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SCIENTIFIC WORK ON PEACE RESEARCH

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In a further reply to the Secretary-General's note verbale of 6 March 1972, three Governments communicated the names of institutions engaged in scientific and peace research in their country. One of these Governments submitted additional information on the establishment of an ad hoc Committee for peace research. The information is presented in section II of the present report.

2. In paragraph 3 of resolution 2817 (XXVI), the General Assembly requested the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and those specialized agencies active in the field of peace research to lend their assistance in the preparation of the report of the Secretary-General on scientific work on peace research. By letter dated 21 April 1972, the Secretary-General asked UNITAR and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), which had indicated that it was also engaged in peace research activities, to supply any information on studies and projects relating to peace research undertaken by these organizations since 1970. By letter dated 27 July 1973, the Secretary-General further transmitted the draft report on scientific work on peace research to these organizations and requested any additional comments and observations.

3. The information concerning studies and projects, together with the observations and comments received by the Secretary-General from UNESCO and UNITAR, are reproduced in section III of the present report.

II. INSTITUTIONS ENGAGED IN PEACE RESEARCH
AND SCIENTIFIC STUDIES TRANSMITTED

DENMARK

Dansk Udenrigspolitisk Institut (Danish Institute of International Studies),
København K.

Instituttet for Freds - og Konflikt forskning (Institute for Peace and Conflict
Research), Hellerup.

Instituttet for International Retlig Europa-ret v. Københavns Universitet
(Institute of International and European Law, University of Copenhagen),
København K.

Instituttet for Samfundsfag ved Københavns Universitet (Institute of Social
Science, University of Copenhagen), København K.

Instituttet for Samtidshistorie ved Københavns Universitet (Institute of
Contemporary History, University of Copenhagen), København K.

Instituttet for Statskundskab ved Aarhus Universitet (Institute of Political
Science, University of Aarhus), Aarhus C.

Interdisciplinary Studies of the Scandinavian Summer University, c/o Nordisk
Sommeruniversitet, København K.

Nordisk Tidsskrift for International Ret (Scandinavian Review of International
Law/Acta Scandinavia Juris Gentium, c/o Det Retsvidenskabelige Institut ved
Københavns Universitet, København K.

Selskabet for Historie og Samfundsoekonomi (Society for History and Economics),
København K.

Det Udenrigspolitiske Selskab og Sikkerheds - hedspolitisk Studiegruppe (Society
for International Affairs, Strategic Study Group), København K.

ITALY

Centro di Diritto e Politica comparata, Università di Firenze, Facoltà di Scienze Politiche "Cesare Alfieri", Firenze.

Instituto Affari Internazionale, Roma.

Instituto di Polemologia e di ricerca dei conflitti, Milano.

Instituto per gli studi di politica internazionale, Milano.

Società Italiana per la Organizzazione Internazionale, Roma.

The Government of Italy has informed the Secretary-General that, in connexion with resolution 2817 (XXVI), an ad hoc Committee for peace research has recently been established in Italy. The first meeting was held on 8 June 1973.

The establishment of the above Committee is to be viewed in the framework of the initiatives aimed at enhancing in Italy the Disarmament Decade.

The creation of the ad hoc Committee for Peace Research was decided upon by the Executive Council of the SIOI (Italian Society for International Organization) on 25 March 1973 as a first step toward a possible establishment in the future, of an Italian institute specialized in this field, which could deal adequately with the various tasks connected with research on peace activities.

JAPAN

Kajima Institute of International Peace, Tokyo.

Nomura Institute of Technology and Economics, Kanagawa.

Peace Associates of Japan, Faculty of Economics, University of Tokyo, Tokyo.

Society for World Order Study, Law Faculty, University of Tokyo, Tokyo.

III. REPLIES FROM THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND INTERNATIONAL
INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Introduction

Resolution 8 of the sixteenth General Conference defines the importance of international understanding and peace to UNESCO's entire programme. Paragraph 13 of the resolution, in particular, invites the Director-General to undertake a series of studies on problems of peace within the framework of the agency's social science programme.

