

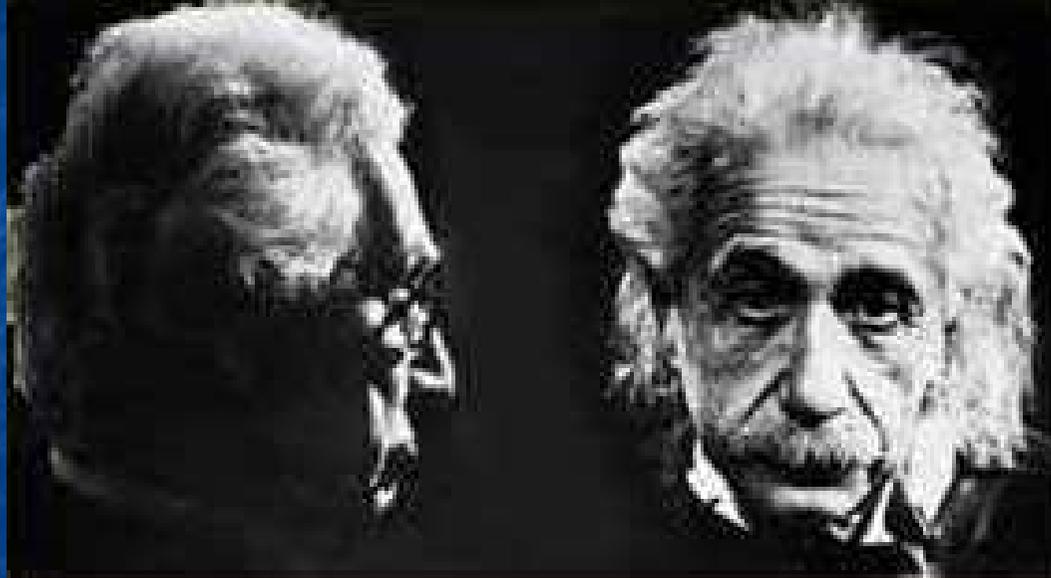
“THE MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL
COMPLEX, THE BOTTOM
BILLION AND THE UN”

BY

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The Russell-Einstein Manifesto

Issued in London, 9 July 1955



Bertrand Russell and Albert Einstein

“Remember your humanity, and forget the rest. If you can do so, the way lies open to a new Paradise; if you cannot, there lies before you the risk of universal death.”



Participants - The First Pugwash Conference, July 1957

“The Conferences are based on the recognition of the responsibility of scientists for their inventions. They have underlined the catastrophic consequences of the use of the new weapons. They have brought together scientists and decision-makers to collaborate across political divides on constructive proposals for reducing the nuclear threat.

The Pugwash Conferences are founded in the desire to see all nuclear arms destroyed and, ultimately, in a vision of other solutions to international disputes than war. The Pugwash Conference in Hiroshima in July this year declared that we have the opportunity today of approaching those goals. It is the Committee's hope that the award of the Nobel Peace Prize for 1995 to Rotblat and to Pugwash will encourage world leaders to intensify their efforts to rid the world of nuclear weapons.”

The Norwegian Nobel Committee, Oslo, October 13, 1995

CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Article 1 - The Purposes of the United Nations are:

- To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;
- To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;
- To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and
- To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

“we will not enjoy development without security, we will not enjoy security without development, and we will not enjoy either without respect for human rights”

Report of the Secretary-General, In larger freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all, 59th session of the UN General Assembly, p 6, New York, NY.

“The goal of national security is the defense of the state from external threats. The focus of human security, by contrast, is the protection of individuals. Secure states do not automatically mean secure peoples.”

Afghanistan Conflict Monitor, Human Security Report Project
2008, <http://www.afghanconflictmonitor.org/humansecurity.html>

“Now this conjunction of an immense military establishment and a large arms industry is new in the American experience. The total influence -- economic, political, even spiritual -- is felt in every city, every Statehouse, every office of the Federal government. We recognize the imperative need for this development. Yet, we must not fail to comprehend its grave implications. Our toil, resources, and livelihood are all involved. So is the very structure of our society.

