





Economists for Peace and Security

NewsNotes - July 2006

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▶ EPS News	Our country is now geared to an arms economy bred in an artificially induced psychosis of war hysteria and an incessant propaganda of fear. ~General Douglas MacArthur
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EPS News

	<p>By unanimously adopting the UN Programme of Action to address the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons (UNPoA) in 2001, the UN Member States committed to collecting and destroying illegal weapons, adopting and/or improving national legislations that would help criminalize the illicit trade in small arms, regulating the activities of brokers, setting strict import and export controls, taking action against violators of such laws, and better coordinating international efforts to that end.</p> <p>Five years after the adoption of the UNPoA, representatives from governments, international and regional organizations, and civil society met at UN Headquarters from June 26 to July 7, 2006 to review the efforts and progress made at all levels; to address future international cooperation and assistance issues; and to assess challenges on the road ahead.</p> <p>In conjunction with the Small Arms Review conference, EPS is pleased to announce the online release of its fact sheet, <i>Global Arms Trade</i>. This two-sided fact sheet explores the global arms trade through its suppliers and importers, the relationships between small arms and ammunition, and small arms and number of deaths. It also examines the beginnings of the movement for an international treaty limiting the sale of conventional weapons in situations where there is reasonable likelihood that they might be used to commit human rights violations.</p> <p>Please have a look at http://www.epsusa.org/publications/factsheets/globalarmstrade.pdf</p>
	

Prior to the beginning of the Small Arms Review conference, Amartya Sen wrote in the International Herald Tribune about his belief that *It's Time for Global Control of Small Arms*.

"In recent years, discussions on terror and safety have tended to concentrate on weapons of mass destruction. And yet there are other problems that are already causing havoc, which also demand urgent attention. It is important to appreciate why an effective system of the control of trade in small arms is so badly needed right now."

He goes on to note "the terrible consequences of the use of small arms go well beyond the outrageous killing and maiming they cause. Small arms are vital ingredients of terrorism, civil war and generalized violence, which in turn lead to the disruption of social services, health care and basic education, and can also reduce the incentives for long-term investment and economic development. Many of the difficulties faced by Africa from the 1970s onward can be traced to this process."

To read the article, please visit <http://www.iht.com/articles/2006/06/25/opinion/edsen.php>

Volume 1, no. 2 of the Economics of Peace and Security Journal, *Peacemaking and Peacekeeping*, is now available online, free of charge.

The Economics of Peace and Security Journal (EPSJ) is an online journal that addresses all issues related to the political economy of personal, communal, national, international, and global peace and security. The scope includes implications and ramifications of conventional and non-conventional conflict for all human and non-human life and for our common habitat. Special attention is paid to constructive proposals for conflict resolution and peacemaking. While open to non-economic approaches, most contributions emphasize economic analysis of causes, consequences, and possible solutions to mitigate and resolve conflict.

EPSJ is aimed at both specialist and non-specialist readers, including policy analysts, policy and decision makers, national and international civil servants, members of the armed forces and of peacekeeping services, the business community, members of non-governmental organizations and religious institutions, and other interested parties. Contributions are scholarly-based, but written in a general-interest style.

Another recently launched feature is the **book review section**. You can contact the reviews editor with any suggestions you might have, or regarding a book you would like to review. They will also be introducing review articles in the future which review a number of books together.

<http://www.epsjournal.org.uk/bookreviews.php>

Please visit <http://www.epsjournal.org.uk/index.php> to learn more about EPSJ and to subscribe for future issues.

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Links

The Post-autistic Economics Review is a production of the Post-Autistic Economics Network. The Review is delivered monthly by email. To peruse back issues, please visit <http://www.paecon.net/>. To subscribe, email "subscribe" to pae_news@btinternet.com and within a day or two you will receive issue no. 38, whose contents are listed below.

