

ECAAR NewsNetwork

The Newsletter of Economists Allied for Arms Reduction

Volume 5 Number 3

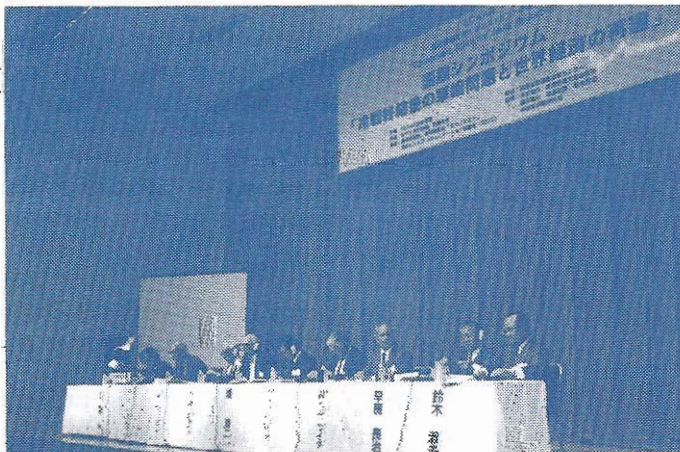
Fall 1993

ECAAR-Japan Hosts Conferences in Tokyo and Kitakyushu: Disarmament and Restructuring the World Economy After the Cold War

About 250 people gathered at Tokyo's UN University at a conference organized and chaired by ECAAR board member, Akira Hattori, Chair of ECAAR-Japan. ECAAR Co-Chair Dr. Lawrence Klein joined Trustee James Tobin, Founder Robert Schwartz, Board member Michael Intriligator, and Nuclear Complex Project Director, William Weida, as the U.S. panelists. From Japan, Isamu Miyazaki, Chairman of the Daiwa Institute of Research, Yoshio Suzuki, Chief Counselor of the Nomura Research Institute and Nagaharu Hayabusa, Senior Staff Writer of Asahi Shimbun were joined by Seiji Tsutsumi, Adviser to ECAAR-Japan and President of the Saison Foundation, who made welcoming remarks urging a vision of progress from "the dove of disarmament to the phoenix of peace."

Robert Schwartz opened the session with a history of ECAAR, noting that the concentration of resources and government support for the military has made substantial "inroads into the infrastructure and financial strength" of the U.S. and that "the opportunities for economists to help influence and develop policy to aid in the transition to a better world, are greater than they have ever been." James Tobin, traced the Reagan-Bush macroeconomic policies that resulted in a "sick economy" which "saddled Clinton with stubbornly high unemployment and a desperate scarcity of jobs." Noting regretfully the inability of Clinton to speed recovery with a stimulus package because of the "simplistic" call for "deficit reduction for its own sake," Dr. Tobin

(continued on page 5)



l. to r. Akira Hattori, Robert Schwartz, James Tobin, Lawrence Klein, Seiji Tsutsumi, Michael Intriligator, William Weida, Nagaharu Hayabusa, Isamu Miyazaki

Standing at the Nuclear Crossroads

by Alice Slater

This is the first year since 1945 that our planet has not suffered the dreadful cataclysm of a nuclear explosion. A tremendous outpouring of citizen activism reversed the "inside the beltway thinking" that the U.S. would continue to test to insure the "safety" of its arsenal. President Clinton, stating that U.S. weapons are safe and that the costs of continued testing outweigh the benefits, announced a "no first test policy" extending the U.S. moratorium. ECAAR has learned from physicist David Hafemeister, senior testing advisor to the Senate's Government Affairs Committee, that Board member Walter Isard's cost/benefit analysis, prepared as a result of our work with the Military Production Network (MPN) and widely circulated to government agencies, "was very fundamental in forcing the Executive Branch to face up to the fact that they were going to spend billions in the name of safety, but for very minimal gains in safety."

