

Civilian-Based Defense

Exploring a Nonviolent Strategy
for Deterrence and Defense

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Civilian-Based Defense

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Civilian-Based Defense Association

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Civilian-Based Defense is published quarterly by the Civilian-Based Defense Association (CBDA) to provide information about civilian-based defense (CBD) as an alternative policy for national defense and to make available international news, opinion and research about CBD. The Association is a nonprofit membership organization founded in 1982 to promote widespread consideration of CBD and to engage in educational activities to bring CBD to public attention. CBD means protecting a nation against invasions or *coups d'etat* by preparing its citizens to resist aggression or usurpation by withholding cooperation and by active noncooperation rather than military force. Tactics include strikes, encouraging invading forces to desert, encouraging other countries to use sanctions against the invader, etc. Citizens would learn how to use CBD before aggression starts, which distinguishes it from spontaneous resistance. Prior preparation and publicity would enhance its effectiveness and also make it a deterrent to attack.

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The U.S. Navy Bombs Puerto Rico Paradise Invaded

Robert L. Rabin Siegel

Around 7:00 on the evening of April 19, a U.S. Navy pilot launched two 500-pound live bombs from his FA-18 jet at a target on the Navy bombing range in Vieques, Puerto Rico. The bombs missed their target, destroying the Navy's observation post and killing David Sanes, a civilian Navy security employee, and injuring several others.

Sanes's death was the chronicle of a death foretold. For decades Viequesens have been clamoring for an end to the bombings and shelling on the island and for an end to the U.S. military presence there. As the *Washington Post* put it in a May 3 editorial, the killing was "more than an isolated accident;" it was "the latest instance of predictable harm to the people of Vieques that goes back through decades of military neglect of island interests. The *Post* editorial concluded that the military could find another site for its bombing range, as there simply should be no bombing on a small inhabited island. Political and religious leaders, as well as leaders and representatives of other sectors of Puerto Rican society, have spoken out firmly and consistently since Sanes's death, demanding an immediate end to the bombing and the end of the U.S. military presence in Vieques.

The April incident was not the first time that the Navy missed its target. In October 1993, another FA-18 fighter jet missed by about 10 miles, dropping five 500-pound bombs about a mile from the main town of Vieques. Luckily, no one was killed that time. Last year, during maneuvers involving Navy and Puerto Rican National Guard troops, bullets broke windows in school buses parked near the municipal government buildings in

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the Santa Maria sector of the island (the part that is not "Navy property"). Several government employees had to take cover until the shooting stopped. The mayor of Vieques has not received an explanation from the Navy about either of these recent "accidents" and will probably never receive much information about the killings of David Sanes.

But the bombs that hit their targets damage Vieques as well. In the past, U.S. forces have bombed the eastern end of the island with live napalm, and the Navy recently admitted that last February it fired 263 depleted uranium projectiles from a Harrier jet into the impact area at Vieques during training for the war in Yugoslavia. (Depleted uranium is linked to the Gulf War Syndrome that affects many veterans of that conflict and poses a serious threat to the health of the people of Vieques.) Documents from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission indicate that only 56 DU rounds were retrieved; because of the danger of unexploded conventional ordnance in the area, the search for the rest of the DU was postponed.

An Island Expropriated

Vieques is an island municipality of Puerto Rico, six miles southeast of the main island. Since the 1940's, the U.S. Navy has controlled three-quarters of Vieques's 33,000 acres. The western end is used as an ammunition depot, while the eastern third is a bombing and maneuver area. The United States "rents" Vieques to NATO and to other countries for bombing practice. The Navy controls the highest points on the island, the best aquifers and the most fertile fields, extensive white sand beaches, hundreds of archeological sites and the shortest connecting route between Vieques and the main island. (The Puerto Rico Port Authority must use an 18-nautical mile route instead of the six-mile route controlled by the military.)