- *What Is Neoclassical Economics?* Christian Arnsperger (University of Louvain, Belgium) and Yanis Varoufakis (University of Athens, Greece)
- *The Autistic Economist*, Stanley Alcorn and Ben Solarz (Yale University, USA)

- *Japan's Alternative Economics*, Sanford Jacoby (University of California at Los Angeles, USA)
- *Game Theory, Freedom and Indeterminacy*, Kevin Quinn (Bowling Green State University, USA)
- *Reclaiming Policy Space For Equitable Economic Development*, Kari Polanyi Levitt (McGill University, Canada)
- *What Exactly Is 'Development'?* P. Sainath (India)
- *How Close Are We To 'Sudden Disorderly Adjustment'?* Margaret Legum (SANE, South Africa)
- *A Guide To What's Wrong With Economics*

The Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex, England has several publications. id21 communicates international development research to policymakers and practitioners worldwide on the topics: health, education, global issues, urban development, rural development, and natural resources. This month's email newsletter, **id21 news** (<http://www.id21.org/index.html>) has a focus on the global economy with articles on

- TRADE POLICY: Asian drivers: what are the implications for the rest of the world?
- GOVERNANCE: Dispelling the myths of service delivery in South Africa
- AID: In development it is money that matters
- FOOD SECURITY: Alternative futures: modeling scenarios for food security in Africa
- ENVIRONMENT: How communities are preparing for climate change in the Philippines

id21 insights is published 10 times a year in paper format and online, each issue on a different theme. The editors are **inviting potential 'guest editors' from the international development research community to propose a topic for an issue of id21 insights** due out in early 2007. They are looking for submissions on research topics that haven't been covered before (see back issues at: www.id21.org/insights).

Submissions need to have a strong policy focus and can be offered jointly. They should also include the best most recent research on the chosen topic and should not be related to just one research programme or institution's work. Submissions should consist of the following:

- * A 500-word outline of the proposed theme, with an explanation of its relevance to id21's target readership of policymakers and development practitioners in developing countries.
- * A list of up to 10 possible articles and who would write them, with a brief description of subject matter, research findings and policy recommendations the articles would cover.

If your proposal is accepted you will collaborate with id21 on this issue of id21 insights and with an Academic Advisor chosen for his/her expertise on the topic. You would also write the editorial.

For more information on id21 insights please see www.id21.org/insights. Before submitting an outline you are urged to familiarize yourself with the format and editorial style by viewing previous issues of id21 insights on the website or they can send you print copies by post.

Please submit proposals of no more 1000 words by **September 1, 2006** to:

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In Other News

Unfortunately, the opportunity offered by the Small Arms conference at the UN failed to produce useful results. Despite the efforts of the majority of governments to secure real change, the long awaited UN Small Arms conference has ended in failure. Hijacked by a small number of states the conference failed to agree on any measures at all to address the global gun crisis.

The conference could have provided a clear framework for governments to protect people from gun violence. But it ended in acrimony and frustration as agreement on almost all the major issues was blocked by a handful of states, and no outcome document could be agreed. Obstructions occurred in the following areas:

- The US refused to allow the conference to acknowledge the impact of small arms proliferation on development.
- Despite professing concern about the human cost of small arms violence, governments failed to agree to provide support for the survivors of gun violence.
- Progress on global standards for international arms transfers – which would prevent exports to destinations where they might be used for human rights violations – was obstructed primarily by Cuba, India, Iran, Israel and Pakistan. 115 governments had said they supported stronger provisions on transfer controls, and one million people from 160 countries joined the Million Faces petition calling for global arms export standards that was presented to Kofi Annan as the conference opened last week.
- Discussion on how strengthening national laws can prevent gun deaths was blocked by the USA. 60% of the world's guns are in the hands of civilians, and many countries recognize national gun laws as vital to tackling gun violence.
- The US was instrumental in preventing any follow-on global meetings to discuss the small arms trade.

Rebecca Peters, Director of the International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA), said, "The failure of this meeting will not detract from the enormous amount of work being done at local, national and regional levels around the world to protect people from gun violence. But because gun proliferation is a global problem it does require a global solution, and we will continue to seek ways to make this happen."

