ECAAR NewsNetwork

The Newsletter of Economists Allied for Arms Reduction

Volume 5 Number I

Spring 1993

Input-Output Model Shows that Every $1 Billion Shifted from Defense Sector to State and Local Government Activities Would Create 6,233 Jobs Above and Beyond Those Lost in Defense

The Congressional Research Service (CRS) submitted a stunning economic report to the House Committee on Government Operations, released by Rep. John Conyers, which ECAAR members may find useful in making the case for deeper cuts in the military budget. The report is based on an analysis prepared by DRI/McGraw-Hill, a division of Standard & Poor's Corporation. DRI was employed to analyze the potential direct and indirect employment effects of shifting $3 billion from the defense sector to the following six State and local government-related economic activities: State and local education-compensation; State and local education — purchases (excluding construction); State and local — other — compensation; State and local other — purchases (excluding construction); government highways and streets; and, government sewer facilities.

The report shows that shifting $3 billion from defense to state and local governments would create 58,200 new jobs in some parts of the economy and would eliminate 39,500 jobs in other parts of the economy, for a net increase of 18,700 jobs, or more than 6,200 new jobs for every $1 billion spent! This net increase occurs, according to CRS, for two reasons: the defense related parts of the economy are less labor intensive and they rely more heavily on imports than do the sectors related to state and local governments.

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John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation Awards ECAAR $150,000 Grant Over Three Years for General Support

We are grateful that the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, which provided us with generous "seed money" over the past three years to get ECAAR up and running, has expressed its confidence in ECAAR's ability to fulfill its mission by giving us a new award of $50,000 per year in unrestricted funds for the next three years. In order to fulfill our program plans for 1993, we will have to raise $50,000 more for general support in the coming year. We would be most appreciative of your suggestions, contributions, and continued support as individual ECAAR members and donors to help us meet our financial goals.

Walter Isard's Economic Analysis of the Costs and Benefits of Resuming U.S. Nuclear Testing

By Alice Slater

Hard as it may seem to believe, although the U.S. Congress passed a moratorium on nuclear testing in September 1992, it allowed for a resumption of 5 tests per year through 1996 to test the "safety and reliability" of some of the warheads in the U.S. nuclear arsenal, provided the President reports back to Congress that tests are needed and includes in his report an analysis of the costs and benefits of resumed "safety" tests. President Clinton is expected to make his report in April.

A number of Manhattan Project scientists, including Nobel laureate Glenn Seaborg, former Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, and Herbert York, first director of the Livermore Laboratory, have said that they can perceive of no benefits from further tests "for any reason" when weighed against the advantages of a moratorium and a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

ECAAR Board member Walter Isard prepared a cost-benefit analysis of resumed testing which is being circulated with a cover letter for signatures to the ECAAR Board to be presented to the President. Although Isard's analysis does not consider the unquantifiable political and strategic costs which would result from resumed testing by the U.S., Russia, France, and the U.K., which are all observing moratoria for as long as the U.S. refrains from testing, his economic analysis arrives at the following conclusions:

- The testing and safety modification of the U.S. nuclear arsenal would cost, at a minimum, $198 million dollars to prevent one cancer death.
- Every cancer death prevented by reconstructing some of our nuclear warheads would be, at a minimum, at the expense of between 605 to 1,946 deaths from cancer (depending on the type of cancer considered) which could be averted by medical screening and care.

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Texas Tackles Economic Conversion

By Lloyd J. Dumas

With its work winding down as the new year began, the Texas Governor's Taskforce on Economic Transition issued its final recommendations in February. Governor Ann Richards created the Taskforce in the early summer of 1990, specifically to look into the problem of converting both military industry and bases in the State as the military budget shrank. Two Air Force Bases and one Naval Air Station were scheduled for closing when the Taskforce was created, and a number of military contractors in the State had already laid off thousands of employees. One of the most military dependent states in the nation, Texas had decided not to wait for action from a federal government that had largely abdicated its responsibility to deal with conversion. The Taskforce was to recommend what the State could do to smooth its post-Cold War economic transition.

