

OCCASIONAL PAPERS

3. **Arctic Arms Control: Constraints and Opportunities**, by Ronald G. Purver, February 1988, 80 pages.

4. **From Lenin to Gorbachev: Changing Soviet Perspectives on East-West Relations**, by Paul Marantz, May 1988, 89 pages.

5. **The Debate About Nuclear Weapon Tests**, by Jozef Goldblat and David Cox, August 1988.

ANNUAL GUIDE

A Guide to Canadian Policies and Arms Control, Disarmament, Defence and Conflict Resolution 1987-88.

BACKGROUND PAPERS

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

16. **Accidental Nuclear War: Reducing the Risks**, by Dianne DeMille, January 1988.

17. **Chemical Disarmament: From the Ban on Use to a Ban on Possession**, by Jozef Goldblat, February 1988.

18. **Has the ABM Treaty a Future?** by Ronald G. Purver, February 1988.

19. **The War in the Gulf**, by Francine Lecours, May 1988.

20. **Destabilization of the Frontline States of Southern Africa, 1980-1987**, by Dan O'Meara, June 1988

21. **The Conventional Military Balance in Europe**, by Roger Hill, July 1988.

22. **The NATO Nuclear Planning Group**, by Jocelyn Coulon, August 1988.

POINTS OF VIEW

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.

5. **Towards a World Space Organization**, by Elisabeth Mann Borgese, November 1987.

CONFERENCE REPORTS

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, 36 pages.

5. **Measures for Peace in Central America**, 8-9 May 1987, by Liisa North, December 1987, 76 pages.

6. **The International Trade in Arms: Problems and Prospects**, 21-22 October 1987, by Keith Krause, March 1988, 47 pages.

NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

■ It is a safe bet that when the final chapter of the Labrador low-level air training story is written, it will be used as a case study to try the patience of public policy students across the country. Here is a classic public policy dilemma, rich in all the intractable problems that make civil servants sometimes think about another line of work. The competing interests are many and varied: there are at least three federal government departments, two provincial governments, the air forces of three foreign countries, the divergent views of local inhabitants, as well as numerous contractors, private consultants, interested outside parties and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

A couple of short articles cannot deal with all the issues a controversy like this one raises, so the pieces by **Jocelyn Coulon** and **Marie Wadden** concentrate on two questions: if one is going to have an air force capable of fighting wars (or belong to an alliance that does) one needs a place for it to practice, so the issue is not, "Are we going to have low-level air training?" It is rather, "Where is it going to be?" and even more important, "How are we going to decide?" Another

part of the problem these pieces make explicit is that low-level military flying, like any other moderately complicated industrial activity, has costs as well as benefits, and that weighing them up is not easy. While some factors are easy to grasp – new jobs on one hand, a reduction in caribou fertility rates on the other – others equally compelling are contained in vague notions like "national security," "loss of cultural identity" and "alliance solidarity."

The Innu of Labrador seem not very interested in the tangible economic benefits of the project and the intangible ones probably don't mean very much to them either. But *their* concerns and worries about what is going on are not the kind of factors *our* decision-making process had traditionally taken very seriously – especially when weighed against the promise of jobs and a little prosperity in a chronically poor region. The danger is that we will repeat past errors; white mainstream Canada will deal with the negative parts of an activity it deems important by dumping them onto people it has already marginalized.

It is interesting to speculate on what might happen if the govern-

ment decided that Algonquin Park in central Ontario was the only place to conduct allied air training. One sure result is that the minds of mainstream Canadians would focus on the problem. This will not happen, of course; all the more reason, therefore, to listen very carefully to what the Innu have to say.

■ If there are any doubts that environment and economic development issues are vital to international security, they are dispelled in the article by **Fen Osler Hampson** on the potential role of climatic change in international tension. Also in this issue, **Gregory Treverton**, of the Council on Foreign Relations in New York, comments on how the US presidential candidates will come to grips with the domestic politics of the US-Europe defence partnership; **Bradley Feasey**, an advisor on the Canadian delegation to UNSSOD III gives us his perspective on the month-long session; **Madeleine Poulin** reports back from Kabul, Afghanistan about the peace agreement that isn't; and we present a wide-ranging interview with Soviet "Westernologist" **Henry Trofimenko**.

– Michael Bryans

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