

Institute for the past three years, has taken a full-time position at the Norman Paterson School at Carleton. **Marie-France Desjardins** will begin a doctoral programme at the University of London, England, next year. **Johanne Di Donato** has left the Institute, as have **Dianne DeMille**, **Lynne Cardinal**, **Samantha Hayward**, **Annemarie Bélanger** and **Chantale Beaudoin**. **Marc Pierre-Louis** was a summer student in the Public Programmes section of the Institute. **Walter Bernyck** and **Réjean Hallé** have been working in the Research section.

■ **John Toogood** participated in an international meeting of peace institutes in Des Moines, Iowa in June. In August he attended a conference sponsored by St. Lawrence University and Queen's in Canton, New York, entitled "The Road from Ogdensburg: Fifty Years of Canada-US Defence Cooperation." **Roger Hill** spoke on the work of the Institute to Interaction 1990, a national conference on dispute resolution in July. In August he gave a presentation on the role of the Warsaw Pact, to the Bedford Institute in Nova Scotia.

■ **Ron Purver** presented a paper on "A Canadian Perspective on Maritime Security in the Arctic" to a conference at Glendon College in Toronto. He also spoke at a conference on Naval Arms Limitations and Maritime Security sponsored by the Centre for Foreign Policy Studies at Dalhousie University; his topic was "Ballistic Missile Submarine Sanctuaries and Stand-off Zones."

■ **Gabrielle Mathieu** participated in a conference at Carleton University's School of Journalism on the implications of *glasnost* for journalism in the Soviet Union. Participants included Canadian and Soviet journalists. **Michael Bryans** gave a presentation on issues of peace and security to a group of Soviet and Canadian students who were meeting on the shores of Georgian Bay under the auspices of the Canadian Society of Friends. **Nancy Gordon** participated in the annual meeting of the Academic Council of the UN System in New York in June where, among other speakers, Secretary-General **Pérez de Cuellar** addressed the delegates. □

Barton Awards Programme

■ The Institute invites applications for its Awards Programme, designated the Barton Awards in honour of the first Chairman, former UN Ambassador William Barton. The programme is open to both academics and non-academics who wish to enter or continue studies in the field of international peace and security. The programme is intended to encourage expertise and scholarship in that area by supporting Canadians and permanent residents who wish to pursue their studies at institutions abroad or in Canada.

The Institute expects to make eleven awards: two fellowships valued at up to \$30,000 and nine scholarships at up to \$14,000 each. Applications will be assessed by an independent selection committee and decisions will be announced in May 1991.

Applicants must be Canadian citizens or permanent residents whose experience or academic qualification enable them to pursue advanced study.

The deadline for applications for the 1991-1992 academic year is 1 February 1991.

For further information and application forms please write to:

The Barton Awards Programme
Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security
360 Albert, Suite 900
Ottawa, Ontario K1R 7X7

Peace and Security Competitions Fund Procedures and Deadlines

■ The Fund allocates contributions semi-annually. Contact the Fund for a copy of updated criteria and application forms. Please note the following deadlines:

30 June for an October decision

30 November for a March decision

Peace and Security Competitions Fund
360 Albert, Suite 900
Ottawa, Ontario K1R 7X7



US perspective unacceptable in Canadian magazine

■ I am appalled that a magazine whose stated mandate is a "Canadian perspective" would print the article "Lying Low in Central America,"

legitimizing Washington's point of view. The US government already has the biggest propaganda machine in the world and doesn't need or deserve our cooperation. Although Peter Hakim acknowledges some token and obvious criticisms of US policy, he also makes some untenable basic assumptions.

Increasingly, Canadians concerned with peace and security have come to the realization that these goals cannot be separated from the goal of justice. Canada gives lip service to desirability of a stronger United Nations, the rule of international law, and non-violent conflict resolution. Why would you print, unchallenged, an article that assumes a US right to invade and otherwise interfere in other sovereign countries, thereby breaking international law?

The arrogance of the statement: "Troops rapidly subdued the Panamanian defense forces without an unacceptable loss of lives" is astounding. Whose lives? Acceptable to whom? Why should Canadians buy the US idea that American lives are the only ones that matter? An American life is not more important to me than a Panamanian life, or a Nicaraguan life, or a Salvadoran life. Another US propaganda theme that the article furthers is that misnaming, as "communist," popular nationalist movements struggling for freedom, democracy and human rights somehow gives the US a sacred right to annihilate them.

Hakim's article misrepresents (downward) the degree to which the US owns and controls the Contra forces in Nicaragua, and exaggerates the innocence of George Bush concerning "Reagan" policies. He was, after all, the vice president and former head of the CIA, and wasn't born, new and clean, in November 1988.

Past US policy in El Salvador is totally misrepresented. For that \$4 billion in aid, the Salvadoran government was supposed to defeat the people's revolution (i.e. establish peace without justice). The goals of democracy and reform were only trotted out when necessary to make the US people keep paying. Negotiation is being considered only because demotion didn't work. The article also implies a (false) separation between the Salvadoran government and the military wing responsible for the murders of the Jesuit priests, not to mention the four American women church workers, Archbishop Romero, and countless other Salvadoran leaders, teachers, organizers and church workers. No American responsibility for conditions in Guatemala and Honduras is acknowledged, although the US helped overthrow the last democratic government in Guatemala in 1954, and "USS Honduras" has become an international joke.

The closing paragraph is sickeningly pious, including "the rest of the international community" as co-spenders on armed conflict. The US government was assessed \$12.2 billion in reparations to Nicaragua by the World Court, which it conveniently ignores. Other countries, including Canada, have been trying for years to help Nicaragua rebuild, only to have their efforts destroyed by the US via Contra attacks. Switzerland, Sweden and Canada, among others, gave money and material aid for the last Nicaraguan electoral process, while the US spent millions to get "their" candidate elected.

After the publication of this article in *Peace & Security*, I have doubts about many others on subjects where I don't have as much background knowledge. I really have to question whether *Peace & Security* is fulfilling its obligations to Canadians, or whether it is serving other ends.

Lorna Diggle, Rimbey, Alberta □