

Budget Priorities Activity **Leaders Guide** and Supplementary Material

(available online, on our CD with the activity, and in a print version)

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Appendix 1: Help us strengthen this activity. Please complete the brief evaluation online; or print and mail it; or email us a note at: lpf@ecunet.org.

Appendix 2: The Wall of Hope, full list (120 movements and events throughout history)

A. Read me first:

To open the activity double-click on "**BudgetPriorities.exe**" (Windows only).

How this game is set up: This activity is designed to be highly participatory. The goal is not to give answers but to help participants explore the issues and questions for themselves.

Instructions for moving around in the activity are on the pop-up of the activity's opening screen: The space bar moves to the next screen, or click the mouse anywhere on the right 9/10ths of the screen. Click on "B" to move back to the previous screen, or click anywhere on the left 1/10th of the screen. On a few screens, you are directed to click on a small button provided.

The role of the leader: Because the activity is participatory, the role of the leader is not to direct the group, but to help participants explore issues and questions for themselves. The leader is thus not a teacher of information but a facilitator of the process of discovery. This includes several tasks:

1. Making sure everyone can see the screen and read the brief captions and text. Some leaders invite their group members to take turns reading the onscreen text of the activity.
2. Giving everyone a chance to share their thoughts.
3. Keeping the game moving along while ensuring everyone is able to absorb each screen. If time is short (>40 min.) you will want to keep things moving to have ample time for the Discussion

We would appreciate hearing from you with your comments and suggestions. General comments are welcome, or use the brief evaluation form online or on the CD. (You can refer to any frame in the activity by noting the small black number in the upper right hand corner of the frame.) Your feedback is appreciated.

The Budget Priorities activity and Leaders Guide are available online and from LPF as a CD or in a print version.

B. Overview of the Budget Priorities activity

The Budget Priorities Activity has five sections. Here is an outline of what they contain and approximate amounts of time most groups spend with each. If you have less than an hour, you may wish to move briskly through parts I, II, and IV to ensure you will be able to give adequate time to the discussion **Questions** and **Next Steps**.

- I. **Options** (4-8 min.) – brief intro to the federal budget and the ways it funds security from external threats
- II. **Deciding** (10-15 min.) – group activity (if you have less time, you may wish to move a few beans and then ask for participants to share their opinion on how many beans should be on each plate for each of the questions.)
- III. **Questions** for discussion (8-15 min.) – questions to help a group explore key budget priorities issues
- IV. **Complications** (4-8 min.) – two dimensions that to expand the group’s perceptions of the issues
and Next Steps (10-20 min.) – for most leaders this section is key to encouraging responsible citizen activity

(We would appreciate hearing from you with your comments and suggestions about this Activity. General comments are welcome, or you can fill out a brief evaluation. You can refer to any specific page in the Game by referring to the small black numbers in the upper right hand corner of each page.)

C. Activities for Discussion and Action

Go through the **Discussion Questions** and **Next Steps** in the Budget Priorities Game. Here are a few additional questions that with a little preparation ahead of time, you can use to add to what your group is able to explore, or for arranging follow-up sessions.

- a. Compare US spending for the military with spending on housing, health, education. For help see:
www.nationalpriorities.org, www.sensiblepriorities.org/budget_analysis.htm
www.warresisters.org/piechart.htm
- b. Find out how much of the **tax dollars in your state** go to housing, health, education, the military:
locate your state at: www.nationalpriorities.org
- c. Explore inspiring "Wall of Hope" stories and activities on the use of force beyond military action: see **Handout 6: Wall of Hope** brochure; longer list in **Appendix 2** and at www.LutheranPeace.org
- d. Discuss ways to express your opinion: talk with friends, share this Budget Priorities Game, contact your elected officials, encourage a community group to host a forum on budget priorities, write a letter to the editor of a local newspaper...
- e. Make use of sample letters to elected officials in **Handout 1: Taking action for what we believe**
- f. Examine budget priorities trends over the past few years in **Handout 3: Trends and FY 2008** See ten ways of expressing our budget priorities in **Handout 4: Top Ten Reasons...** Examine **alternative priorities**: www.nationalpriorities.org/tradeoff and www.fpif.org/protected/securitybudget.html
- g. Share success stories of conflict resolution (www.cnvc.org), the peace corps (www.peacecorps.gov), development assistance (www.bread.org and www.lwr.org), or the use of nonviolence to intervene in conflicts (www.nonviolentpeaceforce.org, www.cpt.org)
- h. Explore ethical principles regarding security: see "It's Time to Talk..." or the update "We are called to be peacemakers" or "The Invisible Option: Alternatives to War" or "Just War?" or "*Shalom!* The potential of deeper, distinctly Christian approach to Conflict and Violence" at www.LutheranPeace.org
- i. Examine reports of groups active on budget priorities (for an annotated list of advocacy groups, see **Handout 2: Groups that can help** *and* **Handout 5: For further information** (a research guide)

C-2. Getting Involved

An example in the activity: In a democracy, it's up to us. There are countless instances of people changing budget priorities. In this example, citizen groups urged Pres. Bush to increase development assistance over recent years. He proposed the Millennium Challenge Account and the HIV/AIDS initiative. Four times in recent years, Congressional leaders withdrew funding from them; each time we lobbied it back in. Now we're working to hold onto and expand the biggest increase in poverty-based development aid in 20 years. So let's join with others, learn together, share this budget game, contact our representatives in Congress, talk with our friends, write letters to the editor, and work for a new way of building real security.