The social science programme aims not only at stimulating peace research, but also at encouraging university teaching in the field as part of UNESCO's general role in promoting innovation in education. Indeed, concern with "peace education" and relative peace research to educational processes is a major trend in current peace research activities. For this reason, the following information is not confined to "studies" in a strict sense of the word, but includes also other activities, especially teaching activities.

Activities undertaken in 1970

- (1) Interdisciplinary expert meeting on the implication of recent scientific research on the understanding of human aggressiveness (Paris, 19-23 May 1970)

This meeting was an attempt to fill the gap that exists within different academic disciplines in understanding human aggressiveness. Social scientists and biologists met to: (a) discuss the fundamental biological, psychological and social aspects of human aggressiveness; (b) assess the state of present knowledge and suggest ways of improving interdisciplinary research on the subject; (c) consider how human aggressiveness might be controlled and redirected towards constructive purposes.

A number of the papers prepared for the meeting have been published in the International Social Science Journal (Vol. XXIII; No. 1, 1971) and some of the results were reported in the UNESCO Courier (August-September 1970) for the general public.

- (2) Interdisciplinary studies on the relationship of development to peace

Two interdisciplinary studies were commissioned. The first was a case study on "Inequality and conflict in Manchuria: 1923-1931", an attempt to combine historical information and statistical data by examining unequal ethnic relations as they affected inter-state relations. Another study, "Economic causes of conflict leading to war", purports to identify the basic factors that lead to

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conflict through analysis of the Arab-Israeli and Viet-Nam conflicts up to 1948. Both studies are being reviewed for publication in a series of readers on peace research.

Activities undertaken in 1971-1972

- (1) International expert meeting on university teaching and research on problems of peace and conflict resolution (Manila, 29 November-3 December 1971)

As part of the effort to encourage institutions of higher learning to establish regular programmes on the problems of peace and conflict resolution, an expert meeting was convened to discuss the contents and methods of teaching courses. The meeting also considered the problems of introducing such programmes and proposed several alternative programme guidelines for university curricula. While the meeting was directly concerned with the establishment of university teaching and not with "studies" as such, it should be considered as an integral part of peace research activities.

- (2) International Symposium on Human Aggressiveness (Brussels, 11-15 September 1972)

As a follow-up to the meeting in 1970 on the same subject, the symposium will discuss: (a) the relation of individual development to aggressiveness; (b) resolution of conflict between groups in contemporary life; and (c) the reduction of aggressiveness through organized contacts of social groups. One of the major themes of the symposium will, therefore, be concerned with different aspects of the processes of conflict resolution at individual, social and national levels.

- (3) International Repertory of Institutions for Peace and Conflict Research

A new and up-dated version of the International Repertory of Institutions Specializing in Research on Peace and Disarmament (first published in 1966) will appear in early 1973. The new Repertory will serve as an information source for peace researchers as well as for the interested public in all parts of the world.

- (4) Publication of Teaching Materials on Peace Research

As stated in the introduction, UNESCO's social science project on peace research is especially concerned with university teaching on problems of peace and conflict resolution. Because peace research is an interdisciplinary field of applied social sciences and is of recent origin, there exists a widespread demand for some kind of guidelines for establishing peace research programmes and institutions. UNESCO is thus preparing, as an attempt to meet this demand, a guidebook for this purpose. Similarly, in order to assist teachers and students interested in peace research, readers on peace research will be published: the first reader being a compilation of available articles and the second, that of original essays in the field.

(5) Meeting of consultants for the study project on international organizations (Paris, 12-13 July 1972)

UNESCO has launched a long-range project to promote interdisciplinary research on international organizations. A meeting of consultants was thus convened to set forth a general framework for the project, which will include research on the role of the United Nations system in peace-keeping and conflict resolution and which will emphasize the relations between international organizations and within the total international system. It is planned that the results of research will be published as university teaching materials in several volumes.

Activities undertaken in 1973

A revised and up-dated version in English of the "International Repertory of Institutions for Peace and Conflict Research" has just been issued as No. 28 in the series Reports and Papers in the Social Sciences. The French version will appear shortly.

