



# ECAAR NewsNetwork

The Newsletter of Economists Allied for Arms Reduction



Spring 1996

Volume 8, Number 1

## Nuclear Controversy Erupts at Brookhaven National Laboratory in New York

By Karl Grossman

Since 1947 the Department of Energy's Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL) on Long Island, just 50 miles east of Manhattan, has been in the business of promoting nuclear technology.

Its original mission was to study "the peaceful aspects of nuclear science" but, in fact, through the decades it has been involved, to a lesser degree, in war research, too. It was a key player, for instance, in development of a nuclear-propelled rocket to loft heavy "Star Wars" equipment into space, and currently works on accelerator designs to produce tritium for nuclear weapons.

At BNL, all things nuclear are pushed. Indeed, BNL scientists were pivotal in getting the Long Island Lighting Company (LILCO) to embark on a program to build seven to eleven nuclear power plants—with now-abandoned Shoreham the first.

Long Island was to be made a "nuclear park" and provide the U.S. northeast with nuclear-generated electricity. BNL scientists, in a succession of committees, stood with LILCO from the start to the end of that nuclear endeavor. Indeed, even after LILCO gave up on Shoreham, BNL tried to pressure the federal government to refuse LILCO's plea to scuttle the power plant.

The chairman of LILCO, William Catacosinos, is former assistant director of BNL. Phyllis Vineyard, the wife of former BNL director George Vineyard, was a long-time LILCO board member.

And through the years, the BNL scientists have

*Karl Grossman is a professor of journalism at the State University of New York/College at Old Westbury whose books include Cover Up: What You Are Not Supposed To Know About Nuclear Power.*

downplayed any dangers of nuclear technology, often on behalf of commercial nuclear interests. Dr. Herbert Kouts, head of the Experimental Reactor Physics Group and chair of its Department of Nuclear Energy, said nuclear "toxicity doesn't bother me. Gasoline is pretty toxic material." Of those who oppose nuclear power, "They would generate electricity by burning oil in their backyard."

Now the nuclear controversy has come home to roost. BNL's lack of concern for the dangers of radioactivity has resulted in massive discharges through

*(Continued on page 5)*

### A Letter from ECAAR's Co-Chair

To the ECAAR membership:

Kenneth Arrow has played a key role in the creation and build-up of ECAAR activities since its inception in 1989, serving on the Board of Directors and as Co-Chair of the organization. At this time Ken is stepping down as Co-Chair in order to free-up more time for his on-going research activities in economic theory and analysis. The entire organization of ECAAR, both in this country and in our far flung international chapters, are deeply indebted to Ken for inspirational involvement in ECAAR activities during these formative years. We are pleased that he will continue to serve as a Director and be involved as much as possible in ECAAR affairs.

I am also pleased to announce at this time that Walter Isard will serve with me as Co-Chair. Walter brings to this position a professional lifetime of experience in the economics of peace, understanding that expression in its broadest sense.

I want to thank Walter for accepting this added responsibility and Ken for his extremely important contributions to our interests over the past several years.

Sincerely,  
Lawrence R. Klein

The UN needs your help!

See story on page 2 for how you can participate

inside...

Less Military Spending for Greater World Security	2
ECAAR's Guatemalan Project Completes Data Gathering	3
DOE Plans Threaten To Renew Arms Race	3
NGOs Prepare for UN's "City Summit" in Turkey: Habitat II	4
Vieques Investigation Nears Completion	4
South African Update	6

## Less Military Spending for Greater World Security

By Jordana Friedman

The world governments spend \$868 billion each year to support military forces of more than 27 million soldiers. This phenomenal expense of 12 percent of national governments' spending is itself a threat to security. Industrialized countries are responsible for 90% of arms transfers to developing nations, contributing to the incitement and prolongation of many of the world's 44 regional and internal conflicts.

"Year 2000 Campaign to Redirect World Military Spending to Human Development," developed by ECAAR Board Member Oscar Arias, is forming a coalition of organizations to call on the UN to sponsor talks in every region of the world—talks that will result in dramatic, mutual reductions in the size, sophistication, and expenditures of military forces by the year 2000. Meetings have been held at the UN with Assistant Secretary General Rosario Green and on Capitol Hill at a symposium sponsored by Senator Mark Hatfield to develop support for the campaign.