The military expropriation of Vieques caused a social and economic crisis that lasts to this day. Almost three-quarters of the island's approximately 9,000 people live below the poverty level. The municipal government reports more than 50 percent unemployment. Studies by the University of Puerto Rico School

of Public Health indicate that Vieques suffers a 27 percent higher cancer rate than the rest of Puerto Rico. The Puerto Rico legislature approved a measure ordering an epidemiological study to determine the causes of the abnormally high cancer rate, but the people of Vieques and environmental and health experts throughout Puerto Rico relate the cancers to the environmental degradation caused by U.S. Navy and NATO bombing.

“More Craters Than the Moon”

Fishing people have struggled for decades to get the Navy to stop bombing and leave the island. The giant military ships destroy fish traps; the bombing and other maneuvers impose severe restrictions on entering some of the best fishing areas around the island. On numerous occasions fishing boats have been damaged by naval gunfire, and fishers have been severely hurt by exploding bombs close.

Large-scale ecological destruction of the land is another result of more than half a century of bombing and experimentation with new weapons systems. According to Professor José Seguinot Barbosa, Director of the Geography Department of the University of Puerto Rico in Rio Piedras, "The eastern tip of the island constitutes a region with more craters per kilometer than the moon." In his study, "Vieques: The Ecology of an Island Under Siege," Professor Seguinot Barbosa adds, "The destruction of the natural and human resources of Vieques violates the basic norms of international law and human rights. At the state and federal level the laws pertaining to the coastal zone, water and noise quality, underwater resources, archeological resources and land use, among others, are violated." Another scholarly article by chemical engineer Rafael Cruz finds that "chemicals from the bombing . . . are transported by diverse mechanisms toward the civilian area . . . [T]he effective concentration of particles over the civilian area of Vieques exceeds 197 micrograms per cubic meter and therefore exceeds the legal federal criteria for clean air."

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Protests Escalate

There is a long history of protest on the island against the Navy bombing. In May 1979, hundreds of Viequenses and main-islanders demonstrated at a site the Navy calls "Blue Beach." Twenty-one of them were arrested and sentenced to prison terms in mainland U.S. federal prisons; one, Vietnam vet Angel Rodriguez Cristobal, was sent to a Tallahassee FL penitentiary for six months - and beaten to death there a month before he was to be freed. Viequenses now call the area Angel Rodriguez Cristobal Beach.

The protests have intensified, however, since Sanes's death April 19. Groups of Viequenses and supporters from the main island of Puerto Rico have been occupying several areas inside the bombing zone to block the possibility of renewed bombing or maneuvers. Close to the site where Sanes was killed, a giant cross was placed April 22 by local fishing people and members of the Committee for the Rescue and Development of Vieques. Since that day, a group of young Viequense men and women and university students from Puerto Rico have maintained a permanent vigil at the site of the cross. The community has renamed the area Mt. David.

Since May, the Puerto Rico Independence Party has maintained a permanent protest camp in the bombing range about a mile from Mt. David. On the north coast of Vieques (both Mt. David and the Independence Party camp are on the south coast), a group of fishers and other residents of Vieques have now occupied the Yayi Key, an islet off Vieques, while a group of Vieques teachers and members of the Committee for the Rescue and Development of Vieques have erected a chapel and hold a position on a beach directly across from the key. All of the protest camps are within Navy restricted zones - and within the bomb impact area and eastern maneuver range.

Protesters have also held civil disobedience actions inside Navy-controlled territory. More than 100 protesters spent the night of May 16 at Blue Beach, a.k.a. Angel Rodriguez Cristobal Beach. The protesters - including several of those arrested with Cristobal in 1979 - went by boat to the restricted

area and the following day marched out of the base through the main gate of the Navy facility known as Camp Garcia.