As Vice Chair of the Taskforce, I presided over an interesting and diverse group of some twenty experts and representatives of relevant constituencies, including managers of large military contractors, labor leaders, academic administrators, small business people, elected representatives of local governments, uniformed military and university faculty, among others. I was the only academic economist (and ECAAR member) participating. The ethnically diverse Taskforce was assisted by representatives of various State agencies.

In early 1992, the Taskforce had issued preliminary recommendations for short-term actions the State could take. These were primarily oriented to improving the quality of delivery of already existing services to laid off employees in the State. For example, it had been determined that displaced workers were often unaware of what kinds of assistance were available, and had to make their way through a confusing maze of different offices and application procedures. Therefore, the Taskforce recommended that contiguous Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) Substate Service Areas in Texas be urged to cooperate in setting up "one-stop shops" to deliver services more conveniently and effectively to

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UN Peacekeeping and Reduction of Military Budgets Addressed at AEA Annual Meeting

By Alice Slater

In a joint ECAAR-AEA panel at the Anaheim ASSA meetings, Chaired by Trustee Robert Schwartz, ECAAR Co-Chair, Kenneth Arrow, joined Admiral Gene La Rocque of the Center for Defense Information (CDI) and AEA President-Elect Amartya Sen, in an examination of UN Peacekeeping and new models for U.S. security policy in the post-Cold War era. Discussants Leonard Silk, former economics columnist for the New York Times, and Dorrie Weiss, ECAAR's UN NGO representative, added insightful comments to the main papers presented.

Dr. Arrow noted that in 1992 the UN had twelve peacekeeping operations at an amortized cost of $2.6 billion, less than 1% of U.S. military expenditures and less than .2% of world military expenditures, "a trivial fraction of world income." He pointed out, however, that uncollected contributions from member states are over $735 million. Noting that at present levels of expenditures for UN peacekeeping "costs are so low that any benefit-cost analysis must be confined to the benefits which are measured in terms of pacification and saving or loss in human lives," Arrow stated that weak support of UN peacekeeping is evidence of "the classical problem posed by Hobbes, of the provision of the public good of security in a world without sovereignty."

Financing Peacekeeping a Major Problem

Arrow discussed the functions and decision-making framework for peacekeeping as well as the allocation of financing. He found it surprising, given the benefits to be derived from UN peacekeeping, that financing "has proved to be a major problem" and thought perhaps it could be attributed to the disproportionate share from the "larger players." Leonard Silk commented that, in his view, the difficulty in raising funds stems "from the unwillingness of the U.S. and other nation-states to confront their electorates and their representatives with the granting of supranational sovereignty and adequate military forces to the UN." Dorrie Weiss noted that "we get the UN we deserve" and if we think the UN is not performing adequately it is because we give it such inadequate support.

U.S. Defense Budget Still Geared to Cold War

Admiral LaRocque urged larger cuts in the U.S. defense budget and greater reliance on the UN. A CDI study, which set forth a defense budget to match U.S. military requirements outlined in General Colin Powell's recent report on "U.S. Military Strategy," concluded that current U.S. force levels of 2.8 million could be reduced by 800,000 people which would save $200 billion a year by 1996 and that $50 billion could be saved annually by bringing troops home from Germany, Japan, and Korea. La Rocque noted that the U.S. defense budget still contemplates expenditures of $432 billion for six new warplanes, assuming no cost overruns, which were "conceived as part of a Cold War arsenal designed to defeat the Soviet

