

There've Been Changes:

Network is now operating separately from the Ottawa Peace Resource Centre, whose policy of taking no stands on differences within the peace movement is somewhat different from Network's policy of taking some very definite stands, and publishing others which differ from its own. We've taken Network to a house on Cambridge Street complete with a bag of brown rice, a creaky old Gestetner and all the other necessities of life. All future correspondence to Network should be addressed to: Network

444 Cambridge St.
Ottawa K1S 4H7.

The Peace Resource Centre will continue to operate a 'clash calendar' ²³⁷⁻⁷⁴³² which groups planning activities can check with for possible conflicts, and any items on this calendar by the 25th day of the preceding months will be included in Network's calendar.

Since we no longer have access to some of the more sophisticated printing equipment used in the last three issues of Network, we've reverted to Gestetner printing on scrap paper (the reverse side of each page in this issue is not part of Network.) If any readers know where we can obtain quantities of scrap paper (one side clear) we'd appreciate this advice. We regret that funds don't permit a more attractive form of publication, but feel it's better to come out in this format than not at all. And, if you're more concerned with form than content, you can always read Goodwin's instead...

Network is still free at distribution points, or may be subscribed to for \$6 per year. Please make cheques out to Gary Moffatt; Network has no bank account.

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GENOCIDE IN WEST PAPUA

TAPOL: West Papua--the obliteration of a people. London, 1983. 114 p.

Although the atrocities being conducted by the Indonesian government in West Papua are even less well known to the public than those of East Timor, they have been going on for a longer period of time (since Indonesia took over administration of West Papua in May 1963, following a resolution the USA helped push through the United Nations which ignored the wishes of the Papuans) and directed to the same end as in East Timor--the cultural, and wherever resistance is encountered physical, genocide of a people. Tapol, a British organization dedicated to informing the public about what Indonesia is doing to these peoples, has just published this short book outlining the various forms of repression the West Papuan people have suffered since 1963, including racial discrimination, arrest and detention, torture, disappearances and extra-judicial killings. Estimates of the numbers killed or who have died as a result of Indonesian repression, suppression or neglect range from 100,000 to 150,000. Obliteration has become the fate of an entire people: physical obliteration as well as the obliteration of their cause through neglect by the world community. Some of this neglect is deliberate, since the transnationals who exploit the resources enjoy the protection of those who repress and persecute the West Papuans.

From the introduction: "The causes of political and social unrest extend far beyond the question of self-determination. There has been forced resettlement of whole populations to make way for mining exploration and safeguard the interests of foreign investors. Heavy-handed attempts have been made to force Papuans to abandon their cultural traditions. Forest communities have been subjected to forced labour schemes, imposed upon them by government officials acting as brokers for timber companies. In the urban areas, Papuans face racial discrimination in government offices, and are being driven from the towns as newcomers from other parts of Indonesia arrive to take over government jobs, commerce and business. Many people predict that Papuans will soon become a minority in their own country, squatters on their own land, marginalized like the indigenous Indians of North America, the Aborigines of Australia and the Maoris of New Zealand."

For example, the oil industry in West Papua employs virtually no West Papuans, and the role of the military ensures that sovereignty over the natural resources remains out of the hands of the Papuans, preventing them from interfering with the development policy or having their needs attended to out of the profits. The rural population is forced to contend with an expanding military presence which is overseeing the widespread diminution of Papuan social traditions and life styles. Where guerilla sympathies are detected or even suspected, this is achieved by outright annihilation. More subtle forms of cultural coercion invariably end in the application of violence to which the Papuans respond accordingly. At the same time, the less openly violent eradication of Papuan social structure by means of maximizing the Indonesian presence in the interior is being carried out thoroughly through a transmigration policy, under which land is taken from the Papuans and allocated to Javanese peasants with overt military protection. The army is also used to force the tribespeople into conscript labour, abduct children to attend Indonesian schools, beat up tribespeople and rape the women. The final chapter outlines various forms of military aid supplied to Indonesia for use against the Papuans by the USA, UK and Australia.

The book is not pleasant reading, but it is essential reading for those who wish to understand what the USA and its allies are doing to the Pacific Rim peoples. It may be ordered for 2.50 pounds from Tapol, 8a Treport St London SW13 2BP, UK. (For an account of Indonesia's similar actions in East Timor, copies of the paper by Moffatt and Rasmussen, Why Has Canada Supported genocide in East Timor, are still available from Network.