Meanwhile, China, which unlike Russia, France, and England, has failed to declare a "no first test" policy, has been rattling its nuclear sabers with reports indicating that test preparations are being made at Lop Nor. A New York delegation of peace NGOs met with members of the Chinese mission, urging them to convey our message to their government that the hard won victory of grassroots activists with the Clinton administration to extend the moratorium would be jeopardized if China proceeded, and that a Chinese test might well trigger a chain reaction of tests in France, Russia, and by England (in Nevada). Their reply, read from an official document, was worth noting. After reminding us that China had the smallest arsenal of only 300 warheads and had only tested 37 times compared to over 940 U.S. tests, they stated that China stood for the "noble goal" of nuclear disarmament and the "complete elimination of nuclear weapons." While China joined the vote to give, for the first time, a negotiating mandate for a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTB) to the U.N.'s Commission on Disarmament in

(continued on page 6)

Help Wanted in Washington, DC

Volunteer needed to serve as ECAAR's (wo)man in Washington, D.C. as liaison with nuclear non-proliferation groups and/or the Workplace Economic Conversion Action Network which meet in the Capitol

Call the ECAAR office for details (212) 768-2080.

Jeffrey Sachs Speaks at Home of Susan and George Soros

by Tappan Heher

About 200 people gathered this summer at the beautiful Southampton home of George and Susan Soros to hear ECAAR Board member Dr. Jeffrey Sachs, economics advisor to Russia's President Boris Yeltsin, at ECAAR's fifth annual Hamptons Forum.

Mr. and Mrs. Soros, the evening's hosts, have established 18 foundations in Central and Eastern Europe to nurture the growth of democratic institutions in those countries. The Soros Foundation recently made one grant of \$100 million to encourage Russian scientists to continue to work in Russia instead of taking their talents abroad.

Dr. Sachs began his talk with a caveat that "it's hard to be precise about Russia" due to the unpredictable political situation there. Only a few days earlier, there had been a challenge to Yeltsin's authority from communist holdovers in the government which resulted in a "fiasco with the Russian ruble." Sachs outlined three challenges Russia faces. First, the need to move from a centrally planned economy to a "working capitalist economic system as are all successful economies in the world." Second, the need to dismantle Russia's military-industrial complex, in a country where nearly all industrial production has gone into the military; and third, the need to bring hyperinflation under control. He spoke of the legacy of "deep financial crisis" left by the communist party, which "was spending down resources and selling off the family jewels" in its final days, leaving the country with \$60 billion of debt.

Despite these dire statistics, Sachs thought that the people of Russia, who

"have shown remarkable maturity, dignity, and common sense," would be able to make the transition to a market economy, but only if they had an opportunity to freely choose a democratically elected parliament. Sachs warned that a successful transition "comes down to one word: elections," which are "absolutely necessary" for economic reform to work. He urged continued and carefully targeted U.S. aid for economic reforms in Russia.

The recent political upheaval in Russia with President Yeltsin's dissolution of Parliament and his promise to hold Parliamentary elections in December is a sign that change is on the way. One can only hope, with Jeffrey Sachs, that democracy will prevail and that a more rational economic transition to a market economy can be maintained.

UN Commission on Sustainable Development Holds Its First Session

by Dietrich Fischer

ECAAR has been granted consultative status to the ECOSOC Commission on Sustainable Development established by the UN's "Earth Summit" in Rio to monitor the implementation of its decisions. Meeting for the first time in NY, this past June, the Commission, with 53 elected members, elected Ambassador Razali Ismail of Malaysia as its first Chair. Ismail proposed that the Commission not only survey what various countries do for sustainable development, but also serve as a mechanism for problem solving. He emphasized the need for public support to pursue the interrelated goals of development and environmental

protection and invited the active participation of NGOs. We heard from UN Under-Secretary General Desai who stressed that poverty is unsustainable, since people deprived of basic necessities tend to give precedence to the daily struggle for survival over preserving nature for future generations. US Vice President Al Gore announced the Clinton administration's strong support for the goals of the Earth Summit. Since Rio, the United States has now joined all the other participants in signing the biodiversity treaty, which permits sharing profits from drugs derived from plants and animals with the country of origin, and has agreed to limits on greenhouse gas emissions. Gore said that citizens of developed countries have a special responsibility to deal with the impact of their disproportionate consumption on the global environment.