In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist. We must never let the weight of this combination endanger our liberties or democratic processes. We should take nothing for granted. Only an alert and knowledgeable citizenry can compel the proper meshing of the huge industrial and military machinery of defense with our peaceful methods and goals, so that security and liberty may prosper together.”

Dwight D. Eisenhower , *Farewell Address* , 17 January 1961

“FAO estimates that 1.02 billion people are undernourished worldwide in 2009. This represents more hungry people than at any time since 1970 and a worsening of the unsatisfactory trends that were present even before the economic crisis.”

Source <ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/012/i0876e/i0876e.pdf>

"One out of six people in humanity will wake up not sure that they can even fill a cup of food,"

Josette Sheeran, Executive Director,
U.N World Food Programme

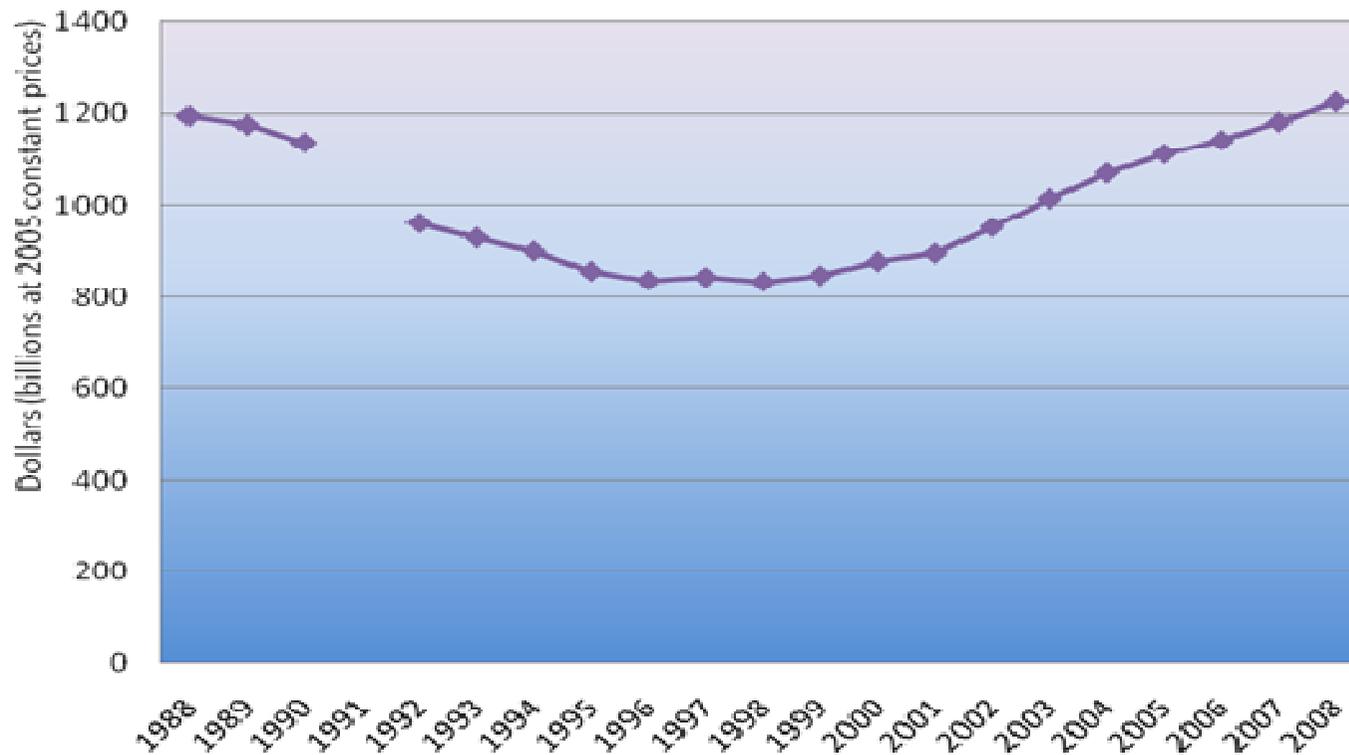
"We know a child dies every six seconds of malnutrition,"