A contract has been concluded for a reader on peace and conflict studies, publication of which is envisaged for 1974. It is intended that the reader will present a balanced cross-section of recent literature on these questions representing the different approaches of all regions of the world.

A workshop on the Study of the Role of International Organizations in International Relations will be held at UNESCO headquarters from 19 to 23 November 1973, in collaboration with UNITAR. An outline of the study is being prepared to serve as a basis for discussion at the workshop.

Work is well advanced on a "Guide for University Teaching on the International Dimensions on Human Rights", to be published in 1975. The 12 authors represented in this publication are from all the regions (Eastern Europe, Western Europe, Latin America, Asia and Africa).

Work is also proceeding on the volume "Views of Young People on Problems of Peace", which is scheduled for publication in 1974.

A regular annual subvention is provided to the International Peace Research Association. In addition, financial contributions have been made to the following:

- Canadian Peace Research Institute for the Distribution of the Peace Research Abstracts published by the Institute;
- Fifth International Seminar on Disarmament, organized by the Italian Pugwash Movement, in Rome;
- Symposium on Asian Peace Research to be held in September 1974, organized by the Japan Peace Research Group and the Institute of International Relations for Advanced Studies on Peace and Development in Asia, Sophia University, Tokyo;

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- International Colloquium "The Earth is Ours", to be held in Mexico in 1973, organized by the Centre for International Relations of the National University of Mexico;
- Peace Research Institute, Oslo, for the publication of the Bulletin of Peace Proposals;
- International Seminar on Environment, Development and Peace, organized by the United Nations Association of Sweden and the Society of Friends in Sweden, August 1973;
- Subregional meeting on Political Structures and International Relations in the Caribbean area, to be organized by the Latin American Council of Social Sciences in Mexico, December 1973.

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

UNITAR has informed the Secretary-General that not only is the Institute itself engaged in research bearing on peace but it also co-operates with universities and other scholarly institutions engaged in such studies. This is reflected in the account of UNITAR's own activities which is given in the present report in response to General Assembly resolution 2817 (XXVI). Attention is drawn to UNITAR's review of recent academic contributions to peace and conflict research which is now underway and which it hopes to publish some time next year.

UNITAR work relevant to the scientific study of peace research

Background to UNITAR activities

Scientific analysis of conflict management - UNITAR review of recent academic contributions to peace and conflict research

Studies on peaceful settlement which have been carried out by UNITAR

Other UNITAR studies bearing on peace and security

UNITAR studies in progress relating to peace and security

UNITAR seminars and co-operation with other institutions in peace research

Background to UNITAR activities

UNITAR was established to carry out research and training for the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in achieving its major objectives of maintaining peace and security and promoting economic and social development. Hence the main activities of the Institute have included "Scientific Work on Peace Research".

In February 1964 the Secretary-General of the United Nations stated that there was a need for analysis by UNITAR of United Nations experience in the field of pacific settlement, covering comparative studies of various situations involving conciliation, mediation, investigation and procedures of settlement. 1/

UNITAR's Board of Trustees in approving the policies and priorities of UNITAR research in 1966 decided 2/ that "in regard to questions related to the maintenance of international peace and security, Institute studies would seek to draw upon United Nations experience and endeavour to derive fresh insights as

1/ Note by the Secretary-General of the United Nations (UNITAR/BT/2).

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/7615), annex VI, paras. 3 (h) and 9 (e).

to techniques and instrumentalities that might be employed in the future", and selected as a principal research area "instrumentalities and procedures for peaceful settlement and peace-keeping".