The following week several hundred demonstrators, including workers from various Puerto Rico union groups, fishers from Vieques, the Archbishop of San Juan and the Bishop of the Catholic Church for the Vieques region, forced their way into the entrance area of Camp Garcia to hold a lively demonstration. Marches, vigils, press conferences and radio and television reports about Vieques have gone on continuously since April 19. On the main island a national coordinating committee has been set up to work with the community organizations. The group is planning a major action for July 4 called *Todo Puerto Rico per Vieques* (All Puerto Rico for Vieques). And the Task Force on Latin America and the Caribbean of the Fellowship of Reconciliation is sending an international delegation to Puerto Rico August 21-28 to study "The Cost of Colonialism: War and Puerto Rico's People and Lands," including the militarization of Vieques. (The delegation will immediately precede an August 28-30 conference on Puerto Rican political prisoners.)

Representatives of the Committee for the Rescue and Development of Vieques have traveled throughout Puerto Rico and in many U.S. cities to bring the issue to the attention of the public. The committee will participate at the U.N. deliberations on the decolonization of Puerto Rico in July. During the visit to the United Nations, committee members will lobby the embassies of several Latin American countries who participate in U.S.-directed military maneuvers on Vieques. Also, the Puerto Rican Lawyers Guild has written a letter to the U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights at Geneva, protesting Sanes's death on behalf of the committee.

As a result of the killing of David Sanes and the form consensus across ideological and religious lines in favor of putting an end to the U.S. military presence on Vieques, the governor of Puerto Rico appointed a special commission on Vieques with the mayor of Vieques and members from the three major political parties, the Catholic Church and Vieques fishing people. Four public hearings have been held in addition to

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numerous visits to Navy facilities and meetings with military officials and civilians. By the time this magazine reaches readers, the commission will have submitted its report to the governor. At this point there appears to be consensus among the members of the commission in favor of the position of the community: total demilitarization, decontamination, devolution (return of all lands to the people) and development. President Clinton also named a committee, made up mainly from the military, to study the situation of U.S. Navy activity on Vieques, including the consideration of alternatives.

For a Demilitarized Vieques

The Committee for the Rescue and Development of Vieques has begun to articulate, with the assistance of experts from Puerto Rican universities and international organizations, a vision for the future social and economic development of a Vieques freed from the Navy. The committee recommends the creation of a land trust to keep and maintain the lands rescued from the Navy in the hands of the community of Vieques. It also recommends the establishment of a continuing education and training program in order to empower the community of Vieques to manage its own resources, including but not limited to its hotels, restaurants, agricultural projects, small factories and scientific and environmental projects. The goal is to ensure the sustainable development of Vieques by Viequenses, for the benefit of Viequenses and visitors.

With the help of the Puerto Rico Lawyers Guild and professionals in the area of social-economic development from Puerto Rico and the United States, the committee is coordinating the formation of a multidisciplinary technical team to assist the community in the struggle to create a new social and economic order based on peace and justice instead of war. A group of highly respected professionals, including architects, planners, economists and sociologists, met recently with members of the committee to formally begin the creation of the technical team.

The people of Vieques are asking mainland U.S. activists for support, specifically for environmental, ecumenical, peace

and trade union organizations and individuals to bring up the issue of Vieques at the workplace, in schools, at community and religious meetings and to join the demand for the demilitarization of Vieques, a paradise invaded.

The Committee for the Rescue and Development of Vieques is a nonpartisan grassroots organization founded in 1993 by community and civic leaders in Vieques of all political ideologies and dedicated to ending all U.S. military activity on Vieques and to promoting the sustainable development of the island. The CPRDV works together with Vieques fishers and other sectors of the community, including recently formed organizations of Vieques women and young people. For more information or to offer support, contact CPRDV, Box 1428, Vieques, PR 00765.

Robert L. Rabin Siegel is a member of the Committee for the Rescue and Development of Vieques and Director of the Vieques Historic Archives. Reprinted by permission from The Nonviolent Activist for July-August 1999, published by the War Resisters League, 339 Lafayette St., New York NY 10012. www.nonviolence.org/wrl/nva.htm The author retains all rights.

