A Turning Point?

The meeting in Washington in December 1987 between the superpowers was an unusual event. It took place at one of those rare moments in history when two powerful leaders, previously hostile, were dependent on each other to achieve their own independent, larger purposes. There seems little doubt, in view of the many arms control proposals and concessions emanating from the USSR recently, that the principal force behind an accommodation between the superpowers was Gorbachev, the Soviet General Secretary, whose larger purpose is to rescue a failing economy through a broad restructuring—and for this he sees the need to free it from an overwhelming military burden. The American President too is on a rescue mission-to achieve a personal and popular triumph that can restore the power of his leadership in the final year of an administration which has recently suffered economic, political, and moral setbacks.

For these reasons the summit meeting both reflected and produced a significant change in the political atmosphere. If sustained, it could radically affect national priorities and the pace and direction of development for the world at large.

To separate reality from the euphoria generated by the event is admittedly difficult in a perspective limited by a few days' time elapse. This report, however, has had few positive features so far. Like an epilogue to an unhappy but unfinished biography, it can afford in these two pages to reach for some upbeat notes.

Official Actions

The agreement which was signed at the summit was a genuine achievement. When ratified, the treaty on intermediate-range nuclear missiles (INF) will require both the US and USSR to dismantle or destroy within three years one entire class of nuclear weapons: all ground-launched missiles with a range of 300-3,400 miles. The significance of the agreement is larger than the 4 percent cut in the superpowers' nuclear weapons that it requires. The treaty breaks new ground in several respects:

- It calls for the elimination of existing weapons, not merely for their control;
- It specifies asymmetrical cuts, requiring the USSR to destroy 1,752 missiles and the US 859 missiles;
- It establishes the most ambitious verification provisions yet incorporated in a treaty, providing for on-site inspection in both countries of previously restricted areas.

All of these features set precedents for more far-reaching restrictions on the arms race than we have had to date.

The next item on the superpowers' agenda is a radical cutback in strategic offensive nuclear arms. A reduction of the nuclear forces by half, first proposed by Professor George Kennan in 1981 (WMSE 81 and 82), has been adopted as a goal by both countries. At the conclusion of the summit, Gorbachev reported that "considerable progress" had already been made on this agreement. If the complex provisions can be worked out in the coming months, it will be signed at a US-USSR meeting in 1988. The strategic arms reduction talks (START), according to NRDC estimates, will remove 21,000 of an estimated 55,000 weapons now in nuclear aresenals.

"The arms race is not pre-ordained and not part of some inevitable course of history. We can make history."

> President Ronald Reagan United States, 1987

While the summit produced no clear resolution of one controversial issue, the question of allowable Star Wars testing under the ABM Treaty, actions by the US Congress, blocking tests that go beyond a strict interpretation of the treaty, removed this as a current obstacle. Bowing to the continued Congressional ban on testing of anti-satellite weapons in space, the US Air Force has proposed discontinuance of the program in FY 89.

Besides the major breakthroughs in nuclear negotiations. there was some action in other areas, the chances of progress, in several respects, enhanced by the conclusion of the INF Treaty.

For both Afghanistan and Nicaragua, the USSR has proposed reciprocal US-USSR action and "national reconciliation." In Afghanistan, Russian troop withdrawal and the end of all military operations would be coordinated with the end of US military and financial support to the insurgents. Both sides would pledge non-interference with an Afghan government which would be non-aligned and non-socialist.

For Nicaragua the Soviet proposal calls for reciprocal US-USSR pledges to refrain from delivery of weapons. Presumably these pledges would be taken to give added strength to the Arias regional plan.

In the case of Iran, both powers seem to agree on the need for action, but the US wants a UN arms embargo, while the USSR, which in the past has not always been supportive of UN peacekeeping, proposes a UN naval force to patrol the Gulf, and national laws to prevent the secret shipment of arms.

On conventional weapons, both superpowers indicate that they plan to give added momentum to discussions of controls. The Russians hinted that they were ready to accept asymmetries in cuts: eg., to make deeper cuts in tanks, or to trade reductions in tanks against other weapons systems. USSR also favored a disarmed corridor in central Europe.

As for chemical weapons, there suddenly seems to be renewed hope for a verifiable ban. The negotiations, which have been underway since 1981, were bogged down in verification problems. Now the Soviets have accepted all of the major US-proposed provisions for international on-site challenge inspections without right of refusal.

While military budget reductions have not been the subject of negotiation for some years, fiscal deficits are now beginning, at least in the West, to have an effect on budget plans. The new US Secretary of Defense proposes to reduce the Department's budget by \$33 billion, or more than 10 percent in FY 89. In general, NATO budgets are reported to be headed downward in the next fiscal year.

"May December 8, 1987, become a date that will be inscribed in the history books, a date that will mark a watershed separating the era of mounting risk of nuclear war from the era of a demilitarization of human life."

> General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev Soviet Union, 1987

The Public Acts

Grass roots organizations have for years supplemented publicly-financed assistance for international development. In the 1980's they have also become increasingly active in efforts to stimulate the peace process. Some of the innovative civilian actions for peace were summarized in WMSE 86. This edition looks briefly at a few of the newer approaches to development and collective security.

A trickle-up program, organized by private individuals, provides \$100 grants to start smallscale businesses in rural and urban areas. It has been responsible for 3,448 new enterprises throughout the Third World, replacing unemployment with self-employment at an average cost of 2 cents for every hour of selfemployment.

Debt-for-nature swaps are a means of encouraging conservation while easing the debt burden of Latin American countries. Conservation International, a nonprofit organization, is taking a small slice of Bolivia's foreign debt in exchange for the government's commitment to protect more than 4 million acres of Amazonian rainforest.

Take Back the Budget, a campaign launched by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, provides a detailed yearly blueprint for reallocating 40 percent of the US military budget to social programs.

Cooperating for conservation brought together some of Vietnam's and America's leading conservationists in a 16-country conference this year to discuss cooperative programs for the control of soil erosion and the management of marine and forest resources. (During the US-Vietnam War, the country lost 5 million acres of forest and farmland to chemical spraying, land clearance, and napalm.)

Space for Health, a new project started by the highly successful international physicians organization, IPPNW, plans a satellite communication network to carry basic medical information to regions where it is not available. The Soviet Space Agency has agreed to cooperate and an advisory group has been formed in Boston to identify key health problems and basic information for their treatment.

Peoplepower

Whether the positive changes in the political atmosphere created at the summit will in fact signify a real shift in priorities will depend largely on the role the western public and its elected representatives take in defending and promoting change in the months ahead. New pressures are at work. However, the momentum of an all-consuming arms race will yield to change only if the opposing drive by the public is strong and sustained. There are encouraging signs that this can happen, that the public is prepared and ready now to make its views count.

Weapons cuts can save money, which can be used by governments to promote economic development and meet the basic needs which can save lives. But the process is not automatic. Even large cutbacks in military forces do not necessarily reduce the burden of military expenditures. The eliminations of one category of weapons can lead to a build-up in others. An effort to "compensate" for prospective reductions in land-based nuclear weapons in military planning is already underway, for example: the US Strategic Air Command (SAC) proposes to replace nuclear weapons with high-explosive non-nuclear cruise missiles on a fleet of B-52 bombers; French and British officials are exploring possible joint development of a new air-launched nuclear missile usable in a stand-off mode; NATO explores modernization options emphasizing an increase in numbers and capability of fighter-planes. (Whatever Warsaw Pact plans are, they are not on the public record.)

In the present situation a number of factors operate against successful endruns around treaty limitations. One factor to watch is the official attention given to asymmetrical cuts in conventional forces in Europe. Soviet acceptance of asymmetry in the INF Treaty and their readiness to incorporate the principle again in conventional cutbacks are encouraging signs. Progress in this respect could allay NATO fears that nuclear reductions will weaken the balance in Europe because of the Pact's preponderance of conventional forces.

Another factor is the budget crunch, which brought the superpowers to the negotiating table in the first place. Even the conversion of 150 existing SAC bombers to a conventional mission would mean a substantial new commitment of resources—at least \$3.3 billion, or about three times the inadequate Federal budget for the education of the country's handicapped children.

Both of the above re-enforce the third factor, the public's role, which can be the most important influence of all. In Europe as well as in North America, the public shows new sensitivity to the extravagance of military outlays. People do expect to see progress in disarmament yield concrete results in the form of budgetary savings and changing priorities. If Gorbachev can promise the Soviet Union that disarmament will "improve the level of living of our people," they want that for themselves too.

Furthermore, in the US an anxiety has been created by the economic pressures of the new international competitiveness. People are tired of sustained antagonisms that not only drain the domestic economy but limit the broader international market in which the US can begin once again to compete effectively.

One affable Russian leader does not suddenly wipe away the fears and phantoms cultivated over half a century, but Americans respond to a new openness and are willing to listen. For a variety of reasons, neither military threats nor military defenses are the arcane subjects that they used to be. A growing cadre of public interest groups—physicians, businessmen, teachers, scientists, religious leaders, and many others—have been laboring together to pry open those secrets and bring them under democratic control. There is no reason why they should not succeed. After all, the constituency for human needs is thousands of times as large, even if not as rich, as the militaryindustrial complex.

Alternatives

Governments must continually make choices in the allocation of public funds. The decisions are seldom made in terms of a simple weighing of alternatives, particularly as between military defense and the public's welfare. But one purpose of a report of this nature is to give voice to the wealth of alternatives that nations do have in formulating budgets and, through them, national priorities.

Protection, for example, comes in various forms. At present one government in three spends more on weapons than on schools; two in three spend more to guard against external enemies than against all the threats to health and well-being that people face in their daily lives.

In this lop-sided world, it is time that the public in every nation was given an official annual accounting of how its money is being spent, what choices had to be made, and why. No flim-flam, no obfuscation, just a straightforward report to the taxpayer that lays it all out.

Pending the real thing we must make do with pieces of the jigsaw puzzle (see below). Can a nation really afford to buy another aircraft carrier if it cannot feed all its people, or to spend generously on Star Wars research when it has so little to invest in research against the AIDS epidemic? If the decision-makers have the answers to such questions, why are they not on the public record?

Costs of Protection

Weapons		Dollars		Other Options
50 MX "Peacekeepers"	=	\$4,540,000,000 ^a	=	Year's cost of US health program for long-term home care of about 1 million chronically-ill children and elderly.
Research on Star Wars (fiscal year 1988)	=	\$3,900,000,000 ^a	=	An elementary school education for 1,400,000 children in Latin America.
1 aircraft carrier (Nimitz class)	=	\$3,900,000,000a	=	1 solid meal a day for 6 months for the 20 million Americans who do not get enough to eat.
1 Trident submarine	=	\$1,436,000,000a	=	5-year program for universal child immunization against 6 deadly diseases, preventing 1 million deaths a year.
1 Trafalgar submarine	=	\$423,000,000 ^b	=	Cost to UK public of proposed fee of £10 for sight tests and £3 for dental tests, formerly paid by national health insurance.
2 frigates (F 30)	=	\$280,000,000°	=	Cost of campaign for global eradication of smallpox, which created annual savings 10 times the investment.
1-year operating cost of anti- submarine warfare cruiser	=	\$59,400,000 ^b	=	Housing for 1 year for three-fourths of homeless families in London.
2 fighter aircraft (JA 37)	=	\$45,000,000 ^a	=	Installation in Third World of 300,000 hand pumps to give villages access to safe water.
1 tanker aircraft (VC 10)	=	\$26,300,000 ^b	=	4 years of UK research on AIDS at current levels of government spending.
1-year maintenance of 100 armored wheeled vehicles	=	\$16,700,000a	=	Employment of 500 unemployed teachers in W. Germany to assist Third World education programs.
1 nuclear weapon test	=	\$12,000,000a	=	Training of 40,000 community health workers in the Third World.
1 twin-engined attack helicopter	=	\$11,500,000a	=	Insecticide spraying of housing for African population of 8 million.
1 Leopard marine battle tank	=	\$2,800,000 ^d	=	150-250 kms of protected bike lanes in W. Germany to reduce high death toll on highways.
2 infantry combat vehicles	=	\$1,000,000°	=	Year's supply of nutrition supplements for 5,000 pregnant women at risk.
10 anti-tank missiles	=	\$135,000 ^b	=	Trained guide dogs for some of the 146,000 blind people in UK.
1-hour operating cost of a B-1 bomber	=	\$21,000 ^a	=	Community-based maternal health care in 10 African villages to reduce maternal deaths by half in a decade.
9mm personal defense weapon (military pistol)	=	\$212 ^a	=	Year's supply of vitamin A capsules for 1,000 pre-school children at risk.

