

# Science for Peace

*toward a just and sustainable world*

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## BULLETIN

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### President's Message

BY MEL WATKINS

Our own Minister of Foreign Affairs, with a powerful assist from the new Red-Green coalition government in Germany, is giving fresh impetus to the issue of the abolition of nuclear weapons. The task for us seems clear: support, indeed laud, the Minister for what he has already done (we can be certain there are powerful forces arrayed against him, like the Pentagon and the military-industrial complex), and keep him moving forward (for there is a long way yet to go.)

To keep yourself informed and inspired in this most important struggle, read Jonathan Schell's marvellous new book *The Gift of Time: The Case for Abolishing Nuclear Weapons Now* - and if you're in Toronto, go see him speak under our auspices at the St. Lawrence Forum on March 10. For Canadian content, read the landmark report of the Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs released in December which won the support of all parties - except, perhaps predictably, Reform.

Lloyd Axworthy, the Minister, who had asked the Parliamentary Committee for its report on nuclear weapons, showed a new commitment by the Canadian government when Canada did not vote negatively with the United States, France and Britain, the NATO nuclear weapons states, in a United Nations nuclear disarmament vote in November that called for a demonstrable commitment to abolition. On December 9, at a meeting of NATO foreign ministers in Brussels, Mr. Axworthy, supported by the foreign ministers of Germany and Belgium, called for a re-thinking

of NATO's nuclear strategy that would lead to nuclear disarmament.

The Parliamentary Committee, with its Liberal majority along with its members from the Progressive Conservatives, the NDP and the Bloc Québécois, called for the nuclear weapons states to enter negotiations for the elimination of nuclear weapons and, meanwhile, to take their nuclear weapons off alert status. While the Committee stopped short of calling for a no-first-use commitment by the nuclear weapons states (apparently in a vain attempt to get Reform to sign on), the great majority of its members showed courage and imagination in going as far as they did and deserve the thanks of the peace community. At the time of the release of the report, I was on a conference call with a number of peace activists, including our own Setsuko Thurlow who, on learning from Doug Roche and Ernie Regehr what was being recommended, literally wept with joy.

The Cold War, with which nuclear weapons were so deeply intertwined, has been over for a decade. We need to avail ourselves of Schell's gift of time, to rid ourselves of the terrible scourge of nuclear weapons. The testing by India and Pakistan are a warning of how proliferation takes place in the absence of any certain move to abolition by the existing nuclear weapons states. The key event coming up is the NATO summit in Washington in April. NATO is club of a different order than the U.N. and Mr. Axworthy needs, and deserves, all the support we can give.

## From the Editor

**BY R.M. BAXTER**

We would remind members of Science for Peace that this Bulletin is only one of our periodic publications. The other is Peace Magazine, which is partly supported by us, and is an excellent source of news and background information on a wide variety of matters of concern to all who seek to advance the cause of peace and justice in the world. Recent issues have contained, among many other contributions, authoritative articles on the International Criminal Court, the Middle Powers Initiative and the continuing threat of nuclear weapons, as well as accounts of recent

events in Chiapas, Northern Ireland, Kosovo, Algeria and other places where conflicts are occurring or peace is precarious. We urge you all to read this valuable magazine and to subscribe to it if possible.

We hope to publish the next issue of this Bulletin about the beginning of April. Please send any contributions to the Science for Peace Office by March 1.

May 1999 be a year of peace, prosperity and happiness for everyone.

## Hague Appeal for Peace - Canada

**BY CAROLYN LANGDON**

Science for Peace is affiliated with the International Peace Bureau, which is one of the four international networks of NGOs that are co-sponsoring the Hague Appeal for Peace (HAP) 1999, a major end-of century campaign and conference dedicated to the de-legitimization of war and the creation of a culture of peace. The conference will be held in The Hague, Netherlands, from May 11 to 15, 1999. May 1999 marks the 100th anniversary of the First Hague Peace Conference, convened for state leaders. It laid the foundations for the International Court of Justice as well as the League of Nations. Peace and justice seeking organizations in every region of the world are organizing events and conferences to encourage concerned people to take up the important issue of peace. Science for Peace is planning activities in Toronto in March 1999.

