

THE UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE JOURNAL

Volume I No. 1

From the Editors

One of the reasons that educated gentleman Thomas Jefferson recommended general, public education for the citizens of the new United States was to "enable every man to judge for himself what will secure or endanger his freedom." When Congress established the United States Institute of Peace, it made clear that one of its most important functions would be educational — not only through the support of traditional academic and scholarly projects, but through public outreach and information services.

To this end, we hope that the *USIP Journal* will contribute by providing information on Institute programs and achievements and by seeking to enrich the general fund of public knowledge about important projects and points of view in the field of international peace and conflict resolution. In this issue, for example, we include features on the reawakened interest in civic education, '80's style, and have asked Lane Kirkland, President of the AFL-CIO, to share labor's perspective on peace.

We look forward to featuring a diversity of opinions and information in future issues, and welcome suggestions from any of our readers.

CONVERSATIONS

Speaking with John Norton Moore

To inaugurate an ongoing discussion feature, we had a conversation with Board Chairman John Norton Moore, Walter L. Brown Professor of Law at the University of Virginia, about how he and the other Board Members have viewed their task during the earliest days of the Institute.

Journal: Chairman Moore, looking back at the very beginning of the Institute of Peace, does it seem to you that the Board found any single issue of overriding importance to implementing the Act's mandate?

John Norton Moore: Well, it would be simplistic to say there was only one, but I believe my colleagues would agree with me that we were — and are — guided by a desire to conduct all our affairs with the very highest standards of integrity and scholarly excellence. I believe this commitment has shaped everything we've done so far, from our dedication to intellectual excellence in the grants and fellows programs to the care we take in handling the taxpayers' investment in the Institute.

J: How have you structured USIP programs so that they include a variety of disciplines? It seems as though it might be easy to attract historians, say, or diplomats to Institute programs — but wouldn't that leave out some important contributors?

JNM: The Board has consciously rejected any effort to so narrow our subject matter that groups or individuals who might make meaningful contribution are excluded. We have already invited not only historians and diplomats, as you suggest, to participate in USIP programs, but political scientists, legal scholars, an-

See CONVERSATIONS, page 4

POINT OF VIEW

Peace: A Labor Perspective

Lane Kirkland

For the American labor movement, peace is inextricably linked to democracy and to the vitality of the representative institutions that are its foundation. Simply put, peace is best protected by governments accountable to the people. Only when people are free to act and speak through their own institutions, independent of the state, can they have the power to restrain their leaders from acts and threats of war. And they can have that power only when they have won, and can successfully defend, their freedom of association.

The evidence of history confirms this view. In the last 70 years, no war has been fought or major conflict waged between two democracies. By contrast there have been countless wars between dictatorships, or between dictatorships and democratic governments. This is no accident. It reflects the respect for due process and the rule of law — and for freedom of association — that is typical of democratic states. It teaches us, as well, that the means for shaping lasting peace is through extending solidarity and support for unions and other free institutions that struggle to advance democracy in hostile environments. This means rejecting isolationism.

We have learned the follies of isolationism, of indifference to democracy's destiny beyond our borders. American workers know that free trade unions are the first victims on the tyrant's road to absolute power, and they remember that in the wars unleashed by such power hundreds of thousands of trade unionists and workers have been killed and maimed along with their compatriots.

So the AFL-CIO recognizes the urgency of maintaining peace. We support peace treaties and arms control negotiations among governments to reduce the threat of war. In recent years, our Committee on National Defense has presented comprehensive proposals for radical reductions in nuclear arsenals and the stabilization of the nuclear balance. But we know that lasting and certain peace can only be built upon a foundation of mutual trust among governments and peoples.

Such mutual trust cannot exist between our democracy and dictatorships that are built upon distrust of their own citizens. Nor can we trust governments which already massively and systematically violate the international human and workers' rights conventions they have signed. Any agreements we reach with such governments must therefore be verifiable, and the costs of noncompliance must outweigh any benefits they perceive.