Taking action for what we believe

Contacting an elected official: Many people don't write or e-mail their elected officials because they find it intimidating, or wonder if it makes any difference. Yet, if we don't do so, our point of view is undercounted. *The solution:* A simple 4-6 sentence note, written in 5 or 10 minutes. Begin by asking yourself what approach might work best for your particular member of Congress. Early in your letter state what you want your elected official to do. Add several sentences offering your reasons and perhaps a statistic. In your last sentence restate what you want and ask for a response. If you get inspired and write more, fine. If you want to make the most of your letter, send it to a local newspaper, too! See **Handout 1: Sample letters on budget priorities**

C-3. Groups that can help:

Many citizen groups and advocacy organizations offer a variety of ways for people to act on their beliefs about budget priorities. For an annotated list of a couple dozen of the most useful groups; most of whom offer additional links, see **Handout 2: Groups that can help**

Handout 2 contains a list of education and advocacy groups in these categories:

Getting Started, Religious Groups
Getting Started, Peace Groups
Domestic Priorities
Foreign and Military Policy
Human Rights, Military Aid, Training

Hunger and Development
Political Organizing
Hunger and Development
Veterans and Victims Families
General information / networking sites
many of these sites offer links to further sources

This is the education and advocacy list. Handout 4 is the one geared for research.

D-1. Key US Budget Documents...D-2. Sources of Data in Activity

For 2005 to 2009 analyses and spending totals we used figures from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), especially the "Budget" and "Historical Tables" (at www.whitehouse.gov/omb). Several Dept. of State documents offered help with the various International Affairs (150) figures. The OMB's "Analytical Perspectives" and "Appendices" as well as agency documents (e.g. Dept. of Defense, Congressional Budget Office) helped fill in other gaps. We are grateful for analysis and staff help from over a dozen think tanks and watchdog groups which added crucial insights (see sections D2 and D3). Here are breakdowns and budget lines of figures in the 6 areas of spending (6 half-plates) of this activity:

1. \$833.53 billion: Defense Dept. functions (budget function 051) minus military aid, \$651.16 billion; plus Energy Dept. nuclear weapons activity (function 053), \$18.23 billion; NASA military programs (250), \$5.85 billion; veterans benefits (701 to 705), \$91.82 billion; OMB's "other military programs" (054), \$5.69 billion; civilian defense worker health and retirement costs, \$51 billion.

2. \$9.80 billion includes International Military Education & Training (IMET), \$90 million (051). In International Affairs (150) it includes Foreign Military Financing (FMF), \$4.81 billion; Economic Support Funds (ESF), \$3.15 billion, two military-focused 150 drug war programs: Intn'l Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE), \$1.20 billion, the Andean Counterdrug Initiative (ACI), \$407 million; plus the Anti Terrorism Assistance Program (ATA), \$124 million.
3. \$7.1 billion includes State Dept. programs and personnel active in conflict resolution, diplomacy, negotiation, and nonproliferation, and the US Institute for Peace budget (all in 150).
4. \$1.74 billion includes 2 lines in International Affairs, 150: International Peacekeeping Activities (UN peacekeeping), \$1.497 billion; and multinational Peacekeeping Operations, \$247 million.
5. \$11.65 billion includes all 7 international functions in 150 defined as development assistance by InterAction for the 160 major development groups, plus two programs initiated under President Bush: the Millennium Challenge Account, \$2.23 billion, and the HIV/AIDS Initiative (PEPFAR), \$1.854.28 billion. (The 7 programs are: Child Survival and Health, \$1.58 billion; Development Assistance, 1.64 billion; Disaster Assistance & Famine Fund, \$298 million; Transition Initiatives, \$40 million; Migration & Refugee Assistance, \$765 million, Emergency Refugee & Migration Assistance, \$45 million, and International Organizations and Programs, \$277 million.)
6. \$344 million is the Peace Corps line in international affairs (budget function 150).

D-3. Articles offering further insight

Alternative military budget, www.fpiif.org/protected/securitybudget.html offers a brief summary as well as a more detailed analysis

Explore ethical principles regarding security: see the NCC discussion guide and handout, "Ten Election Year Principles," www.nccusa.org/electionyearprinciplesguide.pdf and "What is Christian Peacemaking" members.tripod.com/~lutheran_peace/PP_christian_peacemaking_15.pdf

Analysis of the budget by Christopher Hellman, www.armscontrolcenter.org/

For a longer academic paper on what's left out of most military spending figures, see: www.aug.edu/%7Esbajmb/paper-Brunswick.pdf (you can click on these links on our web site.)

D-6. Sources of Further Information, Sources for this Activity

Each year, hundreds of think tanks, citizen groups, and trade organizations produce analyses of the budget and budget priorities. The following are among the most useful – indeed, it is hard for the average citizen to get much of a perspective on the budget without help from groups like these. Most offer additional links:

See handout #5, For Further Information (a Research Guide)

Handout 5 contains a list of research and analysis sources in these categories:

Budget Analysis	Government Sources	Religious Perspectives
Development Aid	Military Aid, Training	Veterans & Victims Families
Domestic Priorities	Military Policy	General information and
Foreign Policy	Peace Group Perspectives	networking sites

This is the research list, see handout #2 for list of education and advocacy sites.