Today, more than 900 million people in developing nations are unable to read or write, yet military spending exceeds spending on education. And while military expenditures remain at a level more than twice that of spending on health, 2 million children die every year of diseases that could have been prevented. In addition to addressing these problems, cuts in military spending would reduce the political and economic power of armed forces in developing nations, reinforcing the trend toward legitimate, democratically elected governments with control over their armed forces.

All of us must recognize that security is enhanced by building down military forces in concert with our neighbors and potential adversaries, rather than by building up forces in never-ending arms races. Furthermore, we must acknowledge that a failure to change our attitude toward military spending will deny us the opportunity to adequately address human-development issues. The Year 2000 Campaign plan proposes that:

- The Security Council and General Assembly of the United Nations call on all nations to commit to meeting with their neighbors.
- Special envoys be appointed by the UN secretary-general to organize these demilitarization talks in various regions of the world.
- Every nation meet with an envoy to present plans for regional security at reduced force levels.
- With savings from reduced military spending, all nations implement economic reforms related to demilitarization, such as the conversion of military to nonmilitary production, land-mine clearance, community reconstruction, and the reintegration of demobilized soldiers.
- Industrialized nations condition their aid to pro-

mote demilitarization. They will exchange debt forgiveness for military conversion efforts, and provide special funding for programs to assist the demobilization process, promote transparency in military affairs, and bring about the end of military involvement in the civil economy.

All arms-exporting nations agree to a code of conduct on arms transfers that would bar arms exports to non-democratic governments, countries engaged in armed aggression in violation of international law, countries that do not fully participate in the UN Register of Conventional Arms, and governments permitting gross violation of internationally recognized human rights. *For more information, contact Pamela Richardson at Demilitarization for Democracy, tel: (202) 319-7191 fax: (202) 319-7194. Jordana Friedman is Director of International Security Programs at the Council on Economic Priorities.*

## U.S. Leads Deadbeat Debtor Nations Threatening UN's Survival

By Dorrie Weiss

The financial crisis at the UN is so great that, if mandated assessments are not paid quickly by debtor nations, the United Nations may have to put out its lights within a few months. The US is the largest debtor, owing nearly \$1.5 billion.

A recent survey for the United Nations Association-USA conducted by the Republican Wirthlin Group showed that 69% of all respondents preferred to have the UN deal with conflicts, while only 17% thought the US should intervene unilaterally. Only 12% of Americans strongly favor withdrawing from the UN. Yet recent interviews with legislators revealed that their mail has been overwhelmingly against the UN. Perhaps that's because the 22% of Republican men who favor a US withdrawal from the United Nations are more vocal than the rest of us.

**Take Action:** Join a coalition of concerned NGOs in a gesture of protest against US policies towards the UN:

- 1) Write a \$7 check to the United Nations, for your share of the US' delinquent dues.
  - 2) Send the check to Susan R. Mills, Director, Financial Management Office, UN Department of Administration and Management, The United Nations, UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017.
  - 3) Send copies of your check with a letter of support for the UN to your senators and representatives!
- Dorrie Weiss is ECAAR's NGO representative to the United Nations.*

Until the US Congress unilaterally reduced the American share of peace-keeping expenses to 25 per cent, Washington had been paying 31 per cent of the yearly total, or about \$1 billion a year—less than one-half of 1 per cent of the annual US military budget.

## ECAAR's Guatemalan Project Completes Data Gathering

By Thomas Scheetz

ECAAR and the Arias Foundation have completed the first steps of a study on military spending and development in Guatemala. As a part of their joint project, **The Economic Benefits of Demilitarization: Phase One, Guatemala**, the study will be released to the peace negotiators in Guatemala later this year.

Under the direction of Dr. Thomas Scheetz of the Argentinean research institute EURAL, the research team completed gathering data for the economic study during a month-long mission earlier this year. With the help of ex-Underminister of Finance Edgar Pape who participated on the team, access to data sources and technicians in the Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank proved to be easier than anticipated. The Guatemalan press agency Inforpress provided the team with an economist and historian as well as their agency team to gather the data not available from Government sources and to assist in other ways with the data collection. The research team was hosted by the educational consortium FLACSO-Guatemala (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales).