The Debate Over Rules for Cyber Warfare

The Washington Post reports the U.S. military considered carrying the war in Kosovo into cyberspace by invading computer networks to disrupt military operations and civilian services. The Defense Department is reported to have issued guidelines warning that misuse of cyber attacks could be the basis for charges of war crimes, and advised restricting such attacks to military targets. Russia is reportedly urging the United Nations to adopt a resolution establishing guidelines and banning some "information weapons." U.S. military cyber operations are currently under the U.S. Space Command.

How do CBD techniques apply to war in cyberspace? Readers are invited to respond.

It's Up to Us to Work for Nuclear Disarmament

David R. Bassett, M.D.

I urge all citizens to sear into their memory the date of October 13, 1999, the day on which all but four members of the Republican-controlled Senate, led by Senators Trent Lott and Jesse Helms, voted against the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). In doing so, the Republican majority in the Senate (with the exception of Senators Jeffords, Specter, Chafee, and Gordon Smith), temporarily dashed the possibility of taking a positive step towards the abolition of nuclear weapons, and relinquished U.S. leadership towards this essential goal, obstructing the wishes of more than 80 percent of the public who support the CTBT.

I hope that all citizens who care for the safety of themselves and future generations will recognize the ominous significance of that vote. We should move from thinking in the comfortable abstractions of "deterrence," "mutually-assured destruction" and the other ways in which certain arms control thinkers and games theorists are wont to engage, from those sterile exercises where the lives or deaths of thousands or millions of people seem to be simply another piece on a chess board, to realizing the real and immense dangers to humanity which now exist, as -a result of the proliferation and inadequate controls on nuclear weapons.

Consider these facts. There are currently some 35,000 nuclear weapons in the world today. Some 5,000 of these are on high-alert status, ready for launch within a few minutes. The total destructive power of all nuclear weapons in today's arsenals is approximately **500,000 times** the power of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima in 1945. Since 1940, the U.S. has spent approximately \$5.5 trillion on developing, producing, and deploy-

ing nuclear weapons. (*Information from Physicians for Social Responsibility [PSR].*) Must we wait until a nuclear weapon, or a-barrage of such weapons is exploded, either by design or accident, before we come to our senses, and the survivors then say "Never again!"?

In recent years and weeks, the Republican leadership in the Senate has flouted democratic processes in regard to the CTB Treaty, and has been markedly partisan. This type of leadership must be ended.

The following are some steps we can take to counteract the Senate's tragic CTBT decision:

1. Reactivate our own thinking and acting aiming for the abolition of nuclear weapons, and realize that our governments cover up and fabricate information concerning nuclear weapons and the risks derived from the waste products of nuclear weapons production;
2. Resume a steady campaign to insist that our government not only freeze nuclear weapons production **and testing**, but also negotiate and ratify treaties to de-alert all existing weapons; dismantle them around the world, one by one, and in a phased multilateral way; increase the worldwide monitoring sites; and further refine the already-well-advanced monitoring techniques. Important Internet resources for this work include: PSR (www.psr.org); and the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation (www.napf.org).
3. In order to achieve progress towards nuclear weapons abolition, it is abundantly clear that citizens will need to change the composition of the Congress and the Senate. The present Republican leadership seems bent on maintaining an "America First" policy as regards nuclear weapons, arms control, U.N. policies, and NATO policies in Europe. As a result, many of the world's nations discount and discredit U.S. leadership, in these and other areas of international policy. The effect of the Senate's CTBT vote on worldwide opinion is inadequately realized in too many sectors of this country. The CTBT must become a dominant campaign

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issue.