For more information or to order revised versions of this activity, contact Lutheran Peace Fellowship, 1710 11th Ave., Seattle, WA 98122 206/720-0313 (1-5 pm), lpf@ecunet.org, www.LutheranPeace.org

Handout #1

Taking action for what we believe

Contacting an elected official: Many people don't write or e-mail their elected officials because they find it intimidating, or wonder if it makes any difference. Yet, if we don't do so, our point of view will be undercounted. *The solution:* A simple 4-6 sentence note, written in 5 or 10 minutes. Begin by asking yourself what approach might be helpful to your particular member of Congress (e.g. thanking them for past leadership). Center your note on what you want your elected official to do. Add several sentences with your reasons and perhaps a statistic. State clearly what you want and ask for a response. If you get inspired and write more, fine. Here are two examples of such brief notes to an elected official.

Sample cards or emails on hunger

Dear Representative Jones,

The continuing Iraq War and Middle East conflict remind us that military options have grave limits in solving conflicts. Thus, I was dismayed to see the Administration and Congress considering tens of billions in new funding to the military, but very little new money for the International Affairs programs that address extreme poverty and hunger in the world, key underlying causes of conflict.

I hope that you will work to contain military spending and expand programs that reduce violence in the world. Specifically: increase poverty-related development aid by at least \$5 billion and pass the Global Poverty Act (S. 2433). Thank you for listening. I'd appreciate a reply on what you're doing about these concerns

Your constituent,
Mary Q. Public

Dear Senator Smith,

Members of our church are discussing this year's federal budget proposal. I was disturbed to find that Congress is again proposing to spend 100 times as much on military solutions to conflict as on all the various US programs that address hunger and extreme poverty – root causes of much violence.

I would like to see you work to cut military spending in areas that don't really add to our security. Please work to increase funding by at least \$5 billion for programs addressing hunger and extreme poverty – root causes of conflict – and to pass the Global Poverty Act (S. 2433) to better coordinate those programs.

I look forward to hearing about your efforts in these areas.

Sincerely yours,
John Q. Citizen

Make the most of your letter: Send it to a local newspaper, too! Newspapers publish letters in part by how many they receive on a particular issue. Even if your letter isn't chosen it can help another one from the same point of view get printed – encouraging readers to learn more and take action. LPF would also be happy to see what you come up with: lpf@ecunet.org 1710 11th Ave., Seattle, WA 98122-2420.

For further information, see: www.lutheranpeace.org www.lutheranpeace.blogspot.com 5-08 lpf

Groups that can help

Many citizen groups and advocacy organizations offer a variety of ways for people to act on their beliefs about budget priorities. Here's an annotated list of a couple dozen of the most useful groups; most offer additional links:

Getting Started, Religious Groups

ELCA Advocacy, www.elca.org/advocacy – offers advocacy assistance, updates, and resources on such issues as budget priorities, poverty, nuclear policy, the Middle East, etc. for Lutherans (formerly LOGA”)

Lutheran Peace Fellowship, www.LutheranPeace.org – offers a range of resources and support for action

Friends Committee on National Legislation, www.fcnl.org –unusually well-developed, reliable budget project
Sojourners, www.sojournal.net – helpful weekly e-newsletter, monthly magazine, study guides, web site...

Getting Started, Peace Groups

Fellowship of Reconciliation, www.forusa.org – grounded in nonviolence the FOR is the largest peace group in the world; links to Religious Peace Fellowships active in most faith communities: www.forusa.org/rpf

Peace Action, www.peace-action.org – the largest US peace group offering a range of projects and resources

Domestic Priorities

Children's Defense Fund, www.childrensdefense.org – fine advocacy group on behalf of children & families

National Priorities Project, www.nationalpriorities.org -- specializes in state-by-state organizing on priorities

Foreign and Military Policy

Global Exchange www.globalexchange.org – excellent popularly-written materials, esp. on globalization

Nonviolent Peaceforce, www.nonviolentpeaceforce.org – building a nonviolent crisis intervention force

Human Rights, Military Aid, Training

Amnesty International, www.amnestyusa.org – documents and campaigns for prisoners of conscience

School of Americas Watch, www.soawatch.org – educates and organizes vigils, protests, civil disobedience

Hunger and Development

Bread for the World, www.bread.org – respected faith based organization offering excellent education and advocacy resources for individuals, groups, and congregations

Food First, www.foodfirst.org – education and advocacy group on food, hunger, and development issues

Political Organizing

Council for a Livable World, www.clw.org , www.armscontrolcenter.org -- the largest group raising money for candidates committed to peace with justice

MoveOn, www.MoveOn.org – large advocacy group noted for its particularly effective use of the internet

Veterans and Victims Families

Sept. 11th Families for Peace Tomorrows, www.PeacefulTomorrows.org – among the most active 911 groups

Veterans for Peace, www.veteransforpeace – one of the best progressive veterans groups

General informational and networking web sites

www.alternet.org www.commondreams.org www.salon.com www.zmag.org

For more information or for additions and updates on this activity, contact: Lutheran Peace Fellowship, 1710 11th Ave., Seattle, WA 98122 206/720-0313 (1-5 pm), lpf@ecunet.org, www.LutheranPeace.org