A UNITAR Panel on Conflict Resolution Within the Framework of the United Nations was convened in May 1969 to review ongoing research and problems that required study and to submit recommendations regarding research that might be carried out by UNITAR. 3/

The Executive Director of UNITAR also convened another Panel on Proposed Research in Regard to Peaceful Settlement of Disputes, which met in April and June 1969. 4/ On the basis of the discussions of these two Panels and on the proposal of the Executive Director of UNITAR, the Institute's Board of Trustees decided later the same year that one of the major areas of UNITAR activity should be "conflict resolution, including peaceful settlement of disputes". 5/

3/ Participants in the Panel included Ambassador João Augusto de Araujo Castro, then Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations; Dr. Ralph Bunche, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs; Dr. John Burton, Director, Centre for Analysis of Conflict, University College, London; Dr. Jean-Pierre Cot, Collège Universitaire de Droit et des Sciences Economiques, Amiens, France; Ambassador Theodore Idzumbuir, then Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire) to the United Nations; Ambassador Arthur Lall, formerly Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations, Professor at Columbia University, New York; Dr. Thomas Schelling, Professor at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Ambassador C. W. Schurmann, then Ambassador of the Netherlands to the United States of America; Ambassador Constant Schuurmans, then Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations; Lord Trevelyan, former Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and former Ambassador of the United Kingdom to the USSR and to Iraq; and Ambassador Anton Vratusa, then Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations.

4/ Participants in the Panel which met under the Chairmanship of Chief Adebó, included Ambassador Richard Maximilian Akwei, then Permanent Representative of Ghana to the United Nations; Ambassador Joao Augusto de Araujo Castro, then Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations; Ambassador Yvon Beaulne, then Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations; Ambassador Otto Borch, Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations; Dr. Ralph Bunche, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs; Ambassador Karoly Csatorday, then Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations; Mr. Henry Darwin, then Counsellor and Legal Adviser to the Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom to the United Nations; Ambassador Abdullah El-Erian, then Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Arab Republic to the United Nations; Ambassador Seymour Finger, then Senior Adviser to the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations; Prof. Richard Gardner, Professor of International Law at Columbia University; and Ambassador Samar Sen, Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations.

5/ Report of the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Eighth Session, September 1969 (UNITAR/BT/R.4, paras. 20, 22 and 25).

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The Institute has since carried out a number of studies, most of which have been published, widely disseminated, and used in training courses and seminars. These studies have been made possible mainly by special purpose grants made by foundations and by the Secretary-General of the United Nations from a special trust fund.

While UNITAR's peace-related work has been principally in the field of conflict resolution and peaceful settlement of disputes, the Institute has also carried out a number of other studies bearing on peace, details of which are given in a subsequent section.

In carrying out its work in this field, UNITAR has been careful to ensure that it does not duplicate work being done or falling within fields that might be considered as belonging properly to other agencies, departments or bodies within the United Nations. Instances of UNITAR co-operation with others, both inside and outside the United Nations, are described later.

Scientific analysis of conflict management - UNITAR review of recent academic contributions to peace and conflict research

In view of the need for more effective dissemination of scholarly work that is geared to practical requirements, and as part of its role in linking the academic world and the United Nations, UNITAR is carrying out an examination of recent academic literature on conflict resolution. This study of advances in the development and application of various theories and approaches will be made available to the United Nations, the Member States and the wider interested public.

This UNITAR project, a sequel to Sydney Bailey's "Peaceful Settlement of Disputes: Ideas and Proposals for Research (1969, 1971)", is an attempt to describe, assess, and utilize those elements of peace and conflict research which may be useful for the policy-maker and the diplomat. The survey cannot give an exhaustive account of all approaches or issues in this field; instead it focuses on major aspects of conflict resolution and conflict management.

The survey will cover recent academic studies of the evolution of the international system, international integration, interaction and bargaining, perception, game theory and the concept of "negative" and "positive" peace.

In studying the evolution of the international system and the systemic behaviour of States and other actors, institutes and individuals in various parts of the world have begun to investigate new structural, procedural, and environmental factors affecting the international system. Alliances, regional structures, the incidence of war in relationship with these variables are some of the crucial issues. For many of these analyses new methods have been used, e.g., general systems theory, factor analysis, correlation analysis, simulations. UNITAR hopes to contribute to a further clarification of the strengths and weaknesses of the systemic approach to interstate conflict.