Priorities

CHART 18 **US Government** Military and Education **Expenditures** - 400 billion 1980 dollars World War II -300 200 Military Korean 100 World War I 1987 est 1980 1940 1900 1920 1960

US Rank Among 142 Countries

Military Power

Military expenditures Military technology Military bases world-wide Military training of foreign forces Military aid to foreign countries Naval fleet Combat aircraft Nuclear reactors Nuclear warheads and bombs Nuclear tests 2 Arms exports

Social Development

Percent population with safe water	1
Literacy rate	5
Percent school-age children in school	6
GNP per capita	6
Public education expenditures per capita	7
Life expectancy	8
Public health expenditures per capita	8
Percent women in total university enrollment	16
Economic aid as a percent of GNP	18
Infant mortality rate	18
Population per physician	18
School-age population per teacher	20

Background

Before World War II annual government expenditures for education in the United States were two to three times military expenditures. During the war they dropped below military outlays and in the years since then they have not caught up (chart 18). Between 1940 and 1986 the rise in US military expenditures was more than double the rise in education expenditures. Currently 45 percent more public money goes to military defense than to the education of America's children.

The sharp change in budget priorities is illustrative of the new role the US assumed in the post-war period as the world's preeminent military power. As the major foreign combatant in two big wars in Asia since the 1940's, a dynamic leader in nuclear and exotic weapons technology, and a heavy investor in a global navy and a world-wide network of military bases, the US has determinedly held its place as front-runner in the arms race, and volunteer policeman of world security.

The military role has been costly, even for a nation as richly endowed as the US. Since 1940 military expenditures in constant 1980 prices have amounted to \$6.8 trillion, eating up 8.4 percent of the GNP created during these years. The military burden on the economy in terms of the ratio to GNP has increased six-fold compared with the first four decades of the century.

Put in historical context, the 1980's surge in the military budget can be seen as a war-equivalent mobilization. Although US forces are not actively engaged in hostilities, military outlays in constant 1980 prices now exceed the peak spending years of both the Korean and Vietnam wars (chart 18). Despite a precarious fiscal situation, 1987 has seen no reduction in US military expenditures. A heavy burden has been put on the domestic economy at a time when major structural changes underway in the global economy are impacting on the US. An erosion of the American economy's traditional manufacturing base has already occurred, and increasingly the US position in high technology production is also threatened.

The official emphasis on a war economy at a time of radical change in the global economic setting has impeded the necessary adjustment process. Rather than providing the leadership needed to stimulate vigorous and equitable domestic development in a new competitive situation, government policies emphasize geopolitical maneuvers and undercover military operations in the Third World that have very little to do with defense against the real threats to America today.

Two economic deficits, in foreign trade and in the government budget, are now in the headlines but another deficit, the cancer of social neglect growing out of an overindulgence in military power, attracts relatively little public or press attention. While the priorities of government continue to protect bloated military budgets, the erosion of social equity in America is a growing threat to domestic security and to the nation's place in the world community.

The Arms Race and the Other Race

In the world's arms race the United States is easily the front runner. In the quality of its weapons and forces, and in the quantity where quantity counts, it has no equal.

This cannot be said of the economic-social standing of the country. On an average of statistical indicators (Table III, page 46), it ranked fourth among 142 nations and, according to preliminary measurements for later years, was sliding downward on the scale

Contests are as old as humanity. Appealing to man's natural competitive spirit, they stimulate determined effort and raise the level of performance. It is all the more regrettable then that the only aspect of international security that has been elevated to a contest is the arms race. If there were a counterpart race in economic-social achievements, would the USA tolerate fourth place in the community of nations? Would any political leader accept a scale of priorities that put the world's richest economy in fifth place in the literacy of its population, in eighteenth place in the survival rate of its infants?

Priorities

"In my judgement, the United States faces a far greater danger from the internal disruption of its national economy, caused by an unwarranted arms build-up, than from any foreign foe, real or imagined."

> Congressman Ronald V. Dellums United States, 1983

> > CHART 19

United States in the NATO Alliance

billion 1984 dollars

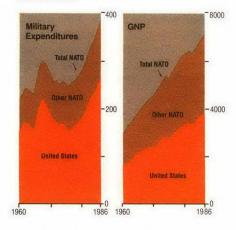
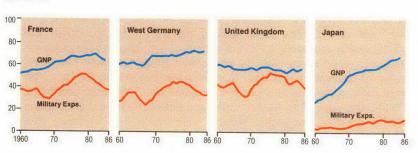


CHART 20

Per Capita GNP and Military Expenditures of Major Industrial Countries compared with United States

US = 100%



Military Superpower

World War II propelled the US abruptly into a superstar military role. Between 1939 and the peak of the US war effort in 1945, the number of men in the armed forces rose from 334,000 to 12,123,000, and military expenditures skyrocketed from under \$9 billion to \$380 billion a year (constant 1980 prices). Rapid demobilization followed the big war but neither forces nor budgets ever returned to the levels of the prewar years.

In 1987 there are six times as many Americans under arms as there were before World War II and military expenditures in real terms are twenty-five times as large. Several factors account for this radical change in the military profile of the country. In two major respects US post-war governments assumed military commitments which expanded its global role. One related to the containment of Soviet and Chinese expansionism in Europe and Asia; the other to activist anticommunist objectives in the Third World. A third influence, affecting both policy and the size of the budget, was the increased political power of the militaryindustrial complex. All three of these features, which are reviewed briefly below, are now receiving increasing public scrutiny.

Long arm of protection—Along with assistance for Europe's economic recovery after the World War, the US moved to provide protection against further Soviet territorial expansion westward. There may have been valid reasons for suspicion on both sides, but for America it was the communist takeover of Czechoslovakia in February 1948 and the blockade of Berlin in June 1948 which raised cold-war temperatures in the US and gave public support to a continuing American commitment to Europe's defense against communist encroachment. In April 1949 the US and Canada joined with western Europe in signing the North Atlantic Treaty which established the framework for a collective defense.

As a consequence, large US forces remained in Europe, and are there today. Demobilization at the end of the war had reduced their strength from 3,100,000 in 1945 to 391,000 in 1946. More than 40 years later, the number of American personnel on duty in the NATO area is still well over 300,000.

While the European NATO members themselves provide the bulk of the Alliance's armed forces in Europe, the US has from the earliest years carried the major share of the overall financial burden of NATO defense. Comparisons of military budgets and of GNP highlight the exceptionally large share of NATO defense costs still borne by the US (chart 19). In the late 1940's the US budget represented slightly over 70 percent of the NATO total; in 1986 it was 68 percent of the total. Since western Europe's economic recovery in the intervening years has been highly successful, and its combined income last year was close to the US income, the disproportionate share of the military burden borne by the US has moved to the fore as a political issue. This is also true of the US role in Asia and the Pacific.

US occupation forces remained in Japan after its defeat in 1945, and in South Korea after the end of the Korean War. Throughout the Pacific area the US created a vast network of anti-communist military alliances to contain China and North Korea, as well as the USSR, and in general to maintain the balance of power in the Far East.

Currently there are still 54,200 US forces stationed in Japan, 42,800 in

South Korea, and at least 45,000 in other locations in the Pacific area. With Japan's spectacular growth of the last two decades, the gap between Japanese and American financial contributions to military defense has become particularly pronounced (chart 20). In 1986 on a per capita basis Japan's military expenditures amounted to 11 percent of US expenditures and Japan's GNP to 68 percent of US GNP.

Priorities USA

Interventions—An interventionist role is not new for the US, but in scope, variety, and in cost, the actions taken in recent decades are unprecedented. Earlier in the century, US marines occupied Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and on several occasions, Nicaragua, Mexico, and Panama. Since midcentury, interventions have been geographically more wide-ranging—among them, Lebanon (1958), Zaire (1962), Vietnam (1961–73). Indirect forms of intervention (interventions not involving US forces directly) have also become more common, and more of them are covert.

Although not always successful, such operations did succeed in overthrowing some popularly-elected but leftist governments, such as Guatemala (1954), Brazil (1964), and Chile (1973), governments which were then taken over by the armed forces. Under the Reagan Doctrine of supporting anticommunist insurgencies, current targets for destablization are Angola, Afghanistan, Cambodia, Ethiopia, and Nicaragua, where governments under communist control are under attack by insurgents armed and in some cases recruited and trained by the US.

Public disclosures, including those related to the Iran-Contra arms deals, give a clue to the variety and range of US covert operations. An official investigation, made public in 1976, indicated that the CIA, which was originally established for the collection of intelligence information, by 1953 was conducting major covert operations in 48 countries. Of several thousand individual covert operations reportedly conducted between 1961 and 1976, about 900 were said to be paramilitary in nature. The CIA budget is believed to have increased substantially since that time; recent press estimates put it at about \$25 billion in 1986. If roughly accurate that would make it as large as the total military budget of France or West Germany.

Foreign interventions that are hidden from public view are a triple threat to America's own security. It is a threat that goes well beyond the growing, uncontrollable drain on public funds. Since secrecy prevents public debate and oversight, these covert operations violate the very basis of democracy. They can also lead the country, unprepared and unwilling, into full-scale war.

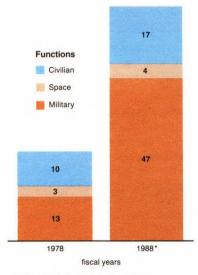
Military-Industrial Complex—In addition to official policies emphasizing the global projection of military power, the US in the postwar period took on a new role as weapons supplier to the world. Aided by a strong increase in the government's investment in military research and development (R & D), the US vaulted to first place in the broadest range of weapons technology, including sophisticated conventional arms as well as nuclear weapons and their delivery systems. It also became the leading exporter of arms.

Private enterprise as well as the government was behind the push in weapons technology in the postwar period. Prior to the war, arms production had been a relatively small element in the US economy and largely centered in government arsenals and shipyards. This changed abruptly in the war years as private industry, especially aircraft and auto manufacturing, contributed to the miraculous increase in weapons production required to defeat the Axis powers. At war's end the military-industrial complex continued in a dynamic partnership. The government wanted high-tech arms and airpower and the weapons makers needed contracts to survive. The solution was a steadily-rising military budget to ensure continuing technological advance and "warm" (ever-ready) production lines in the event of more war.

The result was a tightly knit group of multi-billion-dollar corporations, with the labor and management skills needed for high-tech production, and research talent with a capacity to find ever new ways to improve the products. Since only big corporations could build the increasingly complex weaponry, the number of contractors was limited, as was the competition for contracts. And since more complex and expensive weapons were also more profitable, prices kept rising (page 15), as did profits and political power. As it became increasingly apparent that higher budgets were buying less hardware than planned, a GAO study in 1986 showed that defense contracting had been 120 percent more profitable than commercial manufacturing from 1980 to 1983.

CHART 21 Research and Development Funding by US Government

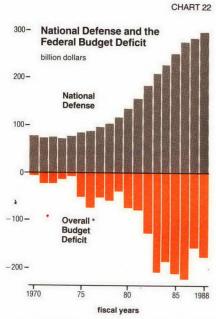
billion US dollars



*estimated by National Science Foundation

Government budgets for military R & D increased 85-fold between the end of World War II and fiscal year 1988, a period in which the general level of prices went up a mere 6.5-fold. As *chart 21* shows, the exceptionally rapid rise in official R & D for weapons has continued into the present. In fiscal year 1988, US spending for military R & D is projected at \$47 billion; ten years ago it was \$13 billion. By contrast, government R & D spending over the same period for all civilian research, including health, energy, environment, and general science, has increased modestly from \$10 to \$17 billion.

Priorities

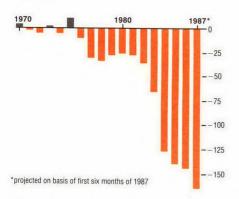


*FY 1988 deficit projected by Congressional Budget Office Oct. 87.

