

has attempted to play a role in nourishing the public and official debate. The Annual Statement raised a number of "issues for informed debate" and, as promised in that paper, the Institute proceeded to assemble key thinkers from various sectors across the country for focussed discussion, together with the principal officials on the government task forces concerned. A smaller group made up the roundtable reported on in the Summer 1990 issue of *Peace&Security*, and thinking from both groups helped shape a presentation to the Conseil des relations internationales de Montréal in April 1990.

Mr. Clark's major policy statements of January and May 1990 have done much to articulate the Government's new policy thinking, and we will continue to engage in the discussion in the public arena as new defence statements and additional security policy points are prepared and released. Our major commissioned project on National Defence and the Canadian Economy will pool the expertise of a varied team of Canadian researchers on this vital topic.

Peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding activities have taken on new relevance and potential with the reduction of superpower confrontation and its removal from many regional arenas of conflict. There is room to ask, however, whether the opportunities are being seized quickly enough to "lock in" these improvements and strengthen international systems for averting and containing violent regional conflicts around the world. It is a priority for us to analyze realistically what more might be done.

The capacity to monitor, analyze, and suggest possible lines of action in regional conflict situations, remains a key part of the Institute's mandate in the field of conflict resolution. The intensive work conducted on Cyprus over the past two years has led us into continuing commitment under this approach, as have our activities on Namibia and Southern Africa. A significant new project is being launched on

the conflict in Lebanon, after a delay of some months due to the untimely loss of Dr. Norma Salem, its original coordinator.

The issues of security and cooperation in the Arctic, which we identified early in 1989 as an appropriate topic for Canadian focus, have attracted wider attention in the context of Canadian defence activities and broader international concerns. The Institute has been making contributions in several key fronts. Plans are now being made to extend and deepen this involvement, complementing other work in the field to enhance Canada's national capabilities, while giving full weight to the concerns of Northern peoples.

With the breakdown of Cold War confrontation and East-West rivalry as the dominant foci of global security and insecurity, a great deal of public concern (and increasingly that of experts and policy-makers) has shifted to other international security threats, including global environmental degradation, and especially climate change. Our major commissioned project in this area, with researchers from several Canadian and foreign universities at work, promises to yield very useful results, and the Institute has also been pursuing efforts to trace linkages (at both analytical and popular levels) between traditional and non-traditional security imperatives.

With these main analytical thrusts, and the numerous other relevant topics growing out of our mandate, both the information outreach and public discussion activities of the Institute have grown markedly in the past year, with many new demands and new accomplishments. The Institute's Board of Directors and staff have responded to these conditions with great energy, skill and enthusiasm to help ensure the organization's central relevance and continuing catalytic role in this new era.

BERNARD WOOD
Chief Executive Officer

"Bernard Wood, director of the Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security, said Canada can also help to speed the introduction of democratic reforms in the Soviet Union through economic and other forms of cooperation."

KITCHENER-WATERLOO RECORD
22 April 1989.