ECAAR Co-Chair Dr. Lawrence Klein of the University of Pennsylvania and Dr. Kanta Marwah, Co-Chair of ECAAR-Canada, of Carleton University in Canada, are working with Dr. Scheetz to develop the econometric model that will be used to analyze the data. The model will show the impact of defense spending on economic growth, the balance of payments, and savings and investment. Preliminary data suggest that the project will be able to produce a snapshot of the development and distributional effects of military expenditure over the past quarter of a century showing how military spending has crowded out social spending over the last generation. An international conference to present the results of the study is planned for later this summer.

The recently-elected president of Guatemala, Álvaro Arzú has stated that he wants to finish the negotiations this year. There is a strong desire for peace in Guatemala after 33 years of guerrilla war and barbarous military reaction. Even within the Guatemalan military, a reformist group favors cuts in military spending. The release of the information on economic costs to Guatemala of their army should benefit the reform wing of the army and could encourage the government peace negotiators to accept stronger civilian control over the military, while strengthening respect for human rights and democratic institutions. Many non-governmental groups in Guatemala are eagerly awaiting the release of this study, and have volunteered to help publicize the findings. *Thomas Scheetz is the Project Director of the Economic Benefits of Demilitarization project.*

## DOE Plans Threaten To Renew Arms Race

By William J. Weida

Excerpted from Knight-Ridder News Services

*The Bulletin of Atomic Scientists* have moved the hands of the doomsday clock three minutes closer to midnight, the Start II agreements have been ratified by Congress, but the Clinton administration's stated goal of reducing nuclear weapons is being subverted by the Department of Energy's new initiatives on the design and manufacturing of these weapons. Allowing the department to continue on this course could land the United States back in another costly arms race.

At the present time, it is U.S. national policy to pursue a comprehensive test ban on all nuclear weapons and to continue negotiations on reducing the size of our stockpile of strategic nuclear weapons to approximately 3,500 warheads.

This should mean that the United States is going out of the nuclear warhead design and manufacturing business. However, under the guise of its \$1.2 billion "Science Based Stockpile Stewardship" program, the Department of Energy plans to keep building warheads based on computer simulations. Meanwhile, the Department of Energy's budget for nuclear weapons is slated to rise from \$3.6 billion in 1996 to more than \$4 billion by the year 2000—hardly an indication that the United States will be disarming. The DOE is proceeding in three steps:

1) The department wants to build a \$4.5 billion national ignition facility to, among other things, test aspects of the initial explosion phase of a nuclear warhead without having to actually detonate nuclear weapons at the Nevada Test Site. Not only would this disarm citizen protests over testing, it would also allow U.S. weapons designers to work in secret, thus enabling them to develop new generations of nuclear bombs without public knowledge.

2) The Department of Energy has proposed a "strategic computing initiative," at a cost of about \$150 million a year, to build a "Terraflow" computer 10,000 times faster than the fastest known computer. This new computer would do three-dimensional models of nuclear explosions and would facilitate warhead design in cyberspace. Any number of nuclear weapons could be designed and computer tested for viability—all without any overt evidence that these weapons were being developed.

3) The department's Sandia Laboratory in New Mexico is hard at work studying the latest dynamic manufacturing models—models that allow the user to quickly and efficiently marshal diverse resources to build new products.

Add to this program both a new way to cast small numbers of plutonium warhead pits developed at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, and the

ECAAR  
NewsNetwork is  
published quarterly  
by Economists Allied  
for Arms Reduction  
(ECAAR). ECAAR  
uses the expertise of  
economists to  
contribute to the  
public dialogue in  
demonstrating the  
destructive effects of  
military economies  
on human welfare.

ECAAR  
NewsNetwork:  
25 W. 45, Rm 1401,  
New York, NY  
10036  
tel: 212-768-2080  
fax: 212-768-2167

Alice Slater, Editor

### Contributors:

Terry Crawford-  
Browne  
Jordana Friedman  
Karl Grossman  
S. Sasha Hegde  
Lawrence R. Klein  
Lionel McIntyre  
Gina Neff  
Thomas Scheetz  
Alice Slater  
William J. Weida  
Dorrie Weiss

(Continued on page 6)

## NGOs Prepare for UN's "City Summit" in Turkey: Habitat II

By Shagorika Sasha Hegde

This June, a UN Conference to address human settlements, Habitat II, will take place in Istanbul. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali tagged the Habitat II Conference the "City Summit" for its urban focus.