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excerpt from Ivan Illich: Limits to Medicine Penguin 1977 pp ;;9-20.

Willy-nilly the modern doctor is thus forced into symbolic, non-technical roles. Non-

technical functions prevail in the removal of adenoids: more than 90 per cent of all tonsillectomies performed in the United States are technically unnecessary, yet 20 to 30 per cent of all children still undergo the operation. One in a thousand dies directly as a consequence of the operation and 16 in a thousand suffer from serious complications. All lose valuable immunity mechanisms. All are subjected to emotional aggression: they are incarcerated in a hospital, separated from their parents, and introduced to the unjustified and more often than not pompous cruelty of the medical establishment. The child learns to be exposed to technicians who, in his presence, use a foreign language in which they make judgements about his body; he learns that his body may be invaded by strangers for reasons they alone know; and he is made to feel proud to live in a country where social security pays for such a medical initiation into the reality of life.

Physical participation in a ritual is not a necessary condition for initiation into the myth which the ritual is organized to generate. Medical spectator sports cast powerful spells. I happened to be in Rio de Janeiro, and in Lima, when Dr. Christian Barnard was touring there. In both cities he was able to fill the major football stadium twice in one day with crowds who hysterically acclaimed his macabre ability to replace human hearts. Medical-miracle treatments of this kind have worldwide impact. Their alienating effect reaches people who have no access to a neighbourhood clinic, much less to a hospital. It provides them with an abstract assurance that salvation through science is possible. The experience in the stadium at Rio prepared me for the evidence I was shown shortly afterwards which proved that the Brazilian police have so far been the first to use life-extending equipment in the torture of prisoners. Such extreme abuse of medical techniques seems grotesquely coherent with the dominant ideology of medicine.

NEWS BRIEFS

SPAIN-Modernization of the Spanish armed forces and the build-up of Spain's military spending have been almost uniformly supported by the conservative right wing, the new Socialist government and the USA. A growing arms industry has doubled production 1978-81, and currently employs 65,000 people; \$10 million will be spent each day for eight years on rearmament, including purchase of 84 F-12-A fighter planes particularly capable of attacking North Africa, especially Morocco. Protest is being organized by the Anti-NATO Commission program. (Disarmament Campaigns, May 1983.)

ITALY-This country has been targeted by NATO to hoist much of the new Rapid Deployment Force (as outlined in the last Network, a tactic of suppressing liberation struggles by a combination of non-nuclear and nuclear weapons.) Large areas of Sicily will be appropriated for Cruise missile testing and deployment; Sicily already hosts the US Sixth Fleet, and major radar and B-52 installations. Protests will include non-violent direct action and a referendum on the Cruise, non-binding since referenda are not part of the constitution. Deployment of 112 Cruise missiles in Sicily will enhance the USA's ability to intervene in the middle east, and extend NATO influence far from its traditional front line in central Europe. Since the American and Soviet fleets both use the Mediterranean, possibility of a major escalating conflict is enhanced (Disarmament Campaigns, May 1983.)

TURKEY-The current trial of 26 leaders of the Turkish Peace Association (the first broad-based peace organization in Turkish history), who face 30-year sentences if convicted, is but one example of the state-directed repression since a military coup in 1980 overthrew the 20-year-old constitutional regime. Over 122,000 were arrested in the first eight months of martial law, of whom 29,000 were still held for political offenses on the second anniversary of martial law. Amnesty International has also documented many cases of torture, and an estimated 1000 people have been murdered in the street by government death squads. Kurdish areas in eastern Turkey have suffered particular hardship, and capital punishment has been restored with over 20 executions and 3000 on trial for their

lives. Leaders of the four major political parties are in jail, and the parties dissolved. 52 union leaders face execution. The USA of course supports the regime; after Israel and Egypt Turkey is the largest recipient of military aid, and the USA has over 60 active military facilities in Turkey. U.S. construction of airbases in eastern Turkey is seen as a move to put NATO fighter-bombers within easy striking distance of Soviet forces nearest the Persian Gulf, and to provide a base for Rapid Deployment Force action on the Gulf. In early December, 1982, a NATO communique for the first time authorized action outside of Europe and the North Atlantic area "to deter threats to the vital interests of the West." (WIN April 1983.)