The Hague Appeal is built around four strands:

- Disarmament, including nuclear weapons abolition
- Strengthening international humanitarian law and institutions;
- Conflict prevention, resolution and transformation;
- Addressing the root causes of war and building

a culture of peace.

### **An Action Plan for the 21st Century:**

NGOs are now drafting the Hague Agenda for Peace & Justice, an action plan for the 21st century, which will be debated, finalized and adopted at the 1999 Conference.

This NGO Agenda will be presented to the "Friends of 99" meetings, a parallel inter-governmental process, commemorating the Hague Conference Centennial, convened by the Netherlands and the Russian Federation. The Agenda will also be presented to the 1999 international meetings of the Red Cross and Red Crescent. Responding in large part to the civil society conference, governments plan to introduce a resolution at the 52nd General Assembly of the United Nations outlining a program of action for peace dedicated to the commemoration of the Centennial. An intensive follow-up program is anticipated.

### **What is happening in Canada?**

The World Federalists of Canada (WFC) serve as the 'administrative hub' of the Canadian Preparatory Process and Network. The objectives of the preparatory process are to stimulate

discussion, share information, encourage participation at the Hague Conference and coordinate a Canadian contribution to the document an 'Agenda for Action' and to encourage follow-up campaigns in Canada.

To help further these objectives, WFC will maintain a mailing list and web site: [www.web.net/~wfcnat/hapcan](http://www.web.net/~wfcnat/hapcan)

For more information, please contact : HAP-Canada, c/o WFC, 207-145 Spruce St., Ottawa K1R 6P1, tel 613-232-0647, fax 613-563-0017, email [wfcnat@web.net](mailto:wfcnat@web.net)

The International Campaign for the Innu and the Earth (ICIE) is fundraising to send two representatives of the Innu people of Nitassinan, whose land continues to be overflowed by military fighter jets, to The Hague Conference. To help, please send a donation to ICIE (or sell the raffle tickets), 148 Kerr St. Oakville, ON L6K 3A7.

### **Toronto Conference & Forum, March 10-11:**

Science for Peace with the assistance of Voice of Women, is organizing a conference at the University of Toronto March 11th, 1999. Tentatively titled "World Peace: Today's Dream can be Tomorrow's Reality", the conference will address the 4 strands of the Hague Appeal for Peace. The planning committee is approaching various university departments, campus and peace groups to help shape the conference. Jonathan Schell, the widely acclaimed author of Fate of the Earth has confirmed his participation. He will speak to the themes in his new book A Gift of

Time. We have approached Lloyd Axworthy and are waiting to hear back. Other speakers and resource people will be invited. In addition to the one-day conference, a public forum featuring Schell and 2 other panelists will be held on March 10th, 7:30-9:30 p.m., in cooperation with the St. Lawrence Centre Forum.

The Conference/Forum objectives are:

- to engage students, the university community of southern Ontario and the general public in the work to abolish war and to promote a culture of peace.
- to provide an opportunity for peace researchers, educators and community activists to contribute to the Hague Agenda for Peace Justice.
- to include Foreign Affairs Minister, Lloyd Axworthy in our activities to acknowledge his contributions and to urge him on to even greater accomplishments..
- to take the Toronto Conference proceedings to the Hague Appeal for Peace Conference in the Netherlands.
- to inject a renewed impetus into the work for the abolition of weapons of mass destruction and the mainstreaming of a culture of peace.

To register for the Centenary Conference (May 11-15, 1999) in The Hague, Netherlands request an information package from the U.S. office: The Hague Appeal for Peace, c/o WFM 777 UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017, tel 212-687-2623, fax 212-599-1332, email [hap99@igc.org](mailto:hap99@igc.org), web site [www.haguepeace.org](http://www.haguepeace.org) To receive a discount you must meet the early registration deadline of January 15, 1999.

## **Toronto Community Roundtable with Doug Roche**

*Tuesday September 15, 1998*

*Organized in Toronto by Science for Peace at the behest of Project Ploughshares.*

(Editors Note. On Sept. 29 Douglas Roche, on behalf of the Middle Powers Initiative, met with Prime Minister Jean Chretien and Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy to push for a global ban on nuclear weapons among other related issues.

