

inappropriate structure is now. The authors do us a service by examining the conceptual basis and the practicalities of launching this initiative.

(vi) **The UN: A Problem of Authority**

*Author: Brian Urquhart*

Speaking from the vantage point of Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs in the UN for 20 years, Brian Urquhart provides a masterly overview of the history of UN peacekeeping operations since 1945. He explains how the global peace enforcement concept established by the alliance of victors in World War II collapsed because of the Cold War, and the confusing compromise of peacekeeping by consent emerged in its place. The sudden end of the Cold War in 1990 caused an intervention euphoria, in which forceful interventions were carried out almost indiscriminately and with totally inadequate planning and resources. This short-lived euphoria evaporated leaving behind a "morning after" cynicism. While making forceful suggestions about steps to be taken in the immediate future, Brian Urquhart insists that no substantial progress can be made without a shift in attitudes to sovereignty. There cannot be any effective global peacekeeping without some pooling of authority in relation to enforcement measures.

(vii) **A No War Strategy**

*Author: Jonathan Dean*

Jonathan Dean has dedicated most of his life to the intricacies of arms control. In this paper he presents a thirty-year strategy aimed at the virtual elimination of war from human history. He puts the problem of just war and genocide into a wider context which includes disarmament and the creation of the structures of world security. While respecting the many diverse objectives being pursued individually by governments and NGOs, he believes that they will be far more effective if combined into a global strategy with a long-term vision. The energy to make such a strategy effective must come from a coalition between governments and civil society. He draws attention to Global Action to Prevent War, an international initiative which is developing precisely such a long-term vision, and describes the detailed proposals for action which it is at present developing.

(viii) **Regional Peacekeeping Organisation**

Ambitious programmes for developing UN forces seem at present unrealistic given that the UN is over three billion dollars in debt and that most member states refuse to renounce any element of sovereignty over their armed forces. However, regional peacekeeping organizations such as NATO, the Organization of American States and (potentially) the S.E. Asia Treaty Organization are provided for in the UN Charter and they have been effective. Regional organizations are much more likely to take local threats to security seriously, and to dedicate forces and resources to responding to