As in Rio, the most difficult subjects of negotiations during the two week meeting were finance and technology transfer. The developing countries were asking that environmentally sound production technologies be made available to them at concessional rates, but some developed countries were resisting that demand. The intellectual property rights question is one of the major issues dividing developed and developing countries, but need not be. Knowledge is perhaps the most under-utilized resource for sustainable development. Unlike physical resources, which are depleted when given away, knowledge, once discovered, can be copied an unlimited number of times at very low cost. If the least polluting, least energy-, resource- and labor-intensive technology known anywhere on earth was available everywhere, all of us could live in a much healthier environment. While the patent system provides an incentive for new discoveries by rewarding innovation, it excludes many potential users from access to valuable information. Lloyd Dumas has pointed out that a system of compulsory licensing, as applied, for example, in the music industry, might be more effective in disseminating useful inventions. Composers have no right to prevent anyone from playing or recording their music, but are entitled to a share of the profits from record sales. Thus someone who composes a song has no incentive to keep it secret, but would



l. to r. George Soros, Jeffrey Sachs, Alice Slater, Robert Schwartz

want it distributed as widely as possible, to maximize revenue. The same system could be applied to technological innovation

Sustainable development could be financed by a pollution tax, especially on carbon dioxide, as advocated by the European Community. Paradoxically, such taxes could help reduce overall tax levels, because they would reduce government expenses for environmental clean-up. The current tax systems, which penalize hard work and creative ideas for new products that can meet human needs, ought to be replaced with tax systems that instead penalize harmful activities, such as pollution and the depletion of non-renewable resources.

Reducing military spending as a source of funding for sustainable development was not on the agenda. Yet with the end of the Cold War, military spending is a tremendous untapped resource. Only 12 percent of world military spending would fully fund the estimated \$125 billion per year needed to implement Agenda 21, the comprehensive global strategy for sustainable development for the 21st century. The \$3.7 billion in new financing pledged in Rio, represents about one day's global military spending.

The adequate funding of sustainable development could provide new jobs in developed countries for workers displaced by military spending cuts. Instead of continuing to build bombs and missiles just to keep people employed, we could let the same people develop less polluting technologies for use at home and abroad. It would make good sense to broaden the mission of defense departments to include environmental security. In that way, satellites could be used to survey the global environment, troops could be deployed to plant trees and clean up toxic wastes, and helicopters, tents and food rations could be used to save people in case of natural or industrial disasters.

An innovative proposal to finance solutions to problems, such as development, protection of the global environment and peacekeeping, has been made by Jan Tinbergen. He observed that almost every department at the level of national governments corresponds to some international organization, with the exception of the

treasury. Yet the treasury, which collects revenue to finance the entire government, is the most essential department. Without it, any government would soon collapse. Thus he proposed the creation of a World Treasury. It could be financed, for example, by auctioning mining rights to minerals on the deep seabed outside of any country's jurisdiction. That would also help avoid future conflicts over those resources. Another potential source of revenue could be a tax on currency exchanges, which James Tobin has proposed to reduce short term fluctuations in currency markets.

At the meeting's conclusion, a number of governments offered to host follow-up meetings: on water quality and public health in France 1994; on drinking water in the Netherlands 1994; on the sustainable management of forests in Malaysia; on environmentally friendly technology, and financial resources, in Norway; on environment and trade in Canada; on freshwater in Morocco; on risk assessment and management of chemicals in Sweden 1994; and on health in Denmark. *Dietrich Fischer, a member of ECAAR's Board, is ECAAR's representative to the Commission.*

Xenophobia and Development Aid

by Jan Tinbergen

Increasing xenophobia in The Netherlands is not a very elevating spectacle: it seems like the spirit of Hitler has returned. What the world needs—and basically also pursues—is solidarity, cooperation, and integration. Cooperation is needed to heighten security, to clean and maintain the environment, and to leave sufficient resources behind for our children, grandchildren and great grandchildren, in other words for all our future generations.

