of this neutralized buffer zone in Central Europe, would cause a sharp reduction in the cost of their military obligations. This approach is the only way of creating the necessary level of security and stability in the Central European region. Arms control and arms reduction agreements alone will not be able to address the more basic sources of inherent instability in the region.

RAN IN THE BALKANS

With the loosening of control by the Soviet Union over Bulgaria and Rumania, new and interesting developments in this region are taking place. The historical meeting of the Prime Minister of Turkey, Turgut Özal with his Greek counterpart, Andreas Papandreou, in Switzerland in January 1988 and the exploratory discussions and meetings in progress to investigate the possibility of forming a close cooperation between Turkey, Greece, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia, are very promising. Even traditionally aloof Albania has asked to participate. This rapprochement is occurring despite strong differences in political and ideological orientation and the adversarial relations among several of the region's nations.

The adoption of the RAN model by the above nations could certainly bring fruitful results for all participants.

RAN IN INDOCHINA

The results of the Vietnam War were the desolation of Vietnam's land and infrastructure, and the dislocation of its population. Even now, fifteen years later, the region has not recovered. War within Kampuchea is still going on and there have been periodic clashes between China and Vietnam. Consequently, the rebuilding of Vietnam and the other nations of this region takes second place to pursuing military goals.