Trends and the FY 2009 Budget Proposal

US Federal Budget figures for 2009 (admin. request), 2008 (estimate), 2007 (request/est.), 2006 & 2005 (actual)

in \$ millions

1a. Military

	<u>05 actual</u>	<u>06 actual</u>	<u>07 request</u>	<u>07 estimate</u>	<u>08 estimate</u>	<u>09 request</u>
051, Dept. of Defense	474,163	499,310	501,640	548,885	583,058	651,163
053, Dept of Energy	18,042	17,468	17,793	17,876	17,775	18,229
054, Other Defense	3,130	5,062	4,781	5,108	5,259	5,693

(subtotal)

	495,335	521,840	524,214	571,869	606,546	675,084
701-705, Veterans Admin.	69,995	69,842	73,844	72,401	83,361	91,817
250, Military in NASA	2184	4,830	1650	3084	3,319	5,854
civilian defense health, ret.	43,000	45,000	47,000	47,000	49,000	51,000

Total

610,514 641,512 646,708 694,354 742,226 823,755

With add'l Iraq & Afgh. costs & interest 921,504 956,001 907,708 963,000? 997,000? 1,070,000?

in \$ millions

1b. Military Aid

	<u>05 actual</u>	<u>06 actual</u>	<u>07 request</u>	<u>07 estimate</u>	<u>08 estimate</u>	<u>09 request</u>
Intn'l Milit. Educ. & Trng, IMET	89	86	89	86	85	90
Foreign Milit. Financing, FMF	4,995	4,465	4,551	4826	4550	4,812
Economic Support Funds, ESF	2,481	2,621	3,214	2604	3320	3,154
Intn'l Narcotics Control, INCLE	947	472	795	704	635	1,202
Andean Counterdrug Init'v., ACI	725	727	722	721	320	407
Anti-Terrorism Assistance, ATA	88	122	136	125	124	124
total	9,326	8,494	9,507	9,066	9,034	9,789

DoD [50]
Intn'l
Affairs
[150]
407"
"

in \$ millions

State Dept. conflict resolution, diplomacy, nonproliferation, USIP, etc.	<u>05 actual</u>	<u>06 actual</u>	<u>07 request</u>	<u>07 estimate</u>	<u>08 estimate</u>	<u>09 request</u>
	5,900	6,100	6,300	6300	6600	7100

in \$ millions

2b. Peacekeeping

	<u>05 actual</u>	<u>06 actual</u>	<u>07 request</u>	<u>07 estimate</u>	<u>08 estimate</u>	<u>09 request</u>
Peacekeeping (RKO)	548	173	201	223	261	247
UN Intn'l Peacekeeping	1113	1022	1135	1022	1107	1497
Total Peacekeeping	1661	1,195	1336	1022	1367	1744

in \$ millions

3a. Development Aid

	<u>06 actual</u>	<u>07 request</u>	<u>07 estimate</u>	<u>08 estimate</u>	<u>09 request</u>
Child Survival & Health	1,570	1,430	1518	1564	1,578
Development Assistance	1,510	1,280	1508	1041	1,639
Intn'l Disaster & Famine Assistance	361	349	349	297	298
Transition Initiatives	40	50	40	50	40
Migration and Refugee Assistance	783	833	750	774	764
Emerg. Refugee & Migration Assistance	30	55	30	55	45
International Organizations & Programs	326	289	289	320	277
HIV/AIDS Initiative (PEPFAR)	1,980	2,890	3,247	4,662	4,779
Millennium Challenge Acct.	1,750	3,000	1,752	1,544	2,225
Total	8,350	10,176	9,483	10,307	11,645

in \$ millions

	<u>05 actual</u>	<u>06 actual</u>	<u>07 request</u>	<u>07 estimate</u>	<u>08 estimate</u>	<u>09 request</u>
3b. Peace Corps	317	320	337	324	331	344

Top ten reasons to be worried, very worried... (*check your wallet edition*)