CHART 23

US Merchandise Trade Balance, 1970-1987

billion US\$



US foreign military transactions, which are not included in the merchandise trade account, added to the negative balance in the 1980's. Despite a strong drive on arms exports, which reached a peak in 1983, military sales abroad were more than offset by costs of military bases and other military outlays. By 1986 the deficit on those transactions amounted to \$4 billion a year.

Economic-Social Deficits

The background on military trends is critical to an understanding of the US situation today in the non-military aspects of national security. The fact is that the US economy is ailing. The GNP growth rate has slowed, from 3.8 percent in the 1960's to 2.8 percent in the 1970's, and to 2.2 percent so far in the 1980's. The country's imports exceed its exports by a record amount, and its foreign indebtedness is high and rising rapidly. Workers' real earnings have dropped. Most of the economy's new jobs are in low-paying service industries; many are part-time and pay wages below the poverty level. The industrial base is shrinking, and manufacturing, traditionally the backbone of the economy, is of decreasing importance as a source of income.

Economic basics—The sudden collapse of the stock market in October 1987 has helped to move these and other signs of economic malaise to center stage. The federal budget deficit is now a major focus of political as well as economic concern. At \$221 billion in fiscal year (FY) 1986, the deficit was the largest ever recorded, having surged from \$40 billion in 1979. One-time reductions in outlays caused it to shrink in 1987 but it is projected to swell again in 1988.

As chart 22 suggests, the big culprit on the expenditure side has been the sharp rise in "national defense" budgets, which have actually increased more than the increase in the budget deficit. Between FY 1979 and 1988 defense outlays rose by \$175 billion, the overall fiscal deficit by \$143 billion.

As government borrowing to finance enormous deficits forced interest rates higher, the value of the dollar skyrocketed—and with it, the prices of US goods abroad. Between 1981 and 1987 the nation's position in world trade deteriorated rapidly. By 1987 the deficit on the merchandise account was six times greater than at the beginning of the 1980's (chart 23), and America's foreign debt was close to \$300 billion and rising.

In only five years, the military joyride, bought wholly on credit, had turned the world's largest net creditor into the world's largest debtor. The decline in America's international competitiveness had its beginnings years ago, but the abrupt growth of the trade deficit in the 1980's to a large degree can be laid at the door of excessive military expenditures. A few examples may help to illustrate the many ties between the loss of commercial markets and America's intense preoccupation with global military power.

• US government-supported research priorities, in their emphasis on weapons rather than commercial products, have been the exact opposite of policies pursued by America's major trading partners:

In the US, 25 percent of the government research budget relates to products for the civilian market; in Europe, 70 percent is civilian.

While the US under the Strategic Computing Initiative spends \$600 million for such specialized military applications of supercomputers as battle-management programs, Japan spends \$700 million on the commercial applications of supercomputers.

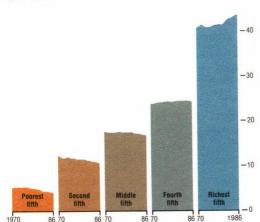
In cutting-edge technologies (eg. lasers and artificial intelligence) defense projects in the US account for 70-80 percent of R & D expenditures.

- The highly specialized weapons technology which public funds have supported in the US plays a relatively small role in international trade. Weapons research accounts for 75 percent of government-funded research, but weapons exports are no more than 4 percent of US export trade.
- When US defense does result in technologies with potential commercial spin-offs, other countries are often ahead of the US in marketing them. For example, Japan now has the lead in small machine tools and in ceramics applications, technologies originally developed through US military research.
 - In the competition for public finances, US education has taken second

Priorities USA

CHART 24

Shares of US Income
Among Fifths of the Population
percent of total



Poverty's Progress

- A survey by the US Conference of Mayors found that demand for emergency shelter and food rose 20 percent in 1987.
- In New York, the world's richest city, there are now 30,000 homeless people in the streets; 70 percent of the city's black and Hispanic children live in poverty.
- An estimated 23 million Americans are functionally illiterate. Among mothers on welfare, one in three is illiterate.
- The Federal supplemental food program for those at nutritional risk serves less than half those eligible.
- 37 million Americans have no health insurance; when they are ill, they become health-care beggars.
- The minimum wage has dropped in real value since 1981. A full-time job at the minimum wage of \$3.35 per hour pays \$6,968 a year, or \$1,873 below the poverty line for a family of three.
- Real income per farm family is below the levels of the depression era.
- For mothers and children who live in poverty, welfare benefits in 1987 averaged about 11 percent less in real terms than 10 years ago.
- In 1986 there were 32.4 million people in the US living in poverty. One child in five is born into poverty.

place to military programs, starving the resources needed to train and maintain a high-quality, skilled work force. Currently, US expenditures on education are barely three-fourths of military expenditures. West Germany, by comparison, spends 40 percent more on public education than on military defense, Japan five times more.

The public's welfare—Both the longer-term structural changes in the world economy and, more recently, the country's own fiscal and economic policies have operated against an equitable distribution of the fruits of progress in the US. Even during the years of solid economic expansion, the US poverty rate did not drop below 11 percent. In 1986, the last year for which data are available, 13.6 percent of the population, or 32.4 million Americans, lived below the poverty line. For all children under 6 years of age, the rate was 22 percent; for blacks under 6 years it was 45.6 percent.

The benefits of growth in recent years have gone disproportionately to the highest income group. The income shift, particularly in the period since 1980, is dramatically summarized in the annual surveys of the Bureau of the Census (chart 24). Beginning in the mid-1970's, the share of aggregate income going to the poorest fifth of the US population began to slip; by 1986 it was down to 4.6 percent, the lowest it had been since 1954. The second and third fifths of the population, representing the lower middle class, also dropped to the smallest shares on record, while the fourth held relatively steady. By contrast, the sharp gain in the 1980's by the richest fifth of the population set a new record for rapid change and also a new all-time high, with 43.7 percent of the country's income going to 20 percent of the population.

Available information on other economies suggests that the income gap between rich and poor in the US may now be larger than in any other advanced industrial society. Tax benefits to corporations and to higher incomes, along with budget cuts in social programs, were major factors in the early 1980's in the transfer of income from the poorer to the richer sector of the population. A study by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) in 1984, for example, found that a typical family with income under \$10,000 would lose \$390 that year as a result of cuts in taxes and in social programs, while a family with income over \$80,000 would gain \$8,270.

While the comprehensive tax reform legislation enacted in 1986 is expected to make the income tax system somewhat more progressive, a CBO study this year shows that the poorer 10 percent of the taxpayers will see their total Federal tax liabilities (excise, Social Security, as well as income tax) rise by 20 percent in 1988 over 1987; the wealthiest 10 percent, however, will pay about 6 percent less.

Budget deficits incurred in the latest years now severely limit flexibility both in tax policy and in social legislation. With an enormous IOU overhanging the economy, budget choices to improve equity will be restricted, and politically very difficult unless public backing is strong.

Between FY 1980 and 1988, military expenditures grew from 5 percent of the GNP to an estimated 6.2 percent, while non-defense programs (excluding Social Security and interest) were squeezed down from 9.9 percent to an estimated 8.1 percent of GNP. The country bought more military power at the direct cost of family welfare. In the absence of bold moves now to cut military spending, the chances of righting imbalances and moving toward more constructive goals for the future are not favorable. What happens next will depend on the readiness of the public to support the ideals of economic as well as political justice under which this democracy flourished. \Box

"The basic test of economic justice is what happens to the most vulnerable groups in society."

World Council of Churches, 1987

Statistical Sources

The principal data sources* used in Tables I-III and throughout the book are listed first under each topic. Organizations referred to in the text or notes are shown with their initials.

Area and Population

United Nations (UN), US Bureau of the Census, Population Reference Bureau, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Education

UNESCO, International Monetary Fund (IMF), United Nations (UN), US Agency for International Development, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), US Bureau of the Census, World Bank, Population Reference Bureau, US National Center for Education Statistics.

Exchange Rates

International Monetary Fund (IMF), Joint Economic Committee of US Congress, World Bank.

Food

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), US Department of Agriculture.

Foreign Aid

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), UN Conference on Trade and Development.

Gross National Product

World Bank, Joint Economic Committee of the US Congress, US Department of State.

Health

World Health Organization (WHO), Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), International Monetary Fund (IMF), US Department of Health and Human Services, US Bureau of the Census, Population Reference Bureau, CREDOC Division d'Economie Medicale, International Social Security Association, Urban Institute, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

International Peacekeeping

United Nations (UN), International Peace Academy, School of Advanced International Studies of Johns Hopkins, United Nations Association of the US.

Labor and Productivity

International Labor Organization (ILO), US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Military

International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), United Nations (UN), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), International Monetary Fund (IMF), Joint Economic Committee of the US Congress, The Statesman's Yearbook, International Labor Organization (ILO), US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA), US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), US Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), Center for Defense Information, Comptroller General of the US, US Department of Defense, US Joint Chiefs of Staff, Institute for Policy Studies, Europa Yearbook, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Congressional Research Service (CRS), Coalition for a New Foreign Policy.

Nuclear

US Department of Energy, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), US Department of Defense, US Department of State, Nuclear News, International Atomic Energy Agency, Union of Concerned Scientists, Nuclear Control Institute, Center for Energy and Environmental Studies of Princeton University, Nuclear Engineering International, Institute for Policy Studies (IPS), Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), Federation of American Scientists.

Prices

World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), US Department of Commerce.

Research and Development

National Science Foundation, Statistical Office of the European Communities.

*In addition to the sources named, data have been obtained from the regional commissions of the UN and from national statistical services.

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3. CIA, A Dollar Cost Comparison of Soviet and US Defense Activities, 1967-77, January 1978.

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7. JEC, US Congress, East European Economic Assessment, Part 2, July 16, 1981, "East European Defense Expenditures, 1965-78", by Thad P Alton, Gregor Lazarcik, Elizabeth M. Bass, and Wassyl Znayenko, updated in Occasional Papers Nos. 75, 80, and 85, published by the Research Project in National Income in East Central

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JEC, US Congress, Soviet Military Economic Relations, 1982.

CIA, "Soviet and US Defense Activities, 1971-80: A Dollar Cost Comparison", January 1981.

11. JEC, US Congress, "The Soviet Economy Under a New Leader," a report by the CIA and DIA, March 19, JEC, US Congress, The German Statistics, 1986.
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 JEC, US Congress, "Gorbachev's Modernization Program: A Status Report," March 19, 1987.
 JEC, US Congress, Statements by CIA and DIA, September 14, 1987.

STATISTICAL ANNEX

The statistics which follow have been assembled for the purpose of analyzing comparative progress on a broad front, primarily for the world as a whole or for groups of countries. It is believed that they are representative for this purpose.

Because of the interest in the national figures which make up these totals, we are showing them in full detail for 1984 (Tables II and III). It cannot be emphasized too strongly that caution must be exercised in drawing conclusions from individual national figures, and particularly in making comparisons between countries. Some of the reasons why this is so are outlined in the statistical notes following.

Table III shows the country rank on a per capita basis for indicators of economic and social development. It is hoped that the selection is large enough to offset some of the inconsistencies in the individual series and to convey a general impression of relative standing.

