

## Affiliate News

### New Ecaar Chapter In Israel

by Alex Mintz

The inaugural conference of the Israeli affiliate of ECAAR, *The Political Economy of Peace in the Middle East*, featured both prominent academics and policy makers from Israel and abroad. ECAAR-Chair and Nobel laureate Kenneth Arrow, of Stanford University, led a group of economists and political scientists who debated a number of themes relating to the existence, nature and importance of a "peace dividend" resulting from the current peace process in the region.

After remarks by the acting President of the University of Haifa and the mayor of Haifa, the keynote address was given by Arrow whose talk focused on five ways in which peace or the prospect of peace might affect the economy. These included (1) the cost of war itself, (2) direct impacts of defense spending on economic output, (3) the diversion of resources from the civilian economy caused by the fear of war, (4) the effect of war or the fear of war on trade, and (5) the effect of political maneuvering engendered by vested interests in the continuation of high military spending in the region.

Alex Mintz, Chair of ECAAR-Israel, presented a paper (co-authored with N. Geva) on *Marketing the Peace Process in the Middle East*, based on fieldwork conducted with Arabs and Israelis. Mintz identified ways in which efficient marketing strategies of the peace process, which emphasize not only the security benefits but also economic and social externalities, can promote support for the peace process. Professor Zeev Maoz of the Center of Policy and Security Studies then presented the 1994 Avner Yaniv best paper award in the field of National Security and Middle East Studies to Colonel Hanan Schwartz for his study of command and control in modern

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I. to r., Manas Chatterji, Alex Mintz, Kenneth Arrow

## UN Peacekeeping Proposal

by Alice Slater

ECAAR Co-Chair Lawrence Klein together with the Co-Chair of ECAAR-Canada, Professor Kanta Marwah, and Dr. Pingfan Hong, UN Economics Affairs Officer, are working on a study of the economic aspects of UN peacekeeping. (See report by ECAAR-Canada's Co-Chair, Thomas Rhyme, p. 6) Their interest in this subject is in response to the proliferation of deadly conflicts throughout the world and the recent appearance of articles in support of a UN army by well-known diplomats. They suggest that since many economists have argued for the efficiency aspects of a volunteer army, compared to one comprised of draftees, the UN should consider this concept for a UN standing army as "a basis for turning to the world's only hope for the establishment of universal peace." The authors are gathering data on the expenditures and troop levels necessary to maintain a standing UN army together with an equitable plan for a proportionate reallocation of funds from national military budgets or other sources to support the UN effort.

Citing Yugoslavia as an example, the authors assume that a UN army deployment of adequate size that could have stopped the fighting at the outset, would have resulted in civilian activities by 1994 to be at the levels achieved in 1991. Simulating the prevention of war in Yugoslavia in a LINK

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## ECAAR'S Peace Economics And Conversion Resource Network Launched In Colorado

by Alice Slater

At a two day conference this fall, in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains at The Colorado College, about 40 academics and other researchers, interested in conversion and peace economics, gathered to explore existing research, identify the gaps, discover areas of disagreement, and identify new areas where research is needed. Facilitated by ECAAR Board member, Ann Markusen and Project Director William Weida with the assistance of Board member Lloyd Dumas, the participants came from across the US and from England and Japan to exchange ideas and outline an agenda for future research and strategies.

The conferees agreed to form an ongoing network for future collaboration to produce better research and improved curricula and instruction to students in this field and to serve as a resource to policy makers and the public. A date was set to convene again next year. Thus far, the conference has produced the following results:

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- A computer conference has been established to share thoughts, ideas, and data;

- Professor Ronald Friesen, at Bluffton College in Bluffton, Ohio, volunteered to gather and organize with his colleagues, curricula, reading lists, and source materials to strengthen teaching and professional practice in defense economics and related fields;

- Susan Strong and Fred Rose have begun soliciting input for a draft of a political/media conversion strategy to transform public opinion in favor of reallocating funds from the military to meet civilian needs. If you have some thoughts to contribute, Susan can be contacted at the Center for Economic Conversion, 415-968-8798; sstrong@igc.apc.org.