The UN estimates that by the turn of the century half the world's population will be living in cities compared to thirty percent in 1950, with most rapid growth occurring in developing nations. By the year 2015, Bombay, Jakarta, and other cities from the developing world will form the top ten most populated cities list—the only developed world exception will be Tokyo. The danger of urbanization is immense in terms of environmental and human costs, and Habitat II will confront this reality of global urbanization.

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have been attending a series of preparatory meetings where governments had gathered to draft a Habitat II Agenda. The NGOs, unable to propose amendments to the agenda on the floor of the conference, were able to lobby delegates to enroll at least one country to support and introduce their amendments. There was greater cooperation between government representatives and NGOs than at past conferences as it becomes more apparent that the civil sector of society, on the front lines of economic and social development, have valuable information to share and can help persuade others that the Habitat II Agenda is a viable global plan of action.

The NGOs formed various caucuses including a Peace Caucus, Youth Caucus, and Energy Caucus which reviewed the agenda and produced amendments in their areas of expertise. The Peace Caucus adopted the motto "no peace, no home/no home, no peace" and worked to make delegates and other caucuses more aware that "peace is more than the absence of war." The Peace Caucus members lobbied for reducing military spending by 5% per year for five years to help fund the commitments of the conference; converting military economies to peacetime economies; halting arms trafficking; promoting training in non-violent conflict resolution; and imposing a moratorium on the production, transfer, and use of antipersonnel landmines and allocating resources for demining.

As a result of the networking and educational efforts of the Peace Caucus, several other caucuses added peace amendments to their proposals for the draft agenda. This support by other caucuses strengthened the Peace Caucus' cause, showing delegates that peace issues were an important common issue for many parties concerned with sustainable development.

When the final draft of the Habitat II Agenda is available, the NGOs will see which of their proposed amendments made it into the agenda and which amendments are bracketed for further debate in Istanbul. It is expected that many NGO proposals will appear in brackets, and it is hoped that pressure will be brought to bear on the respective governments to adopt the innovative NGO suggestions. *S. Sasha Hegde is an ECAAR student intern and serves on ECAAR's team of UN representatives.*

## Vieques Investigation Nears Completion

With the support of the Miranda Foundation, ECAAR and students of the Columbia University Graduate Department of Architecture and Planning have completed gathering data for the **Vieques Conversion Project**. The project is investigating potential uses for the lands on the Puerto Rican island that are now controlled by the US Navy. The Barcelo bill pending before the House Committee on National Security would return 8,000 acres on the western portion of the island to the municipality of Vieques.

As part of a graduate studio class taught by Lionel McIntyre, Assistant Professor of Architecture and Planning at Columbia University, the research team during their two ten-day field studies conducted interviews and surveys, gathering information to help the community find the best use for the Naval lands should they be returned to community control. From this effort, the studio will provide the community with a comprehensive overview of existing conditions, issues and opportunities to guide future planning processes for land transfer and sustainable social and economic development. During the trips the students met with the Mayor of Vieques and the municipal planning staff, the director of the US Agricultural Extension Service in Puerto Rico, the editor of the *Vieques Times*, and many members of the community.

In May, the studio class will present to the community the final report, which will hopefully form the basis of ongoing work for the demilitarization of Vieques.

### YOU'RE INVITED TO HEAR 1995 NOBEL PEACE LAUREATE DR. JOSEPH ROTBLAT IN NEW YORK

*The Abolition of Nuclear Weapons*  
Wednesday, April 24, 1996, 7:30 to 9:30 PM  
Stephen Wise Free Synagogue  
30 West 68th Street, New York City.

\$10 suggested donation; \$5 students and seniors  
PRIOR TO THE LECTURE DR. ROTBLAT WILL BE  
HOSTED AT A COCTAIL RECEPTION FOR THE  
BENEFIT OF IPPNW, IPB, AND IALANA  
Homes of Victor A. Kovner and  
Arlene and Bruce Simon  
5:30 to 7:00 PM

*For further information call Lawyers Committee for  
Nuclear Policy at 212-674-7790*

### Brookhaven (Continued from page 1)

the years—sufficient for the Environmental Protection Agency to designate the facility a Superfund high-pollution site.

