

Institute Publications 1986-87

OCCASIONAL PAPERS

1. **Superpower Rivalry and Soviet Policy in the Caribbean Basin**, by Neil MacFarlane, June 1986, 70 pages.

2. **Trends in Continental Defence: A Canadian Perspective**, by David Cox, December 1986, 50 pages.

ANNUAL REVIEW

A Guide to Canadian Policies on Arms Control, Disarmament, Defence and Conflict Resolution 1986-87, 270 pages.

BACKGROUND PAPERS

8. **Peace in Central America?**, by Steven Baranyi, October 1986.

9. **A Second Look at No First Use**, by Fen Osler Hampson, November 1986.

10. **The Debate About Peace Education**, by Elizabeth Richards, December 1986.

11. **Nuclear Disarmament: The Gorbachev Initiative**, by John R. Walker, January 1987.

12. **Who's Ahead: Examining the Nuclear Balance**, by Jane Boulden, March 1987.

13. **Review of the Geneva Negotiations on Strategic Arms Reductions**, by David Cox, June 1987.

14. **The Stockholm Agreement: An Exercise in Confidence Building**, by C. A. Namiesniowski, August 1987.

15. **Peacekeeping and the Management of International Conflict**, by Henry Wiseman, September 1987.

POINTS OF VIEW

1. **East/West Relations: Values, Interests, Perceptions**, by Geoffrey Pearson, March 1986.

2. **Nuclear Weapons and the Averting of War**, by Robert Malcolmson, October 1986.

3. **Canadian Press Coverage of Arms Control and Disarmament Issues**, by John R. Walker, March 1987.

4. **Maintaining Peace With Freedom: Nuclear Deterrence and Arms Control**, by Lorne Green, March 1987.

CONFERENCE REPORTS

3. **The Risk of Accidental Nuclear War**, Proceedings of Conference, Vancouver 26-30 May 1986, by Andrea Demchuk.

4. **Peace, Development and Security in the Caribbean: Perspectives to the Year 2000**, Proceedings of a Conference, Kingston, Jamaica, 22-25 March 1987, by Lloyd Searwar.

NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

■ UN bashing is a perennially favourite pastime among just about any group one cares to name. In high school we used to hold earnest debates for which a typical resolution went something like, "we resolve that the since the UN accomplishes nothing and solves no problems it should be abolished." More recently, a new category of criticism has arisen that is ideological in nature and purposeful in tone – from people and organizations who don't like the idea of a UN and never did. However, most antipathy to the UN is the old-fashioned variety born of cynicism and disappointment. In this setting, our cover article by an ex-UN Under-Secretary General on the UN's role in finding a solution to the Middle East dispute would seem to be fatuous in the extreme.

Yet there is an alternative operating assumption that is helpful to consider when reading this piece by **Brian Urquhart**. That is the idea that the Arab-Israeli conflict is so dangerous there is no way efforts to solve it can *not* be made using whatever tools are handy and potentially useful. In Urquhart's view the Security Council is such a tool, and while not sanguine about solving the problem he is

certain about the need to try, precise in defining the minimum conditions needed to find a solution and persuasive in showing how a revitalized Security Council can meet those conditions better than any other arena.

The Security Council is on a bit of roll these past weeks. For the first time since anyone can remember, the five permanent members agreed in resolution 598 passed by the Council in July to threaten a mandatory arms embargo on belligerents – in this instance, Iran and Iraq. As this issue of *Peace&Security* went to press UN Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar was off to Teheran and Baghdad to discuss the implementation of a cease fire. He will probably not succeed, but then again maybe he will. In any event, he went because nobody has any better ideas on how to end a seven-year war that threatens international peace, which, as Urquhart points out, is why the Security Council was created in the first place. Of course, the Security Council only gets the power the five permanent members choose to give it. In the case of Iran-Iraq they have given a lot. What are they now prepared to

give in order to begin to resolve the other Middle East dispute?

In other articles for this issue of *Peace&Security* two authors comment on the new Canadian defence policy tabled in the House of Commons this past June. Both are writing from outside the country. **Charles Doran** runs the Canadian Studies programme at Johns Hopkins University in Washington, D.C. and until September of this year **James Eayrs** was Visiting Professor of Political Science at the University of Otago in Dunedin, New Zealand.

Paul Létourneau's article looks at the roots of the West German security dilemma and also gives a roster of parties and personalities prominent in that nation's debate over its role in the Western alliance. Mr. Létourneau teaches strategic studies at Collège Militaire Saint-Jean and is currently on a research sabbatical in the Federal Republic.

Finally, historian **Robert Malcolmson** reflects on what he perceives as moralizing traits in American political culture and how these have prejudiced both the United States' and its allies' understanding of how nuclear weapons can be used.

Michael Bryans

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