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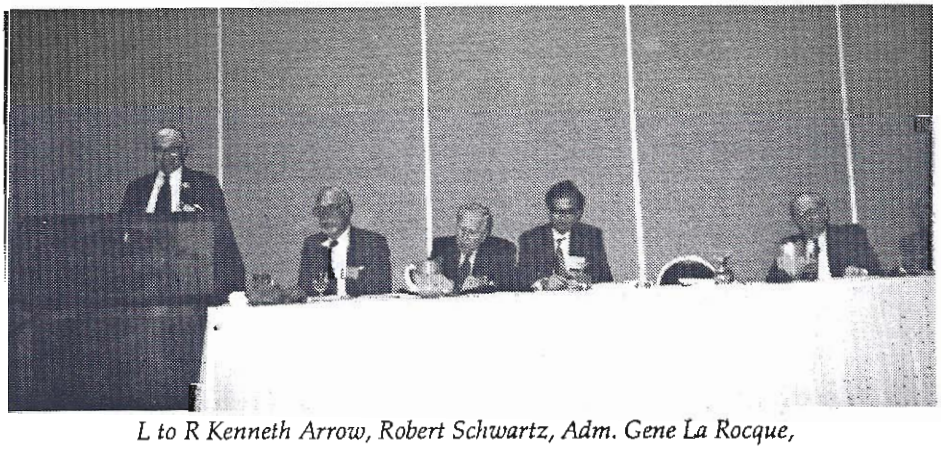

L to R Kenneth Arrow, Robert Schwartz, Adm. Gene La Rocque, Amartya Sen, Leonard Silk, Dorrie Weiss

Global Register Needs More Experts from Less Developed Countries

Our Ford Foundation project to create a Global Register of economists and related experts who analyze military sectors needs your assistance. While we have received good responses from industrialized countries, the project was designed to put special emphasis on less developed countries. We need to do better in that area. Project Director Jurgen Brauer has received 361 responses from the following countries:

ARGENTINA	2
AUSTRALIA	5
AUSTRIA	2
BELGIUM	11
BRAZIL	4
CANADA	14
CHINA	3
COSTA RICA	2
DENMARK	2
EGYPT	2
FINLAND	3
FRANCE	8
GERMANY	21
GHANA	1
GREECE	1
HUNGARY	2
INDIA	4
INDONESIA	1
ISRAEL	7
ITALY	4
JAPAN	7
KENYA	1
NETHERLANDS	25
NEW ZEALAND	1
NICARAGUA	1
NIGERIA	1
NORWAY	4
PERU	1
PHILIPPINES	2
POLAND	4
ROMANIA	1
RUSSIA	7
SOUTH AFRICA	1
SOUTH KOREA	1
SWEDEN	6
SWITZERLAND	3
TURKEY	2
UK	32
U.S.	159

ECAAR would appreciate your sending Brauer the names, addresses, phone and fax numbers of experts you know in less developed countries for inclusion in the Register or, if you prefer, your contacting them yourself and asking them to forward a resume or C.V. to Dr. Jurgen Brauer, Department of Accounting, Economics and Finance, Augusta College, 2500 Walton Way, Augusta, GA 30910.

ECAAR's Project — Community Education Campaign: Employment Alternatives at the U.S. Nuclear Weapons Complex — Awarded Grants of $30,000 from the North Shore Unitarian Universalist Society Veatch Program and $25,000 from the Ploughshares Fund

Our Community Education Campaign is now about two thirds funded and we still have some grant requests outstanding. Project Director William Weida and Executive Director Alice Slater met with more than 40 grassroots activists at a national meeting of the Military Production Network (MPN) in Amarillo, Texas in a marathon orientation session on the critical issues and stumbling blocks which local communities face in the current downsizing, restructuring, and cleaning up of the nuclear complex.

Economists Can Make Valuable Contribution to Communities

From the opening day's tour and Department of Energy (DOE) briefing at the Pantex plant, where nuclear warheads are dismantled, to the final evaluation by the conference participants on the last day, it was apparent that economists have a valuable contribution to make to community education and awareness. At the DOE briefing, during a question and answer session, Weida was able to point to inconsistencies in the data provided by DOE and ask the sort of questions based on his "know how" as an economist which elicited valuable information from DOE on employment opportunities. Slater was asked if ECAAR economists would prepare a cost-benefit analysis on the resumption of nuclear testing to track the moratorium statute which requires the President to prepare such an analysis that could be forwarded to the White House (see story p. 1).

