governments at the battle front and what difference do the rules make to the public's perception of a war and its progress? What makes one war "news" (Persian Gulf 1991) and another not (Eritrea 1966 to 1991)? Can journalists be co-opted by becoming parties to a conflict? What role, if any, does the media play in the run-up to a war or to its resolution or escalation? And what influence do journalists have in incidents of international terrorism and hostage taking?

In planning to publish the outcome of this conference, we wanted more than a simple chronological summary of the event as it unfolded according to the agenda. To this end, the Institute engaged Christopher Young, one of Canada's pre-eminent international affairs journalists and editors to present his observations and reflections on what transpired during those two days. Mr. Young has been foreign correspondent for Southam News based in Moscow and London and writes a foreign affairs column in Ottawa. He won the National Newspaper Award in 1982 and 1988 for his foreign coverage, and has been the Editor of the *Ottawa Citizen* and General Manager of Southam News operations.

What follows is an illuminating essay by an eminent observer of international political and military affairs on the major themes of the conference as presented and discussed by a uniquely qualified group of military, government, academic and media professionals.

Nancy Gordon Director of Public Programmes

December 1991

What distribe Galf was teach is about the power of the media is the 1946.7 What is the nature of the relationship between journalists on the one hand and the armed forces, politicians and diplomats on the other? Has this relationship changed is warfare has evolved, and why? What are the roles about media coverage of was made by