For complete coverage of the conference see <http://www.iansa.org/un/review2006.htm>

On Thursday, July 20, the Senate Appropriations Committee (SAC) is scheduled to "mark up" the fiscal year 2007 (FY 07) Department of Defense (DOD) appropriations bill. This "tutorial" from the Strauss Military Reform Project at the Center for Defense Information, anticipates what clearly appears to be one of the major budget gimmicks the SAC will employ. The gimmick will make it appear that a huge (\$9 billion) cut is being made in the DOD bill, when in fact no such thing will be occurring.

http://www.cdi.org/friendlyversion/printversion.cfm?documentID=3588&from_page=../program/document.cfm

\$11 Million Every Hour: What the Iraq War is Costing Us By Rep. John P. Murtha. In this article from Counterpunch.org, Rep. Murtha compares the high cost of the ongoing war in Iraq with some other urgent national security, health care, education, infrastructure and defense needs.

<http://www.counterpunch.org/murtha07132006.html> (You have to scroll down a bit to see the article.)

"We are spending \$8 billion a month in Iraq. That equates to 2 billion dollars a week, or 267 million dollars a day, or 11 million dollars an hour. [Here] are some comparisons between what we are spending in Iraq as we 'stay the course' indefinitely and what those funds could be used for instead:

- \$5.2 billion (1-time) estimated need for capital improvements to secure public transportation system (trains, subways, buses) (3 weeks in Iraq)
- \$1.5 billion/year Radiation detectors needed at all US ports (rejected due to cost) (5 days in Iraq)
- \$15 billion/yr Provide health insurance to 9 million children with no health insurance (1-1/2 weeks in Iraq)
- \$664 million/yr Perkins Loan program cut in President's FY 07 budget (would help 463,000 low-income students attend college) (2-1/2 days in Iraq)
- \$300 million President's cut to EPA budget in FY 2007 (1 day, 3 hours in Iraq)"

This article by Matthew Yglesias from the American Prospect discusses the **opportunity costs of the war in Iraq**, and how Iraq foreclosed advancing important humanitarian goals, stopping terrorists more effectively, eliminating nuclear threats, and securing the homeland among other goals.

<http://peacejournalism.com/ReadArticle.asp?ArticleID=9384>

Chemical security, like energy independence and global warming, is an issue where the goals of national security, public safety, and sustainability neatly overlap. An attack on one of the many toxic chemical plants in the US could endanger more than a million people. Environmentalists, security experts, and even the Army surgeon general have been raising the alarm about this threat since Sept. 11, 2001. There are 123 chemical facilities nationwide, ranging from paper mills to refineries, that each could put at least 1 million people at risk of injury or death if their chemical contents were unleashed into the air, according to a 2001 US EPA analysis.

Last month, the Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee unanimously approved a **bill that would grant the Department of Homeland Security authority to mandate tighter security at chemical facilities**. Days after the Homeland Security Committee OK'd the bill, however, Sen. James Inhofe (R-OK) blocked it from proceeding to the Senate floor, claiming that it could hamper industry by forcing companies to switch from highly toxic chemicals to safer substances. Inhofe then held a June 21 hearing in the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, which he chairs, where he argued that environmental groups are exploiting the national-security argument in order to force these costly burdens on business.

Read about the bill and its struggle to balance economic and corporate interests with environmental and security concerns at <http://www.grist.org/news/muck/2006/07/13/chemicals/index.html?source=muck>

Richard Cohen, writing in the Washington Post, poses the idea that Ritalin will solve America's **Culpability Deficit Disorder**.

"This drug for attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is sorely needed. ADHD explains why few seem to challenge the call to continue the mission in Iraq, apparently forgetting that the mission has changed and no one is quite sure what it is now. It explains why after just 100 hours, the first President Bush concluded the Gulf War with Saddam Hussein still in power and his helicopters slaughtering rebellious Shiites and Kurds. And it explains why the Carter, Reagan and first Bush administrations so ardently supported Saddam and then -- an administration later -- made it US policy to topple him. We were always forgetting the kind of guy he was.

ADHD also explains why we are still fighting in Afghanistan almost five years after the Sept. 11, 2001 terrorist attacks that launched the war against the Taliban. It's because our attention got diverted from the Afghanistan-based al Qaeda, which had attacked us, to Iraq, which had not. Take two pills for this one."