During the conference, Weida held a workshop for the MPN participants on how to evaluate DOE data. Using DOE data for a new hazardous waste treatment and processing facility at Pantex as a case study, he taught the group how to analyze the information to determine the number of jobs that would be created at the new facility. At the

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ECAAR Essay Contest, Arms Reduction and Global Reconstruction: A Blueprint for the Year 2000, Draws Wide Response

By Tappan Heher

Following the announcement of the Global Essay Contest in October, 1992 in Washington, DC, Tokyo, The Hague, and Sydney, the New York office was inundated with requests for the rules — over 6000 by March 1st, the last day to enter the contest.

The actual essay submissions began arriving in January and as of this writing we have received 889 essays. Essays postmarked March 1st, from as far away as Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Bulgaria, and Lithuania are still arriving in mid-March. The essays have come from every corner of the globe — from Ghana to Chile — from Turkey to Malaysia, with entries from every continent. There were at least five entries from Japan, India, China, Pakistan, The Netherlands, Bulgaria, Germany, Italy, Great Britain, Canada, the Philippines and Australia. All fifty states of the U.S.A. were represented.

Screening Has Begun

ECAAR now has the formidable task of processing and screening the essays. Each essay will undergo at least two readings with further screenings until the twelve most outstanding essays have been chosen. The top six will be forwarded to our panel of judges who will select the first and second place winners for prizes of $25,000 and $5,000. The authors of the ten runner-up essays will each receive $1000 awards.

We plan to announce the winners of the essay contest in mid-May at press conferences, locations still to be determined. Board member Walter Isard is arranging for publication of the winning essays. At the January, 1994 AEA meeting, there will be a joint ECAAR-AEA panel with four of the judges, ECAAR Co-Chair Lawrence Klein, Trustees Robert Solow and Robert Schwartz, and Board member John Kenneth Galbraith who will discuss the winning essays and the ideas presented in them..

ECAAR Staff Member Tappan Heher is Assistant to the Executive Director.

Non-Violent Strategies for Coping with "Ethnic Cleansing" and Other New Forms of State Violence

By Malcolm Wiener

[Editor's Note: ECAAR supporter, Malcolm Wiener, suggests some non-violent alternatives to traditional military responses in a letter to the editor, published in Foreign Affairs, Vol. 72, No. 1, 1992/93, which is reprinted here in part.]

Apart from regional violence between states, a number of other forms of violence threatening international security and world order must be considered in shaping force structures and setting research priorities for the future. State-sponsored terrorism, the imposition of mass starvation in civil strife and genocide are but three examples.

Typically in such cases the United States and the international community recognize the interest at stake or the horror occurring, but are hesitant to act because of the potential additional loss of life, among the local population as well as the intervening force. Accordingly, the United States and the international community require a broadened range of options, including both limited destruction and non-lethal military or quasi-military technologies (an area in which highly industrialized countries have a competitive advantage) and credible economic deterrents. On the military side, the DOD over the years (and particularly under former Chief of Staff "Shy" Meyer) has investigated a number of options, if not always with the degree of urgency or Presidential support given to other projects. For example, the movement of tanks, armored personnel carriers and all other vehicles can be halted by dropping substances which will cause all air-breathing internal combustion engines to stop. Other substances can blind electronics/optics or make roads so slick that no vehicle can move . . . Our ability to destroy television and telephone communications was demonstrated in the Gulf War.

Economic Deterrents

The second type of response involves longer term economic deterrents, and rests on the assumption that no nation can become part of the modern world without access to international communication, computer and credit networks. The denial of access to such networks, combined with the refusal of landing and port rights and the termination of television transmission, denying use of that significant means of control, indoctrination and ego gratification of dictators, can act as powerful disincentives to unacceptable behavior, provided rogue nations know in advance that the international community is prepared to invoke and maintain such sanctions. Deterrence to be effective must be credible; deterrents of the nature proposed may possess the requisite credibility which the threat of nuclear destruction of Teheran or Belgrade lacks.