- Ann Markusen and Bill Weida joined a meeting in Albuquerque with Greg Bischak, Gary Chapman, Marylia Kelly, Dan Kerlinsky, and Greg Mello and agreed to prepare the final draft, with grassroots input, of an Alternative Galvin Commission Report. (The Galvin Commission was established by the DOE with only minimal public participation to determine the future mission of the national laboratories.)

If you want to join this new network please contact Alice Slater at the ECAAR office. 212-768-2080; Alice.Slater@environet.org.

## New Nuclear Waste Network Calls For Rational Policy

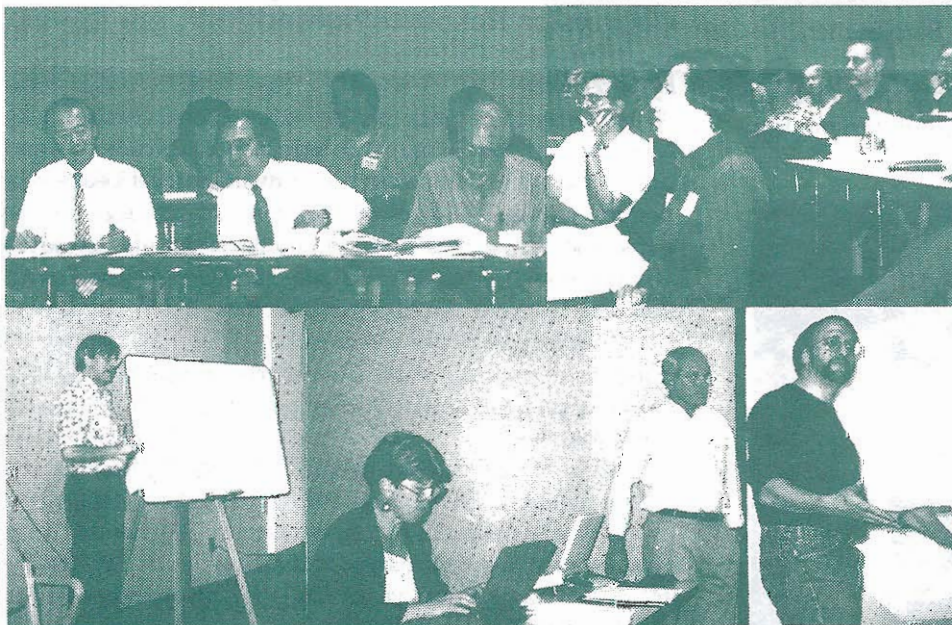
by Alice Slater

As part of ECAAR's Community Education Campaign for Employment Alternatives at the US Nuclear Weapons Complex, ECAAR, with Members of the Military Production Network's Priority Working Group on Waste, joined grassroots activists who oppose civilian nuclear power in order to resist efforts by the nuclear power industry to weaken the Nuclear Waste Policy Act. The legislation, now under fire, was enacted in 1982, with amendments in 1987 and 1988, to offer certain minimum environmental and health protection to US citizens from the lethal hazards of nuclear waste. If a federal dump site for both military and civilian nuclear waste opens at Yucca Mountain, Nevada, as presently proposed, there will be an enormous increase of traffic, by truck and by rail, of both military and civilian nuclear waste, as the toxic materials are moved from every corner of the country to Yucca Mountain. Because of public opposition, the nuclear industry has been offering large sums of money to native Americans, to use their lands for a private centralized interim dump site, and interest has been expressed by the Mescalero Apache tribe in New Mexico.

The new Waste Network will call for the creation of a Blue Ribbon Presidential Commission, with broad citizen participation, to review our nation's nuclear waste policy. The group agreed, that until such a review is made with full public disclosure and debate, radioactive waste should not be shipped all over the nation to a centralized dump; that appropriate safeguards for public safety and the environment should be maintained at the local dump sites near both civilian and weapons facilities; and there should be no weakening of the protections offered by the Nuclear Waste Policy Act.