The intense pollution is both on and off-site. BNL has routinely discharged radionuclides—cesium-137, strontium-90 and tritium—into the Peconic River, the major west-east river on Long Island. Tritium has been found in the Peconic River at a concentration of 60% of the U.S. drinking water standard of 20,000 picocuries per liter, thirty-seven times the proposed Canadian tritium standard of 540 picocuries per liter. Radionuclides have been found in wells of private homes near BNL and in public water supplies. BNL also has emitted—and continues to emit—radionuclides into the air.

Dr. Jay M. Gould, a former member of the EPA Science Advisory Board and author of *Deadly Deceit: Low-Level Radiation, High-Level Cover-Up*, has done a series of analyses, with Dr. Ernest Sternglass, professor emeritus of radiological physics at the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, determining that releases from BNL are responsible for the extremely high breast cancer rate on Long Island, as well as prostate cancer in men and other maladies.

A \$1 billion lawsuit against BNL and Associated Universities, Inc.—the consortium of nine universities, including Harvard, Yale, Princeton, MIT, Columbia which runs the facility for the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)—was brought earlier this year on behalf of fifteen nearby residents who charge they have developed illnesses, including cancer, as a result of BNL pollution.

Whistle blowers have emerged telling of a complete disregard for safety at BNL. Joseph Carson, a DOE inspector based at Oak Ridge National Laboratory and an engineer who served on nuclear-powered submarines and at three commercial nuclear power plants, came out as a whistle blower last year after encountering a “cover-up” in a fire investigation at BNL’s main nuclear reactor. BNL scientists on March 23, 1994 were bombarding a piece of uranium-235 with neutrons from the reactor core and 50,000 volts of electricity—using plexiglass to hold the radioactive elements in place, despite Plexiglass being a highly flammable plastic. The resulting fire exposed seven BNL staffers to radiation which also was released into the air outside the reactor building.

Carson, in complaints to DOE officials and Congressional representatives, charges that “the scope of the investigation was limited to control its outcome” and that a “lack of compliance of”—and interest in—safety procedures were at the root of the accident.

He tells of the first incident he investigated for the DOE at BNL: the release of “a radiation field” from BNL’s Alternating Gradient Synchrotron which spread over the parking lot in 1990. Instead of “figuring out what happened, the next day they repeated the experiment—to see if it would happen again.”

In investigating DOE’s other nuclear laboratories, Carson said he has often found a culture of “production first, safety second. At BNL, it’s experiments first, safety second, third, fourth, fifth or whatever.” Since speaking out about BNL, Carson has encountered intense hostility within DOE.

“If people knew about what really goes on at Brookhaven National Laboratory, they’d make the lab clean its act up—and do it damn fast,” said Kenneth Dobreuenaski, a 14-year veteran of BNL,

earlier this year, as she decided to blow the whistle on activities there. A radioactive materials technician, he told of many instances of reckless releases of radiation from BNL and said “there’s no accountability at the lab. You have to understand the mentality of some of the scientists there: they’d roll around in a pile of plutonium.”

Dobreuenaski, after intense BNL harassment, quit his lab job three months later. It “got to the point where I couldn’t take it anymore,” he said. Among other things, in an incident with echoes of the Karen Silkwood case, he was ordered, after speaking out, to go into a “hot laboratory”—one where radioactivity is present—and clean up “contaminated silt.” The radioactivity he was to face was unknown. The last time the silt deposit was “surveyed” for radiation was 1995, he said, and when one is involved with radioactive material, “you have to have a handle on exactly what you are dealing with.”

He then received a hearing before a BNL board and given a choice: “take a demotion, drop to the bottom of the seniority list and get a cut in pay”—or quit. He initially chose the former. But then, after being “assigned to sit in a little trailer, with no bathroom, with an algebra book all day,” and subjected to further harassment, he resigned.

BNL is dealing with the uproar over its activities with characteristic denial. A flier being given out by BNL at recent public meetings declares: “We live in a radioactive world—radiation is all around us and is part of our natural environment.” It then leads people to “compute your radiation dose” with spaces for the number of millirems of radiation BNL says one would receive from a chest X-ray, on an airplane flight, from cosmic radiation and “if you sleep in a double bed with your spouse.” In comparison, says the flier, “if you live at the BNL boundary, drink groundwater from the area and eat fish from the Peconic River,” one radiation dose would be just a fraction of that.