The sobriety with which American workers approach the quest for peace is grounded in experience. This is why the AFL-CIO has never equated support for peace with opposition to necessary levels of defense spending as a response to the level of force arrayed against us. But we also insist that the burdens of defending democracy and preventing war be borne equitably by all segments of society.

Because so many American workers and trade unionists remember so vividly their own historic struggle for freedom, they reject the euphoria that frequently attends any modest improve-

See POINT OF VIEW, page 5

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Ambassador Samuel W. Lewis

When the Board of Directors of the United States Institute of Peace invited me to become president of this exciting new enterprise, I responded with enthusiasm. I had been for thirty-one years a laborer in the vineyard of American diplomacy, moving from some very modest posts to demanding and responsible ones. My last, that of Ambassador to Israel for eight years, daily reminded me of how crucial a contribution to peace we, as a nation, are often called upon to make. My own participation in the complex diplomatic process that led to the Camp David peace accords gave me a new appreciation of that reality.

So the prospect of being involved in the early work of the U.S. Institute of Peace immediately attracted me. The Institute is a new endeavor — it has been operating less than two years — but thanks to the leadership of an extraordinarily dedicated Board and to my able predecessor as president, Robert F. Turner, a great deal had been achieved. The ship is well launched, though the seas remain largely uncharted.

The legislation which created the Institute (PL 98-525) provided admirably broad scope for our creativity, and all of our activities have been pursued according to the principles of rigorous quality and integrity established from the outset by Board Chairman John Norton Moore and his colleagues to carry out the Congress' mandate.

Even more important — and most challenging for me and the staff — is the vision our legislation

provides of what an American Institute of Peace should become. It is a vision that harks back a long way in our history, a vision of America's mission in helping to resolve conflicts, not only when it is in our immediate direct interest, but when other countries need our help in coming to agreements which can avoid bloodshed.

I like to remind people of the variety of intellectual forebears of the endeavor the Institute is undertaking. No one is surprised at the mention of Woodrow Wilson and his historic role in dedicating this nation to the creation of a new international order and a new set of relationships within it to help reduce the scourge of war.

But I encounter raised eyebrows every time with the mention of President Roosevelt — President Theodore Roosevelt. Many of us have forgotten that the hero of San Juan Hill was also the winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1905, for his role in mediating the Treaty of Portsmouth which ended the Russo-Japanese War. The precedent set there echoes in our own day, with President Carter's role in bringing Israel and Egypt together at Camp David.

And stories of earlier American efforts for peace also echo in the Institute's initial priorities: support for the intellectual task of drawing the lessons of the history of war and peace into a coherent body of knowledge; encouragement of the basic research which informs any serious undertaking; examination of how the U.N. and other intergovernmental organizations might become more effective in establishing and strengthening

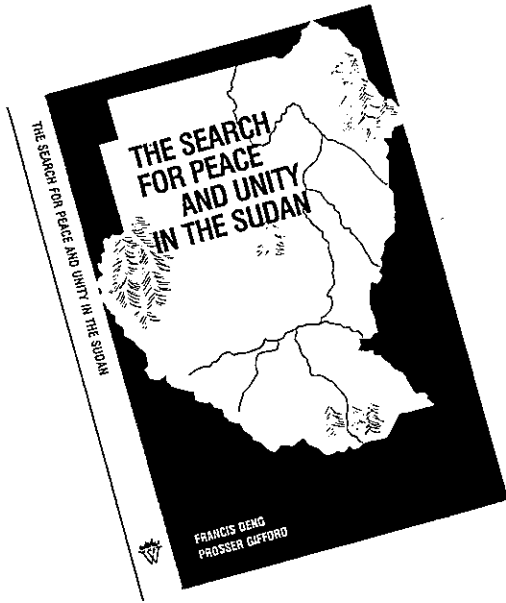
peaceful relations among often quarrelsome sovereign nation-states; support for promising new approaches to peacemaking and peacekeeping; and, finally, contributing in diverse ways to civic education throughout the United States about the nature of the peacemaker's task.