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/06/19/AR2006061901235.html>

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Food for Thought

In an essay entitled *North Korea's Missile Tests: Malign Neglect Meets Brinkmanship*, author Wonhyuk Lim posits the unusual theory that when diplomacy is stalled, North Korea escalates tension to break the deadlock.

"The latest example is its missile tests on July 4. Firing a barrage of short-, medium-, and long-range test missiles on America's Independence Day is a rather unconventional way to seek dialogue, but the North Koreans have reasons to believe it will work.

"In 1994, when its nuclear negotiations with the US hit a snag, North Korea threatened to reprocess plutonium. This pushed the Korean peninsula to the brink of war, but the two sides soon resumed the talks and signed the Geneva Agreed Framework. North Korea agreed to the phased dismantlement of its nuclear program in exchange for multilateral energy assistance and the normalization of relations with the US.

"In 1998, when US concerns about North Korea's missile program and underground facilities at Kumchangri delayed the implementation of the Agreed Framework, North Korea launched a multi-stage rocket and shocked the world. This prompted an extensive review of the US policy toward North Korea (known as the Perry Process), and led to a series of bilateral talks and meetings to speed up and broaden engagement, including negotiations to stop North Korea's missile development."

The article goes on to list several other instances where this strategy seems to be working for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Read the article and further analysis by Brookings scholars at <http://www.nautilus.org/fora/security/0653Lim.html>

Depression, War and the Cold War, the new book by Robert Higgs, The Independent Institute's Senior Fellow in Political Economy, shows how the Great Depression, the Second World War, and the Cold War dramatically changed the American political economy and sheds light on the economic and institutional context in which the policymakers of today operate.

The book proceeds chronologically: Higgs explains how investors' uncertainty about the security of property rights prolonged the Great Depression; how a little-known change in weapons procurement policy in 1940-41 transformed the role of defense contractors in the political economy; how and why the US civilian economy foundered during the Second World War; and how historians and economists have neglected to examine the rapid postwar transition to a US civilian economy. Then Higgs discusses the political economy of the Cold War, including the role of various "crises" in sustaining the US-Soviet arms race; how members of Congress have used the defense budget to get re-elected, at the expense of programs the armed services deemed more important; and how defense contractors have made out like bandits, their stocks significantly outperforming the Standard & Poor's 500 -- while taxpayers have shouldered much of their risk.

Here are just a few of the book's findings:

* Contrary to popular legend, President Franklin D. Roosevelt's policies and appointees didn't end America's Great Depression -- they prolonged it. Contemporaneous evidence from corporate bond markets and opinion polls indicates that by shaking investors' confidence in the security of property rights, the New Deal discouraged the long-term private investment needed to revive the economy.

* World War II did not create prosperity. Although defense-related industries did well during the war years, few consumer durables (e.g., cars and houses) and non-defense capital goods were produced. The virtual elimination of unemployment then was due to the draft, which forced 22% of the prewar labor force into the military at below-market wages.

* From 1949 to 1989, the top defense firms outperformed the stock market by a huge margin. An investor who held a portfolio of top defense stocks during those four decades would have earned 2.4 times more than one who invested an equal amount in a diversified portfolio.

For the table of contents and to order the book, see
http://www.independent.org/store/book_detail.asp?bookID=65

For a detailed summary, see
http://www.independent.org/publications/books/book_summary.asp?bookID=65

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Funding and Employment Opportunities

The **US Institute of Peace invites applications for Senior Fellowships** in its Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace. These fellowships support practitioners and scholars working on research projects concerning the sources and nature of international conflict and ways of preventing, managing, or resolving conflict. The Institute is particularly interested in proposals addressing problems of the Muslim world, post-war reconstruction and reconciliation in Iraq and elsewhere, and response to terrorism and political violence.

Fellowships are usually awarded for 10 months, beginning in October. Fellows carry out their projects in residence at the Institute in Washington DC. The program attempts to match the recipient's earned income during the year preceding the fellowship, up to a maximum of \$80,000 for 10 months.