The concerns raised during a handful of roundtable sessions like the one hosted by Science for Peace in Toronto and reported below made up the substance of his report delivered to Mr Axworthy.)

Douglas Roche indicated the many positive developments that favour disarmament. In 1995 for example, 1,000 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) worldwide launched the Abolition 2000 campaign to coordinate work towards nuclear disarmament. The International Court of Justice, in July 1996, declared the use, or threat of use, of nuclear weapons to be illegal (save in certain exceptional circumstances). The Canberra Commission, a 1996 Australian initiative, called for early action on elimination of nuclear weapons. Subsequent declarations by 61 retired Generals and Admirals, the U.S. National Academy of Science, the Carnegie Commission on Preventing Deadly Conflict (12/97), the UN resolution 52/380 towards a Nuclear Weapons Convention (12/97) and a statement by 117 civilian leaders (02/98) all called for nuclear disarmament or definitive steps towards such an agreement.

In Canada, a network of NGOs has formed the Canadian Network to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (CNANW). Church leaders have called on the Prime Minister to affirm his 'Red Book' promise that the elimination of nuclear weapons would be a central goal of Canadian policy. In March 1998, a meeting of diverse experts and activists met to assess Practical Steps for Canadian Policy Development on Nuclear Weapons Issues and agreed to support no first use, de-alerting of nuclear weapons, and steps to nuclear disarmament.

The participants assembled at the Toronto roundtable had these further points to make:

*Women at the U.N.:*

Women are providing a different kind of leadership at the U.N. (e.g. Gro Harlem Brundtland of the World Health Organization, Louise Frechette, 2nd to Koffi Anan, Secretary General). This trend should be encouraged.

*Year 2000 Computer Problem:*

Some legitimate questions need to be asked about how the military is handling the Year 2000 computer problem. (One solution is to separate the

missiles from the delivery systems). A journalist might be interested in submitting an "access to information" request on this issue. The media are interested in this area, and if handled properly could be a way of bringing attention to the nuclear weapons issue.

*Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and International Trade (SCFAIT) Report:*

Doug Roche is not sure what to expect. He encouraged people to send letters to Committee Chair, Bill Graham, with copies to all other committee members. It was suggested that organizations should also be prepared to comment publicly on the report once it was released (end of October) and exert pressure on the politicians to act on the forward-looking recommendations.

*Links between Nuclear Power and Nuclear Arms:*

Canada's credibility on nuclear weapons is compromised because we export nuclear technology that has contributed to a proliferation problem. Many in attendance felt strongly about the links between nuclear power and nuclear weapons, tracing the history back to the uranium used to produce the bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It was noted that the Energy Working Group of Science for Peace had recently issued a groundbreaking document that calls for the phase-out of nuclear power and states explicitly the link between nuclear power and weapons. This marks a significant movement in thinking for Science for Peace. The report was co-authored by a nuclear physicist and supported by other physicists in the organization.

*Non Proliferation Treaty:*

If the treaty were to fall apart it wouldn't necessarily be a bad thing because of stipulations such as those in Article 4, which open the door to co-operation in the development of peaceful nuclear technologies.

*Middle Power Initiative:*

Countries within NATO should work together to change NATO policy i.e. first use of nuclear weapons etc. Verification and arms control people

in the government are demoralized. They have suffered from the cuts. There is no appetite in the government for creative thinking or new initiatives. A stand-pat attitude prevails.

*Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lloyd Axworthy:*

We currently have a good minister in Lloyd Axworthy who seems to want to work with us. Looking at Mr Axworthy's foreign policy we see that he has focussed on issues like landmines, child soldiers and small arms control, avoiding the big issue of nuclear disarmament.

*Media:*

Media are a problem. A suggestion was made to by-pass the media by using the internet extensively. There is a need to identify the levers in the media.

*Other:*

Give the issue a human face by profiling whistle blowers like Mordecai Vanunu.

*Commitments by Organizations present:*

Greenpeace has acted as witness to French nuclear testing in the South Pacific in 1995 and again in China where they unfurled a banner in Tiannamen Square and were imprisoned for a short time. Greenpeace also moved quickly on the tests in India and Pakistan. They have created a powerful visual image of a balloon over the Taj Mahal with the words "Nuclear Disarmament Now - Greenpeace". Currently their Disarmament Campaign is undergoing an internal review. There will be final discussions in the first week of October.