International integration is frequently depicted as a feasible avenue toward the avoidance of war and toward the creation of "transnational security communities". Research on integration - global, regional, and intra-state - has expanded considerably in the last five years. Concern with the United Nations, however, has not been part of this research expansion. Nevertheless, there is United Nations-related recent literature which has intimate links with integration studies. UNITAR intends to compare the various integration models and to evaluate the methodology and the findings of integration research in so far as they offer insights into conflict resolution.

In dealing with recent studies in interaction and bargaining, models from situations other than international bargaining and negotiation will be examined as to their transferability into the process of interstate conflict resolution. Some academic researchers have recently devoted much time and effort to the question of how interstate conflicts have been terminated. It is clear by now that many wars have ended without a formal negotiated settlement. The exact relationship between conflict resolution by successful negotiations and conflict termination by other ways and means could be directly relevant to foreign policy-making. UNITAR therefore plans to include this new dimension of conflict research in its evaluation.

A significant aspect of the study of conflict relates to the perception of the situation by the parties involved. Psychological concepts in this area have recently been applied much more extensively to the level of interstate conflict; several quantitative and behavioural paradigms and hypotheses have already been published, and more work is currently in progress. Tentative results suggest that insight into the perceptual level of conflict behaviour is not just a matter of subjective speculation, but that it can be strengthened by "hard" scientific research methods and findings. Thinking along more traditional non-quantitative and non-behavioural lines is also available. The diversity of the scholarly writings and the significance of the topic will permit an interesting policy-relevant discussion of this subject.

Game theory has played a large role for the last two decades. Nevertheless, scholarly interest in the theoretical and experimental aspects of games has not abated. Our preliminary review has shown that the level of discussion and the quality of the findings have been improving and becoming more sophisticated in the last decade. Owing to the close connexion between game theory and simulation, a critical analysis of the latter instrument in regard to its methodological, heuristic, and policy-related qualities will also be undertaken. Studies of deterrence and strategy will be taken into consideration if they use premises and methods from the broad range of the game theory approach.

The UNITAR survey will briefly touch upon a very complex cluster of issues having to do with the distinction between negative peace, that is, non-war, and positive peace, that is, peace through social justice. Since peaceful change is a significant instrument for the prevention and resolution of conflicts and for the establishment of a lasting order of global peace, the impact of economic and social factors will be discussed. In this context, the study will

discuss the divergent views (such as the claim of the radical critics of peace research that violent conflict and revolutionary change may be indispensable to promote "positive peace" if all other means fail) that exist concerning the relation of peace and conflict and about the process of conflict resolution.

Studies on peaceful settlement which have been carried out by UNITAR

In his statement to UNITAR's Board of Trustees at its eleventh session in September 1972, the Secretary-General of the United Nations welcomed the series of studies made by UNITAR on peaceful settlement of disputes. 6/

UNITAR's object in undertaking this series of studies was "to examine and assess methods (including new methods) of peaceful settlement and machinery for reconciliation of differences among States" (A/7263, para. 58). Its aim has been, in accordance with its mandate, to aid the capability of the United Nations system, by assessing the responsibilities and competence of various United Nations organs and institutions and by appraising the degree of success or failure of the United Nations in carrying out its responsibilities in the field of peaceful settlement.

UNITAR's approach is multidisciplinary and its work encompasses new methods and new approaches such as assessment of the contribution of the social and behavioural sciences to the understanding of conflict and conflict resolution.

UNITAR studies concentrate on methods and procedures that can be applied in the process of settlement, such as third party settlement procedures, the role of regional organizations, good offices of the Secretary-General, fact-finding, and the application of social-psychological techniques. Special emphasis has been given to procedures and techniques that have been developed in recent years, especially those of an informal and unconventional character.

A. The following studies have already been published by UNITAR:

"Peaceful Settlement of Disputes: Ideas and proposals for research" by Sydney D. Bailey (UNITAR/PS.1, 1971). A brief account of previous studies, ideas and proposals regarding peaceful settlement, leading into an appraisal of the nature of conflict and various ways of resolving it, both traditional and experimental. A summary list of proposals for study and research is included therein.