FRANCE-A poll shows 61% of the country favours a non-violent defence system, but only 17% is willing to rely on a system of defence based on nonviolent resistance. 52% regard development of a nuclear arsenal as indispensable, though 55% support those working in disarmament groups. (WIN April 1983.)

USA-It is almost impossible for a woman who knows that her husband is sexually abusing their children to prevent the husband from having access to them; her allegations of abuse are suspected at the point of divorce as being no more than vindictive, and the husband is granted weekend access. Courts tend to take the man's word, not wishing to acknowledge the extent of the child abuse problems. Often the mother has no option but to flee with her children, which means losing them altogether if they are captured. (Louise Armstrong, Incest in the Age of No-Fault Abuse, WIN April 1983.)

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alternative economics

BARTER SYSTEM PROPOSED

The latest of an ongoing series of discussions of means to create more opportunities for self and co-operative employment was held on May 10; Al Link of the Come Home to the Valley community development corporation outlined how it had created jobs in Renfrew County. Although those of us with anarchist tendencies find the concept of hiring lawyers and paying the state to incorporate repugnant, there are certain advantages to this step in terms of funding being available which might not be otherwise and having an ongoing organization to promote alternative economics. At this point, those of us concerned with alternative employment lack sufficient energy, capital or specific business concepts to consider incorporation, but the concept can be filed away for later consideration.

For the immediate future, there seems to be a consensus among those who have attended these meetings that the Skills Exchange network started in the first two issues of Network is a good idea, so we will try to expand this concept by contacting other organizations and asking them to acquaint their members with the service being offered. We will also seek channels in addition to Network through which the list of people available to perform various jobs might be made available. Hopefully, the first list will appear in next month's issue.

Also, an attempt will be made to link the concept of skills exchange to the concept of a barter system. Money is becoming too expensive to handle because of inflation and taxes levied by various governments on each dollar that changes hands. Under a barter system no money changes hands and there is nothing to tax. People with little cash can participate and avail themselves of services which might otherwise be beyond their means. This can be seen as a first step towards establishing an alternative society in which skills are traded, rather than sold. Under the scheme, each participant would pay \$2 which would be used towards publicizing the system, receiving in return two credits. 3/he would be committed to performing services for other members of the System in exchange for credits (one for each hour's work or fraction thereof) instead of cash. This system will be launched as soon as enough people indicate willingness to participate to make it workable. If you would like to participate by listing one or more skill, or more information, please contact Network at the address or phone number listed on page one.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

- May 31-Outaouais Peace Action Collective meets, 444 Cambridge Street, 7:30 p.m.
- June 1-5 p.m.--Demonstration against Israel Foreign Minister Sharron at Ritz Hotel, Montreal. Info Peter Fleming 328-5830.
- June 2-7:30--St. John's Church Elgin/Somerset--Dr. Charles Clements, US Quaker, on "The Other Side of the War in El Salvador." (medical aid to victims of army.)
- June 3--South Meets North: conference on Latin America and its relationship with Canada sponsored by U.N. Association in Canada and the Institute for International Development and Cooperation. Info: 232-5751.
- June 4--Demonstration for freedom of choice re abortion, noon, residences Carleton Univ.
- June 5-7:30--Missing. This Academy award winning film makes a powerful and timely comment on past and present U.S. intervention in Latin American affairs. Odeon Theatre.
- June 6-7 p.m.--Candlelight vigil at Parliament Hill on first anniversary of Israeli invasion of Lebanon.
- June 9-8 p.m.--Women's International League for Peace and Freedom monthly meeting at the Peace Resource Centre, 105 Fourth Avenue.
- June 9-12--World Federalists of Canada conference on Global Education for a World Society, Judicial Action against the Arms Race, and World Development. Loyola College, Concordia University 232-0647 (7141 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal.)
- June 14-7:30--Ottawa Public Library--Environmental Impact of the Arms Race.
7:30--St. John's Church Elgin/Somerset--U.N. Association of Canada annual general meeting; Dr. Robert Moore will speak on Development.
- June 16--Occupation of military recruitment centre in Montreal. Information Colin McKay 514-286-0093.
- July 19--Peace walk leaves Kingston, will attempt to cross U.S. border at Gananoque July 23 for Cruise demonstration at Griffiss air base in Rome NY, will demonstrate at border when refused admittance. Info Peter Dundas, Kingston 1-549-7422.
- Aug 6--Civil disobedience at Litton. Call Cruise Missile Conversion Project Toronto 416-532-6720.