Citizens for Public Justice (CPJ) will write letters and also have their Board send a letter. They will write an article for their newsletter, The Catalyst.

Elske Kuiper will put the disarmament issue forward as a campaign for the Anglican Diocese. Most recently they have acted on the issues of child poverty and video lottery terminals (VLTs).

The Centre for Social Justice will circulate a sample letter to their Board members to encourage them to write to Lloyd Axworthy. An e-mail version will be forwarded to others to do the same.

Marilyn Churley will circulate draft letters and petitions to colleagues and others in her network.

The Friends Service Committee plan an article on nuclear disarmament in their next issue of Quaker Concern.

Science for Peace will co-ordinate the drafting and mechanics of getting a resolution before the City of Toronto. Councillors Joe Mihevic and Olivia Chow have already expressed support. SFP is also looking into having author and speaker Jonathan Schell to the U of T campus. He wrote the broadly received *Fate of the Earth* and most recently *A Gift Of Time*.

This group could endorse the 4 points made in Roche's letter to Mr Axworthy. (Roche mentioned that a statement endorsed by organizations could accompany his report to Axworthy at the end of September).

Groups Attending: Science for Peace, Pugwash, Voice of Women, Physicians for Global Survival, VANA, MPP Marilyn Churley, Canadian Institute for International Affairs, Canadian Friends Service Committee, Citizens for Public Justice, Murray Klippenstein, Lawyer for the Dene, Anglican Diocese, Centre for Social Justice, Greenpeace Canada, OPIRG-UofT.

## **The Next Science for Peace Board Meeting**

The meeting will take place on Saturday 30 January at 1:00pm at OISE, 252 Bloor St. W., Toronto. The first half will cover normal business, the second half will be a discussion of the SCFAIT report. Meetings are open to all members, but decision-making is undertaken by Board members only.

## Whose World Order? Conflicting Visions

A Science for Peace Roundtable Discussion - prompted by the Iraq bombing and a concern for what Canada's role should be now that we are members of the UN Security Council - was held on Thursday, January 7, in the Croft Chapter House, University College, University of Toronto.

The discussion was introduced by Anatol Rapoport, Honourary President of Science for Peace, and was wide-ranging, with the focus being the challenge to the United Nations represented by the bombing of Iraq by the U.S.A. and the U.K., two of the five permanent members of the Security Council, in open contempt for the fundamental principles of the United Nations.

This is to be the first of several Roundtable Discussions on the main themes of WOC99, the

acronym for the June 1999 SFP Conference on the Evolution of World Order.

The discussion will be continued on Thursday, January 21, from 3 to 5 pm, in the same location. Several of the dozen or so participants in the Roundtable will take part in the Consultations arranged in Toronto for January 15, one of four across the country scheduled by Lloyd Axworthy, Minister of Foreign Affairs, with the mandate to discuss both Canada's role in the United Nations Security Council and the role of NGO's in Canadian foreign policy

For more information see webpage [www.pgs.ca/woc/](http://www.pgs.ca/woc/) or phone Eric Fawcett 416-485-0990.

### Letter from the President of Science for Peace to Douglas Roche

*Dear Doug,*

*I am writing to congratulate you on your appointment to the Senate of Canada. This must give you great satisfaction as a parliamentarian, Member of Parliament (1972-84) and founding president of Parliamentarians for Global Action; chair of the United Nations Disarmament Committee (1988), Canadian Ambassador for Disarmament (1984-89), and current chair of the Canadian Network for the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons, and chair of Canadian Pugwash; and even more so because it will help you in what has long been your deepest ambition, to rid the world of nuclear weapons.*

*We in Science for Peace are fortunate to have you as a member of our Advisory Council. We rejoice, together with all other Canadian NGOs dedicated to peace and disarmament in this well-deserved distinction conferred upon you, which we hope and pray might be an indicator of a serious commitment by the government to take a leadership role in achieving by the year 2000 a convention that will set out a binding timetable for the abolition of all nuclear weapons in the world.*