MILITARY AND SOCIAL TRENDS

World, Developed,1 and Developing2 Countries, 1960, 65, 70-86

TABLE I

19	960	1965	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Military Expenditures ^{3,4} pillion 1984 US \$																			
	345	421	523	519	534	539	551	571	574	586	597	622	645	671	708	737	769	803	825
Developed	321	385	464	454	463	461	470	474	467	480	486	503	533	552	575	596	619	650	666
Developing	24	36	59	65	71	78	81	97	107	106	111	119	112	119	133	141	150	153	159
	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7
Developed	7.0	6.5	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7
per capita, 1984 US \$4	3.1	3.5	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.5	4.7	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.4
	121	131	147	143	142	140	141	142	140	141	141	145	147	150	156	159	163	168	167
Developing	353 12	399 16	459 23	444 25	450 26	443 28	448 28	449 33	439 35	448 34	451 35	463 37	486 34	500 35	518 39	533	550 42	574 42	585 42
per soldier, 1984 US \$4 World18,	600	21 560	24 252	22 022	24 092	24 795	25 066	26 130	25 656	25 287	25 083	25,443	25 683	25 975	27 708	27 860	28 494	30 620	32 000
Developed	628					47,017 6,525		48,204 8,074		48,863 7,945		51,262 8,119				56,797 8,841		63,400	
Arms Exports																			
pillion US \$				-															
World	2.5	3.8	5.8	6.4	10.4	14.3	12.2	13.3	17.3	20.3	24.3	28.0	30.1	37.3	39.5	39.9	41.4	28.8	•••
Developed	.1	3.6	5.6	6.1	9.5	14.0	12.0	12.6	16.6 .7	19.3	23.2	1.0	28.8	34.7 2.6	35.0 4.5	36.5	36.4 5.0	27.5	•••
Arms Imports pillion US \$																			
World	2.5	3.8	5.9	6.4	10.3	13.2	11.8	12.2	17.3	20.2	24.3	28.1	30.2	37.3	40.0	39.5	41.4	28.6	•••
Developed	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.0	3.4	4.0	4.6	4.5	5.8	5.8	5.7	6.0	7.4	9.0	8.2	9.2	9.4	8.2	•••
Developing	1.1	2.1	3.9	4.4	6.9	9.2	7.2	7.7	11.5	14.4	18.6	22.1	22.8	28.3	31.8	30.3	32.0	20.4	•••
Foreign Economic Aid Given billion US \$																			
World	5.1	7.0	8.6	9.5	11.4	12.9	17.4	21.8	21.6	23.4	29.8	32.5	40.1	37.7	37.4	36.2	36.9	37.0	46.4
Developing	5.0	6.8	7.9	8.6	10.2	10.3	12.5	15.4 6.4	15.4 6.2	17.3 6.1	21.7 8.1	7.6	30.0 10.1	29.0 8.7	31.2 6.2	30.9 5.3	32.1 4.8	33.1	41.4 5.0
GNP pillion 1984 US \$4																			
World	.431	6,974	8,859	9,200	9.640	10.265	10,490	10.630	11.094	11,551	12,004	12,421	12,664	12,916	12,902	13,150	13,717	14,088	14,530
Developed 4		5,927	7,416	7,672	8,027	8,526	8,642	8,701	9,040	9,371	9,715	10,023	10,168	10,352	10,323	10,557	11,019	11,315	11,600
Developing		1,047	1,443	1,528	1,613	1,739	1,848	1,929	2,054	2,180	2,289	2,398	2,496	2,564	2,579	2,593	2,698	2,773	2,930
World 1,	,821	2,124	2,433	2,475	2,542	2,654	2,662	2,647	2,714	2,776	2,838	2,885	2,892	2,898	2,844	2,850	2,911	2,942	2,992
Developed 5. Developing	,081 392	6,140 452	7,336 549	7,514 567	7,789 584	8,201 615	8,244 639	8,236 652	8,495 679	8,742 706		9,217 745	9,280 760	9,382 765	9,294 753	9,444 742	9,795 752	9,996 758	10,182 788
Population millions																			
World	.039	3,346	3,707	3,785	3,863	3,939	4,014	4,089	4,161	4,233	4,306	4,382	4,457	4,535	4,615	4,695	4,776	4,856	4,941
	909	965 2,381	1,011 2,696	1,021 2,764	1,031 2,832	1,039 2,900	1,048 2,966	1,057 3,032	1,064 3,097				1,096 3,361	1,103 3,432	1,111 3,504	1,118 3,577	1,125 3,651	1,132 3,724	
Armed Forces																			
housands World18	550	10 520	21 494	21 690	21 301	21 720	21 072	21 830	22 367	23 184	23 818	24 466	25 101	25 844	25 556	26 461	26 982	26,209	25 752
Developed	,151	9,991	10,430	10,133	9,859	9,799	9,824	9,831	9,815	9,826	9,801		10,157	10,273	10,348	10,499	10,510	10,253	10,115
Physicians																			
thousands		40.0	0.000	0.000	0.10	0.550	0.000	0.70-	0 1 10	0.04-	0 400	2 050	2 202	4 000	4 005	4 44-	4 000	4 700	A
World 1 Developed 1 Developing		1,913 1,408 505	2,233 1,620 613	2,320 1,684 636	2,421 1,756 665		2,636 1,898 738	1,976		2,228	2,285	2,408	3,906 2,504 1,402	4,066 2,539 1,527	4,305 2,669 1,636	2,751	2,829	2,910	e •••
Teachers	100	505	0.10	000	000	, 20	, 50	, 51		,,000	.,	.,,	.,.52	,,027	.,000	.,,,,,	.,,	.,550	
housands					27000		-												
World14												31,483							
Developed 6 Developing 7	7.836	8,085			9,288							10,254 21,229							

^{•••} not available e estimated

^{1.} Developed countries, 29 in number, are those identified by a small
in Tables II and III. They include countries listed in North America, most of Europe, Oceania, Israel, and Japan.

^{2.} Developing countries, 113 in number, are the countries listed in Latin America, six in Europe (Albania, Greece, Malta, Portugal, Turkey and Yugoslavia), Asia except Israel and Japan, all of Africa, Fiji and Papua New Guinea in Oceania.

^{3.} Data for Afghanistan, Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam not available for many years during the period shown.

^{4.} Values expressed in 1984 prices and in general converted to dollars at 3-year average exchange rates (1982–84). Percentages and per capita data are adjusted for any differences in country coverage between the two series.

COMPARATIVE RESOURCES

142 Countries, 1984

TABLE II

									Pl	JBLIC EX	(PENDI	TURES			HUMA	N RESO	URCES
	Popula			Area		GNP	Milit	ary	Arms Imports	Int'l. Peace Keeping ³	Educa- tion	Health	Ford Econor Given	eign nic Aid ⁴ Rcd.	Armed Forces	Physi- cians	Teachers
	1,000	% Urban	1,000 sq. km.	% Arable ¹	Density ²	million US\$	million US\$	% of GNP	million US\$	million US\$	million US\$	million US \$	million US\$	million US\$	1,000	1,000	1,000
WORLD ■ Developed	1,125,033		132,827 54,459 78,368	12	36 21 47	13,717,345 11,019,363 2,697,982	618,849	5.6 5.6 5.6	41,425 9,360 32,065	265 258 7	659,352 558,718 100,634	565,503 527,096 38,407	36,887 32,128 4,759	27,560 1,256 ⁵ 26,304	26,982 10,510 16,472	4,605.6 2,828.5	10,241
AMERICA								0.0	02,000	,	100,004	30,407	4,755	20,304	10,472	1,777.1	23,986
North America		74	19,349		14	4,011,360		6.1	750	95	207,237	180,999	10,336	_	2,326	548.6	2,522
■ United States ■ Canada		74 76	9,373 9,976		25	3,678,200 333,160		6.4	480 270	67 28	182,520 24,717	159,500 21,499	8,711 1,625	\equiv	2,244	499.1 49.5	2,245 277
Latin America	394,718	68	20,228	9	20	752,688	12,263	1.6	3,415	1	28,079	9,471	90				
Argentina	29,944	84	2,767	13	11	72,714	1,800	2.5	450	.215	3,023	1,003	90	3,432 49	1,374 153	411.5 80.1	3,362 305
Barbados			0.4		735	1,132	11	1.0	0	.006	69	40	_	9	1	.2	
Bolivia	5,905 136,315		1,099 8,512		5 16	2,589 197,522	1,560	2.6	10 140	.003	126	40	-	172	28	4.0	
Chile			757		16	22,468	940	4.2	160	.506	7,763 1,081	3,180 509	=	161	274 96	122.8 9.7	
Colombia		67	1,139	5	25	45,574	655	1.4	675	.046	1,440	367	_	88	70	23.5	203
Costa Rica	2,587		51	12	51	3,522	_	-	5	.006	211	51	_	218	_	2.5	
Cuba	9,982 6,460	71 52	111	29 31	90	19,080	1,360	7.1	700	.023	1,212	660	_	692	153	18.8	144
Ecuador	9,137		283		132 32	6,653 13,293	79 219	1.2	10 160	.009	131 546	97 159	_	198 136	23 39	3.6	
El Salvador	4,904	39	21	34	234	4,121	211	5.1	90	.003	124	63	_	263	42	1.7	23
Guatemala	7,996	39	109		73	9,255	270	2.9	40	.005	163	86	_	65	40	3.5	
Guyana	765 5,859	32 26	215		4	495	24	4.8	0	.009	37	19	_	23	6	.4	
Honduras	4,350		28 112		209 39	1,806 2,995	160	1.6 5.3	90	.003	120	19 50	=	135 290	7 17	.8 1.7	26 23
Jamaica	2,347	54	11	24	213	3,034	41	1.4	0	.012	195	105	_	170	4		20
Mexico	77,928	70	1,972		40	235,869	1,580	.7	30	.255	6,160	892	_	83	120	1.1 70.2	
Nicaragua	3,099	53	130		24	3,235	402	12.4	250	.003	195	148	_	223	62	2.1	19
Panama	2,133 3,861	51 43	77 407	5	28	4,190 4,008	88 46	2.1	5 30	.010	221 66	265 26	_	72 50	10 17	2.2	20 35
Peru	19,204	69	1,285	3	15	20,468	1,411	6.9	210	.018	594	225	_	310	136	18.2	
Trinidad & Tobago	1,164	34	5	31	233	7,604	75	1.0	0	.019	456	137	_	5	2	1.2	
Uruguay Venezuela	2,931 16,863	85 76	176 912	8	17 18	7,726 63,335	1,014	2.9	0 360	.010	189 3,936	73 1,257	90	4	30 44	5.8	28
EUROPE	.0,000		0,12		10	00,000	1,014	1.0	300	.141	3,936	1,257	90	14	44	24.0	160
NATO Europe	371,613	74	3,392	31	110	2,778,543	104 062	3.8	3,820	106	139,240	174 014	11.070	007	0.005		
■ Belgium	9,854	95	31	25	318	86,302	2,699	3.1	400	4	5,066	174,214 5,066	11,978 442	367	3,625 107	702.6 28.2	3,204 79
■ Denmark	5,112	84	43	62	119	58,529	1,406	2.4	50	4	3,836	3,400	449	_	31	12.8	65
■ France	54,946 61,181	73 85	547	34	100	557,793	23,106	4.1	100	15	29,507	37,149	3,788	_	571	122.1	507
Greece	9,896	70	132	30 30	247 75	672,047 42,286	21,956 3,049	3.3 7.2	525 280	18	30,953 1,006	54,482 1,543	2,782	12	487 197	147.5 28.0	497 75
■ Iceland	239	89	103	1	2	3,354	_	_	0	.070	119	228	3		_		
■ Italy	56,983	72	301	40	189	393,216	10,652	2.7	200	5	22,217	23,107	1,133		508	.6 79.0	600
■ Luxembourg	366	80	3	25	122	5,045	43	.8	5	.125	285	41	_	_	1	.6	4
■ Netherlands	14,420 4,140	89 72	37 324	23	390 13	135,431 59,384	4,385 1,737	3.2	550 240	4	9,403	9,092 3,783	1,268 540	_	103	30.7 8.9	110 53
Portugal	10,083	30	92	38	110	23,598	820	3.5	40	.163	1,140			00			
■ Spain	38,387	76	505	41	76	184,568	4,492	2.4	150	1	4,600	717 8,582	144	98	100 330	24.1 108.5	108 264
Turkey	49,518 56,488	46 90	781 245	35 28	63 231	70,292 486,698	3,192	4.5	480	.188	1,828	499	_	257	815	34.1	301
								5.4	800	52	25,260	26,525	1,429	_	336	77.5	538
(incl. US and Canada)	633,439	74	22,741	15	28	6,789,903	348,894	5.1	4,570	200	346,477	355,213	22,314	367	5,951	1,251.2	5,726
Warsaw Pact		64	23,393	12	17	2,549,930		9.6	2,910	9	117,040	83,590	3,235	_	4,994	1,384.3	3,460
■ Bulgaria ■ Czechoslovakia	8,928 15,458	66 74	111	37 40	80 121	44,800 96,880	1,780 3,900	4.0	480	.046	2,800	1,770		-	147	25.1	70
■ Germany, East	16,671	77	108	46	154	133,280	6,530	4.0	450 500	.454 .832	5,060 6,030	5,090 3,910	530	=	207 172	46.8 37.1	105 169
■ Hungary	10,668	56	93	57	115	63,100	1,390	2.2	150	.178	3,130	1,750	}	_	105	31.4	94
■ Poland	36,914	60	313	47	118	171,070	4,340	2.5	260	.888	6,590	6,730		_	323	68.7	246

