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Editor's Note:

Herbert Norman has been dead for over thirty-one years. But the former Canadian ambassador and adviser to General Douglas MacArthur in postwar Japan continues to intrigue investigators, both scholarly and unscholarly. That has been going on for nearly forty years, and the fascination remains. In this issue of International Perspectives, a distinguished scholar of contemporary international relations comes up with some of his own findings—findings which do not support the suspicions of treason contained in the latest book on Norman. Michael Fry of the University of Southern California develops his thoughts in our lead article.

Two concerned students of arms control treaties have been studying the progress of the disarmament talks in Geneva, especially the ones relating to chemical weapons. They find some progress being made, but they have their own ideas about how to strengthen the compliance measures in such treaties. Douglas Scott and Walter Dorn of Hamilton, Ontario, offer some proposals.

Now that the Free Trade Agreement with the United States is in place, some new elements are introduced into the ancient, complex and—for Canadians—vital relationship between two neighbors. That relationship will be less "special" and more formal as the institutions of the FTA are developed. Michael Hawes of Queen's University in Kingston finds that success with FTA alone does not mean a foreign policy success.

Afghanistan has rarely had in the past 150 years the peaceful removal of a leader or a peaceful transition to the next. Why should it be different this time? Sanjay Singh Yadav, an Indian scholar with a Canadian education, can't find any reason. In Chile another transition is looming, already decided by the 1988 plebiscite. It determined that General Pinochet could not continue as he had, whatever that means. Two specialists from the University of Guelph in Ontario review that referendum, and examine its consequences.

The map shown on page 17 of the November/December issue of International Perspectives in the article by Ashok Kapur entitled "India-Pakistan normalization" contained an unhappy error. Kashmir, which is in part claimed by both India and Pakistan, and of which about two-thirds is administered by India and one-third by Pakistan, was represented incorrectly in that the portion administered by India was shown as being attached to China. Neither part was identified by name. We regret this unfortunate slip.