*Yours sincerely,*

*Professor Mel Watkins  
President of Science for Peace*

## Letter to the Indian Scientists Against Nuclear Weapons (ISANW)

Dear ISANW:

*We are writing on behalf of the Canadian organization "Science for Peace", to welcome your organization "Indian Scientists Against Nuclear Weapons" in the world community of NGOs devoted to peace.*

*Science for Peace started in 1981 with the primary purpose of working to prevent nuclear war, during the "Cold War" between U.S.A. and USSR. Over the years our mandate has broadened.*

*We should be glad to correspond with you, and if there is any way that we might be able to help you please feel free to ask.*

*Having been concerning ourselves with this matter for a number of years we may be able to direct you to sources of information. We have briefly visited your web site, and see that you are already in touch with some good sources. You may like to join the international coalition "Abolition 2000" of which the objective is to achieve a Nuclear Weapons Convention (by the year 2000) committing the nations of the world to eliminate their nuclear weapons, and to agree to a firm time-table to complete this.*

*The peace organizations worldwide were distressed to learn of the nuclear weapon tests by India and Pakistan in May, and hope that the two countries will not follow further down the trail of terrible errors made by U.S.A. and USSR. The world has been lucky to survive 40 years of that confrontation. The risk of a nuclear war between them, more likely accidental than intentional, has not gone away even now. They still hold their weapons on "alert" and are said to be prepared to "launch on warning". An interim goal is to persuade the Nuclear Weapon States to separate warheads from their delivery vehicles, to eliminate the risk of accidental war.*

*Greetings and best wishes to you all personally and to your organization, from your colleagues in Canada, members of Science for Peace.*

*Signed by Mel Watkins and Alan Phillips*

## CPREA 1999 Conference in Lennoxville

**BY LARRY FISK, President of CPREA**

Members of Science for Peace are cordially invited to attend and/or give papers at the 34th annual conference of the Canadian Peace Research and Education Association (CPREA) June 8-10, 1999 at Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Quebec. Many of our interests in SFP and CPREA do coincide and it is a rather opportune time to participate in both organizations, as may be seen in the description of the conference which follows.

CPREA is a small organization dedicated to enlarging the role of peace research and peace education in universities and schools throughout

Canada. The organization seeks to collaborate with other national and international organizations in developing peace studies by programs, grants, and government relations. The dissemination of transdisciplinary peace research, facilitating contact between researchers and educators, the popularization of peace research and the creation of peace research agencies is all part of CPREA's mandate. *Peace Research: The Canadian Journal of Peace Studies* serves as CPREA's official organ. The organization has its own listserv [cprea@msvu1.msvu.ca](mailto:cprea@msvu1.msvu.ca) and web pages [www.msvu.ca/cprea/index.html](http://www.msvu.ca/cprea/index.html)

The Conference theme will be "*What CPREA Can Become and Do.*"

While we want to encourage all attendees to participate with the preparation and delivery of professional papers as they see fit, we would like to encourage those attending to help us think through the impact that CPREA can have in Canada and beyond and hence propose the following categories:

- Cooperation.
- Canadian Government.
- Consortia.
- Civil Society.

Are you interested in presenting on one of the topics listed above? On another topic? Please let us know as soon as possible what topic you

would like to discuss or present. Please prepare a brief synopsis of the topic that you would like to present or discuss and return it to me.

Please respond to this request ASAP and let the 1999 CPREA Program Committee know how you would like to participate. We value your perspective and look forward to an informative and exciting conference.

If you wish more information or want to participate in the conference or its planning, contact Larry J. Fisk, President of CPREA, Assoc. Prof. of Political Studies, Mount St. Vincent University, Halifax, N.S., B3M 2J6, email [larry.fisk@msvu.ca](mailto:larry.fisk@msvu.ca) phone (902)457-6226, fax (902)457-645

## **LANDMINE DETECTION & REMOVAL TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH COMPETITION**

**BY MARY FOSTER**

Many of you have contributed to setting up Mines Action Canada's Landmine Detection and Removal Technology Research Competition. An update on the competition is long overdue.