These two categories of response to unconventional aggression raise a number of issues. For example: Now that terrorist states are no longer supported by an international superpower, what responses are available to discourage state-supported terrorism? What adjustments are required by the defense and intelligence communities? What are the vulnerabilities of the United States and other G-7 countries in these areas, and do these require attention apart from the possibility of retaliation for high-tech intervention? What types of intrusive sanctions require the cooperation of many countries to be effective? In such cases, is United Nations approval a prerequisite? If one country is the primary target of state-sponsored terrorism, may that country unilaterally invoke a right to self defense? If a single citizen such as Salman Rushdie or a group of citizens in a particular country are the object of foreign state-supported terrorism, what special unilateral or collective response is appropriate? Are there certain acts of warfare which should be proscribed as war crimes calling for immediate intervention and if so, intervention by whom? Are there cases in which a U.S. President would be wise to obtain a Declaration of Limited War by the Congress? We enter now a new era, which requires thinking in new categories.

The author is Chairman of the Millburn Corporation and a member of the Advisory Board, Malcolm Wiener Center for Social Policy, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University.

Please Join Us for Cocktails in New York City at a Benefit for

ECAAR

with guest speakers

John Kenneth Galbraith and Ann Markusen

at the home of Domna and Frank Stanton

Monday, March 29, 1993 - 5:30 to 7:30 PM

There will be an opportunity for a question and answer session following the speakers' remarks.

Reservations required: RSVP ECAAR office (212) 768-2080

Shifting Defense Spending

(continued from page 1

The DRI model shows the impact on employment in 429 industries of shifting $3 billion from the defense sector to grants to state and local governments. For example, it shows that "five industries might experience an increase of more than 1,000 jobs each: new highways and streets, 4,174 jobs; new sewer facilities, engineering, architectural and surveying services, 2,334 jobs; maintenance and repair, private nonresidential (e.g., repairs of schools by private contractors), 1,270 jobs; and nursing and personal care services, 1,140 jobs. Alternatively, three industries might experience a decrease of more than 1,000 jobs each: other business services, not elsewhere classified, 2,264 jobs; radio and television, communication equipment manufacturing, 1,819 jobs; and complete guided missile production, 1,280 jobs.

The report states that, at the present time, "given the slackness in the economy,. . . as results from input-output models are linear, if the magnitude of the reallocation were increased by tenfold then the job creation estimate would increase by tenfold." *Copies of the CRS Report with input-output tables are available in the ECAAR office at $5.00 to cover our costs.*

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Nuclear Testing

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Isard concludes that it would be disproportionately ineffective to incur costs of $198 million to prevent one cancer death when compared to the nearly 2,000 cancer deaths that could be prevented by medical screening and care for the same dollars.

Copies of Isard's Economic Analysis of the Costs and Benefits of Resuming Nuclear Testing are available at the ECAAR office at $3.00 to cover our costs.

Texas Conversion

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dislocated workers. Another recommendation was that the State publish a "Community Guide for Military Installation Restructuring" to aid communities in planning for the partial or complete conversion of military bases and facilities.

One recommendation already implemented was that Texas set up a "single point of contact within the Governor's Office to coordinate all state effort related to base closings and realignments and defense industry reductions." The State now has a newly created Office of Economic Transition.

Advanced Community Planning Urged

The final report urges Texas to encourage advance planning by military-dependent communities and calls for the State to "assist communities in developing and carrying out base reuse plans that ensure full utilization of property." It is recommended that "The State of Texas... help defense firms find new state and U.S. commercial markets," and that the State should "institute a manufacturing extension system designed to help defense firms in commercializing and marketing technologies and products." The report argues "to minimize worker layoffs, training emphasis should be placed on worker retention, especially in-house training by defense businesses wishing to move into nondefense markets . . ." and calls on the legislature to appropriate additional funds to relevant state agencies to facilitate this approach.

Other recommendations urge the State: 1) to "help minimize the loss . . . of highly skilled defense workers, especially scientists, engineers and managers, by encouraging companies to use displaced defense workers and equipment in creating spinoff commercial businesses"; 2) to "track the income and employment record of those served by state defense transition programs to evaluate the effectiveness of those programs"; 3) and to use the Governor's office "to create an awareness of the importance of defense transition to the state economy and to mobilize all the necessary state resources to help try to convert the hardships caused by cuts in the defense budget to economic opportunities."

