

efforts. One step at a time.

With respect to nuclear abolition the steps are ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty; the universal declaration of a no first-use policy; the de-alerting of strategic weapons; the separation of warheads from delivery vehicles; significant reductions in nuclear arsenals until 32,000 weapons become 5,000 and then 1,000 and then 500. Then we hope that those who follow us will be wise enough to work out the means of eliminating the last nuclear weapons on earth. Can we be certain of success? No, but we can be certain that as we proceed the world will become progressively safer each step of the way. As the danger of nuclear catastrophe fades, each successive step will become more obvious and more beneficial until the rewards of abolition are irresistible and inevitable.

In an absolutely parallel process, progress from confrontation to cooperation can be advanced one step at a time through practical measures of international cooperation such as U.S. accession to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. In this one step the U.S. would accept the jurisdiction of international tribunals and panels capable of peacefully resolving international disputes in regions covering 70% of the earth's surface.

Another step is to achieve U.S. acceptance of the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court and increased submission of disputes for adjudication by the International Court of Justice at the Hague. Accession to the Ottawa Anti-Personnel Land Mine Treaty would be another affirmative action. All of these individual measures already have strong acceptance in the world community and active constituencies in the United States.

Just as patient, insistent progress toward nuclear disarmament will one day make it possible to eliminate nuclear weapons as a threat to humankind, so step by step progress in international cooperation will make it possible to increase confidence in and support for the concept of global governance. Only then can we finally turn to the United Nations and help it to grow into the role of world peacekeeper for which it was created 50 years ago.

U.S. cannot stand alone forever

Once again the United States must lead the way in the 21st Century. As long as U.S. leaders are committed to the belief that as the world's most powerful nation we alone are empowered to proclaim and enforce American standards and judgments everywhere in the world, we are doomed to confrontation and growing isolation in a world increasingly ready to adopt global norms and the peaceful conduct of international relations. The vote in Rome of 120 to 7 against the United States was only one more ominous harbinger of the dangers ahead because of chauvinistic reliance on American power to promote U.S. political and economic interests in an interdependent world community. Perhaps today U.S. leaders may believe that we are able to pay the costs of such behavior but the option of standing alone as the world's only superpower will soon no longer be affordable, or possible.

The future security and well being of all North Americans rests on far more than aircraft carriers, strategic bombers and a National Missile Defense System. As the present tragic situation in Kosovo demonstrates vividly, America's magic superpower wand cannot make long-standing problems disappear. In truth, there is no military solution to the ethnic, religious, political and