

of resolutions to 13 (or 14); (4) restrict scope of veto somewhat; (5) delete Charter's "enemy" clauses. A little for everyone.

Bruce Russett edit., The Once and Future Security Council (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1997). - a thorough and up-to-date survey by varied experts, on the background to and elements of the current debate on UNSC reform. Issues analysed from viewpoint of (aspirant) Permanent Members, Non-Aligned, excluded activists, voting patterns and implications, stakes and balances. Ends with proposal (ibid.).

Joseph E. Schwartzberg, "A New Perspective on Peacekeeping: Lessons from Bosnia and Elsewhere" in Global Governance Vol.3/No.1 (Jan-Apr 1997). - detailed case (including costs) for fully, but not heavily, armed 300,000-man UN Peace Corps (UNPC) capable of meeting ample variety and complexity of crises if supported by transport, and national high-tech ground, naval and air forces as necessary.

Modesto Seara-Vazquez, "The UN Security Council at Fifty: Midlife Crisis or Terminal Illness?" in Global Governance Vol.1/No.3 (Sep-Dec 1995). - excellent article outlining the criticisms of most of the Third World about the Council, but with reasonable proposals.

Max Singer & Aaron Wildavsky, The Real World Order: Zones of Peace/ Zones of Turmoil (Chatham: Chatham House Publishers, 1993). - authors see post-Cold War world divided into wealthy and militarily powerful democracies, which are inherently peaceful; and developing countries, which are inherently unstable, and often authoritarian. This dualist perspective is used as basis for new global strategy to "develop" the whole world by the end of the 21st century. UN is seen as needing reform through a "binding caucus" of democratic members following same system as a governing parliamentary party.

South Centre, The, For a Strong and Democratic United Nations: A South Perspective on UN Reform (Geneva: The South Centre, 1996). - prepared for and under auspices of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), this "policy paper" offers an excellent summary of NAM/Group of 77 positions and rationales on several key UN reform issues. Advocates: transfer of powers from "North-dominated" Security Council and IBRD/IMF/WTO to "democratic", all-year, General Assembly; more, stricter, non-voluntary, and direct financing; more expert, diverse and independent UN staff; larger Security Council without permanent members or vetoes; stronger ECOSOC and UNCTAD; and better UN image.

Stanley Foundation, The, The United Nations and the Twenty-First Century: The Imperative for Change (Muscatine: Stanley Foundation, 1996). - report of a UN experts conference held June 1996. While no recommendations were drafted, several broad ideas were supported. With reduced support and reputation, UN needs a reform impetus from key members, agreement on its primary purpose, active government commitment, a reasonable reform process, and sound financing (US?). Reform working groups must reorganise, and postpone Charter debate.