There are other priorities as well, and as we look to the future of the Institute there is a sense of satisfaction and anticipation in seeing them take shape. For the U.S. Institute of Peace is very rich in one particular — the enormous reservoir of interest and commitment of members of the public across our nation, many of whom have been involved for years in the attempt to establish such an Institute.

With the development of our new outreach program to people and organizations of all sorts with an interest in our work, we at the Institute should be able to draw upon the tremendous vitality and variety already existing in this field. Identifying new areas where work needs to be done, and determining where the U.S. Institute of Peace can make a unique contribution, will be a demanding but rewarding task. Challenged by high standards established for the Institute and the vision expressed in its founding, I see the job ahead as a magnificent opportunity, not only for our staff but for our nation.



Sudanese Conflict Subject of New Book



The Search for Peace and Unity in the Sudan. 183 pages. Paperback \$12.95. Hard cover \$24.75. Add \$1.25 shipping/handling for one copy and \$.50 per each additional copy. Order from: The Wilson Center Press, Customer Service Dept., UPA, Inc., 4720 Boston Way, Lanham, MD 20706 (301) 459-3366.

Geographically the largest country in Africa, the Sudan abuts eight sub-Saharan and North African countries: Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Zaire, Central African Republic, Chad, and Libya. All their ethnic and cultural diversities are reflected within its borders — hence the occasional description of the Sudan as an “Afro-Arab microcosm” of the continent.

This complex diversity is too often reduced to an overly simplistic distinction between the Arabized Muslim north (two-thirds of the country in land and population) and the remaining southern third, which is more indigenous in ethnicity, culture, and religion, and features a predominantly Christian educated elite. The current history of the Sudan is one of much conflict and periods of civil war and unrest.

The Search for Peace and Unity in the Sudan was edited by Francis Deng (formerly Sudan’s Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and presently Jennings Randolph Distinguished Fellow of the United States Institute of Peace and Senior Research Associate at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars) with Prosser Gifford, the Center’s Director. It examines some of the complexities behind Sudan’s recent history, the reasons for the continuance of civil strife, and the exploration of possible resolutions to it.

The book, which results from a conference held at the Smithsonian’s Wilson Center in February 1987, presents the views of a number of Sudanese scholars and political actors about fundamental issues which require resolution and about the prospects for constitutional arrangements that would make such resolution possible. Through the analysis of various aspects of the Sudan’s present crisis, the authors make clear that certain basic changes are required if the Sudan is to have peace and to move forward with economic development.

Supported in part by a grant from the United States Institute of Peace, *The Search for Peace and Unity in the Sudan* inaugurates a Wilson Center program featuring edited collections of original essays by scholars, government leaders, and policymakers of international distinction.

CONVERSATIONS, from page 1

thropologists, economists, linguists, sociologists, educators, psychologists, ethicists, literary critics — the list goes on and on.

J: You’ve almost answered my next question, but I’ll go ahead and ask. How does the Institute intend to expand its fields of interest, or areas of study, to include those who might not have been sure they were part of the picture?

JNM: That will be a challenge that the Institute has to meet over and over again, but I think we’ve begun to reflect on it and to act on it as well. First, as I said, the list I ran through a moment ago doesn’t reflect anything like all the disciplines and specialties we’ve called on so far. We really do wish to invite any person or group with relevant strengths to bring to bear on questions of conflict management to join us in trying to explore them.

One way we’re doing this is through our grants program. Not only do we solicit grant applications from non-profit organizations and official public institutions, we encourage individuals to apply as well. So at the same time we are helping support a relatively large-scale project on interactive problem solving at Harvard University, we’re also assisting an established scholar to examine historical sources of conflict in the Horn of Africa, and a scholar not previously involved in this field at all is examining the religious and philosophical roots of pacifism.