4. Finally, we must remember Albert Einstein's statement at the start of the atomic age-- "Everything has changed except our way of thinking, and thus we drift towards unparalleled catastrophe." Those words are as appropriate today as when they were first stated. I hope that all persons who value human life., and whatever good progress has been made in human civilization, will keep at the forefront of our consciousness the ever-present and huge risks which result from the presence of nuclear weapons in the world, and determine that each of us has a responsibility to reduce and then to end these risks.

David R. Bassett, M.D. has been a faculty member at the University of Michigan since 1968. His present title is Associate Professor of Internal Medicine, Active Emeritus. This article previously appeared in the Ann Arbor [MI] News, October 24, 1999.

Falun Gong Protests in China

The Washington Post and other media report that thousands of Falun Gong supporters conducted five straight days of silent protests in Tiananmen Square, Beijing after the Chinese government banned the sect. An estimated 3,000 Falun Gong supporters have been arrested since September 30. Two Falun Gong supporters are reportedly to have died in police custody. Last April 25, an estimated 10,000 Falun Gong adherents nonviolently surrounded Communist Party headquarters in Beijing.

Falun Gong is a spiritual movement which draws on Buddhism and Taoism, and claims an estimated 10 million followers in China, apparently including high ranking and retired military officers and party member.

CBD welcomes further reportage and comment on this massive use of nonviolent methods for social change.

Violence Has Marked These Years

Michael McConnell

Ethnic conflicts have led to shooting deaths and the burning of religious houses of worship. Many U.S. citizens blame immigrants for the problems facing this country, leading to intolerance and violence against non-citizens. Street gangs war against each other. In one Philadelphia neighborhood alone, three were shot and a little girl playing near the street was killed by an errant bullet. And the violence has spread to seemingly "respectable" areas of the country and smaller towns like Utica NY where the violence fueled by racial hatred was instigated by middle and even upper class people.

The President of the United States, after saying that reconciliation is no longer possible, does not ask Congress for a declaration of war, but rather demands millions of dollars to pay for an invasion force. Few in Congress protest what amounts to an illegal military action. Atrocities in the "war" abound. In one scene, 20 male corpses lie mutilated with women and children begging for mercy.

This summary of events should sound familiar. They describe much of what we have experienced and seen on the news in the past few months. But the years I am talking about are 1836 - 1849.

The ethnic conflicts were between the Irish immigrants and the Nativists (those people who were born in America). Nativists burned Catholic Churches in Philadelphia and days of arson and shooting devastated the Irish neighborhood. The "dirty" Irish were blamed for most of America's problems. White ethnic street gangs ruled in some inner cities and fueled these antagonisms.

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The decades of the 1830's and 1840's also saw numerous riots started by "gentlemen of property and standing," as one contemporary commentator called them. White middle class and upper class men instigated a number of riots attacking abolitionists in towns throughout the North, including Utica NY.

The undeclared war was against Mexico and the atrocities were those committed by U.S. troops against Mexican inhabitants, according to letters written home by U.S. soldiers who witnessed them.

Violence is deeply rooted in the United States of America.

And these examples do not even mention the genocide against the indigenous population, the horrific cruelty and death inflicted on Africans bound in slavery, the regularity of lynchings in the later part of the nineteenth century and the beginning of this one, and the continued domestic violence against women behind closed doors.

Violence is deeply rooted in American life.

Commentators are scrambling to make sense out of what they consider to be a new outbreak of white on white violence. That violence is not new nor are these overt eruptions the sum total of American violence.

The violence not expressed dramatically in school and hate crime shootings has been embedded in laws, policies, and habits that have injured or killed certain people in this society. the lack of affordable housing, insufficient health care and insurance for children, undetected and undeterred domestic violence, a crumbling educational infrastructure, and lack of living wage jobs all contribute to the daily violent assault on too many of our people. And as in the past, those assaults are largely against women and children, African-Americans, and immigrants.

One moment crystallized the contradictions inherent in this country. President Clinton, after the Columbine shootings, said that we had to find ways other than violence to resolve our differences. At that very moment NATO planes were bombing Serbia. That contradiction is not lost on our young.

