



# Science for Peace

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## BULLETIN

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Editor's note: This Bulletin is open to notices, correspondence and brief reviews of important articles and books. It now costs at least 30¢ to mail each issue off campus; if any recipient has an alternative address within an Ontario university, the Government of Ontario or the Toronto Board of Education, please inform the editor so we can make use of an internal mail system.

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SFP thanks Doreen Morton for typing this Bulletin.

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### 82.35. CHANGE OF EXECUTIVE

The masthead should be revised to read:

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### 82.36. NUCLEAR WAR ATLAS POSTER

Recently, the editor received a large fold-out from William Bunge, Géographe, Société pour l'Exploration Humaine, 15 rue Sacré -Coeur, Arthabaska, Québec G6P 5Y3. Through text, charts and maps, the effects of the blast at Hiroshima, the current armament situation and the projected effects of future nuclear hostilities are described in great detail. Mr. Bunge would like to see this poster displayed in every English speaking library in the world. Anyone wishing to help out, please write him.

### 82.37. GENERAL MEETING ON EDUCATION FOR PEACE

A meeting for potential resource people from the Toronto area to speak to residence associations, church groups, students, candidates, meetings, etc. prior to the Toronto Nuclear Disarmament Referendum in November is called for

Wednesday, July 14, 1982 at 6:00 p.m.  
 McLennan Physical Laboratories Lounge, Room 111  
 St. George and Russell Streets  
 University of Toronto

All SFP members and friends are cordially invited (*sorry, invitation late - see separate mail-out*)

82.38. ACADEMICS FOR NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

At the Learned Societies Meetings in Ottawa, a talk "The Economics of the Arms Race and Disarmament" by Bernard Wood was sponsored by Academics for Nuclear Disarmament on June 7, 1982.

82.39. SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATION ON ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH

Summary: In a spirit of sharing experiences and learning from one another, the Ministry of Concern for Public Health, together with several European organizations, will hold an International Consultation in Areuse, Switzerland, November 10-14, 1982. Professional papers from this conference will be published in the new journal: International Perspectives in Public Health.

Goal of this Project: The purposes of the 1982 International Consultation on the Environment and Health are as follows:

- to begin to build consensus strategies among professionals for dealing with the growing destruction of the biosphere and its impact on human health;
- to form support networks of professionals with different experiences and expertise so that complex environmental problems will be adequately addressed and resolved;
- to plan for better dissemination of scientific and educational information on environment and health to concerned persons;
- to provide peer support and constructive criticism for those creative thinkers who are able to clarify present global environmental problems and propose viable alternative human solutions to those problems.

The Languages of the Conference will be German, French and English. The language of the Journal will be English.

Cost of the Conference: 140 Swiss francs (about US\$80) includes room and board at the Grandchamp Monastery. Costs would be higher at a local hotel. Some space is available with families of friends.

Registration for the Conference and 50 Swiss francs (about US\$28) deposit may be sent to:

Dr. Jürg Hoffman  
 Thiersteinerrain 143  
 4059 Basel, Switzerland

or

Audrey Mang  
 Ministry of Concern for  
 Public Justice  
 151 East Street  
 Buffalo, NY 14207  
 U.S.A.

Further information: Rosalie Bertell, Ph.D., G.N.S.H., Jesuit Centre,  
 947 Queen Street East, Toronto, Ontario M4M 1J9.

## 82.40. AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION MEETING

In the Globe and Mail, (May 17, 1982, page C4) appears an account of talks given in Toronto at the APA by Bernard Lown (Harvard School of Public Health, President of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War), Carl Sagan, David Duncan (Astronomy and Space Sciences, Cornell), Bernard Feld (Nuclear Physics, MIT), Jerome Frank (Psychiatry, Johns Hopkins) and Roger Fisher (Law, Harvard). The impossibility of effectively dealing with the aftermath of a nuclear exchange and the difficulties raised for the reduction of nuclear armaments by the propaganda of the protagonists were main foci of the remarks made by the speakers.

## 82.41. 1982 COUCHICHING CONFERENCE

The 51st Couchiching Conference will be held at Geneva Park (Orillia) Ontario from July 28 - August 2. The theme of the conference is: "The New Cold War: political and military options for East and West" Further information is available from the Couchiching Institute on Public Affairs, telephone 416-489-9212.

## 82.42. PEACE UNEARTH DIRECTORY

This Directory of Canadian Peace Organisations seeks to provide a handy reference tool for peace workers, educators and lay persons interested in pursuing peace initiatives (anglophone and francophone). Peace Unearth is to be published in June 1982 and is available for \$6 (cheque or money order to MCC-Manitoba) from Peace Unearth, 1483 Pembina Highway, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3T 2C7.