Some Dutch people have difficulty accepting foreigners who have received employment, when they themselves have become unemployed. Others have difficulties accepting new neighbors with a different lifestyle and religion. These disturbing feelings might even change into xenophobia and the conviction that the government should keep all foreigners out of the country. One seems to forget that there are other ways to persuade the migrants to stay in

their countries where they will feel more at home. When all rich countries donate more money to development aid, the foreigners would be able to find more work at home and would also be better paid.

The rich countries—especially the larger ones—contribute much less to the United Nations than was agreed to in 1970. On the average only half of the official contribution is actually donated. A recent study has proven that even the recommended amounts of 1970 are too low; the right amount for 1970 was not 0.2 percent of the national income of the rich countries, but 2 percent. That would be a much better solution to the problem of foreign migration: better for us and better for the people from the Third World. *ECAAR trustee Jan Tinbergen, received the first Nobel memorial prize in Economics and wrote this article for Economen voor Vrede, ECAAR's affiliate in The Netherlands.*

Global Register Will Hold First Meeting in Chile

Latin American experts on the effects of military spending on national economies, will gather for a three-day workshop in late November when the Global Register Project holds its first regional meeting in Santiago, Chile with experts from Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Central America. The participants will prepare papers entitled **Research Agenda for the Next Ten Years: Economic Aspects of Military Affairs in Latin America**. Other regional meetings are being organized in Africa, Asia, and Eastern Europe. The purpose of the workshops is for the participants to devise a joint research agenda for their regions which will shed light on how military spending affects the regional economy.

IN THIS ISSUE

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Japan Conference..... | 1 |
| Nuclear Crossroads..... | 1 |
| Jeffrey Sachs Forum | 2 |
| U.N. Commission..... | 3 |
| Xenophobia and Development..... | 3 |
| Global Register | 3 |
| ECAAR-AEA Panels | 4 |
| U.N. Report | 7 |
| Affiliate News..... | 7 |
| Announcements..... | 7 |

**ECAAR - Sponsored Panels
1993 American Economic Association Meetings
Massachusetts, January 3-5, 1994**

**NOTE: All ECAAR Panels Will Be at the
Sheraton Boston Hotel & Towers**

January 3, 1994

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS

Michael D. Intriligator, University of California - Los Angeles, presiding

8:00 a.m. Room: Liberty B

Papers and Presenters:

Economic Security for a New World Order: Prospects in the Asia Pacific Region, **Lee Endress** and **John Roumasset**, University of Hawaii

The Internationalization of Military Production, **David Gold**, United Nations, New York

Creating a new massive high-paying manufacturing job market in the Year 2000 for Americans, **Gene Yu-tsang Huang**, Dix Hills, New York

Economic Challenges to Peace Economics, **Gulay Gunluk Senesen**, Istanbul Technical University

The Economic Impact of Conversions in Georgia and Other States - A Comparison, **Sudhanva V. Char**, Clark Atlanta University

Discussants:

Michael D. Intriligator, University of California - Los Angeles

Walter Isard, Cornell University

CONVERSION MEASURES TO DATE AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Lloyd Jeffrey Dumas, University of Texas - Dallas, presiding

10:15 a.m. Room: Beacon A

Papers and Presenters:

Conversion After the End of the Cold War: Is There Really Something Left to Convert?, **Annemarie Rima**, Erasmus University, Rotterdam, The Netherlands

Sociological Dimensions of Economic Conversion, **Dana L. Dunn**, University of Texas - Arlington

Micro-Economic Decision-Making in Military-Oriented Firms: Implications for Conversion, **Michael Oden**, Rutgers University

The Seven Laws of Conversion, **John Tepper Marlin**, Economist, Controller of the City of New York

Discussant:

Lloyd Jeffrey Dumas, University of Texas - Dallas

January 4, 1994

THE ESSAY CONTEST - ARMS REDUCTION AND GLOBAL RECONSTRUCTION: A BLUE PRINT FOR THE YEAR 2000 - WHAT WE LEARNED

Robert J. Schwartz, Economists Allied for Arms Reduction, presiding

8:00 a.m., Room: Republic B

Panel:

Lawrence R. Klein, University of Pennsylvania

John Kenneth Galbraith, Harvard University

Page 4

Amartya Sen, Harvard University
David Burress, University of Kansas
Boaz Moselle, Harvard University
Erik Thompson, Milan, Minnesota

Discussants:

Robert M. Solow, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Alice Slater, Economists Allied for Arms Reduction

**MILITARY EXPENDITURES IN DEVELOPING NATIONS
(joint with Peace Science Society, International)**

Manas Chatterji, State University of New York, Binghamton, presiding

2:30 p.m., Room: Liberty B

Papers and Presenters:

Aid Conditionality for Military Expenditure Reduction in Developing Countries, **Somoath Sen** and **M. Murshed**, University of Birmingham, England

Data Problems in Analyzing Military Expenditures, **Nancy Happe**, International Monetary Fund

Discussants:

David Gold, United Nations

Dietrich Fischer, Pace University

January 5, 1994

THE ENVIRONMENTAL LEGACY OF THE NUCLEAR ARMS RACE

William Weida, Colorado College, presiding

8:00 a.m., Room: Beacon H

Papers and Presenters:

Priority Setting for Environmental Management and Restoration of DOE's Nuclear Weapons Complex,

Amit Bando, **Joel B. Smith**, and **Ann M. Dixon**

Incentive Incompatibility in DOE's Nuclear Waste Program, **Geoffrey Rothwell**, Stanford University

Buying Time: Private Enterprise and Sacrifice Zones,

Doug Hale, Energy Information Administration, Washington, DC

Do U.S. Military Nuclear Production Sites Attract or Repel Jobs?, **Jurgen Brauer**, Augusta College

Discussants:

Milton Russell, University of Tennessee

Alice Slater, Economists Allied for Arms Reduction

If you're coming to the AEA meetings

Please join us at an

**ECAAR
General Membership Meeting
Dr. Lawrence Klein, Presiding**

January 3rd, 1994

4:45 to 6:30 PM

**Sheraton Boston Hotel & Towers
Clarendon Room A&B**

ECAAR-Japan Conference

(continued from page 1)

cautioned, that "the most likely action will be to reverse some cuts in defense programs" as "the most popular and politically easiest way" to preserve jobs, which is all the more reason "why advocates of arms reduction have some interest in seeing a reasonable macroeconomic policy pursued."

New Definition for Security

Michael Intriligator proposed a new definition for security from a "global perspective," with aspects which would go beyond the traditional military dimension of security to include political, economic, and environmental threats, beyond the traditional focus on Europe, with new forms of international cooperation, would rethink institutions to "provide the public good of global security," account for a world no longer bipolar, take new approaches to arms control, halt the proliferation of weapons, and formulate new theories to replace policies such as containment, deterrence, and balance of power.

Need to Contain Arms Trade

Lawrence Klein traced the reductions in global military spending by the U.S. and Russia since the end of the Cold War and thought that the successful conversion experience in the

U.S. after World War II could be replicated, despite the current frustration and impatience, "if given a five-year period to set the markets straight." Dr. Klein, noted that limited conflicts such as the Gulf War, Yugoslavia, and Somalia, "have surely been fueled by arms transfers," mainly from the U.S., Russia, and other industrial nations. He recommended policies for containment of arms transfers such as "the nuclear non-proliferation treaty extended to cover weapons of mass destruction; the use of *conditionality* in the granting of Official Development Assistance (along the lines set forth by the Japanese government's criteria used for their grant decision); the acquisition and disposal of surplus weapons that become available as the Cold War unwinds; and the use of U.N. inspection and peacekeeping operations."