Also at that very moment, the U.S. government was

shipping weaponry all over the world. The United States is the world's largest arms merchant. In 1997, the U.S. shipped a record \$8.3 billion worth of tanks, fighter planes, machine guns to nondemocratic countries. In 1995, the arms industry received \$7.6 billion in federal subsidies paid for through taxpayer money. That is a total of over \$15 billion that promotes violence while taking away resources from affordable housing, health care, education, job creation, and social security.

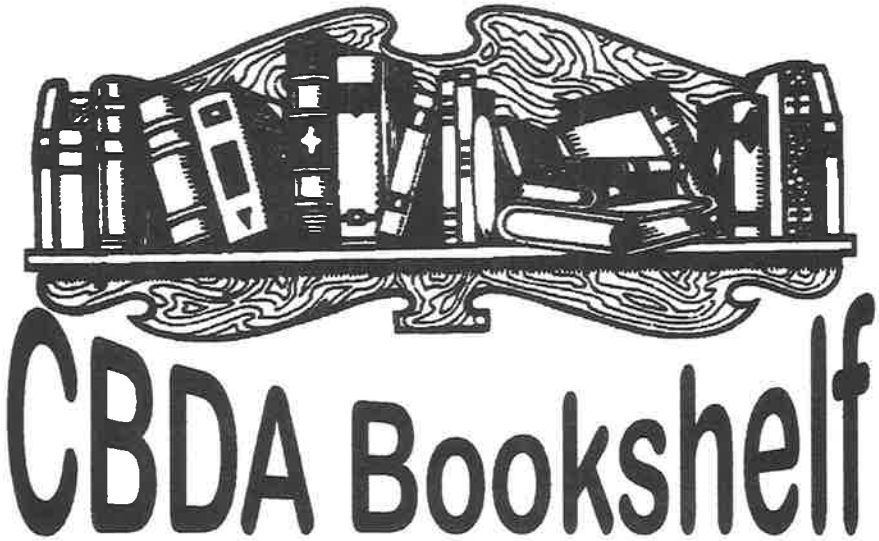
The challenges to building a nonviolent movement in this country are great. Yet the recent spate of middle class violence may have awakened citizens. This may be a teachable moment to open the eyes of the nation to the depth of violence in this society.

The tradition of violence in our history is matched by a history of nonviolent social change. Much of that history has been denied us in our conventional history books. Recovering that history is another step in our struggle to build a more humane world where swords beaten into plowshares become the norm.

*Michael McConnell, Great Lakes Regional Director for the American Friends Service Committee, is co-writing a book on the hidden history of U.S. social justice struggles, a sequel to **Dangerous Memories**, which was published in 1992. Reprinted from AFSC On The Move, Summer-Fall 1999.*

A European Peace Agency?

Friends Journal reports the Quaker Council on European Affairs (QCEA) is continuing its efforts to get the European Union to establish a "European Peace Agency," citing reports in *Around Europe*. The idea is to have a government agency dedicated to promoting peace in Europe and around the world. QCEA has been meeting with other nonprofits and government officials and held an inaugural meeting on July 28 in Brussels. Could this movement lead to in depth consideration of CBD for Europe . . . all of Europe, as a whole?



Strategic Nonviolent Conflict:

The Dynamics of People Power in the Twentieth Century

Peter Ackerman and Christopher Kruegler

This book by Peter Ackerman and Christopher Kruegler gives us important principles for waging nonviolent conflict more successfully against military power. There have been numerous books by Gene Sharp and others giving historic illustrations and theoretical concepts about nonviolent action. For the first time we have a book that draws from six past nonviolent campaigns twelve principles that will increase the effectiveness of nonviolent action against violent forces.

Thomas C. Schelling, a military expert, says the book is "bound to help make history." He also says that a number of fairly top people in the military take seriously the idea of strategic nonviolence.