CORPORATE PROFITS POSTING LARGE INCREASES
by Derek Rasmussen

Statistics Canada reported on the week of May 26 that corporate profits for the first three months of 1983 increased 36.2%. So while Marc Lalonde "expects" at least 10% unemployment (which we can safely assume to be REALLY 30-40%) for years to come, the business pages of the papers carry small hidden headlines like this: "Ford rebounds; Bell profit rises; Exxon posts big gain." Actually, these were all real headlines hidden away inconspicuously on page 53 in April 28's Ottawa Citizen. Examples: "Ford Motor Co. said Wednesday it made \$211 million (U.S.) in the first quarter, bringing Big Three profits for the period to \$1.04 billion (U.S.), the automakers' HIGHEST QUARTERLY EARNINGS IN NEARLY FOUR YEARS..."

"Bell Canada, the giant telephone company and Canada's MOST PROFITABLE PRIVATE COMPANY reported Wednesday it chalked up a net profit of \$184 million or 90 cents a share in the first quarter..."

"Exxon Corp., the largest U.S. oil company, said Wednesday its first quarter PROFIT ROSE 26.3% from a year earlier to \$1.06 billion (U.S.)..."

So don't just use those papers to cover yourself up on your park bench--read the back pages to keep track of "our" startling economic recovery.

- June 15--Occupation of military recruitment centre in Montreal. Information Colin McKay 514-286-0093.
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TO HELL WITH PROTEST

by Gary Moffatt

This article will propose that to protest actions of the state is not only futile, but self-defeating, and conclude by proposing criteria for future peace movement action directing it towards more positive methods of social change. The state in this article is defined as the military-industrial complex which controls society through the medium of elected politicians, and protest as an attempt to persuade the state to change its policies through sending delegations, presenting briefs and petitions, holding demonstrations with or without civil disobedience, etc. Demonstrations may be valid if they are held for purposes other than protest, as will be discussed later.

Right now there's lots of protest happening. One group has mounted a 24-hour-a-day peace camp on Parliament Hill. Another has defied a RCMP ban to form a link around the parliament building. Still another is contemplating some sort of symbolic takeover of parliament in November. These ideas are so catchy that a Toronto group has formed a peace camp at the Ontario legislature, even though Queen's Park has nothing to do with foreign policy. But what does all this accomplish? From the state's standpoint, quite a bit: it helps perpetuate the myths that parliament has a role in the decision-making process and that single issues such as Cruise testing can be satisfactorily resolved without addressing the basic social problems. (It is amazing how this myth that decisions are made in parliament persists despite the obvious fact that the political parties are dependent on corporations for campaign funds and hence subservient to them. Parliament could disappear tomorrow, complete with its 300 performing seals, and the governing mechanism would still be intact.)

To be effective, a protest must impress the authorities with either its political clout or the moral force of its reasoning. The latter we can quickly dispense with: a war machine prepared to assist Indonesia in the slaughter of up to 500,000 peasants in East Timor and West Papua, or Guatemala in its murder of 50-100 Indians per day because their land is wanted for mineral exploitation (to give only two examples) is unlikely to be swayed by any form of humanitarian argument. Nor can we impress them with the political power of the no-Cruise movement when the one party in parliament which supports it is consistently clobbered at the polls and ballot boxes, and we see Margaret Thatcher walk to a second term of office over the corpses of those she butchered in the Falklands. As long as the voters are mesmerized by jingoism and prepared to tolerate high unemployment that is what they'll get. However, the authorities will not tell the protesters how unimpressed they are because they want them to continue protesting. So they send the RCMP around to tuck the peace campers into their sleeping bags each night while surveillance of anyone who might really challenge their power is transferred to a new high-tech security force.

