

PRAIRIE

NETWORK NEWS

NUMBER 5

WINTER 1988

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MN	MC				



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News In Brief

**A quarterly networking publication focussing on environment,
social justice and development, and peace and security issues
from a Prairies perspective**

PRAIRIE NETWORK NEWS

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Prairie Network News

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Resource Conservation, Democracy and Alternative Security

A number of people from the leading "rethinking" or "reconceptualizing" peace groups have been meeting under the auspices of the Rocky Mountain Institute (RMI) in Snowmass, Colorado to pull the various strands of "alternative security" thinking together and present it as a coherent alternative approach to peace.

In this article, written originally for New Options, Hal Harvey of RMI outlines the central idea of the alternative security movement - that we have to address the economic and political roots of conflict.

by Hal Harvey

For more than 40 years, the debate over US security policy has focused on weapons. How many should we have? What kind? Governed by what doctrines? Poised on one side of this debate have been the arms builders who believe that the best defense is a good offense. On the other side have been the arms controllers who believe that the US and the Soviet Union should freeze and reduce their nuclear arsenals. Both sides are sincere. However, both sides misconceive US security as principally a question of weapons. As international relations specialists have long realized, weapons are merely the symptom of deeper economic and political conflicts.

The Soviet-American arms race, for example, reflects each superpower's perception that the other's political system is fundamen-

As international relations specialists have long realized, weapons are merely the symptom of deeper economic and political conflicts.

tally unjust. It also reflects both superpowers' competition to secure resources, military bases, trading

partners, and strategic allies. Alternative security strategists want the US to recognize and convincingly address the full spectrum of threats to its national security. Most important, they want the US to focus on reducing the economic and political roots of conflict.

Economic roots

From the imperial wars of previous centuries to today's tensions in the Middle East, shortages and uneven distribution of natural resources have been a primary source of international conflict. An important step toward reducing conflict, therefore, must be to decrease competition for natural resources.

Pursuit of natural resources creates conflict in many ways, and a more thoughtful resource policy could strengthen national security considerably. Take energy, for example. Investments in energy efficiency (smarter light bulbs, smarter cars, smarter houses) and renewable energy sources would enable the U.S. to end its dependence on foreign oil supplies in short order. In the late 1970's, the US faced unstable political conditions in the Middle East and an insatiable energy appetite. The national response (under a Democratic president): Create a



Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) designed to guarantee access to "our vital interests in the region." The RDF's success as a deterrent is certainly open to question. What is clear, however, is that its projection of nuclear-armed battleships into the Middle East has increased the risks of nuclear war.

By contrast, an investment of a single year's RDF budget in reducing buildings' heat losses could eliminate our need for Middle East oil! In fact, either weatherization of buildings or accelerated replacement of gas-guzzlers by efficient cars could eliminate all US oil imports.

Obsolete minerals

The US could reduce its dependence on other strategic minerals, such as chromium and cobalt, simply by taking advantage of the ongoing revolution in materials science. Today, advances in Japanese

ceramics and supermagnets, Swedish amorphous steels, and American polymers and composites are quietly doing to most "strategic minerals" what conservation and renewables already did to oil - making them optional, or in a political sense, impotent and obsolete.

These opportunities in technology are complemented by a global shift, already underway, away from material-intensive economies. In the U.S. for example, steel consumption per dollar of real GNP has now fallen below its 1960 level(!) - in part because we have lighter cars, make more of their parts from other materials, and are buying a higher ratio of computers to cars than we

Pursuit of natural resources creates conflict in many ways, and a more thoughtful resource policy could strengthen national security considerably.

used to. Our military mission in dozens of countries could be

reduced significantly if we encouraged such technological trends and took full advantage of them.

Share the knowledge

Dependence on foreign resources is not the only economic factor that

National Security could be strengthened by working with other nations so that they, too, adopt resource efficiency policies.

might draw the US into conflict. Other nations have similar dependencies, and could draw us into their conflicts. National Security could be strengthened by working with other nations so that they, too, adopt resource efficiency policies.

Energy policy provides some rich examples. By promoting renewable energy systems in the Third World, we could eliminate many nations' pretexts for acquiring nuclear reactors (and thereby their means for ac-

quiring nuclear weapons). By fostering energy efficiency in the Soviet Union, we could reduce any incentive the Soviets might have to take over Middle East oil fields.

Share the wealth

Because impoverishment and economic subordination also provoke nations to aggression, the US should promote economic development abroad. As the Marshall Plan demonstrated, development assistance need not be offered out of charity, but because robust, self-reliant economies have fewer reasons to threaten or attack neighbors, can better resist outside domination, and are better partners in the global economy.