We’ve never had a *proscriptive* list of subjects which the Board would consider as prospective grant areas, although the Board has established priority areas in which it was particularly interested. This year we’re carefully reviewing our priorities list, to see where it can be elaborated, or expanded, to enrich the pool we have to draw upon. Always presupposing, of course, the excellence of the project proposed.

J: Are you particularly proud of a specific accomplishment of Institute’s early days?

JNM: The Institute’s Board and staff are justifiably proud of its nonpartisanship, not only in programs which take place outside the Institute itself, but in the broad application we have given our understanding of “nonpartisan” in internal administration. We don’t apply “political tests” to grantees; we don’t apply them to prospective employees.

I’m also pleased that we have succeeded in establishing the Institute’s independence; this will be a major foundation for the work of the Institute in the years ahead.

Appropriations Success

When the Congress just before Christmas passed a Continuing Resolution, heaping hundreds of billions of dollars of federal appropriations into one catch-all bill, an item relatively so small and new as the United States Institute of Peace could easily have vanished into the maelstrom.

This didn’t happen, thanks to crucial support in the Senate-House Conference on the Continuing Resolution from members of the two Appropriations Committees.

Reconciling the House’s zero level (an unexpected floor amendment to last summer’s House bill removed all USIP funding) on one side and strong Senate support for a \$5 million level on the other, the continuing resolution signed by the President provides \$4.308 million for the Institute for Fiscal Year 1988.

Institute President Samuel W. Lewis said, “We are profoundly grateful to USIP supporters inside and outside the Congress. We will do our best to justify the confidence placed in us through the quality, creativity, and breadth of our programs.”



Professor Rostow, Chairman Moore, and Ambassador Lewis at the Supreme Court ceremony.

BOARD DEVELOPMENTS

Professor Elspeth Davies Rostow of Austin, Texas is the newest member of the United States Institute of Peace Board of Directors. Professor Rostow, since 1985 Stiles Professor of American Civilization and Government at the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs at the University of Texas, is a noted scholar of American government and has a distinguished career in public service.

Ambassador William R. Kintner of Pennsylvania, Morris I. Leibman, Esq. of Illinois, Reverend Sidney Lovett of New Hampshire, Bruce Weinrod, Esq. of the District of Columbia, and Pastor Richard John Neuhaus of New York, current Members of the Board, were also named by President Reagan, in his October announcement, to five additional four-year terms. The nominations were confirmed by the United States Senate in December.

Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia administered the oath of office at the court to five of the six appointees on the afternoon of January 14, 1987.

The remaining positions on the Board are held by Dr. Dennis L. Bark, of California, Dr. Evron M. Kirkpatrick of the District of Columbia, Dr. W. Scott Thompson of Massachusetts, and Dr. Allen Weinstein of the District of Columbia. The four *ex officio* Board Members are: the Honorable David F. Emery (Acting Director, United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency), the Honorable Richard Schifter (Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs), Lt. General Bradley C. Hosmer (President, National Defense University), and the Honorable Frank Carlucci (Secretary of Defense). The Honorable Jennings Randolph, former United States Senator (D-WV), serves as the Institute's Senior Advisor.

POINT OF VIEW, from page 1

ment in relations among states with fundamentally differing systems and values. Nor does the dream of a world at peace mean for us the ushering in of a golden age of harmonious relations, or the elimination of all conflict or disagreement.

Trade unions, by their very nature, are managers of conflict in a democratic setting. That's what collective bargaining is all about — not the denial or repression of conflict, but its peaceful resolution. We know that in a pluralistic society there are numerous organizations and institutions, each with its own agenda and interests, and that they will on occasion clash. But we also know that collective bargaining, not only in industrial relations but more broadly in the political sphere, is the indispensable means through

which democracies shape the common interest and thus advance the common weal.