COMPARATIVE RESOURCES (continued) 142 Countries, 1984

TABLE II

									PL	IBLIC EX	PENDIT	TURES			HUMAI	N RESO	URCES
	Popula	tion		Area		GNP	Milita	iry	Arms Imports	Int'l. Peace Keeping ³	Educa- tion	Health	Fore Econon Given		Armed Forces	Physi- cians	Teachers
_	1,000	% Urban	1,000 sq. km.	% Arable	¹ Density ²	million US \$	million US\$	% of GNP	million US\$	million US\$	million US\$	million US \$	million US \$	million US\$	1,000	1,000	1,000
Other Europe	57,052	55	1,267	13	45	425,146	10,341	2.4	490	28	24,339	25,686	1,445	15	487	102.5	474
Albania	2,901	34	29	25	100	4,800	210	4.4	0	.003	144	125	_	_	40	4.7	29
■ Austria	7,553	55	84	18	90	69,828	843	1.2	30	16	4,050	3,248	181	_	50	13.5	
■ Finland	4,882	60	337	7	14	55,025	848	1.5	70	1	3,026	2,921	178	_	56	11.1	48
■ Ireland	3,551	56	70	14	51	18,148	325	1.8	10	.382	1,213	1,363	35	_	14	4.5	36
Malta	360	85	0.3	38	1,125	1,165	11	.9	0	.008	37	37	_	12	1	.4	
■ Sweden	8,337	83	450	7	18	103,022	3,215	3.1	100	10	8,308	9,290	741	_	66	20.7	72
■ Switzerland	6,505	57	41	10	159	104,501	2,355	2.2	220	.145	5,175	5,870	285	_	20	10.9	33
Yugoslavia	22,963	46	256	31	90	68,657	2,534	3.7	60	.268	2,386	2,832	25	3	240	36.7	173
ASIA																	
Middle East	152,672	53	6,411	5	24	375,493	67,294	17.9	18,065	2	23,023	9,510	4,286	5,603	2,469	130.1	1,391
Bahrain	415		0.6		692	4,154	148	3.6	40	.005	136	92	_	199	3	.4	
Cyprus	657	53	9	47	73	2,485	60	2.4	20	.482	95	47	_	17	10	.6	
Egypt ⁶	47,765	46	1,001	2	48	34,280	2,917	8.5	1,600	.042	1,480	407	_	1,785	460	62.8	
Iran	45,405	51	1,648		28	80,400	10,700	13.3	2,200	.188	6,042	1,286	-13	14	555	17.8	
Iraq	15,245	68	435		35	28,000	14,000	50.0	7,700	.031	952	224	-33	18	642	6.0	
■ Israel	4,006	90	21	20	191	23,695	6,427	27.1	675	.138	2,002	834	8	1,256	141	10.8	74
Jordan	2,478		98		25	3,977	559	14.1	210	.007	311	69	_	682	76	2.8	
Kuwait	1,637	93	18		91	27,049	1,439	5.3	390	.128	1,141	655	1,018	4	12	3.0	
Lebanon	3,301	80	10		330	6,050	440	7.3	250	.010	348	74	1,010	78	20	2.3	
Oman	1,117	9	212		5	7,620	2,108	27.7	310	.006	278	179	_	72	22	.7	
Oator	279	96	11	0.3	25	E 650	206	E 0	200	005	276		10			0	-
Qatar		86	11		25	5,650	326	5.8		.025	276	5 040	10	1	6	.9	
Saudi Arabia	10,794	72	2,150		5	104,144	22,570	21.7	2,600	.369	8,123	5,243	3,212	36	52	14.3	
Syria	9,989	49	185	30	54	16,505	2,735	16.6	1,500	.008	1,008	66	_	925	362	4.6	113
Emirates	1,438	81	84	0.2	17	26,148	1,932	7.4	190	.102	459	263	84	3	43	1.8	12
Yemen, Arab Rep	5,998	15	195	7	31	4,213	742	17.6	80	.003	293	71	_	334	37	1.0	
Yemen, People's																	
Dem Rep	2,148	40	333	0.6	6	1,123	191	17.0	100	.003	79	•••	_	179	28	.3	14
South Asia	992,628	24	5,091	41	195	266,333	9,283	3.5	1,690	.326	7,574	2,044	103	4,470	1,768	351.9	4,836
Afghanistan	13,817	16	648	12	21	4,850	340	7.0	320	.003	85	29	_	237	46	1.2	
Bangladesh	98,658	13	144	63	685	15,227	253	1.7	10	.012	270	57	_	1,219	81	15.2	
India	751,559	25	3,288	51	229	200,028	6,301	3.2	800	.254	6,280	1,700	103	1,626	1,120	294.7	
Nepal	16,554	7	141	16	117	2,728	36	1.3	0	.005	73	23	_	199	25	.5	
Pakistan	96,241	28	804	25	120	37,038	2,241	6.0	550	.046	682	148	_	721	479	38.3	
Sri Lanka	15,799	22	66	33	239	6,462	112	1.7	10	.006	184	87	_	468	17	2.0	
Far East	.633.806	35	16,267	12	100	1,962,881	54,907	2.8	3,875	19	87,067	65,378	4,463	5,072	8,467	869.6	12,386
Brunei	223		6		37	3,837	304	7.9	***	.010	79	28	4,400	1	4	.1	
Burma			676		54	6,552	238	3.6	20	.006	132	68	_	289	180	9.5	
Cambodia	6,118		181		34	1,560	•••	•••	70	.003	•••	•••	_	107	30	.4	
China			9,597		108	317,104	22,200	7.0	100	2	8,720	4,440	144	798	4,000	587.8	
Indonesia			1,904		89	102,293	3,957	3.9	140	.073	3,437	634	_	673	281	16.4	
■ Japan	120,035	76	372	13	323	1.236.385	12,364	1.0	925	17	63,550	56,874	4,319	_	245	170.0	982
Korea, North			120		164	22,265	2,270	10.2	80	-	720	200	7,013	46	784	170.0	
Korea, South			98		413	86,140	4,634	5.4	390	_	4,092	222		-37	622	26.8	
Laos			237		15	1,020	4,054	0.4	60	.003	4,092	•••	_	103	54	20.0	
Malaysia			330		46	31,848	1,800	5.6	410	.078	1,933	399	_	327	124	4.5	
Mongolia	1,851	51	1,565	0.8	1	1,900	200	10.5	30	.003	95	07		55.4	00	4.0	
			300		189	32,210		1.8	40	.003		27	_	554	36	4.3	
Philippines Singapore			0.6		4,215	18,719	1,063	5.7	150	.054	570 993	218 305	_	397	105	8.1	
Taiwan	19,014		36		528	59,700		6.1	420	.054	1,066		_	41	56 484	2.5	
Thailand			514		99	41,348		4.0	240	.048	1,680	1,516 447		475	235	15.2	
Vietnam			330		179	41,340	1,047	•••	800	.005	1,000	•••	_	1,293	1,227	8.7 14.9	
Oceania	22 600	74	0.405		2	200 054	6 067	2.0	000	-	10.105	10 700	000				
Oceania			8,435 7,686		2	208,851 179,100	6,267 5,709	3.0	680 600	5	12,105 10,701	10,766 9,375	832 777	353	91 72	38.3 32.1	
Fiji	683		18		38	1,240		1.2	0	.007	82		-	31	3	.32.1	
													_	01	3		
■ New Zealand	3,221	84	269	2	12	26,002	500	1.9	50	.518	1,150	1,277	55	_	13	5.6	35

COMPARATIVE RESOURCES (continued)

142 Countries, 1984

TABLE II

									Pl	JBLIC EX	(PENDI	TURES			HUMA	N RESC	URCES
	Popula	ation		Area		GNP	Milit	ary	Arms Imports	Int'l. Peace Keeping ³	Educa-	Health		eign nic Aid ⁴ Rcd.	Armed Forces	Physi- cians	Teachers
	1,000	% Urban	1,000 sq. km.	% Arable	¹ Density ²	million US\$	million US \$	% of GNP	million US\$	million US\$	million US \$	million US\$	million US\$	million US \$	1,000	1,000	
AFRICA ⁶	501.854	28	28,995	6	17	200 400										.,,	1,000
Sub-Saharan Africa8.	15,171		23,022		18	386,120 198,005	15,154	3.9	5,730	.477	13,648	3,845	119	8,248	1,381	66.2	
Other Africa	86,683		5,973		14	188,115	5,839 9,315	3.0 5.0	3,070 2,660	.246	6,331 7,317	1,891 1,954	51 68	7,579 669	921 460	30.7 35.5	
Algeria	21,368	43	2,382	3	9	F0 000	207										
Angola			1,247	3	6	53,386	967	1.8	525	.033	2,509	747	48	125	130	8.2	182
Benin	3,911	39	113		35	6,970	988	14.2	1,100	.003	365	84	_	101	43	.5	
Botswana	1,036		600	2	2	1,087	25	2.3	5	.003	55	15	_	78	3	.3	16
Burkina Faso	7,714	8	274	9	28	961 1,139	32	3.3	20	.005	81 31	22	=	103 189	3	.1	
Durwadi	4 407	_							20	.000	31	9	_	109	4	.2	7
Burundi	4,467	5	28	47	160	1,117	39	3.5	20	.003	38	9	_	141	5	.1	7
Cameroon	9,467	42	475	15	20	8,549	170	2.0	70	.009	300	87	_	186	7	.7	
Cen. African Rep	2,484		623	3	4	718	14	2.0	0	.006	39	8	_	114	2	.1	
Chad	4,429	27	1,284	2	3	604	63	10.4	40	.003	11	4	_	115	4	.1	6
Congo	1,875	48	342	2	5	2,153	57	2.6	90	.003	116	42	_	105	9	.3	
Equatorial Guinea	320	60	28	8	11	130	6	4.6	0	000					100		
Ethiopia	42,113	11	1,222	11	34	4,742	442	9.3	575	.003	***	•••	-	15	2	•••	1
Gabon	981	41	268	1	4	3,701	78	2.1	20	.003	141	66	-	534	306	.6	62
Gambia	707	21	11	14	64	229	1	.4	0	.005	155	50	_	75	5	.3	
Ghana	12,609	32	238	12	53	6,373	38	.6	10	.004	10 94	7 54		54 216	1	1.9	3 91
Guinea	6,073	22	246	6	05	1.001					-				10	1.5	31
Ivory Coast	9,600	43	322	12	25	1,924	59	3.1	5	.003	64	23	_	126	10	.1	13
Kenya	19,717	16	583	4	30 34	6,544	81	1.2	20	.008	327	83	_	128	6	.6	46
Lesotho	1,537	17	30	10	51	6,357 864	258	4.1	5	.004	383	131	_	411	14	2.1	142
Liberia	2,161	40	111	4	19	977	25 25	2.9	0	.012	29 44	11 18		101 133	2	.1	7
	0.000	70									44	10		133	0	.3	11
• Libya	3,626 9,784	76	1,760	1	2	28,615	3,700	12.9	1,800	.066	1,062	381	20	5	73	5.6	70
Madagascar	6,775	22	587	5	17	2,857	70	2.4	10	.006	110	63	_	160	21	1.0	57
Malawi	7,753	12 18	118	20	57	1,323	22	1.7	0	.004	35	31	_	158	5	.1	16
Mauritania			1,240	1	6	1,218	60	4.9	20	.006	40	19	_	322	5	.3	13
waumama	1,710	35	1,031	0.2	2	763	50	6.6	20	.003	56	10	_	172	8	.1	4
Mauritius	1,021	42	2	58	510	1,132	3	.3	0	.007	48	25	_	36	1	7	40
 Morocco	22,612	43	446	19	51	13,627	762	5.6	190	.013	976	141	_	351	144	.7	10
Mozambique	13,435	13	802	4	17	5,667	273	4.8	260	.003	109	45	_	317	16	1.4	141
Namibia	1,149	51	824	1	1	1,776	•••		•••	_	46	11		317	•••	.3	9
Niger	6,349	16	1,267	3	5	1,565	12	.8	0	.003	45	16	_	162	2	.2	9
Nigeria	99.889	28	924	34	108	76,660	1,375	1.8	480	070	1.510	100	-		10.0	300	
Rwanda	6,120	6	26	41	235	1,687	25	1.5	5	.072	1,510	460	51	38	133	8.9	449
Senegal	6,458	36	196	27	33	2,493	71	2.8	0		52	10	-	165	5	.2	15
Sierra Leone	3,607	28	72	25	50	1,740	12	.7	0	.003	123	33	-	368	10	.5	17
Somalia	7,298	34	638	2	11	1,759	168	10.0	70	.003	45 29	20 11	_	63 363	63	.2	15 12
South Africa	32,031	56	1 001	44				2000						000	00	.4	12
Sudan	21,500		1,221	11	26	83,626	3,387	4.0	5	.105	2,251	451	-	_	83	18.4	260
Swaziland	655	20 26	2,506	5	9	8,680	283	3.3	110	.003	413	20	-	623	58	2.4	66
Tanzania	21,327	18	17 945	8	38	655	10	1.5	0	.003	38	12	_	18	2	.1	6
Togo	2,933	22			23	6,999	230	3.3	20	.003	235	98	_	564	40	1.1	95
	2,333	22	57	25	51	712	18	2.5	0	.005	44	16	-	110	5	.2	14
• Tunisia	7,046	53	164	29	43	8,861	499	5.6	140	.014	519	234	_	188	30	1.9	55
Uganda	14,187	10	236	28	60	6,402	68	1.1	5	.003	83	10	_	165	18	.7	60
Zaire	29,671	34	2,345	3	13	8,746	106	1.2	10	.003	304	38	_	312	26	2.2	153
Zambia	6,530	43	753	7	9	3,440	140	4.1	10	.010	186	73	-	240	14	.9	30
Zimbabwe	8,404	24	391	7	21	6,592	411	6.2	60	.008	497	147	_	298	41	1.3	69