There is nearly \$1.5 billion in the 1994 budget for new nuclear weapons research, development, and virtual reality testing at the weapons labs, with Congressional testimony that we need to spend this money to "keep the design team together" and not lose their expertise. Isn't it time we re-directed some of the treasure of our national IQ points at the labs to figuring out how to render plutonium, a man-made substance that remains lethally toxic for hundreds of thousands of years, inert? Our nuclear scientists could be gainfully employed in a "Bronx Project"--not quite as glamorous as the Manhattan Project beloved by the "nuclear priesthood"--where they could work on devising a method to transmute plutonium into shorter-lived substances, with appropriate environmental safeguards subject to full public scrutiny.

Today, weaponeers at Los Alamos and Livermore are working on space nukes and other horrors which undermine our ability to halt nuclear proliferation by other countries. And although the military protests that it would never use a new nuclear weapon without testing it, ECAAR members should be aware that despite public statements by the Administration that the US favors the swift completion of a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, this summer at UN treaty negotiations in Geneva, the US proposed an easy-opt out provision after ten years, on only written notice, which is just enough time for the labs' virtual reality testers to prepare for further underground test explosions for the research and development now in the pipeline. Alice Slater is Executive Director of ECAAR.



top l. to r.: Nagaharu Hayabusa, Akira Hattori, Robert Schwartz; top right: brainstorming; bottom l. to r.: Lloyd Jeff Dumas, Ann Markusen, Bill Weida, Richard Miller

## Burning Plutonium: A Voice Of Opposition

by William Weida

Through an invitation extended to ECAAR trustee Franco Modigliani, I participated at a conference in July in Rome sponsored by the *Comitato di Collegamento di Cattolici per una Civilita dell' Amore (CCCCA)* on the benefits to lesser developed countries (LDCs) of having developed countries burn excess weapon grade, highly enriched uranium (HEU) and plutonium (Pu) to generate electrical power. "Burning" is the current slang word for using these materials in nuclear reactors where the HEU is de-blended (essentially, diluted) to reactor-strength uranium and the Pu is mixed with uranium to form a mixed oxide fuel (MOX). The assumption in many quarters is that using these materials in nuclear reactors would be cheaper than using conventional uranium fuel and thus, burning HEU or Pu would generate a positive cash flow in developed countries that could then be used to provide aid to their lesser developed neighbors.

Unfortunately, in the case of Pu, this assumption is totally false. Two recent publications, *Limiting the Spread of Weapon-Usable Fissile Materials* (RAND, 1993) and *Management and Disposition of Excess Weapons Plutonium* (National Academy of Sciences, 1994) both demonstrate that it costs money to burn Pu. So why is this an important issue? First, building reactors to burn Pu is the last, best hope for Atomics General, General Electric, Westinghouse and others who want government-subsidized research to develop new reactors in the US, and second, two countries, France and Japan, have tied their future power generation to breeder reactors and the burning of Pu. An obvious, complicating factor outside the economic issues discussed here is that burning Pu has terrible consequences for nonproliferation efforts. For this reason alone, Pu burning from breeder reactors is currently opposed by the US.

This meeting was a follow-up to a 1992 Rome conference which had a large number of US participants, many of whom were from the Natural

Resources Defense Council (NRDC) and the US scientific community, and all of whom opposed the burning of Pu. This time I, as ECAAR's representative, and Dr. Dieter Boden, head of the Office for Worldwide Disarmament, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bonn, were the only two voices of opposition.

Before the conference, I expressed my extreme reservations to the organizers about the conference theme. I was assured that the CCCCCA was really only interested in the use of HEU so my opposition to Pu burning was welcome. At a press conference with Engineer Rotunno, General Umberto Cappuzzo, and myself, I talked about conversion and citizen efforts for nuclear disarmament in the US. Not much was said at this meeting about the actual subject of the conference — all the talk was about disarmament and whether there had actually been nuclear weapons on Italian soil. (The General and I both confirmed that there had — at the air base at Aviano.)

### *Unsubstantiated Statements About Benefits of Burning Plutonium*

The first day was devoted to the Pu burners. I told the organizers that I felt like I was in a parallel universe somewhere — many of the presentations were full of unsubstantiated statements about the benefits of Pu burning and there were no alternative views presented. The second day was interrupted by a visit with the President of Italy, and, as a result, I appeared on the schedule three times. The first time, during a ten minute segment, I made an unequivocal statement that burning Pu could not be done economically, that it would cost money which would otherwise be available for LDC aid, and that while there was a huge body of evidence that Pu burning was not economically feasible, there was not one shred of evidence that it could be done economically. I requested that if any of the European proponents of Pu burning had data that showed that it was economically feasible in their countries, they should present that evidence during the next session.