Nuclear Legacy

William Weida discussed the inability to recover any part of the enormous investment in the U.S. nuclear weapons complex and concluded that "the final legacy of nuclear arms is likely to result in a period of prolonged cost of clean-up and dismantlement and this period is likely to roughly match the length of time over which nuclear weapons have been developed and deployed. Implied in this legacy is the realization that reductions of nuclear arms will have almost no positive impact on economic development aside from the regional effects of federal spending that are focused on the clean up" which he thought would rise beyond the current \$400 billion estimate. He cautioned "that the countries that retain nuclear weapons the longest will suffer the largest future negative resource loss."

Japan's Contribution

Isamu Miyazaki set forth the beneficial effects of disarmament: freeing up technological resources for greater civilian development; availability of more funds for foreign aid; and improved economic rationality in pricing mechanisms as the military-industrial complex is dismantled. He noted the concomitant problems of conversion: failure of industry to adapt and the increased efforts to make arms sales. He pointed out the contradiction between development and arms

purchases and thought that Japan should maintain its ban on arms exports and uphold its three non-nuclear principles: not to develop, own, or maintain nuclear weapons on its territory. He urged international cooperation for conversion and thought that Japanese technology could be used to verify disarmament and dismantlement agreements. He stated that Japan, as the largest provider of foreign aid, should link development assistance to the curtailment of arms sales.

Nagaharu Hayabusa and Yoshio Suzuki discussed the role of Japan in the post-Cold War era. Mr. Hayabusa contended that peace economics and peace science had to provide more clarification on how to reduce the level of arms globally. He noted that the U.S. and Russia are cutting the amount they are spending on the military while Japan's spending was going up. Although Japan spends 1 percent of its GDP on the military, that is still a large figure. He thought the Special Defense Forces which Japan contributed to U.N. peacekeeping was a "rare example" and wondered how long Japan could maintain its special peace policies which were institutionalized in its constitution after World War II. There was a lively discussion from the floor and among the panelists with a number of questions raised about Japan's importation and use of large quantities of plutonium for its nuclear power program. A transcript of the Tokyo conference is being prepared through the generosity of the Japan Foundation.

Kitakyushu Conference

A second day's conference was held in Kitakyushu, hosted by the International Centre for the Study of East-Asian Development for over 200 participants. ECAAR Board member Manas Chatterij joined the panel. Kenzo Tanaka welcomed the participants, noted that Kyushu has historically been an agent for change in Japan, and urged that the ECAAR conference be the agent for the changes now needed to end the arms trade and reduce the numbers of arms in the world.

by Alice Slater, Executive Director of ECAAR.

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Nuclear Crossroads

(continued from page 1)

Geneva, it would also like a "no first use" treaty to be negotiated. We were told that China has unilaterally declared a "no first use" policy towards all non-nuclear weapons states and that the current policy of "deterrence" hangs like a "sword of Damocles" over the planet. A young Secretary at the mission expressed his fear to us that if the nuclear powers got a CTB they might wait "200 years" before they moved towards the "noble goal."

New Thinking on Disarmament

New thinking and initiatives have been surfacing on how to reach that goal. In a recent book from Westwood Press, **A Nuclear Weapons-Free World: Desirable? Feasible?**, scientists, strategists, and policymakers, including ECAAR Board member and former Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, set out the steps needed for nuclear disarmament, reasoning that the present dangers of nuclear proliferation compel a conclusion that global security can only be achieved by taking carefully thought out and safeguarded measures towards a nuclear free world. George Perkovich of the W. Alton Jones Foundation has suggested that the U.S. consider "non-weaponized deterrence" which would require only the capability to make nuclear weapons if needed in a crisis and has also suggested measures for an international regime to manage the storage and reduction of existing plutonium. President Clinton announced at the U.N. in September that he would "press for an international agreement that would ban production of [plutonium and highly enriched uranium] for weapons forever."

ECAAR's Netherlands affiliate, EVV, is supporting the International Association of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms in its World Court Project, which has received approval from the U.N.'s World Health Organization to go to the World Court for an advisory opinion that the *use* of nuclear weapons is illegal. Support for that initiative, and a declaration that the *threat* to use nuclear weapons is also illegal, is being sought from the U.N.'s General Assembly. ECAAR participated at a conversion conference for the Los Alamos National Laboratory, organized by a New Mexico MPN group, Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety. William Weida, Project

Director of our Community Education Campaign: Employment Alternatives at the U.S. Nuclear Weapons Complex, as well as ECAAR Board members and conversion experts Jeff Dumas and Ann Markusen worked with DOE officials, legislators, lab employees, and community activists in panels and workshops to examine new missions for the labs that would benefit the community and be open to scrutiny and protective of its health and environment.