Otive Igbuzor, the Head, International
campaigns for Action Aid International

"The countries at the bottom co-exist with the twenty-first century, but their reality is the fourteenth century: civil war, plague, ignorance. They are concentrated in Africa and Central Asia with a scattering elsewhere....we must learn to turn the familiar numbers upside down; a total of five billion people who are already prosperous, or at least on track to be so, and one billion who are stuck at the bottom."

Paul Collier in "The Bottom Billion"

World Military Expenditure 1988-2008



Source: Stockholm International Peace Research Institute Yearbook 2009

Global military expenditure stands at over \$1.46 trillion in annual expenditure at current prices for 2008, and has been rising in recent years. Constant 2005 dollar values are used for comparing past years, where the 2008 spending amount is over \$1.2 trillion: (1991 figures are unavailable.)

<http://www.globalissues.org/article/75/world-military-spending>

THE TOP 10 MILITARY SPENDERS, 2008

Rank	Country	Spending (\$ b.)	World share (%)
1	USA	607	41.5
2	China	[84.9]	[5.8]
3	France	65.7	4.5
4	UK	65.3	4.5
5	Russia	[58.6]	[4.0]
6	Germany	46.8	3.2
7	Japan	46.3	3.2
8	Italy	40.6	2.8
9	Saudi Arabia	38.2	2.6
10	India	30.0	2.1

World total

1464

[]= SIPRI estimate. The spending figures are in current US \$. Source: SIPRI

The SIPRI TOP 100

The 10 largest arms producing companies, 2007

Company (country)	Arms Sale (\$ m.)	Profit (\$ m.)
1. Boeing	30 480	4074
2. BAE Systems (UK)	29 850	1800
3. Lockheed Martin	29 400	3033
4. Northrop Grumman	24 600	1803
5. General Dynamics	21 520	2080
6. Raytheon	19 540	1474
7. EADS (West Group)	13 100	-610
8. L-3 Communications	11 240	756
9. Fimmeccanica (Italy)	9 850	713
10. Thales (France)	9 350	1 214

Companies are US-based, unless indicated otherwise. The profit figures are from all company activities, including non-military sales. Source: SIPRI

