Institute Publications 1987–1988

OCCASIONAL PAPERS

- 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, 86 pages.
- **6.** The Return of Vietnam to the International System, by Gérard Hervouet, November 1988.

ANNUAL GUIDE

A Guide to Canadian Policies on Arms Control, Disarmament, Defence and Conflict Resolution 1987–1988, 327 pages.

BACKGROUND PAPERS

- **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.
- 23. Peacekeeping and Peacemaking in Cyprus, by Robert Mitchell, October

POINTS OF VIEW

- **5. Towards a World Space Organization**, by Elisabeth
 Mann Borgese, November
 1987
- 6. New Dimensions in Canadian-Soviet Arctic Relations, by John Hannigan, November 1988.
- 7. Of Fire-Proof Houses: Canada's Security, by Geoffrey Pearson, November 1988.

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

There is little doubt that issues of international peace and security played no obvious role in deciding the recent election. This might be because there is not a great deal to argue about.

There is a remarkable convergence of policy among the three major parties on Canada's role in the world regarding defence and international security. They all support peacekeeping, the UN, a more or less vigorous anti-apartheid stance, aid to developing countries, pressure on the superpowers toward nuclear disarmament, partnership of some sort with likeminded western powers, and a moderate increase in defence spending. They might argue during Ouestion Period about when we should break off diplomatic relations with South Africa, or about the number of frigates the navy should get, but this is small change as far as controversy over public policy goes. Nobody with a reasonable prospect of gaining office is proposing we join the Warsaw Pact, invade Cuba or run guns to the Contras.

What differences there are have been deliberately muted: the Conservatives have deferred the po-

tentially divisive question of nuclear-powered submarines until who knows when; the NDP's proposal to have Canada leave the North Atlantic Alliance was not very subtly fudged by a statement that it would not leave NATO during its first term in office.

As **Don Munton's** analysis of this year's survey results shows, Canadians have definite and quite nuanced views of international and defence policy issues. What is also clear from the survey is that Canadians don't want very much to change. Perhaps this reflects a widespread view that insofar as issues of war and peace can be "managed," and to the extent that Canada has influence on these matters, we are doing about as well as we can.

What this survey does not reflect – others have – is the deeprooted concern about other international problems: economic decline, environmental catastrophe, overpopulation and so on. At least one recent survey has Canadians much more worried about these challenges to their security and well-being than they are about war – a startling shift from only a few years ago. The important difference between the war and peace problem and the other questions,

is that we have only just begun to comprehend the dimensions of the challenges we face and they are not being managed at all.

In other articles, Alain Borgognon looks at the apparently lucrative international trade in toxic waste and what various international organizations are trying to do to regulate the practice; the controversial question of nuclear-powered submarines, and the political and diplomatic implications of Canada's decision, are examined by Sharon Hobson; and we present a tribute to the life and career of the late John Holmes by King Gordon.

Last, Peace&Security indulges in some (we hope) constructive navel gazing in the form of a roundtable discussion on the past and future of the Institute. This issue of Peace&Security also marks the departure of CIIPS founding and current Executive Director Geoffrey Pearson. He will be succeeded for a five-year term on 1 February 1989 by Bernard Wood, formerly founding Director of the non-profit policy research centre, the North-South Institute.

- Michael Bryans

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