Now we have concrete strategies when people ask us peace people, "How are you going to defend your country if not by war?"

The authors are knowledgeable about the subject. Ackerman did his Ph.D. dissertation on nonviolent resistance. Krue-

gler has been a longtime researcher and associate of Gene Sharp.

Early in the book the authors put to rest the allegation that nonviolent action only works in conflicts with liberal democratic governments. History shows nonviolence has been very effective against very repressive dictatorships.

People do not have to be pacifists (rejecting all violence in every situation) to use strategic nonviolence. In fact, the authors say most of the time when nonviolent action was used, it was for practical, not for ideological or religious reasons.

I personally have found in giving talks to many church people, the practicality of nonviolence is a concern rather than the religious ethics involved.

Definitions are important because there are many different ones regarding conflict. The book refers to actions beyond the normal politics and consensus building. Conflicts are beyond negotiation, conciliation, arbitration, and mediation.

The word "strategic" involves a process wherein conflict is studied to determine what is the least risk and expense to gain the objective. While "both win" approaches are useful in disputes, strategic nonviolent conflict deals with those situations when "both win" does not work. One side or the other wins.

The six conflicts selected for study involved: one side mobilizing many people for nonviolent action, a long enough time for study to be made, and a conflict so intense that one protagonist was willing to use massive repressive violence. The descriptions of the six conflicts make fascinating reading, especially when measured against the twelve principles that make nonviolent action most effective.

The nonviolent campaigns were:

1. The first Russian revolution of 1904-06.
2. The German Ruhrkampf of 1923 where Germans resisted the French and Belgian reparations imposed on the Ruhr.
3. Gandhi's Indian independence movement in 1930-31, a time of massive nonviolent action.
4. The resistance of the Danish under Nazi occupation,

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1940-45.

1. The massive civic strike in El Salvador which ousted their dictator in one month.

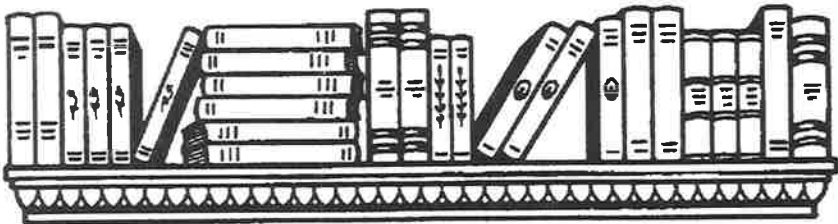
2. The Polish Solidarity movement in 1980-81, a critical period.

Two of the cases could be labeled successful: Denmark and El Salvador; two a stalemate: Russia and the Ruhr; and two failures: India and Poland. Of course, in the latter two countries, freedom came much later, but not in 1931 and 1981.

When the twelve principle for more effective nonviolent action were historically checked with what happened, only one out of the 72 possibilities contradicted the idea that the principle would lead to more success. In Denmark nonviolent discipline as a principle was not maintained and yet the outcome was successful. There is an explanation for this exception which space does not allow us to recite.

Anyone who believes that we need a better system of settling disputes internally or internationally than killing each other should be sure to read and study this book and have it placed in libraries. When enough people see this alternative defense to war, Isaiah's vision of turning swords into plowshares may occur.

Rev. John Mecartney is a member of the CBDA Board of Directors and Recording Secretary of the Board. In addition, he is a Board Member of Methodists United for Peace with Justice, and is Coordinator of the Nonviolent Action for National Defense Institute, P.O. Box 19900, Detroit MI 48219-0900. This review previously appeared in Peace Leaf.



CBDA Seeks Executive Director

The Civilian-Based Defense Association is seeking an Executive Director. Applications and resumes are being reviewed by the Personnel Committee of the Board of Directors. Interviews may be scheduled by telephone conference call or in person, with the Personnel Committee or the Board itself. The current Position Description follows:

1. To develop proposals for member activities, conferences, publication of literature, and other projects through which the Association can realize its goal of facilitating public study and discussion of Civilian-Based Defense. Programs may be local, regional, national, or international. Proposals are submitted to the Board of Directors for approval.