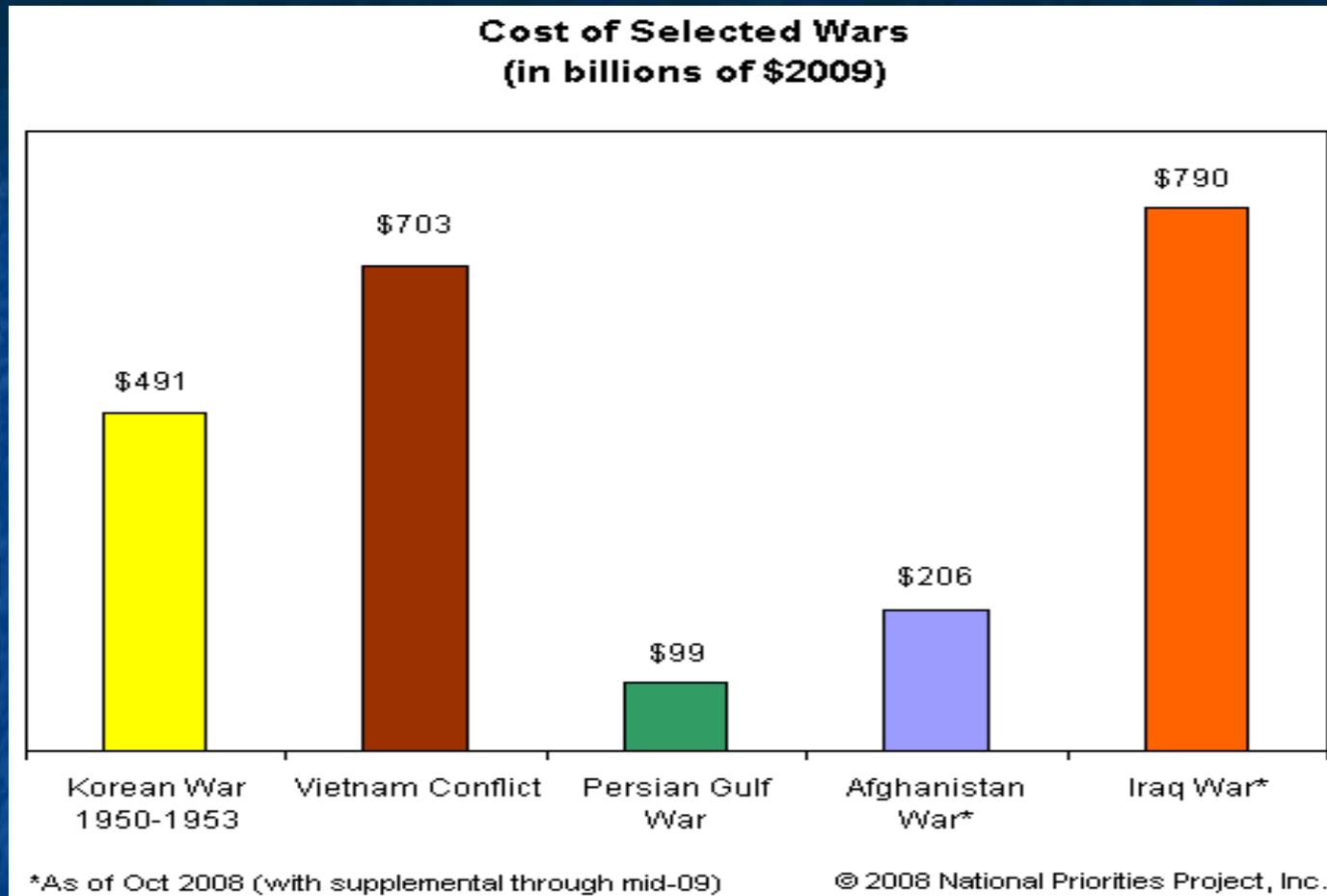
National or regional shares of arms sales
for the SIPRI Top 100 for 2007

Region/country	No of Companies	Arms sales (\$b.)
USA	44	212.4
Western Europe	32	107.6
Russia	7	8.2
Israel	3	5.0
Japan	4	4.8
India	3	3.7
South Korea	4	2.9
Singapore	1	1.1
Canada	1	0.6
Australia	1	0.5
Total	100	346.9

Figures for a country or region refer to the arms sales of the Top 100 companies headquartered in that country or region, including those in its foreign subsidiaries, and thus do not reflect the sales of arms actually produced in that country or region.

Source: SIPRI

Cost of Selected Wars



- All wars are in 2009 billions of dollars and for Iraq and Afghanistan, includes proposed additional spending through mid-FY2009.
- Source: National Priorities Project for the Cost of the Iraq War. Others are based on Congressional Research Service, RL33110, 'Cost of Iraq, Afghanistan and Other Global War on Terror Operations Since 9/11', updated July 14, 2008 and converted to 2009 dollars.

Cost of war

According to the National Priorities Project:

- To date, \$915.1 billion dollars have been allocated in the US to the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.
- In addition to this approved amount, the FY2010 budget shows a \$130 billion request for more war spending. This would bring total war spending in Iraq and Afghanistan to more than \$1 trillion.