The **deadline for receipt of applications is September 15, 2006**. The application and further information are available at <http://www.usip.org/fellows/>

Penknife Press is announcing its first annual **Short Story Writing Contest**. The stories should have a **social and/or political theme that reflects current events**. The prizewinners will be selected by a neutral judging panel and will be rated in three areas: 1- Writing Skill, 2- Story Content, and 3- social relevance. The winning stories and some of the runners-up will be compiled into an anthology to be published by Penknife Press.

Entrants must be 21 years of age. Deadline for submissions: September 30, 2006. Each entry must be 1000 - 5000 words. Only one entry per person. For the complete rules and disclaimers visit <http://penknife.com/default.cfm>

Prizes will be awarded: First Prize: \$1,000.00; Second Prize: \$600.00; Third Prize: \$400.00.

Submit your entry to contest@penknife.com.

The Institute for Economic Analysis, directed by longtime EPS member John Atlee, is looking for a **Research Associate in Macroeconomic Analysis and Policy**. IEA's Basic Purpose is to develop more effective monetary, fiscal and other analytical and policy tools for macro-managing the economy for stable full-employment growth. They use an innovative conceptual framework that makes macroeconomics a more credible science - and that is also easier to learn and teach.

More information about the Institute and the job opening at <http://www.iea-macro-economics.org>

Palgrave Macmillan is a global publisher of academic books in economics. Book proposals are welcome; they are particularly interested in **developing a library of monographs**. Submissions should be sent to:

Aaron Javsicas
Editor
Palgrave Macmillan
175 5th Avenue
New York, NY 10010
aaron.javsicas@palgrave-usa.com

<http://www.palgrave-usa.com>

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EPS Publications and Resources

The **Economics of Peace and Security Journal** (www.epsjournal.org.uk). This new online journal hosted by EPS-UK raises and debates all issues related to the political economy of personal, communal, national, international, and global peace and security. The scope includes implications and ramifications of conventional and non-conventional conflict for all human and non-human life and for our common habitat. Special attention is paid to constructive proposals for conflict resolution and peacemaking. While open to non-economic approaches, most contributions emphasize economic analysis of causes, consequences, and possible solutions to mitigate and resolve conflict.

The journal is aimed at non-specialist readers, including policy analysts, policy and decision makers, national and international civil servants, members of the armed forces and of peacekeeping services, the business community, members of non-governmental organizations and religious institutions, and others. Contributions are scholarly-based, but written in a general-interest style.

Issues of the journal generally are theme-based and contributions are by invitation only; however, Readers are invited to write to the editors (editors@epsjournal.org.uk) with proposals for a specific contribution or theme-based symposium (2 - 4 papers). Short letters of less than 500 words commenting on the published pieces are welcome.

The first issue is based on the ECAAR Review 2003, "*Conflict or Development*" (<http://www.epsjournal.org.uk/Vol1/No1/issue.php>). Volume 1, no. 2 is entitled "*Peacemaking and Peacekeeping*." These two issues are available free of charge as an introduction to the journal.

Annual subscription rates for future issues are as follows:

- Standard £22/\$40/€34;
- EPS members £16/\$30/€25;
- Unwaged/Developing countries £11/\$20/€17;
- Institutional £55/\$100/€85.

Fact Sheets: Periodically, we release these two-sided fact sheets designed to give an accessible, graphic look at one specific issue of concern to our members and constituency.

Global Arms Trade 2004 examines the world's supplies of conventional weapons and small arms.
<http://www.epsusa.org/publications/factsheets/globalarmstrade.pdf>

Military vs. Social Spending: Warfare or Human Welfare compares US and global military spending with the costs of achieving the UN Millennium Development Goals.
<http://www.epsusa.org/publications/factsheets/milexMDG.pdf>

The ECAAR Review 2003: Conflict or Development? This edition has a regional focus on Africa, the site of most of the world's current armed conflicts. In its pages some of the leading economists of the day analyze and reflect on the relationships among military spending, domestic and foreign policy, security, and human welfare. Features include country studies, sections on business and conflict, and "Trends in World Military Expenditure." Written in clear English, with informative maps, tables, and graphs, the series is designed to inform the debate among policymakers, activists, journalists, academics, students, and citizens worldwide.