That afternoon I presented a detailed discussion about the costs of burning Pu based on data from the RAND and NAS reports, as well as that of Dr. Richard Garwin of IBM labs. I reminded the conferees that they could only spend a dollar or lira once, and using it for uneconomical power generation automatically meant it would not be available for LDC aid or for anything else. Prof. Georges Vondryes, the father of the French nuclear power program, then took the stand and admitted that in spite of the fact that the French were much more efficient in terms of reactor design, waste handling, and power distribution than the United States, they had no data to show that burning Pu was economically feasible in France. At this point the Italian proponents essentially capitulated and suggested that we simply build research reactors (all of which, strangely, were to be financed by the United States) and then wait for thirty or forty years and try Pu burning if it became feasible at that point.

### *Plutonium Debate Deserves Attention of Economists*

If we, as economists, want to insert our voices into the national debate on the efficient use of national resources, the Pu burning debate deserves our close attention. I was *very grateful* to be at the Rome conference -- if I hadn't been there, there would have been no opposition because the entire debate is now being framed by engineers who are only concerned about whether Pu burning is physically possible. The burning of Pu is currently a hotly debated issue in Congress and in places like Washington state where there is a proposal to turn one of the Washington Public Power Systems' unfinished reactors into another Pu burner, in Idaho where the Advanced Liquid Metal Reactor (ALMR), another Pu burner, is being funded as a research project, and in Illinois where much of the scientific work on the ALMR is being done. Professor William Weida, at The Colorado College, is Project Director of ECAAR's Community Education Campaign: *Employment Alternatives at the US Nuclear Weapons Complex.*

**ECAAR and Peace Science Society Panels  
1995 American Economic Association Meetings  
Washington, DC January 6-8, 1995**

**Friday, January 6**

**PEACE ECONOMICS I: DIVERSE TOPICS**

**Manas Chatterji**, Binghamton University, presiding  
8:00 am in the Omni Shoreham Director's Room

*Papers and Presenters*

**David Gold**, United Nations *The Trade-off Between Military Spending & Investment in the United States*

**Dietrich Fisher**, Pace University *The Nature and Scope of Peace Economics*

**Robert Looney**, Naval Postgraduate School *Pakistan, Defense Expenditures & External Debt: Patterns of Causation & Constraint*

**Ahmet Yaman**, Ankara, Turkey

**Sidney Saltzman** and **Walter Isard**, Cornell University *Hostility & Cooperation, Impact on Trade: the Case of Turkey and OECD Nations*

**PEACE ECONOMICS II: PROBLEMS OF DATA ON  
MILITARY EXPENDITURE AND ARMS TRADE**

**Barbara Bergmann**, American University, presiding  
10:15 am in the Omni Shoreham Director's Room

*Papers and Presenters*

**Nancy Happe**, International Monetary Fund

**Daniel Gallick**, Arms Control & Disarmament Agency

**Richard Grimmett**, Congressional Research Service

**John Wakeman-Linn**, International Monetary Fund

**Saturday, January 7**

**THE FUTURE OF THE RUSSIAN ECONOMY**

**Lawrence Summers**, Under Secretary for International Affairs, Treasury Department, presiding  
8:00 am in the Sheraton Washington South Cotillion Room

*Papers and Presenters*

**Clark Abt** Defense Conversion Project *Conversion in Russia*

**Michael D. Intriligator**, UCLA *Privatization in Russia: Has It Led to Criminalization?*

**Stanislav Menshikov**, Erasmus University, Rotterdam *Is Recovery Around the Corner?*

*Discussants:*

**John Tepper Marlin**, New York City Comptroller's Office & Council on Economic Priorities

**Lance Taylor**, New School for Social Research

**PRIORITIES FOR MANAGING NUCLEAR WASTE AT THE  
US WEAPONS COMPLEX: A ROUNDTABLE**

**Geoffrey Rothwell**, Stanford University, presiding  
2:30 pm in the Sheraton Washington Thomas Paine Room

*Paper and Presenters*

**Peter A. Johnson**, Office of Technology Assessment *An Overview of Cleaning the Nuclear Weapons Complex*

**Daryl Kimball**, Associate Director of Policy, Physicians for Social Responsibility *Building a Consensus on Public Health*