10. At \$150 billion, this year's proposed spending on the Iraq war is larger than the military budgets of China and Russia combined. Total U.S. military spending for FY2009 is roughly ten times the second largest military budget in the world, China's.
9. The FY 2009 military budget is 120 times higher than the roughly \$5 billion per year the U.S. government spends on combating global warming.
8. Military spending is more than the combined totals of spending on education, environmental protection, administration of justice, veteran's benefits, housing assistance, transportation, job training, agriculture, energy, and economic development. FY 2008 military spending represents 58 cents out of every dollar spent by the U.S. government on discretionary programs – the items Congress votes up or down on each year.
7. U.S. military spending is larger than the combined gross domestic products (GDP) of all 47 countries in sub-Saharan Africa.
6. As the poverty rate continues to climb, the FY 2008 budget proposed cuts of \$1.4 billion from the Community Development Block Grant; \$436 million from Head Start; \$1.1 billion from the Low-Income Energy Assistance Program; \$669 million from Special Education; and \$111 million from the Child Care and Development Block Grant.
5. Pres. Bush's 2007 State of the Union address highlighted America's role in fighting global diseases and poverty in developing nations, and increases in two key programs. Yet his funding requests for child and maternal health, disaster assistance, and refugee assistance have fallen or remained flat in the years since; each is crucial for addressing both the causes and the symptoms of poverty.
4. Tens of billions of dollars in the administration's budget proposal are for systems that are useless in conflicts like Iraq or Afghanistan: the F-22 fighter (\$4.6 billion), the CVN-21 aircraft carrier (\$3.1 billion), the SSN-774 Virginia attack submarine (\$2.7 billion), the Trident D-5 Submarine-Launched Ballistic Missile (\$1.2 billion), and Ballistic Missile Defense (\$10.8 billion) are just a few examples of weapons that are unnecessary, unworkable, or both.
3. Despite uncritical media assertions, the federal deficit will almost certainly rise this year. (The official Congressional Budget Office estimated in late January that the deficit for FY'07 will be \$172 billion. While this is lower than the FY'06 deficit of \$248 billion, it assumes that only \$70 billion will be spent for military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, and does not include the \$93 billion in additional supplemental funding already requested in early February for 2007. Including those funds, the projected FY'07 deficit jumps to \$265 billion. Funding the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq through supplemental appropriations, not the regular budget also makes the already inadequate spending oversight mechanisms even more opaque and useless.
2. The FY 2009 military budget proposal is 100 times higher than all spending on nonviolent methods of conflict resolution combined (peacekeeping, State Dept. negotiation). U.S. military spending will again be nearly 100 times larger than all federal budget funding for development aid, the peace corps and other methods of addressing root causes.
1. Proposed U.S. military spending for FY 2009 is larger than military spending by all of the other nations in the world combined.

Sources: Budget Priorities Activity www.lutheranpeace.org; Bill Hartung www.worldpolicy.org/atrc; Chris Hellman www.armscontrolcenter.org; Paul Isenberg www.independent.org; Jim Lobe www.antiwar.com; Sharon Parrott and Matt Fielder, www.cbpp.org; Winslow Wheeler www.cdi.org; Samuel Worthington, www.interaction.org; www.nationalpriorities.org. Compiled by Glen Gersmehl, Peace & Justice Resource Center, 1710 11th Ave, Seattle WA 98122, 206.720.0313x3, pjrcbooks@hotmail.com www.pjrcbooks.com

For Further Information

1. Key US Budget Documents, Sources for this Activity

We used figures from the Office of Management and Budget (at: www.whitehouse.gov/omb) for FY '06. OMB Analytical Perspectives and agency documents (e.g. Dept. of Defense, State, Congressional Budget Office) helped. We are grateful for help from a dozen key think tanks and watchdog groups which added crucial insights (see D2 and D3). Here are the sources of the figures in the six categories of spending in this activity.

1. \$694.35 billion: Defense Dept. functions (budget function 051), \$548.88 billion; plus Energy Dept. nuclear weapons activity (function 053), \$17.88 billion; NASA military programs (250), \$3.08 billion; veterans benefits (701 to 705), \$72.40 billion; other military programs (054), \$4.11 billion; civilian defense worker health/retirement, \$47 billion.
2. \$8.52 billion includes International Military Education & Training (IMET), \$85 million (051). In Intn'l Affairs (150); it includes Foreign Military Financing (FMF), \$4.45 billion; Economic Support Funds (ESF), \$2.60 billion, two military-focused 150 drug war programs: Intn'l Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE), \$704 million, the Andean Counterdrug Initiative (ACI), \$570 million; the Anti Terrorism Assistance Program (ATA), \$125 million.
3. \$6.3 billion includes State Dept. programs and personnel active in conflict resolution, diplomacy, negotiation, and nonproliferation, and the entire US Institute for Peace budget (all in 150).
4. \$1.5 billion includes 2 lines in International Affairs, 150: International Peacekeeping Activities (UN peacekeeping), \$1.022 billion; and multinational Peacekeeping Operations, \$517 million.
5. \$8.35 billion includes the 7 international functions in 150 defined as development assistance by InterAction for the 160 major development groups, plus two programs initiated under Pres. Bush: the Millennium Challenge Account, \$1.14 billion, and the HIV/AIDS Initiative (PEPFAR), \$1.85 billion. (The 7 programs are: Child Survival and Health, \$1.52 billion; Development Assistance, 1.51 billion; Disaster Assistance & Famine Fund, \$349 million; Transition Initiatives, \$34 million; Migration & Refugee Assist., \$750 million, Emerg. Refugee & Migr Assist., \$35 million, and Intn'l Orgs & Programs, \$289 million.)
6. \$320 million is the Peace Corps line in international affairs (budget function 150).

2. Articles offering further insight

Alternative military budget: www.fpif.org/protected/securitybudget.html brief summary and more detailed analysis

Explore ethical principles regarding security: See the NCC discussion guide, "Ten Election Year Principles," at www.nccusa.org/electionyearprinciplesguide.pdf and LPF's "What is Christian Peacemaking" and "Just War"

Analysis of the 2007 budget by Christopher Hellman, www.armscontrolcenter.org/archives/002239.php

For a longer academic paper on what's left out of most analyses: www.aug.edu/%7Esbajmb/paper-Brunswick.pdf

3. Sources of further information

Each year, hundreds of think tanks, citizen groups, and trade organizations produce analyses on the budget and budget priorities. The following are among the most useful – indeed, it is hard for the average citizen to get much of a perspective on the budget without help from groups like these. Most offer additional links:

Budget Analysis

National Priorities Project, www.nationalpriorities.org – specializes in state-by-state resources on priorities

Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments, www.csbaonline.org – a useful source for policy analyses

Friends Committee on National Legislation, www.fcnl.org – well-researched, reliable budget analysis

OMB Watch, www.ombwatch.org – offers critical perspectives on official budget analysis and policies

Development Aid

Bread for the World, www.bread.org – faith based hunger and development lobby offering excellent data and resources including congregational materials and the respected annual publication "Hunger Annual"

Food First, www.foodfirst.org – education and advocacy group on food, hunger, and development issues

Interaction, www.interaction.org – the coordinating group for 160 development and relief organizations,

Interaction offers authoritative data and analysis on development issues

Domestic Priorities

Brookings Institution, www.brookings.org – one of the largest and most respected think tanks on public policy
Center for Budget and Policy Priorities, www.cbpp.org – offers trusted analyses throughout the budget process
Children's Defense Fund, www.childrensdefense.org – fine advocacy group on behalf of children and families

Foreign Policy

Foreign Policy in Focus, www.fpif.org – think tank without walls, their alternative budget is one of the best
Global Exchange www.globalexchange.org – excellent popularly-written materials, e.g. on globalization issues
One World, www.oneworld.net – offers news, analysis and features from a wide-range of sources

Government Sources

Office of Management and Budget (OMB) www.whitehouse.gov/OMB – responsible for producing the President's budget each year; their web site and government bookstores offer "The Budget in Brief" and the more detailed "Historical Tables" and "Analytical Perspectives." Other useful government sources include:
Congressional Budget Office, www.cbo.gov – historically a nonpartisan source of policy analysis for Congress; in addition, Republican and Democrat staffs of the budget, appropriation, and committees produce reports
Dept. of Defense (DoD), e.g. www.defenselink.mil/comptroller/defbudget/fy2005/fy2005_greenbook.pdf
US State Department, www.state.gov/m/rm/c6112.htm – more detail on State Dept. programs than OMB tables

Military Aid, Training

Arms Trade Resource Center, www.worldpolicy.org/projects/arms – an outstanding source on a wide range of arms trade and military issues
Human Rights Watch, www.hrw.org – a leading organization documenting and protesting human rights violations and working to hold abusers accountable; does significant work on arms trade and training
School of Americas Watch, www.soawatch.org – respected organization protesting US training of soldiers from third world countries, a disturbing number of whom have been implicated in human rights abuses

Military Policy

Arms Control Association, www.armscontrol.org – the best mainstream arms control group
Center for Defense Information, www.cdi.org – respected think tank staffed mainly by retired military officers offering alternative perspectives
Council for a Livable World, www.clw.org , www.armscontrolcenter.org – the largest group raising money for candidates committed to peace also produces a variety of analyses

Peace Group Perspectives

Fellowship of Reconciliation, www.forusa.org – grounded in nonviolence and offering a wide variety of resources and action projects, the FOR is the largest peace group worldwide
Peace Action, www.peaceaction.org – the largest US peace group offering a range of projects and resources
War Resisters League, www.warresister.org – publishes an annual "pie chart" of government spending

Religious Perspectives

ELCA Advocacy, www.elca.org/advocacy – offers advocacy assistance, updates, and resources on such issues as budget priorities, poverty, nuclear policy, the Middle East, etc. for Lutherans (formerly LOGA)
Religious Peace Fellowships are active in most religious denominations, for links, see www.forusa.org/rpf – many have grown into significant education and advocacy forces within their denomination
Sojourners, www.sojo.net – excellent e-mail "Sojo weekly news," monthly magazine, study guides, events...

Veterans and Victims Families

Sept. 11th Families for Peaceful Tomorrows, www.PeacefulTomorrows.org – among the most active 911 groups
Veterans for Peace, www.VeteransforPeace – outstanding progressive veterans group with a good website

General informational and networking web sites

www.alternet.org www.commondreams.org www.salon.com www.truthout.org www.zmag.org

**For more information or additions and updates on this activity, contact: Lutheran Peace Fellowship,
1710 11th Ave., Seattle, WA 98122 ♦ 206.720.0313 (1-5 pm) ♦ lpf@ecunet.org ♦ www.LutheranPeace.org**

The Wall of Hope

Nonviolent efforts to bring about peace and justice are far more numerous than most people realize. This list and exhibit honors such movements and heroes and seeks to encourage peace and justice efforts today. Over 500 events, schools, and colleges around the U.S. have displayed the Wall or used its activities. Many groups have made their own Wall or used activities for sharing its lessons (see resources below). Here are a few Wall highlights:

1350 B.C.E. **Hebrew midwives**, in the first recorded act of civil disobedience, refuse to obey Pharaoh's order to kill male Hebrew babies. After years of slavery in Egypt the Hebrew people leave in the **Exodus**, an epic of liberation central to both Jewish and Christian understandings of God acting in history.

600-520 As a teenager, **Jeremiah** is called to be a prophet, and like **Isaiah** and **Micah**, criticizes injustice and pleads for love and justice to become central in the lives of the faithful.

33 **Jesus** lives a life of nonviolence and compassion toward all without regard to age, social status, race, or gender.