"Social Psychological Techniques and the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes". A report based on proceedings of a Workshop at Lake Mohonk, New York, May 1970. (UNITAR Research Report No. 1 - out of print). The Workshop was organized by UNITAR to analyse and evaluate two projects which had used social-psychological techniques in an effort to create new problem-solving attitudes amongst individuals concerned with conflict situations involving the use of armed force. Some consideration was also given to informal methods used by the Society of Friends in an

6/ Press release UNITAR/173.

attempt to aid the peaceful settlement of international conflicts. The Workshop provided a series of tentative conclusions and recommendations of value for the future development of this type of approach.

"Analysis and Prediction in International Mediation" by Frank Edmead (UNITAR/PS.2, 1971). Mediation must take account of the web of relationships linking the parties in conflict to their respective environments. The successful mediator must go beyond his own personality and authority and try to identify factors emanating from the background of the protagonists which could hinder or favour a settlement of the dispute. The paper proposes a working model and suggests how it could be applied. The United Nations is seen as being perpetually in a mediatory position, an ever-open channel of communication for parties to a dispute.

"Complementary Structures of Third-party Settlement of International Disputes" by Vratislav Pechota (UNITAR/PS.3, 1971). Various third-party settlement procedures are explored, with emphasis on their distinctive roles, their sources of authority and the instrumentalities through which they operate. "Structure" is used as the unit of analysis. Thus, the diplomatic structure involves the intervention of a third party; the regulatory structure brings in a recognition of the public interest of the international community; the cognitive structure takes account of the factors underlying conflict behaviour; and the legal structure deals with principles, rules and processes. All are interrelated and have an influence on United Nations peacemaking.

"Consultation and Consensus in the Security Council" by Feng-yang Chai (UNITAR/PS.4, 1971). The public sessions of the Security Council are only the top of the iceberg. Below it are procedures of consultation and consensus that have evolved in response to political needs. The specific ways in which these procedures have been used are analysed in this lucid and revealing study.

"Peaceful Settlement among African States: Roles of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity" by Berhanykun Andemicael (UNITAR/PS.5, 1972). This study examines the respective roles of OAU and the United Nations in handling disputes and other differences between African States in terms of options provided in the United Nations Charter. Diplomatic efforts to settle boundary and territorial disputes are analysed, and ways are suggested by which OAU could more effectively promote peaceful settlement.

"The Quiet Approach: A Study of the Good Offices Exercised by the United Nations Secretary-General in the Cause of Peace" by Vratislav Pechota (UNITAR/PS.6, 1972). "The perfect good offices operation is one which is not heard of until it is successfully concluded, or perhaps never even heard of at all...". This is how U Thant (former Secretary-General of the United Nations) saw the role. This study analyses the assumptions, prerogatives and potential of the Secretary-General in the use of his good offices and evaluates the various methods, procedures and instrumentalities available to him in carrying out this role. It assesses the problem he faces in taking a

diplomatic initiative in conformity with the purpose and principles of the Charter whilst preserving the confidence of Member States in his impartiality and continued usefulness.

B. The following studies are substantially completed but are still subject to consideration by international panels of experts or to final revision before publication.

"The Ways of the Peace-Maker: A Study of the Concept Underlying United Nations Intermediary Assistance in the Resolution of Conflict" by K. Venkata Raman. The paper deals with the general scope of intermediary procedures of the United Nations for settlement of international disputes, the relation of the availability of third party assistance and the consent of the parties involved, the considerations that influence the attitude of the parties towards enlisting United Nations intermediary assistance, the organization of institutional assistance for peaceful resolution of disputes, and the range and comprehensiveness of participation in the negotiations.

"Relations between the Organization of American States and the United Nations" by Aida Luisa Levin. This study deals with United Nations-OAS relations in the peace and security field. It discusses among other things the factors conditioning the development of OAS autonomy and authority in the peace and security field, constitutional issues concerning the respective roles of the United Nations and OAS in the maintenance of international peace and security, and the possibilities for improving United Nations-OAS relations in the peace and security field.

Other UNITAR studies bearing on peace and security

UNITAR has carried out a number of other studies which, while not directly concerned with methods and procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes, are related to the subject of peace.

