

The Butter That's Traded Off for Guns

By Seymour Melman

In a long nationsleep, Americans have dreamed that the nation could have both guns and butter indefinitely — that military spending is an efficient device for spawning the whole economy.

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460 meals for the homeless in Grand Central Terminal

The Senate Republicans' 1986 budget proposal for freezing the cost-of-living adjustments in Social Security and similar pension payments, which would push 420,000 people into poverty, plus suggest cuts in family allowances as well as in Federal funds for housing

Proposed cut in funds for mass transit systems

Proposed 1986 cuts in guaranteed student loans and in campus-based financial aid for students

Proposed 1986 cuts in funds for veterans' medical care and housing

Proposed 1986-87 cuts in Federal funding for subsidized lunches for New York City schoolchildren

Proposed 1986 cut in Medicare services

Proposed cuts in small-business loans and Job Corps services

Proposed Federal cuts in housing for the elderly and handicapped, and the cut in energy assistance for poor people

1985-86 cuts in Federal job training and job funds for public-service employment in New York City

The proposed 1986 cut in Amtrak and in modernization of the Northeastern railway corridor

Proposed 1986 cuts in natural-resource and in environmental programs, and in recreational facilities

Proposed elimination of the Federal share of a 45-year national plan for sewage treatment to meet maximum Clean Water Act standards

economy. But President Reagan's military spending is creating homelessness. Not only is it literally tearing apart the mouths of children, it also is severely damaging the whole economy and imposing a wide range of punishing social costs.

Nowhere is the contradiction better shown than in the Administration's proposed budget for 1986. It would cut \$3 billion from civilian obligations and hand it over to the military — thus at a time when diverse in-

dustries are lurching like dachshunds, when the nation is evidently heading toward recession, and when chances for productive livelihoods for millions of people, in other words, the budget offers more evidence that Pentagon spending still relentlessly loots the means of production. Even if Capitol Hill negotiations with the White House result in some additional dollars, the final figures are not likely to alter the basic pattern significantly.

All the while, the Government care-

fully avoids any discussion of its actual role in the war on race and gender, economic disparity, and a fair process of agreed arms reduction with conversion from a military to a civilian economy.

The gun-or-butter choices once confined to a dimwitted future can no longer be ignored, for the "long run" of the budget situation will have it both ways. At the same time, a picture of trade-offs generated by the Ad-

ministration's budget

— \$429 million = One 55-mm. (conventional) high-explosive shell

— \$2.5 billion = The MX Peacekeeper missile program

— \$2.8 billion = Navy (EA-6B) airplane program for surveillance and communications jamming

— \$2.3 billion = 286 budget for the M-1 Abrams heavy tank

— \$306 million = 200 Phoenix air-to-air missiles

— \$8.7 million = 800 Army multiple-launch rockets

— \$4 billion = Proposed low-altitude antisatellite weapons pens

— \$1.1 billion = The Department of Defense's Latin American programs for 1986

— \$1.3 billion = One projected (LHD-1) Marine amphibious assault ship

— \$1.2 billion = 18 Navy F/A-18 jet fighters in 1986

— \$741 million = 26 Navy air-cushion landing craft

— \$1.4 billion = The Army's 1986 funding for chemical-bacteriological weapons and research, and for rebuilding 45 CH-47 heavy-lift helicopters

— \$30 billion = The Navy's Aegis (CG-47) cruiser program

Proposed 1986 cut in Assisted Income Delinquency Syndrome (AIDS) research and control activities

— \$40.8 billion = The Stealth radar evading bomber program

Federal funds needed by Connecticut for rebuilding bridges and roads

Annual additional funding needed to stabilize deterioration in Federal, state and local public facilities

Annual additional funds needed to restore acceptable maintenance of New York City's public schools

Governor Cuomo's plan for new low-income housing in New York City

Estimated cost of cleaning up 10,000 toxic-waste dumps that contaminate the nation's soil and water

Proposed 1986-87 cut in New York City Medicaid funding, reducing medical services to the poor

1985-86 cuts in Federal income and nutrition programs that left 20 million people hungry in among the 35 million living in poverty

Estimated cost of repairing an average two-room medium-income Manhattan West Side apartment

What is needed to abate the severe childhood lead-paint hazard increase in funding for the Federal school lunch program, food-stamp program, and Women, Infants and Children (WIC) programs

— \$10 million = 5 air-launched cruise missiles

— \$1.7 billion = 1986 research and development for the Strategic Defense Initiative ("Star Wars") program

— \$10 billion = Nuclear-powered aircraft carriers with their planes and support staff plus Harry's anti-submarine airplane (P-3C) program

— \$49 million = 2-18 intercontinental bombers

— \$1 billion = Half of the 1986 funding for addition to the United States' stock of 37,000 nuclear warheads

— \$1.2 billion = The Navy's Trident I, submarine and F/A-18 fighter programs

— \$1.2 billion = Half of the Air Force's 1986 heavy-transport (C-130) airplane budget

— \$12.2 billion = The Army's Patriot ground-to-air missile system

— \$42.287 = One (F/A-18 fighter) aircraft pulley pulley; one antenna clamp alignment tool; one antenna pulley height gauge; one antenna base/join wrench

— \$5.2 billion = The Army's single-channel ground-and-airborne radio system