It is important to note that none of the recommendations encourages the State to attempt to directly involve itself in the micro-level corporation planning that is so crucial to successful economic conversion. The appropriate role of government in industrial conversion is to facilitate and encourage. From small business incubators to modular design transition retraining programs to liaison services, the State can help to create a context for successful conversion of military industry. But it cannot do the actual planning, and should not try. That is the responsibility of private firms. Public/private sector cooperation is therefore the key.

It remains to be seen whether Governor Richards will take the recommendations to heart. She has been supportive to date, so there is reason for optimism.

Active Federal Role Needed

When all is said and done, the state is clearly not the level of government that bears the main responsibility here. States have neither the resources nor the authority required to create the proper macroeconomic context for conversion and establish effective incentives/ sanctions for motivating military industrial firms to engage in a successful conversion process. The federal government must be encouraged to play a more active and effective role.

Taking ECAAR's goals seriously requires us to use our expertise as professional economists to help guide the nation through one of its most critical and challenging economic transitions. In his election night acceptance speech, President Clinton referred specifically to the importance of economic conversion to the nations' future. It is up to us to make sure he moves from words to action.*ECAAR Board Member Jeff Dumas is Professor of Economics, University of Texas (Dallas).*

UN Peacekeeping

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Union." Quoting General Eisenhower's comment that `every arms dollar we spend above adequacy has a long-term weakening effect upon the nation and its security,' La Rocque concluded that "economic atrophy is a genuine possibility of we continue to spend money we don't have to buy weapons we don't need in order to defeat an enemy who no longer exists." Leonard Silk discussed other studies which suggested defense cuts beyond Clinton's expected proposals and called for "a new concept of cooperative security" for the purpose of preventing war.

Famine Results from a Scarcity of Democracy

Amartya Sen, commenting on UN peacekeeping in Somalia, presented his startling and well-researched findings that famines and starvation are caused not by a lack of food, but rather by a scarcity of democracy. He found points of similarity between famines, i.e., typically rarely more than 5 or 10% of the population are affected (while lifestyles of others are untouched), and the people affected "would not earn more than 2 to 5 percent of the national income" so that even poor countries can meet these "relatively modest needs" if there is a "political incentive" to do so. Indeed, Sen stated that "in the thoroughly diverse history of famines, there has never been a substantial famine in any democratic country with a relatively free press and with regular elections" and that finding applies even to poor countries such as India (which ended famine after independence and multi-party democracy was initiated), Botswana, and Zimbabwe.

Sen noted that war exacerbates famine because it justifies government suppression of press, assembly and other normal political activities, thus reducing government accountability. He thought that the present intervention in Somalia would fail to prevent further famine so long as the lack of democratic structures in that country is not addressed. He called for a "systematic international framework" involving the UN more directly with not only plans for economic aid but with the "central task" of "providing systematic political encouragement and support to democratic forces and to the news media (long neglected in the era of the cold war)" which would require "substantial statesmanship rather than a readiness with the trigger."

Five other ECAAR panels, organized by Walter Isard and co-sponsored with the Peace Science Society (International), were chaired by William Weida, Bernard Udis, Charles Anderton, Sol Polachek, and Manas Chatterji, where new research related to peace economics was presented..

A listing of ECAAR panel papers on file at the New York office is available to members and friends.

Community Education Campaign

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final evaluation session, the participants shared that they had gotten great value and useful tools to take back to their community from Weida's presentation.

Weida also spoke in Denver at the invitation of the American Friends Service Committee, to help a community group analyze employment figures at Rocky Flats. He demonstrated that over a 26-month period DOE paid out more than 1 million hours of overtime to fully employed workers brought in from Idaho and that those funds could have been used instead to create 500 clean-up jobs in the local community with no jobs being lost.

We now have economists in Colorado, Idaho, Georgia, and Tennessee who are interested in working with Weida in their local communities.

ECAAR has accepted an invitation to become a Friend of the Military Production Network and will meet with them again at their next national meeting in Washington, DC on April 21-24. Prior to that meeting, on April 18 to 20, there will be visits with Congress and Executive Branch officials to discuss the five major national priorities chosen by the MPN at their last conference in Amarillo. Those priorities are: (1) Repositories/Waste; (2) Public Participation in DOE Process; (3) Nuclear Testing; (4) Government Secrecy; (5) Dismantlement of Nuclear Weapons.