To order the Review, please email Thea Harvey (theaharvey@epsusa.org).

The Review can be a valuable tool in teaching economics, political science, and international relations courses. If you are interested in teaching this book, please contact Thea Harvey (theaharvey@epsusa.org) for a copy to review.

The Full Cost of Ballistic Missile Defense. The study estimates that the total life cycle cost for a layered missile defense system could reach \$1.2 trillion through 2035. You can download the PDF file from <http://www.epsusa.org/publications/papers/bmd/bmd.pdf>, or order a copy of the report from the sponsor of the study at <http://www.armscontrolcenter.org/nmd/fullcost.html>.

Data Resource webpage offers links to data sources for:

- International military expenditure and conflict indicators;
- US military expenditure and capabilities;
- Western Europe;
- Russia.

<http://www.epsusa.org/network/data.htm>. If you know of a data source that you feel should be added to our list, please contact our webmaster, Kate Cell, at katecell@epsusa.org

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Action Corner

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) prohibits the transfer of nuclear technology to countries that don't agree to international inspections of their nuclear programs. The Indian government, which has not signed the NPT, asserts that it needs an expanded nuclear cooperation agreement with the US to address its growing energy needs and to improve the quality of life for its population. Legislation currently before the US Congress (Bill # H.R.5682) would exempt India from US nonproliferation law and advance the US-India nuclear deal.

The bill is expected to pass with a strong majority, but Congress can still amend the agreement to ensure that it doesn't destroy the core elements of the NPT. Rep. Howard Berman (CA) and other legislators have proposed amendments that would enable the US to expand cooperation with India without eroding years of work in which the US and other countries strengthened the NPT. One amendment would require India to halt production of fissile material, the main component needed to make nuclear weapons, in exchange for greater nuclear cooperation with the United States. A second important amendment would prevent India from transferring nuclear enrichment technology to other countries.

This legislation will likely come to the floor of the House for a vote the week of July 24. Several nonproliferation amendments have good chances of winning, especially if representatives hear from their constituents that this issue concerns them.

For more information on the bill and proposed amendments, please visit <http://capwiz.com/fconl/issues/bills/?bill=8879976>

EPS supports and believes in the NPT. To contact your Representative, and ask him or her to support the amendments which would require India to agree to stop producing nuclear weapons materials and sign the NPT before the US would agree to nuclear cooperation, go to <http://capwiz.com/fconl/issues/alert/?alertid=8906881&type=CO>

Feel like you have a foreign policy alternative that should be heard in the halls of government? Citizens for Global Solutions provides an easy to use tool to find the foreign policy staffer for your Member of Congress. Click here to access the **Foreign Policy Staffer Locator**: <http://globalsolutions.org/hill/fpstaff>

Anyone who would be willing to put an EPS flyer up on a departmental bulletin board or similar venue, please contact Thea Harvey at theaharvey@epsusa.org.

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Upcoming Events

July 25, 2006. **Dinner meeting of the Global Security Seminar** featuring a presentation by Col. Vito Imbascini, PhD, MD, entitled, "**The Iraqi War from the Perspective of a Frontline Physician.**" The seminar will take place in the UCLA Faculty Center. Dinner will be served at a cost of \$25 without dessert per person OR \$29 with dessert. The deadline for reservations is 11:00 AM PST, July 24, 2006. Please submit your reservation and your choice of dessert/no dessert by e-mail to bennettramberg@aol.com.

August 7 - 11, 2006 and August 14 - 18, 2006. "**Make Some Noise**": **Human Rights for the Next Generation Summer 2006 Workshops** for high school students (ages 13-18) who live in the Hudson Valley of New York State. Topics to be covered in this workshop include:

- Our Lives, Our Rights: What are Human Rights Anyway?
- What's Going on Here?: Human Rights in the Hudson Valley
- Linkages: Globalization & Human Rights (with possible guest appearances by EPS staff)
- Terribly Wrong: Genocide in the Modern World
- Let's Make Some Noise: What Are We Going to Do About It?

