID HE has been encouraged to run for office again, but "we haven't said yes or no on that."

"Timing has a lot to do with it," Binford said of any future political plans. "Obviously my health has substantially improved over two years ago, and I feel substantially stronger. And I'm looking at things."

Binford votes in Oklahoma now, and he's not sure where he will run if he runs again.

"I really don't know," he said. "I guess I'd say if I got back into politics it would be where the need was greatest, or where I could be of the most service. That's the issue. I choose to think of it that way. Obviously, I don't want to make my livelihood as a politician."



Bigfoot steps out

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B1



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