Meanwhile, Trudeau and company keep the peace movement off balance by sending out what Margaret Laurence calls "conflicting messages" (Toronto Star May 13 p.2.) She suggests that we must respond to these conflicting messages by continuing to pressure our government in every possible non-violent way to make Canada's voice heard as a strong voice speaking for practical and achievable steps towards world disarmament. And what are these conflicting messages she cites? On the one hand there's Litton making Cruise guidance systems, sale of nuclear reactors and fuel to such repressive regimes as Argentina, and MacEachen's statement that protests against Cruise tests will have no bearing on the government's decision (the poor man let the cat out of the bag and had to leave External.) On the other hand, she cites Trudeau's arms suffocation speech at the U.N. in 1978 and his citing of the anti-nuclear weapons movement as a "positive sign" in his New Year's 1983 message. That's some pretty positive action on the one hand compared

To be effective, a protest must impress the authorities with either its political clout or the moral force of its reasoning. The latter we can quickly dispense with: a war machine prepared to assist Indonesia in the slaughter of up to 500,000 peasants in East Timor and West Papua, or Guatemala in its murder of 50-100 Indians per day because their land is wanted for mineral exploitation (to give only two examples) is unlikely to be

to some pretty empty rhetoric on the other, especially considering that Trudeau has done absolutely nothing to implement his own arms suffocation proposal. Articles like Laurence's doubtless convince Trudeau that he's on the right track, for the next day the same newspaper reports another of his "conflicting messages," a speech in which he voices "serious concerns" that Reagan is "warlike and so hostile against the Soviet Union that he can't be trusted," and pledges a policy of seeking more money from the International Monetary Fund for international development. This sounds very impressive to anyone who doesn't realize that the IMF's goals are exactly the same as Reagan's, to coerce underdeveloped countries to concentrate on industrial development for the profit of the elite rather than social reform schemes. (To add further conflict to his message, Trudeau later denied having made it.) If we look at the policies Canada has consistently followed since joining NATO, rather than what various leaders may have said at various times, we find that her policies have been by no means inconsistent nor her signals conflicting. The third world freedom fighters are reading us loud and clear.

Nor is there any inconsistency about the U.S. policies Canada so consistently supports. In April's Network, we listed over 20 occasions since 1945 when the USA has threatened to use nuclear weapons, generally against third world countries rather than Russia. It is to keep the third world subservient, not to fight Russia, that the USA is stockpiling weapons. In May's Network we briefly summarized a number of articles in the January Merip Report as to the ability of the USA's new Rapid Deployment Force to destroy either a national liberation movement or an invasion of her 'sphere of influence' with or without Russian support. While peace supporters blithely assume that sooner or later all national liberation movements will triumph as they did in Vietnam and Cuba, high technology threatens to supply the USA with the means of destroying both third world movements and home dissent. If it succeeds, we will live--those of us who care to live--in a truly Orwellian situation where the workers get subsistence, the unemployed less than subsistence and the corporations fabulous riches (see page 5.) The people who are implementing these policies completely despise the public, to whom they toss electronic garbage on the mass media like a master tossing a bone to a dog, nor do they deal directly with the task of reassuring the public--that's what they pay the politicians for. It is the politicians who as part of the price of their campaign funds must listen to protest by such groups as the peace movement and administer the appropriate placebo.

Once it decides not to waste more of its time protesting, there are certain positive things the movement can and must do instead. First and foremost is the task of building affinity groups and communities--without this we have nothing. These are groups who will simultaneously fight for social justice and develop caring, trusting relationships between their own members. Until we have groups of people whose commitment to one another is sufficiently strong that it will withstand the various forces that the state has created to keep people separated and isolated, we have nothing in the way of a positive alternative to the lifestyle promoted by the state. It will be a difficult task, at times seemingly impossible, because our whole process of socialization (starting in the patriarchal family and extending to the school system) is geared towards building in each of us an egoism capable of submission only to external authority (the father, the school etc.) rather than any ability to play or work co-operatively. The family suited the state well because it combined individuals with no common interests in a living arrangement; divorce suits it even better because the usual result is complete isolation of the individual. We who start communities must learn to be completely open with one another, to withstand confrontations which may not always be pleasant in order to arrive at mutual understandings so we can live and work together. At the same time, we must develop an alternative society--culturally, socially, economically--in which our ideals can be shown workable and practised. Until we do this the state has the only game in town and

we must play by its rules. (starting with the Golden Rule; whoever has the gold makes the rules.)