^{· · ·} not available

[■] Developed country • Other Africa — none or negligible ••• not ava 1. Includes permanent cropland, land under temporary crops, and land temporarily fallow 2. Population per square kilometer of surface area.

Population per square kilometer of surface area.
 Because peacekeeping expenditures have been relatively small, they are listed in fractions of millions of dollars in order to show the maximium number of national contributors. National and regional totals are rounded to millions if they are \$1 million or higher. Numbers are added before rounding.
 See page 00 for reasons for major differences in totals between aid given and aid received. Aid is net except aid from communist countries, which is gross. In countries marked with footnote number, significant portion of sid received is gross.

See page or for reasons for major univerences in totals between and given and aid recision significant portion of aid received is gross.
 Represents aid to Israel, which is classified as a developed country in this report.
 Egypt is shown with the political grouping of Middle East states, rather than in Africa.
 Estimates by World Bank and OECD Secretariat.
 Not including South Africa, which is included with "Other Africa".

RANKING OF COUNTRIES, MILITARY AND SOCIAL INDICATORS 142 Countries, 1984

TABLE III

Public Expenditure Public Expenditure				MILI	TARY				0	ANP					EDUCAT	ION				
WORLD		Exper	ditures	Pu	blic ditures	Expe	nditures	Social	per	Capita	Expen	ditures	Popul	lation	Popula	tion	Total Un	iversity	Liter Rat	
Number September Septemb		_		Rank	US\$	Rank	US\$	Rank	Rank	US\$	Rank	US\$	Rank	Number	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%
No.			400		00.404		E 700			2 011		140		44		53		41		72
North America 935 105,599 12,683 15,321 792 23 777 6 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90	■ Developed		550		58,882		11,364			9,795		497		25		68		46		99 62
Colombia S	AMERICA															77		50		99
#United Sales # 9, 100									-		7		20		6		16		5	99
Letin America 31 3 8,925 906 43 51,907 71 41 65 44																			5	99
Administration Admi	- Canada		000		01,070													44		84
Agenma		0.0				00		42	50		55		20		41		35		29	96
Belivia:																			5	99
Brazil 1077 111 100 5.893 71 96 9.792 77 11.424 51 83 63 89 1,449 73 57 67 67 42 83 54 16 50 Chile																63	88	30	72	74
Collembia													67	42					65	78
Coombala								51	58	1,891	58	91	61	40	13	72	54	40	36	94
Collabilities 18	Ostorskie	05	22	74	0.257	04	675	63	66	1 582	77	50	80	50	86	53	32	46	48	88
Cuba. 36 136 72 8,889 34 12.252 37 57 1,911 45 121 121 21 43 43 65 84 9 94 100minican Rep. 104 12 123 3,435 72 1612 77 81 1,030 98 20 96 64 41 65 53 47 165 120minican Rep. 104 12 123 3,435 72 1612 77 81 1,030 98 20 99 64 41 37 66 60 39 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12		85	23	71	9,357	94	-								93	50	65		36	94
Dominican Rep. Old 12 2133 3,435 72 1,612 777 81 1,030 98 20 98 64 41 65 53 41 Ecuador 84 24 103 5,615 90 774 61 68 1,455 70 60 64 41 37 66 60 39 El Salvador 71 43 108 5,024 37 10,048 83 87 840 840 841		36	136	72	8,889	34	12,252			1,911									29	96
EUBalvador. 71 43 108 5,024 37 10,048 83 87, 840 96 25 107 81 96 49 51 42 Guatamala. 75 34 89 6,750 62 2,477 89 74 1,157 98 20 112 85 118 37 103 23 Guyana. 78 31 118 4,000 126 112 68 96 647 81 48 71 44 41 65 65 38 Halil. 124 5 116 4,143 83 1,036 113 120 308 131 4 109 83 107 45 73 35 1 Halil. 124 5 116 4,143 83 1,036 113 120 308 131 4 109 83 107 45 73 35 1 Honduras 73 37 70 9,412 75 1,429 92 94 889 94 26 101 76 93 50 54 40 Jamaica. 96 17 66 10,250 54 3,727 56 72 1,233 59 83 75 45 37 66 42 44 Mexico. 92 20 25 13,167 87 301 55 47 3,027 51 104 57 83 97 65 86 53 21 49 Mexico. 92 103 73 8,800 79 1,143 47 56 1,965 51 104 53 37 48 63 55 56 Paragusy 104 12 130 2,706 123 113 76 80 1,038 106 17 64 41 93 50 46 43 Peru 60 73 86 41 10,378 81 1,089 68 78 1,066 92 31 70 44 41 93 50 46 43 Uruguya. 59 75 83 7,367 77 1,256 38 49 2,338 23 38 23 38 82 24 77 Whenzuela 66 60 31 23,045 80 1,112 49 43 3,766 83 23 35 88 22 50 54 40 EURODE NATO Europe 280 28,707 30,679 7,477 375 22 76 3 88 22 77 58 86 23 24 40 EURODE NATO Europe 280 28,707 30,679 7,71 2,265 38 49 2,238 69 17 514 22 25 59 54 40 EURODE NATO Europe 280 28,707 30,679 7,71 2,256 38 39 4,273 54 102 39 24 24 62 60 65 34 40 EURODE NATO Europe 280 28,707 30,679 7,71 2,265 38 39 4,273 54 102 39 24 30 32 33 68 22 47 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34		104	12		3,435		1,612												67 64	77
El Salvadori	Ecuador	84	24	103	5,615	90	774	61	68	1,455	70	60	64	41	37	66	60	39	64	82
Guisemala. 75 34 89 6,750 62 2,477 89 74 1,157 96 20 112 85 118 37 103 23 Guiyana. 78 31 118 4,000 126 112 68 96 647 81 48 71 44 41 65 65 38 Haill 124 5 116 4,143 83 1,036 113 120 308 131 4 109 83 107 45 73 35 1 Honduras 73 37 70 9,412 75 1,429 92 94 689 94 28 101 76 93 50 54 40 141 141 141 141 141 141 141 141 141	El Salvador	71	43	108	5 024	37	10.048	83	87	840	96	25	107	81	96	49			78	72
Guyana. 78 31 118 4,000 126 112 68 96 647 81 48 77 44 41 65 65 38 38 1 Halti 124 5 116 4,143 83 1,036 113 120 308 131 4 100 88 3 107 65 65 38 1 Halti 124 5 116 4,143 83 1,036 113 120 308 131 4 100 88 3 107 65 65 38 1 Halti 124 5 116 4,143 83 1,036 113 120 308 131 4 100 88 3 107 65 65 38 1 Halti 124 5 116 4,143 83 1,036 113 120 308 131 4 100 88 3 107 65 65 38 1 Halti 124 7 1 Halti 124 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1												20	112	85					98	55
Haili 124 5 116 4,143 83 1,036 113 120 308 131 4 108 83 107 45 73 95 1400Hursa 73 37 70 9,412 75 1,429 92 94 689 94 28 101 76 93 50 54 40 Jamaica 96 17 66 10,250 54 3,727 56 72 1,233 59 83 75 45 37 66 42 44 Mexico 92 20 55 13,167 87 80 55 74 77 3,027 81 79 67 42 26 69 77 34 Micaragua 39 130 91 6,494 55 3,092 71 79 1,143 47 3,027 81 79 65 26 53 77 49 1,000								68	96	647	81								29	96
Honduras 73 37 70 9,412 75 1,429 92 94 689 94 28 101 76 93 50 94 44 Maxico 96 17 66 10,250 54 3,727 56 72 1,283 59 83 75 45 37 68 89 77 34 Maxico 92 20 55 13,167 87 801 55 47 3,027 61 79 67 42 26 89 77 34 Micaragua 39 130 91 6,484 56 3,092 71 79 1,044 67 6 63 97 65 86 33 21 49 Nicaragua 172 41 73 8,800 79 1,143 47 56 1,965 11 104 53 37 48 83 5 5 5 8 1 104 12 130 2,706 123 113 76 80 1,086 97 1,143 47 56 1,965 11 104 53 37 48 83 5 5 5 8 1 104 12 130 2,706 123 113 76 80 1,086 97 1,143 41 12 130 2,706 123 113 76 80 1,086 97 1,094 12 130 1,097 1,143 17 1,09		124	5	116	4,143	83													119	38 60
Maxico 95 17 55 13,167 86 125 57 38 10 25 13,167 87 801 55 13,167 87 801 55 13,167 87 801 55 13,167 87 801 801 801 801 801 801 801 801 801 801		73	37	70	9,412	75	1,429	92	94	689	94	28	101	76	93	50	54	40	91	60
Mexico. 92 20 55 13,167 87 801 55 47, 30,27 61 79 67 42 20 69 77 34 10,22 10 10,22 10 10,22 10 10,22 10 10,22 10 10,22 10 10,22 10 10,22 10 10,22 10 10,22 10 10,22 10 10,22 1	Jamaica	96	17	66	10,250	54	3,727												36 46	94
Nicaragua																			48	90
Paramama 72 41 73 82 90 123 113 76 88 1,088 106 17 84 41 93 50 46 43 Paraguay 104 12 130 2,706 123 113 76 88 1,088 106 17 84 41 93 50 46 43 Paraguay 104 12 130 2,706 123 113 76 88 1,088 106 17 84 41 93 50 46 43 Paraguay 104 12 130 2,706 123 113 76 88 1,088 106 17 84 41 93 50 46 43 Paraguay 104 12 130 2,706 123 113 76 88 1,088 106 17 84 41 93 50 46 43 Paraguay 104 12 130 2,706 123 113 76 88 1,088 106 17 84 41 93 50 46 43 Paraguay 104 12 130 2,706 123 113 76 88 1,088 106 17 84 41 93 50 44 132 133 68 28 45 77 Mindad & Tobago 63 64 27 37,500 29 15,000 34 31 6,532 23 392 41 32 33 68 28 45 77 Venezuela. 66 60 31 23,045 80 1,112 49 43 3,756 38 233 56 38 62 60 54 40 Paraguay 104 12 12 12,09 28 16 3,538 12 12 12 12 12 12 13 13 144 19 12 12 14																			48	88
Peru 60 73 64 10,375 81 1,098 68 78 1,066 92 31 71 44 17 71 73 35 Tinidad & Tobago 63 64 27 37,500 29 15,000 34 31 6,532 23 392 41 32 33 68 28 47 Tinidad & Tobago 63 64 27 37,500 29 15,000 34 31 6,532 23 392 41 32 33 68 28 47 Uruguay 59 75 83 7,367 77 1,256 89 49 2,836 66 64 30 27 26 69 4 57 Venezuela. 66 60 31 23,045 60 1,112 49 43 3,756 38 233 56 38 62 60 54 40 EUROPE NATO Europe 280 28,707 30,679 7,477 375 27 63 43 88 89 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10																			48	88
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Innada & Iobago 6-3 6-4 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7																			57 29	85 96
Uruguay 59																			26	97
EUROPE NATO Europe 280																	54	40	52	87
NATO Europe. 280 28,707 30,679 7,477 375 27 63 43 43 ■ Belgium 26 274 28 25,224 8 87,065 21 28 8,758 17 514 25 25 75 58 54 40 ■ Denmark 25 275 17 45,355 19 32,698 5 13 11,449 9 750 3 17 21 70 46 43 ■ France 13 421 24 40,466 15 42,241 8 17 10,152 14 537 20 24 37 66 13 51 ■ Germany, West 20 359 18 45,084 7 88,532 10 15 10,985 18 506 20 24 62 60 65 38 Greece 23 308 46 15,477 25 23,098 33 39 4,273 54 102 34 29 13 72 46 43 ■ Luxembourg 44 117 21 43,000 32 14,333 10 9 13,784 6 779 5 19 26 69 77 34 ■ Luxembourg 44 117 21 43,000 32 14,333 10 9 13,784 6 779 5 19 26 69 77 34 ■ Norway 14 4 20 20 44,538 49 5,361 2 7 14,344 4 971 3 17 33 68 35 45 ■ Portugal 56 81 75 8,200 41 8,913 40 53 2,340 49 113 20 24 33 68 21 49 ■ Spain 41 117 51 13,612 42 8,895 26 37 4,808 46 120 50 36 17 71 28 47 ■ Linkey 56 81 175 18,612 42 8,895 26 37 4,808 46 120 50 36 17 71 28 47 ■ Linkey 56 81 10 75 8,200 41 8,913 40 53 2,340 49 113 20 24 33 68 21 49 ■ Spain 41 117 51 13,612 42 8,895 26 37 4,808 46 120 50 36 17 71 28 47 ■ United Kingdom 12 470 8 78,943 5 108,265 11 23 8,616 21 447 16 23 9 75 54 40 ■ Bulgaria 31 199 57 12,109 28 16,036 29 36 5,018 33 314 30 27 45 64 11 52 ■ Bulgaria 31 199 57 12,109 28 16,036 29 36 5,018 33 314 30 27 45 64 11 52 ■ Bulgaria 31 199 57 12,109 28 16,036 29 36 5,018 33 314 30 27 45 64 11 52 ■ Bulgaria 31 199 57 12,109 28 16,036 29 36 5,018 33 314 30 27 45 64 11 52 ■ Bulgaria 31 199 57 12,109 28 16,036 29 36 5,018 33 314 30 27 45 64 11 52 ■ Bulgaria 31 199 57 12,109 28 16,036 29 36 5,018 33 314 30 27 45 64 11 52 ■ Bulgaria 31 199 57 12,109 28 16,036 29 36 5,018 33 314 30 27 45 64 31 ■ Bulgaria 31 199 57 12,109 28 16,036 29 36 5,018 33 314 30 27 45 64 31 ■ Bulgaria 31 199 57 12,109 28 16,036 29 36 5,018 33 314 30 27 45 64 54 64 33 ■ Bulgaria 31 199 57 12,109 28 16,036 29 36 5,018 33 314 30 27 45 64 34 ■ Bulgaria 31 199 57 12,109 28 16,036 29 36 5,018 33 314 30 27 45 64 54 64 34 ■ Germany, East 16 392 26 37,965 10 60,463 20 25 7,995 25 362 7 7 20 68 59 26 14 9 ■ Hung																				
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■ Norway	■ Luxembourg																		5	99
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Warsaw Pact 631 48,945 10,449 6,580 302 26 61 50 ■ Bulgaria 31 199 57 12,109 29 36 5,018 33 314 30 27 45 64 11 52 ■ Bulgaria 31 199 57 12,109 28 16,036 29 36 5,018 33 314 30 27 45 64 11 52 ■ Czechoslovakia 28 252 39 18,841 21 30,469 31 32 6,267 31 327 44 34 57 61 46 43 ■ Germany, East 16 392 26 37,965 10 60,463 20 25 7,995 25 362 7 20 68 59 28 47 ■ Hungary 39 130 54 13,238 30 14,946 26 33 5,915 34 293 20 24 53 62 21 49 ■ Poland </td <td></td> <td></td> <td>117</td> <td>51</td> <td>13,612</td> <td></td> <td>83</td> <td>69</td>			117	51	13,612														83	69
ALL NATO																			5	99
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■ Bulgaria	Warsaw Pact		631		48,945		10,449			6,580		302								99
■ Czechoslovakia 28 252 39 18,841 21 30,469 31 32 6,267 31 327 44 34 57 61 46 43 ■ Germany, East 16 392 26 37,965 10 60,463 20 25 7,995 25 362 7 20 68 59 28 47 ■ Hungary 39 130 54 13,238 30 14,946 26 33 5,915 34 293 20 24 53 62 21 49 ■ Poland 43 118 53 13,437 33 13,866 35 38 4,634 39 179 44 34 68 59 16 50				57		28				5,018									33	95
■ Hungary 39 130 54 13,238 30 14,946 26 33 5,915 34 293 20 24 53 62 21 49 ■ Hungary 43 118 53 13,437 33 13,866 35 38 4,634 39 179 44 34 68 59 16 50			252		18,841														5	99
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m Poland 43 110 53 13,437 53 13,600 55 47,604 56 47,604																			5	99
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■ Romania 69 48 99 5,737 51 4,580 45 44 3,571 64 72 53 37 83 54 42 44 ■ U.S.S.R 11 816 10 58,545 36 10,062 23 28 7,095 29 332 25 25 53 62 16 50															83 53	54 62	42 16	44 50	26 5	97 99