**Ron McHugh**, Deputy Director, Office of Strategic Planning and Analysis, Environmental Management, DOE *Developing a New Decontamination & Decommissioning Policy for the DOE*

**Richard Miller**, Policy Analyst, Oil, Chemical, & Atomic Workers Union *Cleaning the Weapons Complex: A Union Perspective*

*Discussant:* **Alice Slater**, Executive Director, ECAAR

**Sunday, January 8**

**PEACE ECONOMICS IV: RESEARCH,  
TEACHING, AND PRACTICE OF CONVERSION**

**Hugh Knox**, U.S. Department of Commerce, presiding  
8:00 am in the Omni Shoreham Calvert Room

*Papers and Presenters* **Charles Anderton**, Holy Cross College

**Lloyd Jeffrey Dumas**, University of Texas, Dallas

**Ann Markusen**, Rutgers University

**Barney Warf**, Florida State University

**CONFLICT IN THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM:  
NEW INSIGHTS (JOINT WITH AEA)**

**Walter Isard**, Cornell University, presiding

10:15 am in the Omni Shoreham Calvert Room

*Papers and Presenters*

**Paul Krugman**, MIT *Economic Conflicts Among Nations: Perceptions & Reality*

**Solomon Polachek**, Binghamton University *Trade and Conflict: Contrasts Between Democracies and Non-Democracies*

*Discussants*

**Drusilla Brown**, Tufts University

**Gene Grossman**, Princeton University

**Carlos Seiglie**, Rutgers University

**ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF UN PROGRAMS FOR PEACE  
(JOINT WITH AEA)**

**Dr. Robert J. Schwartz**, Trustee and Treasurer, ECAAR; Senior Vice President, Smith Barney Shearson, Inc., presiding

2:30 pm in the Sheraton Washington Maryland C Room

*Papers and Presenters*

**Admiral Eugene Carroll**, President, Center for Defense Information *World Community Interests in Reduced Military Programs & Environmental Protection Measures*

**Pingfan Hong**, UN Economics Affairs Officer *The Economics of Peace-Keeping*

**Leonard Silk**, *New York Times* *The Arms Trade: What Should the UN Do?*

**Lawrence Summers**, Undersecretary of the Treasury, International Affairs

*Economic Aspects of UN Programs for Peace*

*Discussants:*

**Walter Isard**, Cornell University

**Dorrie Weiss**, ECAAR NGO Representative to the UN

*If you're coming to the AEA meetings*

*Please join us at the*

**ECAAR**

**General Membership Meeting**

**Kenneth Arrow, presiding**

**Friday, January 6, 1995**

**4:45-6:45 pm**

**Sheraton Washington Hotel**

**Ethan Allen Room**

*Latest updates on ECAAR activities and upcoming plans*

## ECAAR Joins WE\*CAN Board Conversion Coalition Conference

by Gina Neff

New Tools, New Industries, New Initiatives was the theme of a recent leadership working group of the defense conversion coalition, WE\*CAN. This aptly optimistic acronym stands for the Workplace Economic Conversion Action Network, a newly formed coalition of labor unions, business leaders, defense conversion specialists and peace, environmental and community activists. By bringing these constituencies together, WE\*CAN hopes to draw more attention to economic conversion issues and to make legislative gains for communities facing base closures and defense contractor cutbacks as well as to work with communities to develop sound economic development.

The participants swapped stories of what has worked in their communities, from finding new markets, finding new products and solving the problems of a plant's conversion to civilian industry, to how they have forged consensus among seemingly disparate interests.