The best thing the peace movement could do would be to desist from direct action for long enough to enable the members to inform themselves on the relationship between escalating violence both at home and in the third world and how it relates to the arms race. When we realize that there have been over 150 wars in third world countries since 1945 (armed by the first world), and that in our own society one woman in three will face rape at some point in her life, we begin to appreciate the dimensions of the problems we are confronting. But, since this is highly unlikely given the need many activists perceive for constant confrontation with the state, I would like to propose a few guidelines for further direct actions:

1-Each action should start off not with a proposal for physical action, but with a discussion and definition of the result that we hope doing an action at this time will produce. Once that is clear, participants can decide what form of action would be best suited to bringing about the desired result. The goal can be nebulous (heightened social awareness of participants and/or general public) or very concrete (establishing a peace centre, a soup kitchen, a rape crisis centre or whatever.)

2-Proposals made during an action should be proposals we can carry out ourselves, and those inspired by our action can join us in, rather than actions we want the state to carry out. For instance if (as seems obvious) we can't get the state to do anything serious about unemployment we can acquire some land, grow our own food, start a few small industries and barter skills. We can't get the state to stop using our tax money for militarism, but we can keep our earnings below the taxable minimum through barter. In various ways we must begin to take charge of our own lives and of society.

3-Under no circumstances should we seek permission of the state for any action we undertake, thereby acknowledging its right to dictate which forms of action are permissible. Of course lack of such permission increases the chance that the police will prevent us from completing the undertaking, but this in itself can educate people perhaps better than would completion. We should notify the authorities of our plans but not negotiate with them.

4-We should not undertake actions that do not sufficiently challenge our creativity to make us look forward to doing them; we must avoid the self-martyrdom syndrome at all costs. Our actions may have certain unpleasant features, such as going to jail, but the positive affirmation and group spirit should be perceived as more than compensating.

5-Although we should be aware of how to get media attention and maximize this to whatever extent it does not conflict with our other goals, we should avoid actions whose primary purpose is to perform for the mass media. The establishment has considerably more chance to put its view forward on the media than we do, and any hope to compete with them primarily through this channel is ultimately doomed to failure.

6-We should be prepared for escalating police violence on our actions, particularly if we adopt point (3). First aid, jail support etc. should be adequate. Also, each person should think out in advance whether s/he is prepared to put up money to avoid spending days or weeks in jail awaiting trial; if we're going to bribe the state to release us what's the point in challenging it in the first place? Wherever possible we should try to create forms of demonstration which will have the same impact as civil disobedience without the same degree of likelihood of being jailed.

MEDIA STUDY KITS

The Alliance for Nonviolent Action and WE-Peterborough have prepared three study kits (collections of pamphlets) and may prepare more in future months. This annotated bibliography is designed to give readers a quick overview of the contents, not to serve as a substitute for reading them (they're only five bucks each.) From WE Peterborough, PO Box 1672, Peterborough K9J 7S4.

Violence, Victimization, Violation by Sarah Lucia Hoaglund.

Asks feminists to focus attention not merely on violence committed against them by men but also on rejecting role of men as "protectors" of women which they use to justify male domination.

On Feminism and Militarism, by Ann Morrissett Davidon.

Open, firm nonviolent resistance is a better response to male aggression than is wily subterfuge.

Redefining Nonviolence, by Andrea Dworkin.

Sexism festers in virtually every transaction between a man and a woman, between a woman and the institutions of this male dominated society. Women must establish values that originate in sisterhood, rejecting male domination in every form.

If All Else Fails, I'm Still a Mother by Lucia Valeska.

Childraising must be made a collective responsibility of society rather than an individual one of the mother; mothers must end their isolation (in a society that denies them the resources needed for childraising) through collective action.

Rape is a Crime Not of Lust but Power, argues Susan Brownmiller.

The threat, use and cultural acceptance of sexual force is a pervasive process of intimidation that affects all women, says researcher in short interview.

On Anger, by Barbara Deming.

Pacifists must be willing to confront their personal angers (many of which stem from male exploitation of women) and translate them into the disciplined anger of the search for change.

Would You Feel Safer Carrying a Gun? by Mary May Blakely.

Argues against women carrying guns to protect themselves against rape, thereby allowing a masculine solution to be imposed on them--women should scream, kick and use hatpins.

An Imbalance With Mother Earth, by Winona La Kuke.

1/4 of native women in the USA are sterilized, 1/3 of native children are taken away from home put in non-Indian foster homes; cancer due to uranium radiation is increasing.