## 82.43. RESOLUTION ON NUCLEAR WAR AND ARMS CONTROL

The National Academy of Sciences of the U.S.A. at their annual meeting at the end of April 1982 in Washington passed by an overwhelming majority of the more than 200 members present a resolution which called upon the U.S. Congress, the President and other world leaders to intensify efforts to reduce the threat of nuclear war. The resolution's preamble explains that the action recognises that "science offers no prospect of defence against the threat to humanity posed by nuclear war". It also warns that "any use of nuclear weapons, including use in so-called 'limited wars', would very likely escalate to general nuclear war, which could kill hundreds of millions and destroy civilisation as we know it". The statement concludes with a call to "avoid military doctrines that treat nuclear explosives as a normal feature of international conflict.

The Academy of Sciences of the Royal Society of Canada at their annual meeting early in June 1982 in Ottawa, in response to an appeal initiated by Science for Peace, endorsed this resolution of N.A.S. and informed Prime Minister Trudeau and the Canadian delegation of UNSSODII of their decision.

A resolution without follow-up action may seem singularly ineffective, but we should be encouraged since such expression of concern by scientists at the core of the establishment is quite unprecedented. When the situation is so dangerous that even the establishment begins to be alarmed there is hope for change.

## 82.44. SCIENTISTS, THE ARMS RACE AND DISARMAMENT

The enclosed statement issued from the PUGWASH/UNESCO Symposium held in Corsica in February 1982 should be given wide publicity among our fellow-scientists. We quote: "the urgent task for all scientists to help in stopping and reversing the arms race and to work for general disarmament....can no longer be left to the small number of scientists actively involved (at present). It should be the duty of all scientists to acquaint themselves with these issues".

We encourage members of Science for Peace who are members of a Canadian (or U.S.) professional society to arrange to have this statement and these specific proposals for action published in the society's house-journal. For example, we are requesting that this statement be published in Physics in Canada, the house-journal of the Canadian Association of Physicists (and also in Physics Today for the American Physical Society). Physicists should write in support of this proposal to the editor of the journal. The statement would no doubt gain recruits for Science For Peace if along with it were published our statement of objectives and invitation to join. Tell the editor to write to us for a print of our masthead

## 82.45. CHARITABLE DEDUCTION

We regret to say that our request to Revenue Canada to be registered as a charitable organisation for which subscriptions are tax-deductible has been denied. This denial was not a result, as rumoured, of the misprint in the 6th objective, which was given on the last page of the Bulletin Vol. 2 No. 2 as: "to prevent (read 'provide') scientific and technical advice to other groups having compatible objectives". It appears that we have transgressed the rules limiting the political activities of a charitable organisation, for example through exhorting our members in the same issue of the Bulletin to write to their MP in support of the ISMA proposal. This is held to indicate undue political lobbying -- a charitable organisation apparently can communicate with government only in response to a specific request.

Such restriction on our activities rigorously applied would in fact render Science for Peace ineffective. We must lobby and pressure Government in order to achieve our objectives. We only hope that Science for Peace members will in fact take advantage of the status that this finding confers upon us and lobby the Government vigorously in response to our exhortations.

## 82.46. CHAPTERS OF SCIENCE FOR PEACE

Chapters are forming in several cities across Canada, notably in Vancouver and Halifax. The relation of a chapter of Science for Peace to the national organisation will be formulated at the July meeting of the Board of Directors and will be codified in a subsequent Bulletin. Meanwhile the following guidelines, which will be presented to the Board with the expectation of their approval, will help local groups who may want to form during the Summer and early Fall, in time for action relating to the November referenda for example.

a). The President (or some other member of the Executive) will normally be a member of the Board of Directors so as to be informed on policy of Science for

Peace. If this is not possible, the President of the Chapter will in any case be kept informed of decisions of the Board by receiving a copy of the minutes of each Board meeting.

b). The financial arrangement with respect to the membership subscription will be as follows:

\$10 to the national organisation	} total \$15
\$5 to the Chapter	

In the case of student members the entire \$5 will be retained by the national organisation, noting that this is somewhat less in fact than the cost of producing and distributing the Bulletin.

Members renewing their subscriptions and new members should send their total subscription to the national office, but indicate also their membership of a Chapter. We shall arrange in due course for transfer of the appropriate share of the subscriptions to the Chapter.

We remind members that renewals are due now if they joined Science for Peace before 1 July, 1981: \$15 for full membership, \$5 for students or senior citizens and \$25 for group or family membership.

c). As noted in 82.46 Science for Peace will not be recognised as a charitable organisation so that the membership subscription will not be tax deductible. This is no great loss, but a much more serious consideration is that of charitable status with respect to donations from individual or foundations to support research or educational activities.