40-80 **Paul** and the **apostles** preach the gospel of justice and nonviolence: "Do not be conformed to this world, but be transformed... Live in harmony with one another. Do not repay evil for evil. If your enemies are hungry, feed them." (Romans 12)

c. 340 **Martin of Tours**, a Roman army officer, renounces violence when he becomes a "soldier of Christ." Martin Luther and Martin Luther King, Jr. are named after him.

1200 **St. Francis of Assisi** turns his back on wealth as a youth to live a life of nonviolence and concern for others and for all creation. Some churches bless animals on his birthday.

1520s In contrast to the meaningless religious practice of his day, **Martin Luther** emphasizes that God is revealed in the cross and in love. In his final decades, Luther gives increasing emphasis to the importance of responding to the needs of the poor by the Christian.

1644 **Eleven black servants** in New Amsterdam file a petition for freedom, the first legal protest in the "New World."

1681 **William Penn** writes letter and treaties that keep the peace between whites and Indians for two generations.

1765-75 **American colonists** conduct nonviolent campaigns against British rule, resulting in a condition of independence by 1775, a year before war is declared in 1776.

1780 **Quakers** organize an antislavery society in the U.S.

1840s The **Underground Railroad** helps slaves escape to the northern U.S. or Canada led by "conductors" such as **Harriet Tubman** who led 19 groups to safety, despite her epilepsy and her own vulnerability as an escaped slave.

1846 **Henry David Thoreau** is jailed for refusing to pay taxes to support the Mexican-American War. He writes "On the Duty of Civil Disobedience," which influences Tolstoy, Gandhi, and many others.

1848 **Lucretia Mott**, along with **Elizabeth Cady Stanton**, organize the first women's rights convention.

1871 **1000 women in Paris** stand in front of cannons and between Prussian and Parisian troops, preventing war.

1873 Women celebrate the first "**Mother's Day**," a peace holiday proposed by **Julia Ward Howe**.

1898-1902 Thousands protest the brutal Spanish-American War; leaders include **Mark Twain**, author of *The War Prayer*, *A Connecticut Yankee...*, and other works on the folly of war.

1914 The **Fellowship of Reconciliation** is founded as World War I begins by a German Lutheran pastor and an English Quaker, pledging "to keep the bonds of Christian love unbroken across the frontier."

1919-47 **Mohandas Gandhi** leads the struggle for Indian independence from British rule through nonviolent means such as the 1930 **Salt March** across India to the ocean where protesters gather salt in violation of British law and taxes.

Badshah Khan, a leader of the Pathans, a people with a strong warrior tradition, organizes a "nonviolent army" numbering as many as 100,000 people, to oppose British rule. He counters the myths that nonviolence is only for those who are gentle; that it cannot work against ruthless repression; and that it has no place in Islam.

1920 The U.S. **women's suffrage movement** achieves a constitutional amendment guaranteeing women the right to vote; it took 75 years of education and organizing.

1933 The **Catholic Worker** is founded by **Dorothy Day**, emphasizing hospitality to the poor, pacifism, and voluntary poverty. Catholic Worker houses and newspapers are organized in dozens of cities in the U.S. and elsewhere.

1940-45 **Finland** saves all but six of its Jewish citizens from Nazi death camps through nonmilitary means. 6,500 of 7000 **Danish Jews** escape to Sweden, most of the rest are hidden, aided by the people and tips from within the German military.

Public resistance in **Romania**, **Bulgaria** and **Norway** under-mines Nazi plans; for example, teachers in Norway refuse to teach Nazi propaganda. After the war, German generals admit their inability to cope with such nonviolent strategies.

1941 **Lutheran Peace Fellowship** is founded to provide support for fellowship, workshops, advocacy and worship resources, a newsletter and other publications, and a place to explore faith responses to issues of peace and justice.

1942 German students form the **White Rose** resistance movement and distribute thousands of leaflets on the Nazis and their treatment of Jews. The Nazis hang several leaders.

1943 Lutheran youth leader, pastor, and theologian **Dietrich Bonhoeffer** is jailed for his efforts to help German Jews. Refusing safety in the US he led an underground seminary and the resistance. He is hanged by the Nazis in 1945.

1945 The **United Nations** is founded to resolve disputes and prevent war. The UN develops programs for refugees, children, women, human rights, hunger, peacekeeping, etc.

1955 **Rosa Parks** is arrested for not moving to the back of the bus where blacks had to ride. The **Montgomery bus boycott** led by **Martin Luther King** succeeds after a year's hardships.

For the full text of the wall, descriptions of youth and adult group activities, a list of 200 sources and other materials, please contact:
Lutheran Peace Fellowship, 1710 11th Ave., Seattle WA 98122
206.720.0313 lpf@ecunet.org www.LutheranPeace.org

1957 Despite threats and insults, **Elizabeth Eckford** and eight other students become the first blacks to attend the previously all-white Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas.

1960 **Four black students** "sit in" at a Woolworth lunch counter to protest the rule that only whites can eat there. The nonviolent tactic of "sit-ins" encourages efforts to desegregate restrooms, movie theaters, restaurants, and libraries.

1961 **Amnesty International** is founded to protest torture and the death penalty with many chapters in schools and colleges.

1963 The **March on Washington**, the largest demonstration to date, brings more than 250,000 people to Washington, DC; **Martin Luther King, Jr.** delivers his "I Have a Dream" speech.