If you live in the Washington, DC area and would like to participate in visiting public officials on April 18 to 20, please call Alice Slater at the ECAAR office.

If you live near a nuclear production facility, and would like to participate with William Weida, please call the ECAAR office.

CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, ANNOUNCEMENTS

Affiliates

ECAAR-France

Jacques Fontanel, Chair of ECAAR-France, has organized a conference on The Economics of Peace, to be held in Grenoble on May 6th and 7th. ECAAR Board members Robert Schwartz, Robert Eisner, Lloyd J. Dumas, and Manas Chatterji will participate with other European economists including Stanislav Menshikov, Annemarie Rima, Chair of ECAAR's Dutch/Flemish affiliate, three members of the Russian IEP institute, directed by Igor Gaidar, former Russian Prime Minister, two English economists, Keith Hartley and Ron Smith, and French economists Pierre Pascallon and Jacques Percebois.

ECAAR-Japan

Akira Hattori, Chair, ECAAR-Japan, has organized a conference on Arms Reduction and Global Reconstruction After the End of the Cold War which will focus on the peace dividend and world economic growth. The conference will take place on June 21st at the U.N. University in Tokyo and on June 23rd in Fukuoka. ECAAR Co-Chair, Lawrence Klein, trustees James Tobin and Robert Schwartz, and Board members Robert Eisner and Michael Intriligator will participate.

ECAAR-Netherlands

The Dutch/Flemish Chapter of ECAAR (EVV), is getting more professional every day. It now has an office of its own, and also has an editorial board for the EVV-Newsletter. Serving on the editorial board are Liesbeth Mosselman, Hans Opdam, and Roderik Rot. More background articles are published in the newsletter which features a column written by ECAAR Trustee, Jan Tinbergen. EVV hopes that renewal of the newsletter will stimulate more people to join.

On June 11, 1993, EVV will organize a discussion meeting in Tilburg, The Netherlands with the Dutch participants in the essay contest. The participants

will get the opportunity to express their ideas and give summaries of their essays with audience discussion to follow.

ECAAR-Australia

David Throsby, Chair, ECAAR-Australia and the Australian Steering Committee are working on plans for visits to Australia by ECAAR Co-Chair Kenneth Arrow and Board Member Michael Intriligator.

ECAAR-Chile

ECAAR's newest affiliate has been organized in Santiago, Chile by Economics Professor Aedil Suarez, its new Director. We welcome the members of his committee, Aurora Sanchez, Executive Director, Fabiola Aravena, Treasurer and Victor Robertson, Advisor and look forward to the contributions of our first Latin American affiliate to ECAAR's program.

ECAAR-Canada In Formation

ECAAR member Professor Kanta Marwah has organized a founding meeting of ECAAR-Canada, which will take place at a panel at the Canadian Economic Association meeting, which she will Co-Chair with ECAAR member Prof. T.K. Rymes, on **The Economic s of Peacekeeping** on June 5, 1993 from 3:20 to 4:50 p.m. at Carleton University in Ottawa. The panel will feature ECAAR Co-Chair, Lawrence Klein and Professors S. Muthuchi-dambaram and Edward H. Shaffer as speakers with Prof. Norman Cameron and Richard Sanders as discussants. For more information or to participate in the founding of ECAAR-Canada, please call Professor Marwah at 613-788-3744 or write her at Carleton University, Department of Economics, Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5B6.

CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AND INTERNATIONAL PEACEMAKING

ECAAR has endorsed a conference, **Economic Sanctions and International Peacemaking,** co-sponsored by the Fourth Freedom Forum and Notre Dame's John B. Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies. The program will take place at the Notre Dame University, April 2-4 and will explore the use of economic sanctions as an alternative to military force in enforcing international law. *For information, call 1-800-233-6786 or 219-534-3402 outside the USA.*

AROUND THE USA

New York

UN Conference — New Realities; Disarmament, Peacebuilding and Global Security

Organized by the NGO Committee on Disarmament with the help of ECAAR NGO-Representative, Dorrie Weiss, the UN conference to be held on April 20-24, has assembled an impressive array of speakers including the Mayors of Nagasaki and Hiroshima, Jonathan Dean, Union of Concerned Scientists, Kosta Tsipis, MIT, Randall Forsberg, Institute for Defense and Disarmament Studies, Juan Somavia, Chile, Joseph Rotblatt, Pugwash Conferences, Rolf Ekeus, who heads UN efforts to insure Iraq's post-Gulf War compliance with UN resolutions, Ralph Earle, LAWS, Douglas Roche, Canada, Paul Warnke, former Chair, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Enid Schoettle, Council on Foreign Relations, Roland Timerbaev, USSR, Miguel Marin-Bosch, Mexico, Margaret Aderineola Vogt, Nigeria, ECAAR Board members Betty Lall and Ann Markusen, who will speak on conversion, and others too numerous to mention here, from many countries, who will serve as panelists addressing issues of nuclear proliferation, arms transfers, military pollution, strengthening the UN-based security system, new structures for cooperative security, and regional actions. In keeping with the vision of the conference, one panel will address **What Transformations in the International System are Prerequisites for the Complete Elimination of Nuclear Weapons.** There will be public receptions on the evenings of April 20th and 21st at 6:30 PM to which you are invited.

Chinese Delegation in New York

ECAAR is hosting five Chinese visitors from the Chinese Peoples Association for Peace and Disarmament who will attend the UN conference in New York. If you would like to attend the UN conference, host a dinner party for our Chinese guests, or arrange an evening for them during April 20-24 while they are in New York, please call Dorrie Weiss at (201) 265-1679. The complete four-day schedule of the UN conference, and registrations forms which must be submitted by April 15th, are available at the ECAAR office. Call Alice Slater, (212) 768-2080.

Volunteers Needed

ECAAR's headquarters in New York needs volunteers. We have many interesting jobs in our office for ECAAR members including first round essay screening, computer "know-how," desktop publishing, management systems, fundraising, editing the newsletter, and other projects that you might wish to suggest. Give us a call and make your participation in ECAAR more rewarding.

ECAAR Benefit

NEW YORK March 29th ECAAR benefit with John Kenneth Galbraith and Ann Markusen (see announcement, p. 4).

Washington, DC

ECAAR has arranged for our five Chinese visitors from CPAPD (see UN Conference Announcement, New York) to be hosted in Washington, DC by the American Friends Service Committee on April 27th to 30th. Admiral Gene La Rocque, of the Center for Defense Information has invited them for a luncheon and a CDI briefing. Other meetings are being arranged. If you would like to organize a lunch, dinner, or other Washington event for the delegation, please call the ECAAR office at (212) 768-2080.

Georgia

Dr. Sudhanva Char plans to organize a second chapter meeting this summer and would appreciate hearing from you at (404) 880-8000. To work with the Savannah River Alliance as part of **ECAAR's Community Education Campaign: Alternative Employment Opportunities at the US Nuclear Weapons Complex,** contact Board member Jurgen Brauer (706) 737-1560.

YES, I want to support ECAAR

ENCLOSED IS MY CONTRIBUTION OF $ _____

Enclosed are my membership dues ___

Benefactor ($1000) ___ *Patron* ($500) ___ *Sustainer* ($100) ___

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Enclosed are names of economists and related experts in less developed countries for inclusion in the Global Register _____

Call me to form a chapter in my community ___

Call on me to work with William Weida on the Community Education Campaign for Employment Alternatives at the U.S. Nuclear Weapons Complex ____

PLEASE SEND ME COPIES OF THE FOLLOWING REPORTS:

James Tobin's paper, *The State of the U.S. Economy,* February, 1992, at $5 each ___

CRS report on shifting funds from defense sector to state and local governments at $5 each ___

Walter Isard's *Economic Analysis of the Costs and Benefits of Resuming Nuclear Testing* at $3 each ___

Name (please print) _____

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