It is planned to set up a Science for Peace Research Institute (acronym SPRI) which will be incorporated independently and related to Science for Peace through ex-officio membership of our Research Director on the Council of SPRI. Charitable status will be sought for SPRI and it is proposed that funding of research activities of Chapters of Science for Peace will then be channeled through SPRI. A similar arrangement may eventually be made for educational activities but no detailed plans are now under consideration.

d). Policy on sponsorship, endorsement and membership of local coalition.

i. Sponsorship implies responsibility and Science for Peace has a policy of sponsoring only activities in which we are actively engaged, and then only after approval by the Board. We suggest that Chapters adopt a similar policy and make quite clear that sponsorship which has not been authorised by the Board commits only the Chapter and not the national organisation.

ii. Endorsement of a statement likewise will normally be submitted as a position paper for approval by the Board. Two position papers have already been issued: the Kennan Proposal and the Minority Report of the Parliamentary Committee on Security and Disarmament. Other position papers will be added in due course and Chapters or individual members are invited to make suggestions.

iii. Membership of coalition is encouraged for the purpose of communicating with other peace organisations, but it should be made quite clear that the Chapter reserves the right to withdraw from specific activities of the coalition and must be asked to sponsor separately each major activity.

e). The Constitution of Science for Peace is enclosed with this Bulletin as guidance for people forming a Chapter. We interpret the Constitution to be broadly enough formulated to permit the arrangements for Chapter outlined above.

## e). Summary:

- i. We strongly encourage the formation of Chapters of Science for Peace. A Chapter greatly enhances the effectiveness of a local group of members and the existence of Chapters across Canada will strengthen the national organisation.
- ii. Please inform us as soon as your Chapter is formed, providing a list of members and of course the name of the President and of other executive officers (if any).
- iii. Keep us informed of your activities, both past as well as planned for the future. The reporting (or failure to report) on your activities by the media for example is worth recording. Public events planned for the future may be more effective if they can be co-ordinated across the country.
- iv. Send items for inclusion in the Bulletin directly to the editor.
- v. Finally, the Objectives of Science for Peace stated in the Constitution and on the membership application form should be the guide for evaluating proposed activities of the Chapter.

## 82.47. NEWS FROM HALIFAX

Gerhard Stroink, professor of physics at Dalhousie University, who is forming a Chapter of Science for Peace in Halifax, sends the following notes:

- i. 8 Saturday seminars on nuclear war issues at Dalhousie during the Spring semester.
- ii. Formation in April of a Coalition Against Nuclear War with 33 organisations participating.
- iii. May 30 March Against Nuclear War by about 4000 people linking Nova Scotia to UNSSODII: no coverage whatever in the Globe and Mail, some in the local press and quite good by CBC.

## 82.48. CANADIAN MEDIA TREATMENT OF THE PEACE MOVEMENT

The Canadian media in general treat the peace movement with an attitude of hostility ranging to indifference -- a significant exception is the Toronto Star which has been conducting a campaign on the issue of the arms race, peace and disarmament since Easter 1982, one hopes in recognition of the fact that the peace movement now involves people across the whole social and political spectrum. The Globe and Mail, as the only national newspaper appears to have an editorial policy which is particularly damaging in that by and large major events across Canada are either ignored or treated only superficially. For example the 4000 peace march in Halifax on May 30 was not reported, the 15000 peach march (in the rain!) in Toronto on June 5 was given a single photograph with a facetious caption, the U.N.A. Conference in Toronto May 13-15 was not reported apart from a brief note on John Galbraith's speech, etc.

Barrie Zwicker is a professional media critic, editor and publisher of the professional media journal "Sources" and regular contributor to the CBC AM Friday morning program on the media, "Facing the fourth estate" who is interested in making a study of the relation of the media to public attitudes on these issues. He would be interested to learn of the nature of the reporting of Canadian media on public events -- please send clippings (or notes on non-reporting) directly to Barrie Zwicker, 91 Raglan Ave., Toronto M6C 2K7 or call (416) 651-7799.

## 82.49. PEACE AND DISARMAMENT READING LIST

Members of Science for Peace may find this selection useful for their own use, but it was compiled for distribution to community groups which we expect will be asking us for help in studying peace and disarmament issues as the November election approaches with the disarmament referendum on the ballot in many municipalities.