On the Long Island breast cancer issue, BNL is developing a Geographic Information System study to look at “various risk factors and integrate the data with locations in space and time.” Having Brookhaven lab determine the sources of breast cancer on Long Island is like “having the fox guarding the chicken coop,” charges Long Island activist Lyla Hoffman.

As for Congressional oversight, Michael Forbes, the Republican representative for eastern Long Island, has called for federal probes of the facility, which has a current annual taxpayer-provided budget of \$413 million.

But BNL has had no trouble in the past with congressional interference. BNL officials contributed to congressional campaign coffers. Recently, BNL hired the incumbent whom Congressman Forbes defeated in 1994, Democrat George Hochbrueckner, as a consultant and lobbyist. Earlier, BNL hired the previous incumbent who lost to Hochbrueckner, conservative William Carney, as a Washington lobbyist.

“Brookhaven Lab is a cancer in our community,” charges Bill Smith, Executive Director of Fish Unlimited, a national conservation group based on Long Island that has been vigorously fighting BNL. “It’s caused large-large scale contamination of our environment that must be stopped.” *To order a videotape on BNL and its consequences to public health—“Dr. Jay M. Gould on the Brookhaven National Laboratory-Cancer Connection,” call EnviroVideo at 1-800-ECO-TV46.*

### **Renewed Arms Race (Continued from page 3)**

ready existence of tons of bomb-grade plutonium from dismantled warheads, and you end up with designer warheads. And this Department of Energy "miniproducton complex" for the future warhead manufacturing will be able to design, computer-test, and manufacture nuclear weapons in an environment free from public scrutiny by only using the three highly classified weapon laboratories at Los Alamos, N.M., Livermore, California, and Sandia, N.M.

If the Department of Energy and its weapon laboratories succeed in their attempts to implement this program, both the test ban treaty and the limits on the number of nuclear warheads we can keep under Start I and Start II agreements will cease to have any meaning. The United States will be able to say it has no nuclear weapons in its arsenal, and yet it will be able to generate new warheads on demand.

The reaction of other nations to this capability will be instantaneous and predictable—another nuclear arms race. The policy implications will be profound.

No agency of the federal government should be able to develop and produce new nuclear weapons without a national debate on how these weapons would be controlled and used, and without close oversight and independent monitoring. Further, the nation as whole must decide if it wishes to accept the risk of finding itself again in the costly and dangerous nuclear arms race America thought it had just escaped. *William J. Weida is Director of ECAAR's Community Education Campaign at the US Nuclear Weapons Complex and a professor of economics at The Colorado College.*

## **US Nuclear Alert**

By Alice Slater

The Clinton Administration recently announced plans to conduct six "sub-critical" nuclear tests at the Nevada test site. The first two are scheduled to be detonated on June 18, 1996 and September 12, 1996, nearly 1000 feet below the desert floor.

The tests are part of the so-called plan for a \$30 billion "science based stockpile stewardship program" designed by unreconstructed cold warriors to "keep the design team together", as they work on new nuclear weapons for space and earth penetrators. The weaponeers contend that their work is merely to insure the "safety and reliability" of the arsenal. But it would be far easier to just build the same old weapons again if we doubt their safety and reliability than to actually test new nuclear designs in underground explosions. The active "stockpile stewardship" program is part of a Faustian bargain made by the Administration with the weaponeers in return for their agreement to support a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTB).

Rather than passively monitoring the nuclear arsenal while it awaits dismantlement, the US has begun a whole new panoply of nuclear experiments, including the \$1.5 billion contract with Bechtel for "sub-critical" tests, and plans to equip the labs with technology for virtual reality computer simulations of new weapons, ie,

the National Ignition Facility at Livermore, the Dual Axis Radiographic Hydrotest Facility at Los Alamos, the Jupiter Facility at Sandia, and other diabolical technologies with a price tag of more than \$5.5 billion of which \$1.5 billion is budgeted in 1996.

Thus while negotiations continue in Geneva on the CTB for Clinton's announced goal of a "zero-yield" CTB, nuclear testing, on megacomputers, is going forward at Livermore, Los Alamos and Sandia national labs making a mockery of the original intention of the CTB to end the development of new weapons. The "sub-critical tests", scheduled to begin on June 18th, in which the Dr. Strangeloves plan to detonate high explosives in proximity to plutonium at the Nevada test site, without quite setting off a critical chain reaction, will cost \$20 million dollars each.