In his last update (March 30 1998), Robin Collins advised you of a postponement. Preliminary outlines were due on 30 November 1998 and the final papers are due on 1 May 1999. An information package including a poster was sent out to over 60 university professors and deans. In addition, a message announcing the competition was sent to most universities and colleges in Canada. The response has been limited so far; and we are expecting there to be only a small number of participants this first year.

Part of the intent of the competition is to educate participants about technology appropriate to the needs of sustainable development. To this end, we have prepared a Backgrounder on Humanitarian

Demining and Appropriate Technology and a bibliography, are gathering material on operational requirements from demining organisations, and are making resource people with humanitarian demining experience available to answer participants' questions as they develop their projects. All of the material will be posted on the competition website. Any suggestions of other papers that we could make available to participants would be very helpful. We also welcome your comments on our Backgrounder on Humanitarian Demining and Appropriate Technology - a revised version is planned for January 1999.

On other fronts, we are currently considering publishing the abstracts of the papers submitted, and are exploring, through one of our member organisations, the possibility of sending one of the competition winners to visit a humanitarian demining supply centre in Zimbabwe.



# ACADEMIC CALL FOR NUCLEAR ABOLITION

BY BEV DELONG, Co-chairperson, Canadian Network to Abolish Nuclear Weapons

*In order to show the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Lloyd Axworthy, that they have the support of the Canadian academic community in making a strong call for nuclear abolition, the Canadian Pugwash Committee and Science for Peace have circulated the following appeal for signing by current and retired Professors in Universities and Colleges.*

Humanity is poised at the beginning of a new millennium with 30,000 nuclear weapons. This situation is one of danger and insecurity.

Nuclear weapons cannot be regarded as safe, for the following reasons:

- Risks of accident or inadvertent use are real and ever present.
- Weak state control over nuclear materials implies a risk of their possession and use by terrorist groups.
- As the recent testings by India and Pakistan indicate, the threat of nuclear proliferation to an increasing number of conflict-ridden states is very real.
- Common experience provides ample evidence that in highly complex systems requiring persistent interface of human and technological

aspects, things will go wrong.

Fundamentally, it is not credible that humankind should possess nuclear weapons in perpetuity and that they should never again be used. To avoid the humanitarian and ecological catastrophe that a use of nuclear weapons would entail, these weapons must be eliminated. This moral and prudential conclusion has the support of international legal opinion as rendered by the World Court, which pronounced in 1996 that the nuclear powers have an obligation to negotiate complete nuclear disarmament.

In light of the destructive potential of nuclear weapons, we understand that it is a fundamental moral and legal obligation of the people and nations of the world to pursue the abolition of these weapons with the utmost urgency and seriousness. To this end, we strongly urge the government of Canada to support the call to all nuclear weapons states to commit themselves unequivocally to the abolition of nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons capability.

Practical steps to lessen the risk of accidental explosion must be taken immediately.

## Call For Papers And Participation

### Second Interdisciplinary Conference on the Evolution of World Order

**GLOBAL & LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR A JUST & SUSTAINABLE CIVILIZATION**

**June 3-6, 1999, Ryerson Polytechnic Institute, Toronto**

The world seems to be changing at a dizzying pace, and many of the novelties offer a serious threat to the environment and the human well-being. This conference aims at getting the full picture, at assessing the shortcomings of the existing world order, and at proposing new social structures and processes which are more

meaningful for the present and desirable for the future. The challenge of participants lies in establishing a holistic view of the environment and of humankind entangled in global, national, and local conflicts, and in using this vision to offer concrete alternative paths forward.

Are the non-renewable, toxic fuels necessary to sustain our technology-based civilization? Does happiness really depend on consumerism and on growth of population and of the economy? Can big and multinational corporations be redirected to serve all people and the environment? Can satisfying global living standards only be achieved by homogenizing the world's cultures? How many people can live a good life on a healthy planet? Is humankind able to self-organize in a way such that international law and customs will render wars and mass destruction obsolete and unthinkable?

All organizations and individuals are invited to present a comprehensive vision of world affairs including global, national, and local implications. Governments, civil organizations, unions, professions and individuals are invited to share their perceptions on what *is*, and on what *ought to be*, and to work together to produce useful proposals for actions required to improve justice and sustainability of our civilization. This interdisciplinary conference offers an opportunity for communication between various kinds of social organizations, and for communication among organizations of the same level and among individuals.