"Atomic Safeguards: A Study in International Verification" by Allan McKnight (UNITAR/ST/5, 1971). This examination of relevant experience on means for bringing about compliance with international obligations analyses the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency as an example of a method for verifying the enforcement of treaty obligations. It examines the methods and procedures by which that Agency has established and administered safeguards designed to ensure that nuclear materials and information made available by the Agency, or at its request, or under its supervision or control, are not used in such a way as to further any military purposes. The study also examines how the agency has applied safeguards at the request of the parties to any bilateral or multilateral arrangements.

"Towards Wider Acceptance of UN Treaties" by Oscar Schachter, Mohamed Nawaz and John H. Fried (UNITAR/ST/2, 1971). The study examines reasons for the failure of States to adhere to United Nations treaties and analyses measures, both international and national, to achieve wider adherence.

"The Relations Between the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations" by Berhanykun Andemicael (UNITAR/RS-2, 1973). This study analyses relations between the two organizations in the area of peace and security as well as in the economic and social field.

"The Relations Between the Council of Europe and the United Nations" by A. H. Robertson (UNITAR/RS.1, 1973). This study, which contains a section on peaceful settlement of disputes, analyses the forms and procedures of co-operation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe and suggests ways of strengthening their relationships.

"Relations Between the United Nations and Non-UN Regional Intergovernmental Organizations". Rapporteur's Summary of the proceedings of a UNITAR Weekend Conference in Liechtenstein, July 1972 (UNITAR Conference Report No. 3). The report includes a section of prospects of developing more effective relations between the United Nations and non-United Nations Regional Organizations in the peace and security field among others and lists topics in this area suggested for further study by UNITAR or other organizations.

"Small States and Territories: Status and Problems" by Jacques Rapoport, Ernest Muteba and Joseph J. Therattil (UNITAR/ST/2, 1971). This study includes sections on the conduct of foreign relations, the problems of defence and security, and the assistance that can be rendered by the United Nations to small States in safeguarding their political independence and development.

UNITAR studies in progress relating to peace and security

Aside from its review of recent academic contributions to peace and conflict research already described, UNITAR is continuing its work in the peaceful settlement field in such areas as the prevention and settlement of international disputes in respect of resources and environmental matters, diplomatic consultation in United Nations practice, boundary and territorial disputes, and measures for confidence building. UNITAR is also proposing to undertake studies relating to co-operation within international organizations of different social systems with regard among other things to the observance of mutual restraint and accommodation in the political and security fields.

UNITAR seminars and co-operation with other institutions in peace research

In addition to carrying out the studies described, UNITAR has organized various panels, workshops, discussions and seminars related to its peaceful settlement work. These meetings have provided for interaction and exchange of ideas between diplomats, scholars and international civil servants, and permitted divergent views and approaches to be expressed and discussed. It has meant that a continuing process of generating ideas is in motion and key people in the academic and international world are kept aware of studies and experiments going on in different countries.

Other panels of diplomats and scholars from various parts of the world and senior international officials have been convened by UNITAR to discuss each of the specific studies that have been published or are in the process of publication.

These UNITAR meetings have been particularly useful inasmuch as they have enabled official representatives of Governments to discuss new ideas in conflict analysis such as social-psychological approaches. Indeed, one of the first meetings convened by UNITAR in the peaceful settlement area dealt with social-psychological techniques (see report on Workshop at Lake Mohonk described above) and comprised diplomats and scholars from Africa, Asia, Europe and North and South America. Another workshop discussed and evaluated experiences with new methods and approaches involving perception and communication to influence conflict behaviour.

More recently, the search for new ideas and approaches has motivated UNITAR to collaborate with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in improving, adapting and testing the latter's CASCON system for possible use within the United Nations. MIT has developed a computer-aided system for handling information on local conflicts, known as CASCON, based on several hundred factors affecting the dynamics of conflict in over 50 crisis situations since the Second World War. UNITAR believes this system may have potential value for UNITAR's research and training programmes in peaceful settlement and might aid United Nations officials in analysing, by analogy, trends in current conflict situations and in exploration of possibilities for remedial action.