2. To develop proposals for fund-raising, which may include outreach to individuals, organizations, institutions, foundations, and public entities, both in the United States and abroad. Plans are submitted to the Board for approval.

3. To implement Board-approved program and fund-raising plans, other than production and distribution of *Civilian-Based Defense*.

4. To report in writing (hard copy) to the Board of Directors quarterly about the progress of program and fund-raising activities; and to participate in Board conference calls as may become necessary.

5. To ensure that expenditures for program and fund-raising activities remain within the budget set by the Board of Directors.

6. To meet annually with the Board of Directors, and report in writing and orally on the preceding year and current projects of the Association; and to support this annual meeting

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via necessary arrangements.

7. To perform such other and related duties as may from time to time be necessary to the function and goals of the Association, with the approval of the Board.

This position description is subject to review and amendment by the Board of Directors under the Association Bylaws. The Association recently adopted a proposal to broaden its mandate, which may significantly change the focus, structure, and/or activities of the Association, and necessarily of the Executive Director.

Experience in peace and justice work, knowledge of Civilian-Based Defense, and genuine commitment to the principles of CBD and the goals of the Association are preferred.

The position is currently vacant.

Salary level is negotiable, subject to these considerations: Current Association income from member dues and subscriptions is not sufficient to pay the Executive Director's salary, and the Association's financial reserves are not sufficient to meet such a salary even initially. Therefore it must be understood that the Executive Director's salary is contingent on fund-raising accomplished.

Letters of application and resumes may be sent to:

Civilian-Based Defense Association

P.O. Box 7285

Flint MI 48507 USA

Seattle - World Trade Organization Demonstrations

We are seeking articles and reports on the events in Seattle in connection with the World Trade Organization meeting there, with very specific emphasis on the use of nonviolent methods to seek social/economic change employed by various groups there.

If you or your group took part, please consider sharing your report on these important events.

Winter 1999

People's Campaign for Nonviolence

July 1 through August 9, 2000
Washington DC

The People's Campaign is organized by the Fellowship of Reconciliation (FOR) to "call for an end to our culture of violence and injustice and for the creation of a culture of nonviolence and justice." This will coincide with the United Nations' Decade for a Culture of Peace and Nonviolence, and will present two general demands:

1. Racial, Social & Economic Justice
2. Demilitarization

Scheduled speakers and presenters include:

- Daniel Berrigan
- Helen Caldicott
- John Dear
- Marian Wright Edelman
- Arun Gandhi
- James Lawson
- Mairead Corrigan Maguire
- Elizabeth McAlister
- Jonathan Schell
- Martin Sheen

Many organizations have already acted to endorse and support the Campaign.

FOR/People's Campaign for Nonviolence
Box 271, Nyack NY 10960

(914) 358-4601 FAX (914) 358-4924

E-mail: peoplescampaign@forusa.org

www.nonviolence.org/for



Eighth International Conference on War Tax Resistance and Peace Tax Campaigns

July 6 - 9, 2000 - Washington DC

The Eighth International Conference on War Tax Resistance and Peace Tax Campaigns will be held in Washington DC in 2000 - the first time the international event has taken place in North America. The conference is cohosted by the educational arm of the National Campaign for a Peace Tax Fund and by the National War Tax Resistance Coordinating Committee.

Previous conferences have been held in Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, Belgium, Spain, England and India. The 2000 conference will take place on the campus of the Catholic University of America.

Early registration is essential; the organizations hope to know how many people to expect by January 2000.

National Campaign for a Peace Tax Fund

(202) 483-3751 or (888) PEACE-TAX

or

National War Tax Resistance Coordinating Committee

(607) 277-0593 or (800) 269-7464

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