Citizens opposed to the further development of nuclear weapons are needed to make their voices heard. Write to President Clinton and ask him to end the development of new nuclear weapons, including the planned underground tests this June, and to close down the Nevada test site. Then work with us to call on the nuclear powers to begin negotiations on a treaty to eliminate nuclear weapons, just as the world has done for chemical and biological weapons. The Cold War is over. When will they ever learn?

## **South African Update**

By Terry Crawford-Browne

Military spending in post-apartheid South Africa continues to be cut in 1995-96 to 2.7% of GDP (compared with 4.7% five years ago). At the parliamentary Defense Review in February, the Deputy Minister of Defense announced the goal of reducing military personnel from 120,000 to 60,000. This proved a most valuable forum to oppose the South African Navy's hopes of buying four corvette ships, an issue which has become highly contentious because of the crises in housing, education and health services.

A two-day workshop on the future of the South African armaments industry was held in late March. In 1995, arms export contracts to Turkey, Sri Lanka and Nigeria were rescinded on human rights grounds by the National Conventional Arms Control Committee. The joint stance of ECAAR-South Africa and the Anglican Church is to lobby for a prohibition on *all* arms exports and the disbandment of arms manufacturers Armscor and Denel. Most recently, ECAAR-South Africa called on the National Conventional Arms Control Committee to cancel a US\$155 million missile contract to Pakistan and the plans to make Rooivalk attack helicopters in Malaysia.

Another contentious matter is the court case in Philadelphia against Armscor and other South African companies on 67 counts of conspiracy, fraud, money laundering and tax evasion. This stems from violations of the 1970s and 80s arms embargoes against apartheid South Africa. ECAAR-South Africa Co-Chair Terry Crawford-Browne met in February with Mr. Thomas E. McNamara, US Assistant Secretary of State for Political-Military Affairs, and urged a tough US stance against Armscor and rejection of the pleas for the charges to be dropped. *Terry Crawford-Browne is Co-Chair of of ECAAR-South Africa. To participate, he can be reached at (tel) 27-21-794-3208; (fax) 21-21-794-7551.*

## Affiliate News & Announcements

### ECAAR-Japan

ECAAR-Japan is planning a research conference to be held June 1, 1996. ECAAR Co-Chair Lawrence Klein will chair the conference. Issues to be discussed include Asian security and Chinese defense spending.

An ECAAR session at the Japan Association of Econometrics and Economics will be held in September at Osaka University.

Former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and ECAAR Board Member James Tobin will be the main guests at an ECAAR-Japan symposium on disarmament, international security, and the United Nations to be held on October 22, 1996 at the U.N. University.

For more information on any of these events, contact Dr. Akira Hattori at tel: +81 2871 6631 or fax: +81 2864 2938.

### ECAAR-Dutch/Flemish Chapter

On May 11, the Dutch affiliate of ECAAR will hold a symposium on the rebuilding of society after the devastation of war, which will also address the often-ignored costs of institution building. The symposium is co-sponsored by the Dutch affiliates of International Physicians Against Nuclear War, International Association of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms, and ECAAR.

#### International Peace Essay Competition

The international Isaac Roet Prize 1996 essay competition for university students has been announced in 180 countries at 750 economic facilities. The deadline for submissions is December 31, 1996. For more information, contact Joel van der Beek at ECAAR-Netherlands' new headquarters, tel: 31-10-4082168 or fax: 31-10-4528468.

### ECAAR-India

ECAAR Board Member Dr. Manas Chatterji, Professor of Management, Binghamton University, co-organized an international conference on Arms, Security and Development in South Asia, held at the School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University in January. Presentations were made on the nuclear question in South Asia; regional security; conflict resolution; and disarmament and development. An Indian affiliate of ECAAR which Dr. Yoginder Alagh, Vice-Chancellor of Jawaharlal Nehru University, will chair, was formally established at the conference. For more information on ECAAR-India, contact Dr. Alagh at tel: 11-667-676 or by fax: 11-686-5886.