Old Thinking by Cold Warriors

Yet in the face of this, the U.S. is sending the wrong signals to the world. The weapons labs have been granted \$400.4 million for R&D on new and improved nuclear weapons. When I asked the weapons designers at Los Alamos why they needed to design and test new weapons, they told me that we need to keep the design team together. And they are very proud that they are working in "cooperation" with Russian scientists on new weapons experiments, which surely does not sit well with China and other states who are threatening not to renew their participation in the Non-Proliferation Treaty in 1995. An attempt by Senator Tom Harkin to eliminate R&D funds for new nuclear weapons was defeated in the Senate in September. Hearings are being held now by the DOE on the scope and environmental impact of future nuclear weapons facilities for the 21st century to accommodate an arsenal of 5000 warheads as envisioned by the START treaties.

At a time when we should be looking at how to get to zero nuclear weapons or, as suggested by Robert McNamara and Herbert York, the first director of Lawrence Livermore Lab, perhaps 100 warheads, which can ultimately be turned over to the U.N. under international guard, or eliminated when verification and enforcement procedures are in place, the contemplated design of new facilities for a 5000 weapon arsenal moves us further away from national and global security. President Clinton's non-proliferation proposal at the UN for preventing the spread of nuclear materials to "outlaw states," without proposing what steps beyond a CTB could be taken by the nuclear powers, such as instituting a "no first use policy" or making much deeper cuts in the huge nuclear arsenals, betrays a lack

of sensitivity to the job that lies ahead if we are to achieve real global security with a nuclear weapons-free world.

Next Steps

Immediate next steps for citizen activists on that journey would be to petition the Chinese government not to shatter the worldwide moratorium; support the continuation of the testing moratoria now in place and not react to a Chinese test, if that occurs, with a test of our own, while urging France and Russia to hold their fire; call for the appointment of a top level negotiator to the Conference on Disarmament for a CTB; support efforts to reconvene the U.N. Amendment Conference for a CTB which is currently being blocked by the U.S. and UK; support non-discriminatory efforts to cut off the production and shipment of plutonium and highly enriched uranium; and insist on a re-examination and public debate of our national nuclear strategy. That debate should examine decisions to budget nearly half a billion dollars for further weapons research, to maintain a 5000 bomb arsenal, to have a policy of deterrence instead of "no first use," with full public consideration of how the toxic legacy of the nuclear age is to be dismantled, transported, and stored without causing further harm to our people and the planet.

TO MAKE YOUR VOICE HEARD WRITE TO:

Ambassador Li Dao Yu
Embassy of the Peoples Republic of China
2300 Connecticut Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20008
FAX: (202) 234-4055

Ministre Alain Juppe
Ministere des Affaires Étrangères
37 quai d'Orsay
75007 Paris, France
FAX: 33-1-53-52-75 or 33-1-47-52-12

Ambassador Jacques Andreani
Embassy of France
4101 Reservoir Road
Washington, DC 20007
FAX: (212) 944-6166

President Clinton
Your Senators
Your Congressperson
(urging them to maintain the U.S. moratorium if China or France ends the current moratorium)

U.N. Report

by Dorrie Weiss

U.N. tours have been sharply curtailed based on security considerations. The U.N. NGOs have brought their concern to the Executive Committee and to the Congress of NGOs. . . . The International Court of Justice has decided to create a seven-member Chamber of Environmental Matters to deal with environmental law. . . . The U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Sadako Ogata noted that some States were trying to prevent refugees from seeking asylum or were trying to return them to war-torn or heavily mined countries without a proper hearing. . . . Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali warned about the dire financial situation of the U.N. (which increased its membership to 184 in July with the admission of Andorra). Unpaid regular budget and peace-keeping assessments, he said, were well over two billion dollars in May, and likely to go much higher as the year progressed. Some Member States had indicated that they would not be able to meet their obligations. Almost two thirds of the indebtedness was owed by permanent members of the Security Council. The difficulty in maintaining peace-keeping operations in the face of such severe cash-flow problems is one of the most serious situations confronting the United Nations at this time, the Secretary General maintained.