1964 700 young **Freedom Summer** volunteers help register voters in Mississippi. Three volunteers disappear (later found killed) as training begins, most volunteers continue their work.

1964-73 **Resistance to the U.S. war in Vietnam** grows as millions join in demonstrations, draft counseling, street theater, tax resistance, civil disobedience, and other protest.

1964 **A half million pupils** stay home from school in New York City to protest racial segregation.

1965 The **United Farm Workers** union launches a grape boycott led by **Cesar Chavez** and **Dolores Huerta** to allow farmworkers to organize for decent pay and conditions. Thousands of schools and churches support the boycott.

1969 **Greenpeace** dramatizes its call to protect the environment adopts with creative nonviolent direct action tactics like . sailing boats into nuclear testing and whaling areas.

1970s The **Liberation Theology** movement in Latin America stresses justice for the poor and oppressed; leaders include **Dom Helder Camara**, **Gustavo Gutierrez**, and **Elsa Tamez**.

1970 The killing of four students by the National Guard at **Kent State** University and two black students at **Jackson State** College sparks strikes and protests at thousands of colleges. A million people join Vietnam War protests for the first time.

1970 The first **Earth Day** is held in cities around the United States to focus public attention on environment issues.

1971 At the age of 90, **Jeanette Rankin** leads 8000 woman to the Pentagon to protest the Vietnam War. **1000 veterans** also protest; many throw their medals onto the Capitol steps.

1973 **Bread for the World** is founded by Lutheran pastor Art Simon to educate, organize, and lobby on hunger issues.

1977 "**Mothers of the Plaza**" in Argentina buy a newspaper ad to publish the pictures of 230 "disappeared" –that is, people kidnapped, tortured, and/or killed by the military.

1977 The **Nestle boycott** leads to a World Health restriction on selling infant formula in poor countries: it is less healthy and more costly option, especially with a lack of clean water.

1979 **Gay Rights March** draws 100,000 demonstrators to Washington, DC to protest discrimination of homosexuals.

1980 Archbishop **Oscar Romero** of El Salvador murdered while celebrating mass. He had come to identify with the poor, and to urge soldiers not to participate in violence.

1980s **Witness for Peace** sends thousands of Americans to Nicaragua in a 'shield of love' to help stop violence by U.S. backed 'contra' guerrillas; 300 churches offer **Sanctuary** to protect Central American refugees from deportation.

1982 750,000 people gather in New York City for the largest **disarmament protest** in U.S. history.

1982 **Sister Helen Prejean** becomes a pen pal to a prisoner on death row. She later writes *Dead Man Walking* on her experience which is later made into an award-winning movie.

1986 The nonviolent **People Power** movement brings down the oppressive, ruthless Marcos dictatorship in the Philippines, inspiring movements in Eastern Europe, South Africa, Asia....

1986 The Palestinian **Intifada** or "resistance" begins, using mostly nonviolent means to protest Israeli military occupation.

1989 **Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and East Germany** win freedom from Soviet control by nonviolent means. Nonviolent independence flourish in **Armenia, Estonia, Georgia, Latvia, Lithuania, Molodavia, and the Ukraine.**

1989 The Chinese government crushes a nonviolent student protest at **Tiananmen Square**. Images are televised around the world of an unarmed youth stopping a column of tanks.

1989 **Student protests** lead 20% of U.S. universities to fully withdraw investments from corporations with ties to South Africa; 60% of colleges respond to the divestment campaign.

1990 **Disabled demonstrators** at the U.S. Capitol demand passage of a bill guaranteeing their civil rights; 60 protesters crawl out of their wheelchairs and up the Capitol steps.

1990-91 Protests in 20 cities **protest U.S. military buildup** against Iraq; most Americans support nonviolent solutions. **Erik Larson** is among 2000 young soldiers seeking conscientious objector status.

1992 In the **former Yugoslavia**, nonviolent demonstrations and cultural protests take place daily to protest the growing war; 60,000 people attend a rock concert in Belgrade.

1994 **Nelson Mandela** is elected the first black President of South Africa, just four years after he is released from jail.

1995 Human rights activist **Aung San Suu Kyi** (Nobel Peace Prize in 1991) released from detention; her political party won the 1989 election in Burma but wasn't allowed to take office.

1996 **Stand for Children** march in Wash., DC organized by the Children's Defense Fund highlights unmet needs of children.

1998-99 Many groups, schools, churches, and 31 synod assemblies endorse the **Nobel Appeal for Peace**. The United Nations designates the years 2001-2010 as the "**Decade for a Culture of Peace and Nonviolence.**" 75 million people sign a pledge of nonviolence, the largest number of any such effort in history!

Major sources... for more information: Peter Ackerman and Jack DuVall, *A Force More Powerful*; Robert Cooney and Helen Michalowski, *The Power of the People: Active Nonviolence in the U.S.*; Glen Gersmehl, *Social Movements*; Staughton Lynd and Alice Lynd, ed., *Nonviolence in America: A Documentary History*; Pam McAllister, *You Can't Kill the Spirit*, and *This River of Courage*; Michael True, *Justice Seekers, Peace Makers*, and *To Construct Peace*; and Walter Wink, *The Powers That Be*. For further Wall of Hope information, see: www.LutheranPeace.org at LPF, 1710 11th Ave., Seattle, WA 98122 206/720-0313 lpf@ecunet.org