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		US\$	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	Number	Rank	Years	Rank	Rate	Rank	Number	Rank	US\$	lank
WORLD	v	x		67		112		2,663		62		79		1,033		120	
Developed		×		97		132		3,383		73		16		398		469	
Developing		7.30		53		106		2,439		59		88		2,043		11	
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Canada				100	,	120		0,110		, 0							
atin America	L	8.70		72		114		2,700		65		59		959		24	
Argentina		1.60	97	67	70	121	43	3,195	31	70	44	34	53	374	10	34	56
Barbados		30.60	38	52	84	129	26	3,129	38	73	22	11	18	1,307	60	136	34
Bolivia		29.10	41	43	98	88	120	2,114	110	52	98	119	113	1,465	64	7	95
Brazil		1.20	100	75	60	110	69	2,629	66	64	65	68	77	1,110	55	23	65
Chile		0.20	109	85	47	106	78	2,589	68	70	44	22	39	1,227	58	43	53
Colombia		3.10	92	91	39	111	66	2,578	69	64	65	48	61	1,225	57	13	77
Costa Rica		84.30	92	91	39	124	38	2,772	59	73	22	19	34	1,019	51	20	69
Cuba		69.30 ⁸	15	61	77	134	15	3,094	39	74	13	16	31	530	26	66	48
Dominican Rep.		30.70	37	62	75	109	74	2,468	78	64	65	71	78	1,817	71	15	73
Ecuador		14.90	70	59	80	89	116	2,031	122	64	65	67	76	828	45	17	71
El Salvador		53.60	23	55	82	90	112	2,060	116	65	62	66	74	2,947	84	13	77
Guatemala		8.10	81	51	88	105	80	2,298	90	60	78	66	74	2,256	76	11	81
Guyana		30.10	39	80	54	110	69	2,492	77	70	44	34	53	1,913	72	24	62
Haiti		23.00	55	33	109	82	129	1,843	130	54	93	108	103	7,233	102	3	17
Honduras		66.70	16	69	68	98	91	2,208	98	61	75	77	81	2,559	82	11	81
Jamaica		72.40	13	85	47	115	61	2,576	70	72	30	19	34	2,105	73	45	52
Mexico		1.10	103	74	62	135	14	3,147	33	66	58	51	66	1,110	55	11	81
Nicaragua		72.00 ⁸	14	56	81	101	88	2,268	93	60	78	72	79	1,469	65	48	50
Panama		33.80	34	62	75	105	80	2,420	83	71	36	25	45	984	49	124	36
Paraguay		13.00	73	25	117	122	42	2,813	54	65	62	44	60	1,574	67	7	95
,																	
Peru		16.10	68	52	84	91	111	2,144	106	59	82	84	85	1,055	53	12	79
Trinidad & Tobago		4.30	88	99	20	123	41	2,967	46	70	44	22	39	960	48	118	39
Uruguay		1.40	98	83	50	102	86	2,721	61	71	36	28	48	509	25	25	61
Venezuela		0.80	104	83	50	103	84	2,550	73	69	51	38	56	702	37	75	44
UROPE	-																
ATO Europe		1.00		94		131		3,344		73		33		529		469	
Belgium		-		95	31	140	9	3,695	3	73	22	10	14	349	5	514	13
Denmark		_		100		131	22	3,529	11	75	8	8	6	399	11	665	9
France		_		99	20	132	20	3,337	25	75	8	9	9	450	18	676	7
Germany, West		_		100		130	23	3,475	16	74	13	10	14	415	13	891	5
Greece		1.20	100	95	31	146	4	3,660	4	74	13	15	29	353	6	156	33
										-				40-	40	054	0
Iceland		_		100		114	62	3,041	43	77	1	6	1	435	16	954	2
Italy		-		99	20	138	10	3,486	13	74	13	12	23	721	39	406	18
Luxembourg		_		100		134	15	3,538	10	73	22	11	18	572	30	112	40 10
Netherlands		_		100		125	36	3,355	23	76	4	8	6	470 463	21	631 914	3
Norway		_		99	20	120	44	3,203	29	76	4	0	0	403	20	314	3
Portugal		9.70	79	92	36	128	30	3,135	34	72	30	18	33	418	14	71	46
Spain		3.70	13	95	31	136	13	3,335	26	75	8	9	9	354	7	224	25
Turkey		5.20	86	67	70	126	34	3,180	32	63	70	93	91	1,452	62	10	86
United Kingdom		_		100		124	38	3,130	37	74	13	10	14	729	40	470	16
														1220			
LL NATO		0.60		97		134		3,463		71		23		506		561	
ncl. U.S. and Canada)	(in																
				0.4		400		0.44-		70		24		280		216	
arsaw Pact		_		94	00	133	-	3,415	7	70	20	16	31	356	8	198	28
Bulgaria		_		96	30	145	5	3,626	7	72	30	15	30	330	3	329	22
Czechoslovakia		_		74	62	141 144	8	3,479 3,768	15	71 72	36 30	11	18	450	18	235	23
Germany, East		=		90	41	134	15	3,768	12	70	44	19	34	340	4	164	31
Hungary Poland		_		84 67	70	124	38	3,522	28	71	36	19	34	537	27	182	30
, oland	-			0,		124	00	3,200									
Romania		_		77	58	128	30	3,394	22	71	36	23	43	583	32	72	45
		_		100		133	19	3,403	20	70	44	26	46	243	1	227	24

World Military and Social Expenditures 1987–88 47

RANKING OF COUNTRIES, MILITARY AND SOCIAL INDICATORS—Continued 142 Countries, 1984

