

- (3) alliance with a strong large neighbor against another more threatening strong neighboring state (Belgium in 1914).
- (4) alliance with a group of like-minded regional small and large states against a stronger threatening major power or coalition (Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Denmark, Norway, Greece, Germany and Italy in NATO vs. the former Soviet Warsaw Pact, 1950-1990).
- (5) alliance with a remote global power to deter attack by an aggressive and collectively more powerful set of neighbors (Israel and the U.S.).
- (6) accommodation with a threatening large neighbor (Czechoslovakia and Germany in 1938).
- (7) alliance with a threatening large neighbor (Austria and Germany in 1938).
- (8) appeal to multinational or world government for defense against aggression, such as the League of Nations (Ethiopia's appeal for support against Italian aggression in 1936) or the UN (Bosnia's appeal for help against Serbian aggression).

Epidemics of communicable disease and environmental catastrophes have little respect for national boundaries, no matter how well guarded. Currently the most deadly sexually transmitted disease, AIDS (HIV) or SIDA, threatens premature death to some ten million persons worldwide, of whom perhaps one million are likely to be Europeans. Because small countries tend to be more dependent on foreign trade and commerce for their economic development than large countries with larger internal markets, they may be more at risk to communicable diseases, particularly those frequently carried by the most mobile sexually active groups of young professionals, tourists and students.

All a small country can do to protect itself without suppressing foreign transit and commerce is to impose very thorough and stringent public health practices, including strict enforcement of laws against needle drugs that spread as much as a third of the new AIDS cases in the U.S.

Incidentally, xenophobic restrictions on foreigners entering a small country will not necessarily provide much protection against such disease threats, because the small country's own nationals traveling abroad will still risk picking it up and bringing it back.

Perhaps the best international cooperative defenses against disease and environmental catastrophe has been made by multi-national agreement, but much remains to be done. By far the greatest environmental catastrophe