

an implemented governmental plan, although it is in the form of research rather than action. (See Inga Thorsson, 1984.)

For the sake of comparison, we might note some pre-1982 examples of unilaterally implemented governmental peace moves:

(1) The famous Article 9 of Japan's constitution, which states that "the right of the state to wage war shall not be recognized." This is taken to mean that Japan will not wage war even in self-defence; this goes well beyond the UN Charter's prohibition of the use of force, which permits self-defence.

(2) Other national constitutions also have anti-war clauses, though not as strong as Japan's: e.g., Federal Republic of Germany, Italy (the former Axis powers seem to have become convinced of the futility of war), France, Belgium, and others.

(3) Also long before 1982, Costa Rica took the courageous step of abolishing its army, in spite of threats and one actual invasion by Somoza's Nicaragua, which is a neighbour. This Costa Rican posture persists to this day, in spite of Central America having become one of the world's dangerous crisis areas. Perhaps this posture of "unarmed neutrality" (in contrast with the "armed neutrality" of Sweden and Switzerland) contributed to the present role of Costa Rica as the peacemaker in Central America (Arias Plan). The recent award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Costa Rica's president Arias testifies to this.

(b) Among bilateral governmental plans that have been implemented in the 1982-88 period, we can cite two, but both are relatively recent (when US-Soviet tension has abated