We call for contributions to panels, lectures, posters, and exhibits to be presented at the Toronto meeting, and we invite short contributions to a global discussion on the internet covering the same issues and actions. The contribution will have ten 1.5 hour plenary sessions, several sessions with parallel presentations and posters, and an ongoing discussion group on the internet. We hope to cover the urgent problems facing humankind today:

- Environmental Imperatives for a Sustainable World.
- The Search for Universal Values as a Foundation of World Order
- The Role of Religion, Spirituality, and Ethics
- The Potential of Science and Technology
- Global Governance
- The UN Today and What It Might Be in Future
- Domains of Sovereignty for Nations, Provinces, and Municipalities

- Organizations: IMF and World Bank; Corporations; Trade Unions
- International Political Economy: NAFTA-WTO-MAI-etc. and Alternatives
- The Earth Charter: Challenge for Individuals, Educators and the Media

#### *CONFERENCE COMMITTEE*

Anatol Rapoport (honourary conference chair), Reiner Braun, Helmut Burkhardt (conference co-chair), Walter Dorn, Chesmak Farhoumand, Shirley Farlinger, Eric Fawcett, Terry Gardner (conference co-chair), Michael Greenspoon, Lynn Holden, David Holdsworth, Helen Izumi, Mickey Masuda, Julia Morton-Marr, Ross Wilcock, David Wolfson.

#### *CONFERENCE SPONSORS*

Science for Peace (SfP), The International Society for the Systems Sciences (ISSS), Canadian Division, Physicians for Global Survival (PGS), The International Network of Engineers and Scientists for Social Responsibility, (INES), McLuhan Program in Culture and Technology, University of Toronto Soka Gakkai International (SGI) Canada, Caledon Centre for Culture and Education, Voice of Women for Peace, Ryerson Polytechnic University, Faculty of Engineering and Applied Science, and Department of Politics.

#### *PARTIAL LIST OF OTHER SUPPORTERS*

United Nations Association in Canada, World Federalists of Canada, Institute for Electrical and Electronic Engineering (IEEE), Canadian Section.

#### *REGISTRATION, DONATIONS*

Conference Registration is limited to 120. Registration fees are CDN\$190. For students and for some in special circumstances \$60. Internet registration is open to all at no fee. Donations to the World Order Conference are welcome. The conference is an independent, self-supporting activity.

#### *ABSTRACTS, PROCEEDINGS*

Please submit a one-page abstract of a proposed presentation, poster, or exhibit or internet presentation. Mail, or facsimile copies should be accompanied by a computer disk in MS Word, WordPerfect or ASCII text file. Email copies in the same format are acceptable. Send to Helmut Burkhardt, Co-chair, World Order Conference. All accepted abstracts will be published on the WOC discussion list, and the WOC home page. Those submitted before March 31, 1999 will be printed in the

Conference Book of Abstracts, and available in print at the conference. Partial proceedings will be published containing a selection of papers submitted.

**MAILING AND ELECTRONIC ADDRESSES:**

Helmut Burkhardt, Co-chair, World Order Conference,

Department of Mathematics, Physics, and Computer Science, Ryerson Polytechnic University, Toronto, Ontario M5B 2K3, tel 416-979-5000 ext 7246, fax 416-979-5064, email woc@acs.ryerson.ca, internet discussion list woc-l@pgs.ca, web page [www.pgs.ca/woc/](http://www.pgs.ca/woc/)

# Securing Peace in a Volatile World


*with Jonathan Schell, acclaimed author of Fate of the Earth*

**Wed. Mar. 10 · 7:30 PM**

Co-sponsors: Science for Peace and Voice of Women

*St. Lawrence Centre* 27 Front St. E.  
**FORUM** 2 blks south of King subway,  
1 block east of Yonge

366-1656



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The Science for peace web page is at [www.math.yorku.ca/sfp/](http://www.math.yorku.ca/sfp/) – email is [sfp@physics.utoronto.ca](mailto:sfp@physics.utoronto.ca)