Since the days of Sam Gompers, the American labor movement has been internationalist, for reasons both of idealism and self-interest. In today's increasingly interdependent global economy, we have no choice but to expand our international activities. Profound changes in technology, production, and patterns of trade have made American workers understand as never before that decisions in Tokyo, London, or Seoul have a direct effect on their jobs and pocketbooks. We have not simply an economic but a moral interest in helping our trade union brothers and sisters in other countries improve the wages and living standards of their workers — toward which end we have offices in nearly forty countries and a professional staff of some one hundred. This, too, we believe, serves the cause of democracy and therefore of peace, both of which are undermined by poverty, exploitation, and social injustice.

Out of our wide-ranging experience at home and abroad, American workers and their unions have shaped a specific understanding of peace and the negotiation of conflict. It is a view that is neither utopian nor apocalyptic. It links peace to the promotion of democracy abroad and the strengthening of democracy at home. Drawing on the common aspirations of working people the world over, it rejects a trade-off between peace and freedom.

It is a view that we believe has contributed to the national debate on America's role in the world, offering a clear and sober vision of what should be the central goal of American foreign policy — a world of peace and justice.

Lane Kirkland is the President, American Federation of Labor-Congress of International Organizations.

Intellectual Map

The first Institute-conducted project is an exploratory survey of the most promising approaches to reducing international violence. The starting point of the "Intellectual Map" is a preliminary chart of "paths" in the international peace field: collective security and deterrence, diplomacy and negotiation, strategic management and arms control, international law, interstate organizations, third-party dispute settlement, transnationalism, behavioral approaches, conflict resolution, internal systems, and systemic theories. The study is being developed through a colloquium series which brings together leading proponents of each of the identified strands of inquiry for a day of public presentations and discussions with the Institute's Board.

A primary goal is to identify strengths and weaknesses of the various schools of thought. By analyzing each strand in this fashion, it may be easier to understand the foundations upon which each is built, its relative limitations, and whether or not elements of differing theories can be combined to form promising new areas of research. To date, the Institute has held six public colloquia and heard from close to forty specialists and practitioners in a variety of fields. The first phase of the project will culminate in a four-day working conference in June 1988, which will seek to identify major points of intersection between approaches and how these might be most fruitfully developed. A monograph and a volume of research papers will be published shortly after the June conference. These are expected to make a contribution to the development of the field of international relations as well as to lay a sound basis for Institute planning.

The seventh colloquium, "New Approaches to Peace," will take place at the National Trust for Historic Preservation (1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC) on March 24, 1988. Open to the public, the colloquium will begin at 9:00 AM and end at 5:00 PM, after a two-hour lunch break from noon to 2:00 PM. There is no charge for admission.

CIVIC EDUCATION, 1980's STYLE

I. NEW INITIATIVES

When the American Federation of Teachers, along with the Educational Excellence Network at Columbia University and Freedom House, launched the Education for Democracy Project last spring, Coordinator Ruth Wattenberg circulated the "Statement of Principles" to a number of potential signatories, with a most satisfying result. To date, over 150 people have signed the statement, encompassing what an observer has called "the widest spectrum of signers to any contemporary document on democratic values."

The Education for Democracy Project is based on the concern that many young Americans are growing to adulthood without the education they need to develop a solid commitment to the values necessary to preserve democracy. The seriousness of the concern, and the Project's detailed study of how history and democratic institutions are treated in history texts, have captured the attention of educators, labor leaders, and civic activists across a spectrum from the National Association of Evangelicals to People for the American Way.

Says Wattenberg, "When you treat a subject like this seriously, and don't use it as a partisan battering ram, you can get support from a wide variety of people with an equally wide variety of viewpoints." AFT's "Statement of Principle" is detailed and straightforward, far from having been homogenized into blandness. Instead, "based on a solid study of history," the Project seems to have attracted its strong base of support on the merits of its position.

Nancy Yanofsky, Director of College and Community Programs at the Foreign Policy Association in New York, agrees about the importance of substantive issues study for the general public. "The international security and foreign policy issues facing us and the world at large, are simply too big, too complex, and too important for us to be left out of the discussion and the decisionmaking process," says Yanofsky. She adds that "these issues should not be decided by just those few individuals who are considered to be the official international security and foreign policy experts."