### Stand for Children

March in Washington June 1, 1996

Sponsored by the Children's Defense Fund, this action will be a massive day of Commitment for children, affirming our responsibility for improving children's quality of life, drawing a line in the sand of "Doing no harm to children" that no political, corporate, or cultural leader dare cross. For more information contact Jay Hedlund, Coordinator, or Jonah Edelman, Deputy Coordinator, Stand for Children, 1832 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20009, tel: 1-800-233-1200 or fax: 202-234-0217

### Board Changes Announced

ECAAR is pleased to announce that Jack Sheinkman, Chairman of the Board of Amalgamated Bank and President Emeritus of Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union, has joined the ECAAR Board and is co-chairing ECAAR's newly-formed Advisory Committee.

We extend our thanks to ECAAR's founder, Robert Schwartz, for all his time and efforts as ECAAR's Treasurer, as he steps down from the post, and we welcome John Tepper Marlin, of the New York City Comptroller's Office, as ECAAR's new Treasurer.

### ECAAR Book Published

The book *Arms Spending, Development, and Security* edited by Manas Chatterji, Jacques Fontanel and Akira Hattori is now available. Members may wish to request their libraries to order a copy, contacting APH Publishing Corporation, 5 Ansari Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi 110 002 Fax 91 011 545 9172

### Seminar for Peace in Japan

The Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University, Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum, and American University's School of International Service are sponsoring a World Student Seminar for Peace at Hiroshima and Kyoto, July 30-August 10. All university students (including graduate students) are invited to apply. Please send your curriculum vitae, a letter describing why you want to participate, and a letter of recommendation by May 31 to Prof. Atsushi Fujioka, School of International Service, American University, 4400 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20016. For more information, please contact Prof. Fujioka at 202-244-5743 or fax 202-885-1747.

Students enrolled in American University Nuclear Studies Institute this summer will also participate in the seminar in Japan. In addition to the study tour of Japan, the institute consists of "American Culture in the Nuclear Age," taught by Peter Kuznick on the American University campus in Washington DC July 1-25. Students in the institute can earn 9 graduate or undergraduate credits. Contact Ted Schmitt, Summer Sessions Office 202-885-2421 for more information.

## Call for Papers at the 1997 ASSA-AEA Meetings

Members of ECAAR are invited to participate in a Peace Science Society (International) session of contributed papers at the 1997 American Economics Association meetings to be held in New Orleans, January 4th to 6th. If you are interested, please submit an abstract of no more than 250 words by June 15 to ECAAR, 25 W. 45th Street, Room 1401, New York, NY 10036.

# Yes, I want to support ECAAR

Enclosed is my contribution of \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Enclosed are my membership dues:

\_\_\_\_\_ \$100 Sustainer                      \_\_\_\_\_ \$50 Supporter  
\_\_\_\_\_ \$ 35 Basic Membership            \_\_\_\_\_ \$10 Student

## Please contact me to:

\_\_\_\_\_ Join the **Peace Economics & Conversion Resource Network** e-mail conference  
\_\_\_\_\_ Form a chapter in my community  
\_\_\_\_\_ Work with ECAAR's UN team  
\_\_\_\_\_ Work with the **Community Education Campaign** at US nuclear weapons sites  
\_\_\_\_\_ Volunteer in the ECAAR New York Office

## Please send me the following:

\_\_\_\_\_ *Global Register of Economists and Experts on Military Spending* on IBM-compatible disks (\$10)  
\_\_\_\_\_ *After Hiroshima: Remembrance, Reflection, the Future*, video (\$19.95)  
\_\_\_\_\_ *ECAAR UN Symposium*, transcript (\$10)  
\_\_\_\_\_ *ECAAR UN Symposium*, video (\$20)  
\_\_\_\_\_ *An Evening with Robert Heilbroner*, transcript and video (\$15)  
\_\_\_\_\_ *Peace Economics, Peace Science and Public Policy Journal* @ \$10 each (please specify)  
Vol. 1, no. 1-4 (1994); Vol. 2, no. 1-3 (1995); Vol. 3, no 1 (1996)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_ Affiliation \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail \_\_\_\_\_

**Return to: ECAAR, 25 West 45th Street, Room 1401, New York, NY 10036**

**ECAAR NewsNetwork**  
25 West 45th Street, Room 1401  
New York, NY 10036  
212-768-2080 (tel)/ 212-768-2167 (fax)



Non Profit Org.  
U.S. Postage  
PAID  
New York, NY  
Permit No. 04947

FORWARDING & ADDRESS  
CORRECTION REQUESTED