Stresses need for native women's network with women's community internationally.

poems by women in the Weather Underground Organization and others.

plus reports on:

-Women Against Nuclear Technology, Women and the Environment, Feminist Organization in Latin America, Black Women Imprisoned for Helping Voters Register, Canadian banks Linked to South African Investment, Prospects of Nonviolence in Central America, Prison harassment of a lesbian feminist revolutionary, rape of imprisoned woman by several male custodians, involuntary drugging of patients in mental institutions, possible methods of tax resistance, ways of building unity between lesbian and heterosexual women, how veterans of Women's Pentagon Action are building a movement, unity statement of Women's Pentagon Action, Rosalie Bertel on Three Mile Island and the Public Health, fact sheet on El Salvador today; women and elections, persecution of gays and lesbians in prison, how Saskatchewan uranium is used to make nuclear bombs, the murder of Karen Silkwood by plutonium interests, nuclear industry's mass production of radiation poisoning, Canadian abortion rights action group, University of Toronto anti-nuclear group, effort to gather information on lesbians who were victims of incest, difficulties a Toronto woman had in obtaining an abortion.

Non Violent Action Study Kit

Movement Building, by Roger Peace.

Stresses need for local community networks based on groups working both on social goals and underlying support blocks of interpersonal affirmation and individual understanding.

Nonviolent Direct Action, by the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Short pamphlet defines four basic principles--define your objective, be honest and openminded, love your enemies, give your opponents a way out.

1/4 of native women in the USA are sterilized, 1/3 of native children are taken away from home put in non-Indian foster homes; cancer due to uranium radiation is increasing. Stresses need for native women's network with women's community internationally. poems by women in the Weather Underground Organization and others. plus reports on: Women Against Nuclear Technology, Women and the Environment, Feminist Organization in Latin America, Black Women Imprisoned for Helping Voters Register, Canadian banks Linked to South African Investment, Prospects of Nonviolence in Central America, Prison harassment of a lesbian feminist revolutionary, rape of imprisoned woman by several male custodians, involuntary drugging of patients in mental institutions, possible methods of tax resistance, ways of building unity between lesbian and heterosexual women, how veterans of Women's Pentagon Action are building a movement, unity statement of Women's Pentagon Action, Rosalie Bertel on Three Mile Island and the Public Health, fact sheet on El Salvador today; women and elections, persecution of gays and lesbians in prison, how Saskatchewan uranium is used to make nuclear bombs, the murder of Karen Silkwood by plutonium interests, nuclear industry's mass production of radiation poisoning, Canadian abortion rights action group, University of Toronto anti-nuclear group, effort to gather information on lesbians who were victims of incest, difficulties a Toronto woman had in obtaining an abortion.

Why Nonviolence, by Bob Irwin and Gordon Falson (Movement for a New Society.)

History and types of nonviolent civil disobedience action; how to plan one.

The Violence in Ourselves, by Dorothy Samuel.

Much of our effectiveness as a peace movement stems from a sense of shame over the anger and fury we feel towards social injustice. We must learn to use our anger to move from passivism to pacifism.

Brief biographies of Alice Paul, Dorothy Day, Martin Luther King, A.J. Muste.

Nonviolent Response to Personal Violence, by Mark Morris.

Strategies for dealing with police and other violent people.

De-developing the United States through Nonviolence, by William Moyer.

Advocates reduction of production and consumption of material goods as long-range ecology strategy. Suggests nonviolent socio-drama campaign to make this media issue.

Communitarian Socialism, by Julius K. Nyerere.

In traditional African society everyone worked and was a member of a community. Africa must now reject capitalism's individual ownership of land and return to tribal values.

Strategy for Non-Violent Action, by George Lakey.

People must develop a sense of their personal destiny as interwoven with that of a collectivity before they will act together. This must be woven into a world-consciousness. Stresses value of repression of nonviolent direct action in alienating support from regime. Eventual goal should be establishing a parallel government.

Marxism and Nonviolence with Isaac Deutscher and others.

Narxist argues that violence is necessary to achieve an ultimately nonviolent society.

On Nonviolent Obstruction, by Bradford Lyttle.

Each person has the right to try to frustrate a perceived evil by means which are not bad in themselves. Nonviolent obstruction dramatizes an issue's importance.

Making the Abolition of War a Realistic Goal, by Gene Sharp.

Need civilian-based defense system because unilateral disarmament will never be accepted.

On Revolution and Equilibrium, by Barbara Deming.