The Foreign Policy Association's "Great Decisions" series has been designed to provide the public with comprehensive information on international issues of current interest and to help in identifying some of the questions they raise. FPA annually publishes a volume featuring background and analysis of several foreign policy issues — the 1988 edition includes essays on U.S.-Mexico relations, the future of democracy in South Korea, and Western Europe's relationship with the two superpowers.

Supplemented by teaching manuals, a bibliography and a corollary television series, the "Great Decisions" text is available to school and community groups for use as a basis for discussion and debate.

Ohio's Charles F. Kettering Foundation also works with school and community groups, in partnership, to produce "National Issues Forums" which focus on how people come to grips with the difficult choices which face citizens in a democracy. While Kettering notes the importance of objective information about issues — what Program Officer Dr. Estus Smith calls the "knowledge base"—the forums place particular emphasis on teaching critical thinking.

From elementary and high school students to adult discussion groups, Dr. Smith says, Kettering is interested in "helping people ask themselves questions about what their received opinions might be, and learning to make hard choices."

The liveliness and variety in these three programs is echoed in the growing constituency involved in citizenship education.

The liveliness and variety in these three programs is echoed in the growing constituency involved in citizenship education. "Clearly national organizations consider that international understanding must be a critical component of their civic education," says Diane U. Eisenberg, Executive Director of the six-year old Council for the Advancement of Citizenship. Based in Washington, D.C., the rapidly growing Council acts as a consortium of organizations concerned with such questions.

Both as a clearinghouse of information on what's happening in the field, and through the forums and workshops it sponsors, the 65-member CAC is working to help broaden the range of American interest in programs which emphasize, for example, the commemoration of the Constitution's bicentennial.

To learn more about these projects, contact:

Education for Excellence Project
American Federation of Teachers
555 New Jersey Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20001

Great Decisions '88
Office of College and Community Programs
Foreign Policy Association
729 Seventh Avenue
New York, NY 10019

Charles F. Kettering Foundation
200 Commons Road
Dayton, OH 45459-2799

Council for the Advancement of Citizenship
1724 Massachusetts Avenue NW
Suite 300
Washington, DC 20036

This spring's Jennings Randolph Forum, sponsored annually by CAC in honor of its founder, will address the question of civic literacy for the twenty-first century. Subtitled "The Opening of the American Mind," the forum will feature Sen. Alan K. Simpson (R-WY) as keynote speaker.

For those who are most interested in public awareness of peace issues, the resurgence of attention to foreign affairs on a widespread basis seems promising. Dr. James H. Laue, Lynch Professor of Conflict Resolution at George Mason University, was instrumental in the movement which sought the establishment of an American Peace Academy, and which culminated in the creation of the United States Institute of Peace. His single most vivid memory of the Academy hearing process, he says, is of "the participation of a diverse range of citizens who wished to be involved in the peacemaking process."

Grassroots involvement in the renewed civic education movement he sees as similar. When those interested in the achievement of peace are also students of international affairs, the result may be "a happy synthesis of '60s activism with concrete and practical experience," says Laue.

II. WHERE YOU CAN BEGIN

Last December's superpower summit in Washington was surrounded by much excitement and expectation, and a good bit of hoopla into the bargain. Well it might be — it was a meeting of no small current, and historic, interest. But the excitement fades after a little while, and what remains is less thrilling but probably more genuinely interesting — the substance. What will happen to the INF Treaty as it is examined by the Senate during the ratification process? Is there a consensus about criteria for verification among those who pronounce on these issues?

That sort of question interests anyone who takes his citizenship seriously. And the summit's only an example. Handling all sorts of important issues — of peace or foreign relations, of Administration policy or Congressional legislation — would benefit from the involvement of the citizen. The following suggestions are to remind those who are already careful to pay attention to public affairs, and to guide those who would like to. They're meant to be just a few among many ideas which may prove helpful this election year, and any year, in enabling Americans to be informed voters and participating citizens.