ECAAR Board member Dorrie Weiss is our U.N. NGO representative.

CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, ANNOUNCEMENTS

Affiliates

ECAAR Affiliate Established In Israel

An ECAAR-affiliate was recently established in Israel. An Advisory Board of distinguished scholars and public officials is currently being formed. Alex Mintz of the Center for Policy and Security Studies at the University of Haifa, Israel is the Chair of ECAAR-Israel. Mintz is organizing a symposium on "The Economics of Peace in the Middle East" to be held in Haifa, in late February 1994.

ECAAR-Netherlands Dutch/Flemish Chapter (EVV)

by Annemarie Rima

The Dutch/Flemish chapter of ECAAR held a panel at the University of Tilburg, The Netherlands, on the ECAAR essay contest **Arms Reduction and Global Reconstruction: A Blueprint for the Year 2000**. After an introduction on the essay contest and ECAAR by Annemarie Rima, Hans Opdam, EVV board member gave a presentation on the contents of the essays of the four prize winners of \$8000, i.e., David Burress from Kansas, Timothy J. Doorey from Virginia, Boaz Moselle from England, now at Harvard University and Erik Thompson from Minnesota. Five out of the eight Dutch participants in the essay contest were present in Tilburg. After a short presentation on their contributions to the contest, there was a nice discussion with the audience. All the participants were very pleased to have met each other, and were determined to stay in touch with each other after the conference.

Hans Opdam and Jan Tinbergen, both board members of the EVV, have published an article in the *Journal for Teachers in Economics* in the Netherlands. The article deals with security as an economic good. They hope the article will convince teachers to incorporate issues with respect to security and the arms race into secondary economic education. More than 3000 teachers in economics read this journal. Together with the journal in which the article was published, the leaflet of the EVV was sent to journal subscribers to recruit new members for the EVV.

ECAAR-Australia

David Throsby, Chair ECAAR-Australia is planning a conference in 1994 in Australia. ECAAR Board member Michael Intriligator will be one of the participants.

ECAAR-New York

Volunteers are needed in ECAAR's New York office to work on the newsletter, desktop publishing, graphic arts, and assorted and sundry interesting jobs. Call Alice Slater at (212) 768-2080.

Massachusetts Conference

New Contexts, New Dangers: Preventing Nuclear War in the Post-Cold War Age

On October 29-31, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, the American Friends Service Committee will hold a conference on nuclear issues to "reinvigorate national disarmament work and lead to fundamentally important policy changes in the U.S. as well as internationally." A stellar group of panelists has been assembled including ECAAR Board member Dietrich Fischer and other outstanding experts and activists.

Announcements

Guide to International Conflict Resolution Education, Training & Research

ACCESS, under contract with the United States Institute of Peace, is conducting a survey of organizations and individuals that are engaged in conflict resolution. Respondents would be included in an international database on this area. ACCESS is interested in surveying conflict resolution practitioners and others involved in education, training and research. If you are aware of any individuals or organizations that should be included in this project, particularly, indigenous groups and individuals, please contact Lisa Alfred at 202-783-6050 (phone) or 202-783-4767 (fax). ACCESS is a non-profit, non-partisan clearinghouse of information on international relations, peace, and world affairs.

Correction

In the Summer 1993 ECAAR NewsNetwork, we stated incorrectly that the Kenneth Boulding Research Fund has been established at the University of Colorado. The Kenneth Boulding Peace Research Fund has been endowed through the International Peace Research Association Foundation. Tax-deductible contributions should be made to the *IPRA Foundation*, Box 327, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309, not to the University of Colorado. We regret any inconvenience this may have caused.

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