For me, the most exciting part of the conference was the discussion of the growing financing options for plants that have determined it would be possible for them to convert. Economically targeted investments (ETI's) are investments with a market-rate return which meet a recognized gap in the capital market. Low-income housing is a good example. Now, recent changes in ERISA rules have created new opportunities to use

pension funds to support ETI's like conversion projects, job creation and community development. Pension funds now control more than \$4 trillion and even modest guarantees from federal agencies could free this money to meet recognized capital needs in which pension funds now cannot invest. A follow-up seminar on economically targeted investment is tentatively scheduled for March. Contact Greg Bischak at the National Commission for Economic Conversion at (202) 728-0815 for more information. *Gina Neff has recently joined the ECAAR staff as Associate Director.*

## UN Report From Geneva: The Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)

by Dorrie Weiss

As ECAAR's NGO representative, I attended, in September, the third of four planned preparatory meetings for the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Conference, scheduled in April, 1995. It was the first time that non-governmental organizations were permitted to participate as observers. The conference dealt largely with housekeeping matters rather than substantive issues. One brief session was allotted for the NGO delegates to air their concerns. But though thorny problems were not actively discussed, the bones of the skeletons kept jutting through the thin cloth of procedural arrangements. The issues at hand were how the Conference would be financed, who would chair the fourth meeting and the NPT conference itself, and what material should be contained in the background papers. The delegates were unable to reach consensus, but managed to put in place the mechanisms that will enable the fourth meeting to proceed.

The US strongly advocates the indefinite and unconditional extension of the NPT, arguing that the treaty has held proliferation of nuclear weapons in check for the nearly twenty five years of its mandate. Though the conference was originally called the *Review and Extension Conference*, the Western States tried to turn that order on its head by having a reversal of the items, so that the vote for unconditional extension would precede the performance review of whether the

nuclear powers have complied with their agreement under Article 6 of the NPT to make "good faith efforts" to achieve nuclear disarmament in exchange for a promise by the non-nuclear weapons states not to acquire nuclear weapons. While there is acceptance of the fact that the NPT must be extended to keep the world from a state of nuclear anarchy, unconditional indefinite extension would tend to institutionalize the status-quo with the retention of enormous nuclear arsenals by the nuclear powers. The attempt to reverse the normal order of discussion did not succeed.

The nuclear weapons states have not met their disarmament obligations under the Treaty; in the year 2003, when all current bi-lateral treaty obligations will have been implemented, a staggering number of nuclear warheads will remain, many more than existed when the NPT entered into force. The have-not nations would like to have legally binding security assurances before they accede to a new Treaty extension. (The US does not have a policy of no-first-use. In fact, they reserve the right to use nuclear power against any state that attacks with *conventional* weapons. Sadly, Russia, which did have a no-first-use policy, has recently revoked its policy and now mirrors the US.) Non-nuclear states would also like to see real commitment to disarmament, with a comprehensive test ban in place before NPT negotiations proceed. It will take real political will to resolve the issues equitably. *Dorrie Weiss is a Member of ECAAR's Board.*

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ECAAR welcomes  
Dr. Oscar Arias Sanchez,

former President of Costa Rica and  
a winner of the  
Nobel Peace Prize,  
as a Trustee and Member  
of our Board.

Dr. Arias now serves with the  
Fundacion Arias Para La Paz  
Y El Progreso Humano

## UN Peacekeeping Proposal

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model for world trade and production, suggests that gross world product would have been \$30 billion greater by 1997 with estimated regional distribution of the added output like that for trade. More importantly, there would have been "much less killing, brutality, and violation of human decency." The authors urge that "[t]his is where the efforts of the UN should be most effectively targeted."

The authors are presently simulating various scenarios at different troop/expenditure levels and alternative means of financing the costs. The completion of this study could contribute some economic arguments in support of a shift in policy from reliance on national military establishments with conventional peacekeeping activities to the creation of a standing UN army.

## AFFILIATES

### New Chapter In Israel

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armies. A paper authored by Professor Gerald Steinberg of Bar-Ilan University on Middle East arms control and regional security received an honorable mention by the awards committee.

A roundtable discussion addressed the implication of recent global changes on the Israeli economy. ECAAR board member Manas Chatterji of Binghamton University; Itzhak Minerbi, former Israeli ambassador to the European Committee; Dr. Eli Sagi of Tel-Aviv University; and Professor Gabriel Ben-Dor, an expert on Islamic fundamentalism; led a discussion centered on the extent of the "peace dividend" Israelis and Palestinians should expect as a result of a successful peace initiative. It was pointed out that both Arab markets and other world markets that had been closed to Israel for political reasons might become accessible in the near future. Some of the experts were skeptical, however, about the aggregate impact of these changes on the Israeli economy.