- **Register to vote.** It's a right and a duty, and you'll find as well that you're likely to receive newsletters from your representatives in Congress, explaining their positions on issues of importance.
- **Write to your senators and congressman.** Tell them if you support their positions on issues or legislation; tell them clearly *why* when you do not. If you don't know where your

representative stands on matters of concern to you, ask — and expect a careful, intelligent answer.

- **Go to your local library.** Any library subscribes to the *Congressional Record*, so you can follow debate on your pet issues, see who voted how, and probably discover other fascinating information in the course of your research. Or bone up on geography — knowing where a conflict has arisen helps you form a considered opinion about how it should be resolved. Read periodicals; reread the *Constitution* and other founding documents.
- **Join an issues-discussion group or book club.** Many national organizations have local chapters which meet to discuss current affairs. The Foreign Policy Association, for example, sponsors "Great Decisions" discussion groups; the League of Women Voters has long been known for its voter-education programs on the local level. Or start a book club or discussion group yourself if you can't find any in your area.
- **Do what you do now, more critically.** Watch the news on television, remembering that the complexities of most issues are outside the scope of a half-hour program. Remember that public television and radio stations, as well as the commercial networks, offer news coverage and public affairs programming. Read the editorial page carefully — if you consider yourself a conservative, see what liberal columnists are saying, and vice versa. You can reexamine your own position on issues, and learn from those you may disagree with — even if it's how best to argue with them!

(CUT ALONG DOTTED LINE)

In future issues, we plan to feature a number of other points of view. Please take a minute to suggest a subject, or an aspect of it, that you'd like to see covered in the *Journal*. We welcome your suggestions — and would appreciate your telling others about us.

I'd like to see the *Journal* cover these subjects: _____

What I found most interesting or informative in Issue 1: _____

What I found least interesting or informative: _____

Please keep sending me the *Journal*: (Fill in your name and address)

Please send the *Journal* to my friends/colleagues: (Fill in names and addresses)

United States Institute of Peace Journal
1550 M Street, NW
Suite 700
Washington, DC 20005-1708

NOTEWORTHY

- **"Face-to-Face: Conversations on U.S.-Soviet Summitry,"** an hour-long educational program produced by the United States Institute of Peace with the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, aired on more than seventy PBS stations nationwide during the period of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit in Washington. An updated version is expected to air again later this spring, close to the time of the projected summit. Check your local listings for more information.
- **Worldbeat: Great Decisions in Foreign Policy,** a series of 8 half-hour television programs produced by the Foreign Policy Association in association with the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service and WETA-TV, Washington, D.C., will premiere the first weekend in March on PBS stations across the country. Check your local listings for time & date.
- Copies of the **INF Treaty** signed in December, and pending ratification by the Senate, may be obtained by writing to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington DC 20402-9325, or by calling (202) 783-3238. Specify stock #052-070-06411-1. There will be a charge for the document (not set at presstime).
- The **Peace Institute Reporter,** published by the National Peace Institute Foundation, covers a wide range of issues including not only the United States Institute of Peace but the United Nations, trends and issues in conflict resolution (domestic and international), and newsmakers in the field. To find out more about the Foundation, write to: National Peace Institute Foundation, 110 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington D.C. 20002.
- PBS' only series devoted exclusively to foreign affairs, **American Interests,** airs weekly on almost 150 television stations across the country. The half-hour program is produced by the Blackwell Corporation for the Public Broadcasting Service and hosted by journalist Morton Kondracke. Check local listings for time and stations.
- The **Biennial Report** of the United States Institute of Peace, submitted to the President and the Congress in fulfillment of statutory requirement, describes both how the Institute is constituted and what it has done to develop programs and projects to implement its mandate. Obtain a free copy by writing to: United States Institute of Peace, 1550 M Street, NW, Suite 700, Washington D.C. 20005-1708
ATT: BR

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE
1550 M Street, NW • Suite 700
Washington, D.C. 20005-1708