

have against reporting. It would be valuable to have this supplement to technical means of verification, since some new weapons (e.g., cruise missiles) are difficult to detect by satellites. Chemical disarmament is also difficult to police technologically. Even counting the number of warheads on a MIRVed missile is difficult.

Harold Chestnut (1984) describes and further develops his concept of a Cooperative Security System. Such a system is to be created by providing additional information linkages between countries, having the resulting data examined by a Joint Review Board for possible trouble indications, and providing for conflict resolution teams to make recommendations to national decision makers on alleviating the perceived troubles. The system would include remote sensors in each country, satellite communications links, and interpretation logic. This seems to be a further technical elaboration of Palme's concept of "common security," and fits well with some other plans, e.g., Kurtz's "War Control Planning" and Polly Hill's "Mutually Assured Peace."

Competition as well as cooperation has its place in peace plans. L. Starobin (editor of World Peace Report) has proposed Competitive Measures as a plan for peace. This would be a system of non-military competition between the US and the USSR to establish superiority in such things as: health statistics, scientific skills, athletic contests, arts competitions, standard of living, crime abatement, and ecological control. Systematic data collection on these items by a UN agency or other impartial body would establish the winner at periodic intervals. The idea is that Competitive Measures would replace the arms race as a way of striving for superiority. In fact, arms expenditures would probably have