A recent successful innovation in UNITAR training has been the introduction of specialized courses at which selected members of the Permanent Missions to the United Nations and of the United Nations Secretariat are able to acquire deeper and more intensive knowledge on a particular subject of current concern and interest to the United Nations system. In February 1973 UNITAR conducted such a specialized course on procedures for the settlement of disputes under United Nations auspices. Among the subjects discussed were: the range of disputes and situations likely to give rise to disputes which may be brought before the United Nations; scholarly contributions to conflict analysis; the role of various United Nations organs; machinery and procedures for cease fire and truce supervision and observation; third party efforts in dispute settlement through the United Nations system; quiet diplomacy in the United Nations system; the day-to-day role of United Nations representatives and missions functioning outside the

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meetings and agendas of United Nations organs in harmonizing the actions of nations; and an assessment of United Nations processes and procedures in dispute settlement.

Close co-operation is maintained by UNITAR with the various departments and agencies of the United Nations system concerned with the question of peaceful settlement, and there is a continuing flow of information and exchange of ideas. For example, in a working paper (A/CN.4/245, pp. 62-67) prepared by the United Nations Secretary-General for the future programme of the International Law Commission, the topic of peaceful settlement of disputes was recommended for the Commission's consideration and reference was made to the work already undertaken by UNITAR. Similarly, at the invitation of UNESCO, consideration is being given to collaboration between the Institute and UNESCO on a number of projects relating to international peace undertaken by UNESCO.

UNITAR does not, however, limit its role to organizing its own conferences or to co-operation on other conferences and studies planned within the United Nations system. Its senior officials participate actively in relevant conferences that take place outside the United Nations. Such conferences are used to circulate knowledge about UNITAR's work, to disseminate information about the findings of UNITAR studies, for the exchange of ideas, and to stimulate work on United Nations relevant peace research.

During 1973 UNITAR has also collaborated with the International Peace Academy (IPA) in exploring United Nations functions in respect of peaceful settlement of disputes and ways and means of promoting their effectiveness. In March a three-day conference, attended by senior diplomats, international officials and scholars, was organized at the Lake Mohonk Conference Center to discuss informally procedural aspects of United Nations involvement in conflict resolution and matters related to its role in achieving peaceful solutions to international problems. The conference highlighted the specialized course organized by UNITAR for selected members of Permanent Missions described above. The theme was continued at a second three-day conference co-sponsored by UNITAR and IPA, in June this year, during discussion centered on the procedural aspects of truce supervision, peace observation, and reporting functions as elements in the peace-making efforts of the United Nations system. Numerous statements indicating support of and interest in UNITAR's work in this field have been voiced by delegations in the Second Committee of the General Assembly when UNITAR's programme has been discussed. References to the Institute's peaceful settlement studies have also been made in the Security Council and Economic and Social Council.

There have been a number of references to the UNITAR studies in scholarly journals and reviews and considerable exchange with the scientific scholarly community concerned with these matters takes place. UNITAR has received the co-operation of a number of well-known scholars in the field of peaceful settlement, not only in the preparation of its studies but also in the elaboration of ideas and development of research to be carried out. Some scholars have

joined UNITAR's staff for a year or two; others have been granted the status of independent UNITAR "Visiting Scholar" to work in this area and graduate students are trained to conduct research on this subject. By its work UNITAR has helped stimulate research by scholars in various parts of the world. The Institute has also helped to ensure that research carried on is relevant to the actual problems of the United Nations.

There is evidence of growing recognition of the unique role of UNITAR, as the central research and training Institute of the United Nations, for undertaking study and analysis of the problems of conflict resolution. In organizing its research UNITAR is not committed to following any one approach or methodology. Its projects involve the use of diverse methods and techniques as problem-solving tools and wherever possible UNITAR encourages the adoption of interdisciplinary approaches to the analysis of problems. Projects presently in progress and already completed are described below. UNITAR expects in future to adopt an even wider and more flexible frame of reference in regard to problems of conflict and tensions in order to devote its attention to emerging topics of special concern.