General Daniel Rothchild, who is heading the Israeli delegation to the Israel-PLO negotiations, discussed the practical difficulties facing the Palestinians in their struggle to provide services to the populations in the newly autonomous territories. Rothchild pointed to the lack of coordination in the collection and disbursement of international development funds as one important stumbling block for those trying to make autonomy work in the territories. Alex Mintz is Chair of ECAAR-Israel.

### ECAAR-Canada Holds Conference In Calgary, Alberta

by T.K. Rymes

The Canadian affiliate of ECAAR hosted two sessions at the annual meetings of the Canadian Economics Association (CEA) at the University of Calgary in June 1994. The first session, *What Can Economists Do for Peace?* was organized by Edward H. Shaffer, University of Alberta and was chaired by Guy Orcutt, Yale University. Professor John Treddenick, Royal Military College, in his paper, *Defense and Economics: Some Issues for the Post-cold War Period*, observed that while we had experienced a period of high and rising military expenditures and low levels of military conflict, we were now seeing declining military expenditures but a rising global tide of armed violence. These observations were associated with the "civilization" of the military and the globalization of the arms trade. Treddenick conjectured possible connections between these observations and associations and the prospect for world peace. Since the civilization of the military and the globalization of the arms trade involves enormous allocation decisions, Treddenick called upon economists to take on the examination of the theoretical and empirical aspects of these problems.

Mr. Douglas Roche, Q.C., former Canadian Ambassador for Disarmament and Member of Parliament, and now with the University of Alberta, argued that the peace dividend had been disappointingly small and noted a surprisingly large and growing arms trade – with countries such as the USA and Canada being leading

exporters of military hardware to the developing countries. More optimistically, Professor Walter Isard, Cornell University and ECAAR Board member, carrying on the work set out in his article in the first issue of *Peace Economics, Peace Science, and Public Policy* indicated that cost/benefit analyses applied to military expenditures do affect decisions taken by governments and drew upon his experience in the USA.

The second session, *Peacekeeping, Arms Trade, and Military Installations*, organized by ECAAR Board Member Kanta Marwah, Carleton University, was chaired by Professor T.K. Rymes, Carleton. The first paper, by Professors Lawrence Klein, Pingfan Hong, and Marwah, *Peacekeeping Operations and Some Related Economic Aspects*, presented a model and some estimates of how much a reasonably large UN peacekeeping operation would cost and how much the benefits, in terms of the increased flow of international output and trade that would result from a reduction in conflict, would be. The authors indicated in their results a substantial positive return to expenditures on peacekeeping, which raises the question as to why countries are not prepared to engage more fully in such operations. Here the fear of the large countries, the economics of free-riding and game theoretic problems in peacekeeping must be brought to the fore.

On behalf of a number of his colleagues, Mr. Louis Parai, of Canada's Department of National Defense, presented a report on the substantial body of work being done on *Assessing the Socio-Economic Impacts of Canadian Military Installations on Their Host Communities* now being undertaken by the Department. The information provided by their studies is invaluable in assessing the local impact of bases devoted largely to the preparation of peacekeeping forces in Canada before they are sent abroad to perform their peacekeeping functions. In a verbal presentation of remarks on *Multilateral Financial Institutions and Conversion of Resources to Peace*, ECAAR Board Member Jurgen Brauer, Augusta College, called for an examination of roles played by the IMF and the World Bank.

ECAAR-Canada plans to continue participation in the meetings of the CEA, despite a small turn out, and we encourage ECAAR members to notify Professor Marwah or Professor Rymes about possible papers for presentation. *Professor T.K. Rymes is Co-Chair of ECAAR-Canada.*

### **ECAAR-Japan Holds Tokyo Conference**

ECAAR Co-Chair Kenneth Arrow, new Board member Oscar Arias, Founder Robert Schwartz, Professor Stanislav Menshikov and Board Member Walter Isard joined the Chair of ECAAR-Japan, Akira Hattori, and other supporters of ECAAR-Japan, Seiji Tsutsumi and Nagaharu Hayabusa, together with economists Shigeto Tsuru, Isamu Miyazaki, and Yoshio Suzuki, at a conference on the *Economics of Disarmament and International Security*. (For a fuller discussion of some of the papers presented, see Isard's article in the Fall 1994 Journal, *Peace Economics, Peace Science, and Public Policy*. Some of the papers are available in the ECAAR office.)

