

In another part of the Institute's mandate, studies continued actively on various aspects of conflict resolution. Fen Hampson played a leading role in the work of a regional conflict workshop seeking to develop a common conceptual basis for consideration of conflict situations in Southern Africa, Central America, the Middle East, South East Asia and elsewhere. Norma Salem, Research Associate, took over primary responsibility for a major study on Cyprus involving a series of workshops and a seminar. Commissioned research projects on Turkish policies in the Middle East and Cyprus, and on the future of South East Asia, were also under way. The latter involved an international workshop in Thailand early in 1989, it will lead to a major conference in Toronto in the coming year as well as to two books and other publications.

In related areas, Bruno Munier, Research Fellow, worked on studies of China in the international system and on the Cambodian question. Ron Purver joined a *Science for Peace* group in leading a major collaborative study on Arctic security, focussed on an international conference in Toronto in October 1988. This widely appreciated event brought together participants from all the Arctic rim countries to examine strategic, scientific and other developments there, as well as prospects for increased cooperation. Commissioned studies were also conducted on the security of the Pacific region and on strategic developments in South Asia and the Indian Ocean. A major commissioned project on escalation and mediation in international conflicts was also begun, as well as a pilot project on aid and peacemaking which examines such questions as the use of foreign aid to promote the resolution of conflicts and peaceful development.

At the present juncture in world affairs, renewed attention is being paid to the United Nations as a vehicle for the resolution of disputes and the promotion of world peace and international order. The Institute is keenly interested in this issue, and during 1988-1989

took a number of steps to promote studies on it. Harald von Riekhoff, Senior Research Fellow, continued his work on the role of the Non-Permanent Members of the Security Council. A decision was made to support an international conference in Ottawa in 1989-1990 on the future of the UN system. The Institute became a member of the International Academic Council on the United Nations System (ACUNS). We also supported work on an inventory of research and teaching in Canada on the United Nations, and agreed to provide financial assistance for two years, for the establishment of a small national centre, located at the University of Ottawa, on the work of the United Nations and other international organizations.

In two other fields of particular interest to the Institute, Fen Hampson helped lead a research project on the broader, environmental aspects of national and international security; while Steve Lee, Research Associate, carried out a study on disarmament and development. An exploratory, pilot project on armaments expenditures in the Third World was also commissioned.

In 1988-1989, the research programme yielded a range of articles, monographs and other papers including a new edition of the Annual Guide to *Canadian Policies on Arms Control, Disarmament, Defence and Conflict Resolution*.

Research staff participated actively in a wide range of conferences during 1988-1989, chairing sessions or presenting papers. Two new series of in-house seminars were also launched: Research Seminars, focussing on critical issues in the development of knowledge; and Current Issues Seminars, an open forum for the discussion of a range of questions of current international concern. Jonathan Dean, a former US ambassador, spoke to the first Research Seminar on the question of conventional forces reductions in Europe. Speakers in the Current Issues series dealt with such issues as alternative defence strategies, Australian defence policy, and the state of international peace research studies.

Other activities of the Research staff in 1988-1989 included participation in media briefings, responses to media enquiries, organizing visits to the Soviet Union by Institute and other scholars, and work on an annual update for a bibliography on nuclear weapons and arms control. An inventory of Canadian researchers in the fields covered by the Institute's mandate is also in preparation.

Looked at from the perspective of the Institute's first five years of operations, the research programme had reached almost the full level that could be expected from available funds by the end of 1988-1989. More than a dozen books as well as other works were in various stages of preparation, and procedures were in place to help ensure the development of worthwhile new projects as required. For example, we have begun to advertise for Commissioned Research proposals, and have selected two major proposals: on the nature and extent of future Canadian involvement in Southern Africa; and on a new Canadian look at international security. The main challenges ahead are to continue to develop high quality output, and to focus on a more limited number of priority research areas in tune with a general Institute thrust towards greater concentration, effective dissemination, and internationally recognized expertise.

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