More information and registration forms at <http://www.globalyouthconnect.org/makenoise2006.html>

<p>August 23 - 24, 2006. International Conference on Conflict and Sustainable Peace in East and Southeast Asia, For further information please contact Manas Chatterji, Professor of Management, Binghamton University - State University of New York. mchatter@binghamton.edu</p>
<p>September 6 - 8, 2006. Sustainable Tourism 2006, Bologna, Italy. The Second International Conference on Sustainable Tourism will explore environmental, social and economic sustainability of tourism. http://www.wessex.ac.uk/conferences/2006/tourism06/</p>
<p>September 23 - 24, 2006. Second Biannual Canada/US Eastern Border Post-Keynesian Workshop with the theme: “Post-Keynesian Economics, Income Distribution and Distributive Justice,” to be held at the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont, USA.</p> <p>Organizers: Stephanie Seguino (University of Vermont - Stephanie.Seguino@uvm.edu), Robert E. Prasch (Middlebury College - rprasch@middlebury.edu), and Mark Setterfield (Trinity College - mark.setterfield@trincoll.edu)</p>
<p>November 2 - 4, 2006. European Association for Evolutionary Political Economy (EAEPE) presents the 18th EAEPE Annual Conference - Developing Economies: Multiple Trajectories, Multiple Developments in Istanbul, Turkey.</p> <p>Conference information is at http://eaepe.org/eaepe.php?q=node/view/182</p>
<p>November 8 - 9, 2006. Poverty Reduction in Conflict and Fragile States: Perspectives from a Household Level conference sponsored by USAID's Office of Poverty Reduction (PR), the Households in Conflict Network (HiCN) and the German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin), in Washington DC. http://www.hicn.org/events_fragilestates.html</p>
<p>November 12 - 14, 2006. <i>Peace through Commerce: Partnerships as the New Paradigm.</i> The conference is being convened by AACSB International, The Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business, the United Nations Global Compact Office, the Center for Ethics and Religious Values in Business of the Mendoza College of Business at the University of Notre Dame, and the Joan B. Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies of the University of Notre Dame, and will feature Kofi Annan as keynote speaker. For more information and online registration, please visit http://www.nd.edu/%7Eethics/ethicsConference/</p>
<p>January 5 - 7, 2007. Allied Social Sciences Associations meetings. Chicago, Illinois. http://www.vanderbilt.edu/AEA/anmt.htm</p>
<p>January 12 - 13, 2007. Third International Conference on Conflict and Peace in South Asia, Jodhpur, India. For further information please contact: Manas Chatterji, Professor of Management, Binghamton University - State University of New York. mchatter@binghamton.edu</p>
<p>February 23 - 25, 2007. Eastern Economics Association meetings. New York, NY. Early bird submission deadline for papers is October 6, 2006. http://www.iona.edu/eea/</p>
<p>June 1 - 3, 2007. The International Confederation of Associations for Pluralism in Economics (ICAPE) second international conference: Economic Pluralism for the 21st Century at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City, Utah, USA. Call for papers and more info at http://www.icape.org/conf2007.htm</p>
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<p>How Can I Help?</p>

If you are considering buying a book online, please take a look at WhatWeGive.com (<http://www.whatwegive.com/>). They have tens of thousands of titles available at a discount to you, and EPS/ECAAR receives twenty percent of your purchase price. After you check out, a pop up window will ask for information about the organization to which you wish your donation to go. Enter Organizational Account # 32 and “Economists Allied for Arms Reduction” in the organization field, and your purchase will be credited to our account.

Please consider becoming a member of EPS. Your annual membership entitles you to discounts on publications, invitations to events, our informative newsletters, and more. Most importantly, by joining us you help to ensure that reasoned perspectives on essential economic issues will continue to be heard. Membership dues and other donations are fully tax-deductible. For more information, visit <http://www.epsusa.org/membership/membership.htm>.

If you have enjoyed this issue of EPS NewsNotes, or if you wish to support our mission, please consider making a donation to EPS. You can do so securely online through our [website](#) or by sending a check to:

Economists for Peace and Security
at the Levy Economics Institute
Box 5000
Annandale on Hudson, NY 12504
USA

If you have any questions call (845) 758-0917, or email info@epsusa.org

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