### **Dutch/Flemish Chapter (EVV)**

ECAAR'S Netherlands affiliate has hired a new Executive Director, Joël van der Beek. Mail can be sent to him at EVV, PO Box 1738, 3000 DR, Rotterdam, The Netherlands

### **ECAAR-France**

Jacques Fontanel, President of ECAAR-France, has written a book, *La Conversion Economique du Secteur Militaire*, published by ECONOMICA, 49, rue Hericart, 750515, Paris.

## **CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, ANNOUNCEMENTS**

### **Global Register Goes On-line**

The Global Register of Experts on Economic Aspects of Military Affairs, funded by the Ford Foundation, will soon be available on the Internet through Sam Houston State University which has developed a searchable self-registration directory of economists. *For further information, call Project Director and ECAAR Board member, Jurgen Brauer, 706-737-1560.*

## **ECAAR Is On The Move**

ECAAR moved its New York office to 25 West 45 Street, Room 1401, New York, NY 10036. Our phone and fax numbers are still 212-768-2080 (tel); 212-768-2167. Gina Neff has joined the ECAAR staff as Associate Director. Gina comes to ECAAR via the *Community Education Campaign* where she volunteered to work with community activists on DOE employment data while teaching economics near Los Alamos, New Mexico. Stop in and see us at our new location, and, as always, volunteers are welcome in the ECAAR office.

### **UN Team Meeting In New York**

ECAAR's UN team in New York will meet in our office on December 1, 1994 at 12:30. Plans are being discussed to celebrate the UN's 50th anniversary, to participate in UN meetings for the Non-Proliferation Treaty Preparatory Committee, the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen, and the World Conference on Women in Beijing. You're welcome to join us. We have openings for additional UN representatives to attend special meetings in New York. Contact the office if you want to participate.

### **Peace Studies Association 7th Annual Meeting: Call for Papers**

March 9-12, 1995, Tufts University. This conference will address issues related to current and future strategies for peace in a rapidly changing world. Paper sessions will be organized for faculty, professionals, graduate students and undergraduate students in all fields. *Send abstracts or papers by January 15, 1995. Faculty/Professionals: Celia Cook Huffman Baker Institute for Peace and Conflict Studies, Juniata College Huntington, PA 16652 USA Students: Matthew Johnson, Peace and Justice Studies, 109 Eaton Hall, Tufts University, Medford, MA 02155*

## **CONFERENCES**

### **Environment and Health in Developing Countries**

The Indian Institute of Management will be sponsoring a conference from December 15-18, 1994 in Calcutta. The conference will address the social, economic, and cultural behaviors that precipitate poor environmental and health conditions in developing countries and their possible policy and management alternatives. For inquiries, please contact Dr. Manas Chatterji, fax 607-777-4422. *To register for the conference, please contact Dr. Rabin Ganguly, fax 91-33-242-1498.*

### **Management Education in Countries in Transition**

In Moscow, from June 26-30, 1995, this conference will bring together practitioners and consumers of management education from societies in transition and from established market-based societies. It will address the question of what kind of management education is needed in societies which are making the transition from a centrally-planned economy to a market-oriented economy. For further information, please contact Prof. Manas Chatterji at fax 607-777-4422 or Dean Kuznetsov, 7-095-420-2266 (Moscow).

### **Conversion Conference in the Baltic Sea Region**

In Kiel, Germany from March 3-5, 1995, this conference will address difficulties of the conversion process in the "new democracies" of eastern Europe. The conference will facilitate a dialogue between scientists and representatives of business, trade unions, and consultants from both Eastern and Western Europe, to support their cooperation in the Baltic Sea Region on conversion issues. For more information about contributing or attending, please contact Reiner Braun, International Network of Engineers and Scientists, Fax: 49-231-103869.

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