Source :National Priorities Project

http://www.nationalpriorities.org/costofwar_home

Revolution in Military Affairs (RMA)

“a major change in the nature of warfare brought about by the innovative application of new technologies which, combined with dramatic changes in military doctrine and operational and organizational concepts, fundamentally alters the character and conduct of military operations’.”

Dr Andrew Marshall, Director of the Office of Net Assessment, U.S. DoD

UN CHARTER: Article 26

“In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.”

“ In a world of finite resources there is a close relationship between expenditure on armaments and economic and social development (arms expenditure) diverts to military purposes not only material but also technical and human resources which are urgently needed for development in all countries, particularly in the developing countries. ”

Final Document , The UN General Assembly's First Special Session devoted to Disarmament (SSOD 1), 1978

"The world can either continue to pursue the arms race with characteristic vigour or move consciously and with deliberate speed towards a more stable and balanced social and economic development within a more sustainable international economic and political order; it cannot do both."

Final Document ,International Conference on the relationship between disarmament and development, 1987 , New York.

End of Cold War

Conversion from Military to civilian
industry

Whatever happened to the Peace
dividend?

- A high level Steering Committee comprising the Administrator of UNDP, the Under Secretaries General of the Departments of Economic and Social Affairs, Peace Keeping Operations and Disarmament Affairs was established to coordinate initiatives in 1998.
- On the basis of the work of the Steering Committee, a UNGA resolution was adopted setting up a Group of Governmental Experts to re-appraise the relationship between disarmament and development. the Report of that Study was issued in 2004.
- The UNGA adopted resolution 63/52 on the relationship between disarmament and development at the 63rd session of the UNGA.
- Disarmament, development and re-integration (DDR) strategies in peace-keeping and peace-building

Millennium Development Goals (1990-2015)

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
 - Halve the proportion of people with less than one dollar a day.
 - Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.
2. Achieve universal primary education
 - Ensure that boys and girls alike complete primary schooling.
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
 - Eliminate gender disparity at all levels of education.
4. Reduce child mortality
 - Reduce by two thirds the under-five mortality rate.
5. Improve maternal health
 - Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio.

Millennium Development Goals (1990-2015) cont..

6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

- Reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.

7. Ensure environmental sustainability

- Integrate sustainable development into country policies and reverse loss of environmental resources.
- Halve the proportion of people without access to potable water.
- Significantly improve the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

8. Develop a global partnership for development

- Raise official development assistance.
- Expand market access.
- Encourage debt sustainability.

“Using two different approaches, the World Bank estimates that, if countries improve their policies and institutions, the additional foreign aid required to reach the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 is between \$40-\$60 billion a year. This estimate is consistent with other agencies’ estimates of the costs of achieving individual goals, such as those for education and health. By itself, this additional aid will not be sufficient to attain the goals, as many countries will have to reform their policies and improve service delivery to make the additional spending effective.”

Source: <http://www.worldbank.org/html/extdr/mdgassessment.pdf>

Nuclear Power, Climate Change and Nuclear Weapon Proliferation

“The world seems set for a significant expansion in the use of nuclear power, with scores of countries expressing interest in introducing it as part of their energy mix. Not surprisingly, most of these are from the developing world, which urgently needs a dramatic increase in electricity supply if it is to lift its people out of poverty. Energy is the engine of development. For many countries, nuclear power, with its good performance and safety record, is a way to meet their surging demand for energy, reduce their vulnerability to fluctuations in the cost of fossil fuels and combat climate change. The IAEA has adjusted its priorities to focus more on the nuclear power programmes of what we call the "newcomers." ”

Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei, IAEA Director General Statement made to the Sixty-Fourth Regular Session of the United Nations General Assembly, N.Y, 2nd November 2009

Conclusion

- The Future - Arms Trade Treaty?
- Boycott of Arms producing companies?
- Role of civil society