Nonviolence can ultimately gain same result as violent struggle with less bloodshed, and can draw additional elements of society to our side.

Neither Victims Nor Executioners, by Albert Camus.

In a murderous world we must each make a choice about murder and distinguish between those who abett and oppose murder.

Bibliography.

Arms Race Study Kit

Nuclear Freeze Campaign: Disarmament in a Vacuum by John Saxton.

Far from being an aberration, nuclear weaponry is at the roots of US military dominance to retain her prerogatives around the world; the struggle against nuclear weapons must be a struggle against all forms of US intervention. By giving people only part of the truth, Freeze movement limits their ability to reach coherent conclusions.

The High Cost of Insecurity, by Ruth Leger Sivard.

World military expenses take one tax-dollar of every six, heighten rich-poor nation gap. How I Learned to Start Worrying About Nukes, by Roger McIander.

The Pentagon sees nuclear war as acceptable; only 500 million people would die.

U.S. Nuclear Threats: a documentary history by Konrad Ege and Arjun Makhigeni.

Documents over twenty instances since 1945 when USA has threatened to use nuclear weapons, mostly against third world countries (summarized in March Network.)

The Urgent Search for Real Alternatives to War, from Transition.

Speakers warn of risk of nuclear war; Daniel Ellsberg documents that U.S. acquisition of nuclear arsenal in 1961 had nothing to do with retaliation to a Soviet attack on USA but was for planned attack on Laos. Since 1945 there have been 150 "conventional"

wars in third world; superpowers have shifted their battlefields there. Of \$200 billion generated by consumer goods produced from third world resources, \$170 billion stays with first world middlemen.

Birch Bark Alliance Fall 1981 (issue 11-12.)
Features articles connecting disarmament and nuclear power movements. When Israel bombed Iraq's Osirak reactor in June, it also shattered the myth that the peaceful use of nuclear technology can be separated from nuclear weapons.

The USSR and the Arms Race by Rog Medvedev and Zhorex Medvedev.
Responding to Edward Thompson's "Notes on Exterminism," two Marxists attempt to show that every important step in the escalation of nuclear terror from Hiroshima to the Neutron Bomb has been initiated by the USA, and that the Russian ruling bureaucracy has not allowed growth of a semi-autonomous "military industrial complex."

World War III scenarios alter U.S. nuclear plans, by Robert Scheer.
Fears of a first strike from the USSR are largely groundless.

Nuclear Weapons: Will we use them? by Daniel Ellsberg.
We have 30 nuclear submarines any one of which could destroy every Soviet city with a population of 100,000 or over. Their real use is to destroy Soviet military capabilities during a first strike on the USSR. The USA wishes to regain first-strike capability to protect its conventional troops as they maintain U.S. interests.

The Cold War is a Device by Which Superpowers Control Their Own Domains, by Noam Chomsky.
Traces consistency of U.S. domination since 1945.
Turning to a Peacetime Economy, by Lloyd Dumas.

Relates military spending to decline of U.S. economy.
The Global Arms Trade, by Michael T. Klare.

Carter's "peace treaty" with Israel and Egypt was followed by him supplying them with \$4.5 billion worth of sophisticated arms and military services which now seem likely to be used. Arms sales from first to third world rose \$10.5-41.2 billion 1973-80. The USA remains the principal arms supplier to the third world.

The Myth of Humanitarian Foreign Aid, by Francis Moore Lappe and others.
U.S. aid to third world countries supports regimes that repress the poor and neglect their needs, and mainly assists urban-oriented industrial and commercial development along with the rural "infrastructures" that serve it. The World Bank also helps support third world repression.

Misinformed, by Arthur Macy Cox.
U.S. estimates of vast increases in Soviet arms are based on misreading of CIA report; it was inefficiency that caused the Soviet defense effort to absorb a greater share of the GNP.

Psychosocial effects of the Nuclear Arms Race, by John E. Mack.
We must face up to actual menace nuclear weapons create.

Carter Approves First-Strike Nuclear Strategy, by Willard Mathias.
By establishing first-strike capability policy, Carter reversed original position.

Puff Piece for a War Economy, by Seymour Melman.
The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has produced a report on how to continue the arms race.

The Search for National Security, by Robert J. Barnett.

Long article advocates that maintaining schools, cities, small farms and police force, and curbing inflation and resource mismanagement would do more to maintain our security than nuclear weapons.