TABLE III

			MIL	ITARY				G	NP					EDUCAT	ION				
	Expen	blic ditures Capita	Expe	ublic nditures Soldier ¹	Expe	ublic nditures Sq. Km.	Economic Social Standing	per	Capita	Expend per C	ditures	School Popul per Te		% School Popula in School	tion	% Wor Total Un Enroll	iversity	Lite	racy te ⁴
	Rank	US\$	Rank	US\$	Rank	US\$	Rank ²	Rank	US\$	Rank	US\$	Rank	Number	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%
									7.450		407		28		61		45		95
Other Europe		181	407	21,234	40	8,160	50	63	7,452 1,655	77	427 50	44	34	68	59	35	45	70	75
Albania	61	72	107	5,250	43	7,241	53	21	9,245	15	536	7	20	86	53	46	43	23	98
■ Austria	48	112	42	16,860	38	10,036	23			13	620	11	21	26	69	16	50	1	100
■ Finland	34	174	47	15,143	61	2,516	5		11,271				30	26	69	26	48	5	99
■ Ireland	53	92	30	23,214	50	4,643	25	35	5,111	28	342	36		17	71	88	30	60	84
Malta	78	31	60	11,000	17	34,375	42	45	3,235	53	103	14	22	17	/1	00	30	00	04
■ Sweden	17	386	15	48,712	44	7,144	5		12,357	1	997	16	23	57	61	32	46	5	99
■ Switzerland	19	362	3	117,750	11	57,439	13	5	16,065	5	796	61	40	57	61	73	35	5	99
Yugoslavia	49	110	63	10,558	40	9,898	45	48	2,990	51	104	37	31	68	59	35	45	43	91
ASIA																			
Middle East		441		27,256		10,497			2,459		151	20.0	40		55		34	70	50
Bahrain	21	357	14	49,333	3	246,667	28	18	10,010	30	328	50	36	76	56	1	73	76	73
Cyprus	54	91	95	6,000	45	6,667	40	41	3,782	41	145	37	31	62	60	42	44	43	91
Egypt ¹⁰	65	61	92	6,341	58	2,914	90	92	718	92	31	91	60	90	52	80	33	109	44
Iran	29	236	37	19,279	46	6,493	79	62	1,771	42	133	48	35	86	53	86	31	101	51
Iraq	9	918	34	21,807	20	32,184	73	59	1,837	68	62	59	39	45	64	80	33	94	58
				15 500		200 040		33	5.915	19	500	2	16	21	70	26	48	33	95
■ Israel	3	1,604	16	45,582	2	306,048	17		1,605	44	126	37	31	1	83	60	39	70	75
Jordan	30	226	84	7,355	47	5,704	53	65				16	23	41	65	6	55	81	70
Kuwait	10	879		119,917	9	79,944	16		16,523	10	697	25	25	99	48	60	39	67	77
Lebanon	37	133	33	22,000	14	44,000	59	60	1,833	50	105					00	•••	104	50
Oman	2	1,887	5	95,818	39	9,943	65	30	6,822	36	249	80	50	100	47		•••	104	30
Qatar	6	1,168	11	54,333	22	29,636	17	1	20,252	2	989	1	15	7	76	2	61	101	51
Saudi Arabia		2,091		434,038	35	10,498	50	19	9,648	8	753	44	34	103	46	68	37	122	34
Syria	26	274	78	7,555	31	14,784	65	64	1,652	55	101	48	35	26	69	88	30	91	60
United Arab Emirates		1,344	19	44,930	26	23,000	35	2	18,184	32	319	37	31	90	52	6	55	107	48
			36		53	3,805	108	93	702	79	49	122	113	114	39	131	11	139	14
Yemen, Arab Rep Yemen, People's	41	124	36	20,054	55	3,003	100	30	102	, 0									
Dem. Rep	55	89	88	6,821	95	574	103	102	523	85	37	93	61	110	41	11	52	113	41
South Asia		9		5,251		1,823			268		8		75		43		26		42
	83	25	82	7,391	96	525	133	115	351	127	6	136	238	138	12	120	17	135	24
Afghanistan				3,123	69	1,757	132	137	154	136	3	125	124	123	32	114	18	124	33
Bangladesh	129	3	125				113	128	266	120	8	98	68	103	46	96	26	109	44
India	115	8	101	5,626	67	1,916		135	165	131	4	120	98	119	36	109	20	132	26
Nepal	134	2	134	1,440	108	255	133	114	385	124	7	123	118	124	31	95	27	127	30
Pakistan	85	23	113	4,678	59	2,787	114						38	26	69	60	39	52	
Sri Lanka	118	7	90	6,588	71	1,697	83	110	409	112	12	56	30	20	09	00	33	OL.	0,
Far East		35		6,485		3,375			1,250		56		42		57		33		75
Brunei	4	1,363	9	76,000	12	50,667	21	3	17,208	27	354	7	20	21	70	35	45	65	78
Burma	118	7	135	1,322	102	352	111	134	180	131	4	114	86	100	47	21	49	81	70
Cambodia	110	•••	100	•••		•••	127		•••			101	76	124	31	109	20	104	50
	90	21	105	5,550	63	2,313	97	121	307	120	8	67	42	80	55	93	28	83	69
China	85	23	50	14,082	65	2,078	94	97	604	98	20	53	37	48	63	83	32	72	74
											500	20	00	7	76	99	24	5	99
■ Japan	52	103	13	50,465	18	33,237	13	16	10,300	16	529	32	28	1	10	33	•••	33	
Korea, North	46	116	129	2,895	27	18,917	74	76	1,134	85	37		***	04		06	26	36	
Korea, South	47	114	80	7,450	13	47,286	58	54	2,126	55	101	88	56	21	70	96			
Laos		•••		•••		•••	115	125	288		•••	85	54	103	46	80	33	101	51
Malaysia	42	119	48	14,516	48	5,455	56	55	2,112	43	128	59	39	48	63	60	39	76	73
Mangalia	50	108	104	5,556	121	128	60	82	1,026	76	51	67	42	68	59	3	59	41	93
Mongolia	50				66	1,967	90	99	568	117	10	91	60	83	54	9	54	54	86
Philippines	111	10	102	5,619				27	7,402	22	393	50	36	21	70	21	49	54	
Singapore	14	420	38	18,982		1,771,667	31			74	56	61	40	62	60	54	40	46	
Taiwan	32	191	79	7,521	6	101,111	48	46	3,140	89	33	64	41	96	49	51	42	43	
Thailand	77	32	86	7,009	55	3,204	81 87	88	814	89	•••	85	54	80	55	99	24	60	
Vietnam																	40		04
Oceania		276	_	68,868	-	743	0	40	9,202	11	533 691	14	26 22	11	66 73	28	46 47	23	98
■ Australia	18	369	7	79,292	91	743	8		11,570	11			33	13	72	73	35	54	
Fiji	89	22	109	5,000	85	833	52	61	1,816	46	120	42				35	45	23	
		155	25	38,462	68	1,859	13	24	8,073	26	357	25	25	2	82	33	40		
■ New Zealand	35	155	20	00,402	127	93	100	91	758	75	52	118	92	124	31	122	16	108	46

	D	EC. AID	FOR.	R	WATER		ON	RITIC	NUTI					Н	HEALT			
	_	Aid			% Populati With		Calories as % of		lorie pply		e	Lif		Infa	ulation		olic ditures	
		Capita ^{8,9}			Safe Wate		equirements	Re	apita7			Expect		Rat	sician		apita	
		US \$	Rank	%	Rank	_	ank %	Ra	Number	Rank	Years	Rank	Rate	Rank	Number	Rank	US\$	ank
er Europe	Ot	0.30		85	,		13		3,433		73		21		557		450	
Ibania		-		92					***		71	36	41	58	617	34	43	53
ustria		_		100			20 13	2	3,484	14	73	22	11	18	559	29	430	17
inland		_		79			66 11		3,008	44	74	13	6	1	440	17	598	12
eland		_		97			2 15		3,795	1	73	22	10	14	789	44	384	21
lalta		33.30	35	100			83 10		2,590	67	73	22	12	23	900	47	104	42
weden		_		100	1 10		64 11	6	3,053	41	77	1	6	1	403	12	1,114	1
witzerland				99			30 12	3	3,440	18	76	4	7	5	597	33	902	4
ugoslavia		0.10	110	68	69		7 14		3,599	9	70	44	30	49	626	35	123	37
	AS																	
dle East		36.70		74			12		3,011		59		94		1,173		63	
ahrain		479.50		100			•		•••		67	54	35	55	1,038	52	222	26
yprus		25.90	49	100			10 13		3,422	19	74	13	12	23	1,095	54	71	46
gypt		37.40	30	75			23 13		3,262	27	58	84	94	93	761	42	9	90
an		0.30	107	71			53 11		2,855	50	58	84	112	107	2,551	81	28	58
aq		1.20	100	73	64		53 11	5	2,840	51	60	78	75	80	2,541	79	15	73
srael		313.50		98			50 11		3,049	42	74	13	14	27	371	9	208	27
ordan		275.20		89			57 11		2,882	49	64	65	53	68	885	46	28	58
uwait		2.40	93	89			23 13		3,135	34	71	36	22	39	546	28	400	19
ebanon		23.60	52	92	36		14 12	4	2,976	45	65	62	48	61	1,435	61	22	66
man		64.50	18	•••			••		***		52	98	118	112	1,596	68	160	32
atar		3.60	90	95			••		•••		61	75	43	59	310	2	***	
audi Arabia		3.30	91	93			30 12		3,093	40	58	84	100	96	755	41	486	14
yria		92.60	8	71	65		26 12		3,198	30	66	58	53	68	2,172	74	7	95
nited Arab Emirates		2.10	96	100			2 15		3,644	6	68	52	38	56	782	43	183	29
emen, Arab Rep.		55.70	22	31				10	2,254	95	46	124	143	130	5,998	92	12	79
emen, People's Dem. Rep.	,	83.30 ⁸	10	50	89		98 9	91	2,293	91	47	119	134	123	6,318	94	•••	
ıth Asia	So	4.50		50			9		2,134		52		110		2,821		2	
fghanistan	-	17.208	64	13	133		26 8	12	2,055	118	37	142	182	141	11,514	113	2	21
angladesh	1	12.40	75	40	99		26 8	12	1,859	129	49	111	132	121	6,491	96	1	30
idia	1	2.20	95	54	83 5		91 9	9	2,161	104	54	93	104	100	2,550	80	2	21
epal	1	12.00	76	16	127		03 9	103	2,048	119	47	119	108	103	33,108	133	1	30
akistan	1	7.50	83	44	95		98 9	98	2,186	100	51	101	120	115	2,513	78	2	21
ri Lanka		29.60	40	37	102		74 10	7	2,410	84	68	52	30	49	7,900	104	6	00
East	Fa	3.10		60	6		11		2,553		66		55		1,856		42	
runei		4.50	87	90				36	2,790	57	71	36	14	27	2,230	75	126	35
urma		7.90	82	25				5	2,518	75	58	84	91	90	3,839	89	2	21
ambodia		17.50 ⁸	62	44	95			116	1,976	127	43	133	160	135	15,295	120	•••	
hina		0.80	104	•••			10.77	7	2,564	71	67	54	51	66	1,757	70	4	11
idonesia	1	4.00	89	33	109		59 11	59	2,504	76	55	91	87	89	10,332	109	4	11
apan		_		98				4	2,804	56	77	1	6	1	706	38	474	15
orea, North		2.30	94	100				15	3,131	36	66	58	30	49	•••	141	10	86
orea, South		-0.90		83				44	2,822	53	66	58	30	49	1,512	66	5	05
aos Ialaysia		29.10 ⁸ 21.70	41 57	21 80				112	1,992 2,634	126 65	45 67	125 54	121	116 39	8,440 3,351	105 86	26	60
longolia hilippines		299.30 ⁸ 7.00	84	100 64				59	2,811 2,313	55 89	63 63	70 70	48 49	61 65	430 7,001	15 99	14	75 11
ingapore		16.20	67	100				50	2,729	60	72	30	9	9	1,012	50	121	38
aiwan		0.30	107	•••			••	0.	2,723	00	73	22	20	38	1,251	59	80	43
hailand		9.40	80	70				69	2,440	81	63	70	48	61	5,839	91	9	90
ietnam		21.908	56	40				103	2,017	123	63	70	59	70	3,962	90	•••	
eania	00	15.60		87	g		11		3,159		72		33		593		474	
ustralia		. 5.00		99				34	3,343	24	75	8	9	9	482	23	606	11
iji		45.40	27	83				69	2,932	48	72	30	24	44	2,277	77	48	50
ew Zealand				100				26	3,402	21	74	13	12	23	575	31	396	20
apua New Guinea		97.20	7	16	The second secon			131	2,109	111	53	96	93	91	11,040	111	24	32
upua reen duilled	,	31.20	,	10	16.7		,	13	2,109	1.0	30	00	00	-	,0 .0			

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