

IN THIS ISSUE

This issue contains four more revised papers from the 1989 Conflict Studies Conference "Northern Ireland: a Twenty Year Retrospective." Eunan O'Halpin addresses a politically sensitive, yet often overlooked aspect of the conflict: Anglo-Irish security cooperation. Setting the issue firmly in an historical context, he traces the roots of cooperation, its development in the 1970s, the political problems arising from it, and examines in depth the complex issue of extradition. Paul Clare explores the criminal culture of the para-military groups, both Loyalist and Republican. His article shows how polarization, cultural and physical isolation of the respective communities from each other, and the intimidating power of the paramilitary groups and individuals within those communities have allowed a subculture of criminal violence and racketeering to develop, which helps to sustain the power of the paramilitaries. Clare concludes that the nature of the communities now will make it hard for the police ever to break the criminal enterprises, let alone the paramilitaries themselves. Like McGarry and O'Leary in the previous issue, Adrian Guelke and Frank Wright consider Northern Ireland's future, with particular emphasis on the option of a "British Withdrawal." After examining the meaning of the term, they explore the question of feasibility through a number of scenarios, and conclude that withdrawal in any form is unlikely.

Finally, Ali Sheikh analyzes in comparative form Western and Soviet media coverage of the war in Afghanistan. He draws attention to the limitations of Western reporting, particularly dependence on the guerrilla groups, which inevitably colored reporters' accounts. His article also shows that once *Glasnost* permitted more honest reporting on the war to Soviet audiences, the overwhelming inadequacies of previous Soviet coverage were exposed, with devastating effect on public opinion. Sheikh asserts that the different, yet nonetheless, significant constraints on Western and Soviet reporting meant that neither audience was told "the whole truth" about the war.

The opinions expressed in the articles, reviews and other contributions are those of the authors alone, and do not necessarily represent those of the Centre for Conflict Studies or the University of New Brunswick.

**Conference Announcement
and Call for Papers**

**LOW INTENSITY CONFLICT:
THE NEW FACE OF BATTLE**

5th Annual Conflict Studies Conference

A workshop on Low Intensity Conflict
Studies: the State of the Art

27-28 September 1991
University of New Brunswick

Papers are Being Solicited on the Following Topics:

- Defining the Field: What is LIC and What is Not?
- Origins of the Concept
- Theories of LIC: Causes, Typologies and Strategies
- Comparative Methodologies of Study: History, Political Science, IR, Strategic Studies
- Comparative National Experiences
- Military Perspectives on LIC
- Technology and LIC
- LIC Management, Containment, and Resolution
- LIC and International Law
- The State of the Art: Research and Literature
- LIC's Place in the Study of War

For further information or submission of proposals for papers, contact:

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