A very recent publication might be added: "The Arms Race and Arms Control", a paperback edition of the SIPRI Yearbook 1982, published by Taylor and Francis at about \$8 (SIPRI= Stockholm International Peace Research Institute). Chapters of Science for Peace should write to SIPRI, Bergshamra, S-171 73 Solna, Sweden for the SIPRI Brochure.

## 82.50. ENMOD = CONVENTION PROHIBITING MILITARY USE OF ENVIRONMENTAL MODIFICATION TECHNIQUES

The United Nations ENMOD Convention was signed by 34 countries 18 May 1977. The Convention came into force on 5 October 1978 when Lao People's Democratic Republic became the 20th nation to ratify it. The Convention is due for review in 1983, five years after coming into force.

These facts and an extraordinarily interesting account of the political maneuvering associated with the Convention, in particular the prevarication of the U.S.A. who through Operation Popeye had carried out a major rainmaking project in Laos from 1968-72 to harass the North Vietnamese, were reported by Prof. G.R. McBoyle of the Department of Geography, University of Waterloo, at the annual meeting of the Canadian Peace Research and Education Association (CPREA) in Ottawa in June 1982.

Canada has not ratified the treaty; Prof. McBoyle doesn't know why and quails before the formidable task of first penetrating the Government bureaucracy to find out which Department is responsible (probably several, which means none!) and then trying to get them to take action. Science for Peace members should be only too ready to undertake this task -- our first objective is "to raise awareness....of the clear and present danger of war waged with weapons of mass destruction", which includes ENMOD! Any volunteers -- Geographers, Climatologists, Geophysicists, where are you!

This is only one example of the many areas where the public, and indeed the professionals in that area, are shockingly ignorant and indifferent to military technologies that may prove in the event more dangerous to human life than nuclear weapons:

Aerospace scientists	- military use of space
Laser physicists	- innumerable military applications
Organic and analytical chemists	- chemical warfare
Biologists	- biological warfare

We professional scientists in these areas have a social responsibility to be accountable to the public at least to make them aware of the dangers arising from perverted military applications of our work!

## 82.51. THE CONVOCATION ON THE THREAT OF NUCLEAR WAR

The Convocation on the threat of nuclear war on November 11th, 1981 was conducted on over 150 campuses in the U.S., and also on three (at least) in Canada and at the University of Rome, Italy. It was conceived and organized by the Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS), who generated and distributed supportive literature, flyers and a slide show with script, maintained telephone contact and sent periodic, informative newsletters to participating campuses.

The UCS is now planning its Convocation for November 11th, 1982 focussed on solution strategies for reversing the nuclear arms race. Among other materials, they plan to produce and distribute a 30 minute film for this event. This time the inter-campus communication, or "networking" function will be handled by an affiliate of the UCS, born in the intervening winter, called United Campuses to Prevent Nuclear War (UCAM). UCAM conducted a Convocation on Economic Effects of the Arms Race on April 26th of this year. Although over 350 campuses participated, including at least one in every state of the Union, publicity was virtually swamped by the concurrent Ground Zero activities.

UCAM sees its functions as twofold: educational and political. Its political effort is focussed entirely on U.S. politics, and no degree of Canadian involvement in UCAM can be expected to alter this. On the other hand, its educational material, as measured by what the UCS has produced so far, is likely to be as useful in Canada as in the U.S. And a network among campuses that transcends the national boundary is both aesthetically appealing and newsworthy. So the University of Toronto Chapter of Science for Peace has joined with some other campus organizations in creating of U. of T. Chapter of UCAM.

Our chapter is itself a campus membership organization: the University of Toronto Disarmament Campaign (UCAM). But many different organizational structures can be imagined. At least until Science for Peace can do on the Canadian scene what the Union of Concerned Scientists and UCAM are ready and able to do, and are willing to share with us, we should support them and make use of their materials, organization and publicity. So as a member of the national UCAM Steering Committee, I urge members of Science for Peace to do two things:

1) Consider forming a UCAM chapter on your campus. For further information including a copy of the UCAM constitution, write to Terry Gardner c/o Science for Peace or directly to

United Campuses to Prevent Nuclear War  
1346 Connecticut Avenue, Suite 110  
Washington, D.C. 20036 U.S.A.

or simply phone UCAM: (202) 296-5600.

2) (Independent of 1)!) Plan a November 11th Convocation on your campus. The UCS will provide support. For this, contact

Bud Ris, Director, UCS Nuclear Arms Program  
Union of Concerned Scientists  
1384 Massachusetts Avenue  
Cambridge, Mass 02238 U.S.A.

or phone: (617) 547-5552.

Last November 11th, with a late start in Canada, we had convocations at Dalhousie, Toronto, and York Universities. This year, let's have them all across the land!