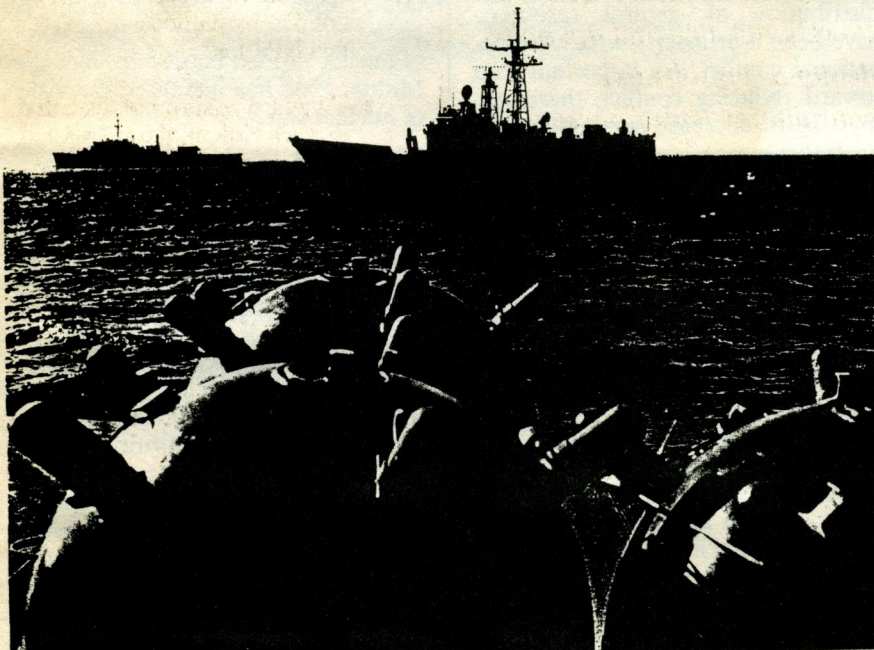
To promote robust, independent economies, development assistance needs to be carefully designed to foster self-reliance, not dependence.

Political Roots...

Economic and resource needs can only explain some of the military ten-

nations characterized by public participation - real democracy - have rarely taken up arms against one another.

sion between nations. Another major source of tension is differing political, religious or economic ideologies. However, for ideologies to lead to war, they must be adopted and promoted by national governments. Nations in which a small number of leaders can impose their ideologies by fiat have always been the most warlike. By contrast, nations characterized by public participation - real democracy - have rarely taken up arms against one another. Therefore, one goal of alternative security policy is to seek to spread real democracy



through a strategy that might be called "leader control."

Leader Control Abroad

Efforts to promote leader control through greater political participation abroad must be as non-provocative as possible. U.S. foreign policy should seek to help individuals abroad reform their own systems according to their own values and visions. To reach Soviet opinion leaders, Americans need to avoid the temptation of focusing solely on Soviet dissidents, refuseniks and

U.S. foreign policy should seek to help individuals abroad reform their own systems according to their own values and visions.

political prisoners. While the human right cases for these individuals are profound, Americans must recognize that they represent only one part of Soviet society, and that some of the most promising Soviet reformers are progressive yet loyal members of Soviet society.

Lost in the debate over linking Soviet-American transactions to reformed human rights behaviour is the fact that these transactions, in and of themselves, exert a democratizing influence. Every one of the 50,000 Americans visiting the Soviet Union each year, whether for tourism, scientific projects or business, meets Soviets formally and informally and invariably exerts some kind of influence.

Greater Soviet-American trade is a particularly promising area for non-provocative leader control. As Soviets encounter more American products, they begin to see the virtues of other economic systems and support internal economic reforms.

Leader control through relationships, trade and technology can be applied to other adversaries, too. In Central America, the U.S. could supply advanced communications technologies to all oppressed minorities, be they Salvadoran or Nicaraguan or whomever. In South Africa, people-to-people relationships could help sway the white majority. In Iran, relationships with moderates could be developed - not by illegal arms transfers, but through joint projects in agriculture, medicine and law.

Leader control at home

While Americans pride themselves on their democracy, the fact remains that US foreign policy is largely set by the president and the National Security Council, a small organization of unelected officials. Congress plays a role in foreign policy, but it is a primarily negative one, denying budget authorizations or outlawing certain international transactions. Americans need a revised War Powers Act, one that not only demands presidential consultation with Congress before using force, but

Americans need a revised War Powers Act, one that not only demands presidential consultation with Congress before using force, but also prohibits the president from using force except under certain carefully defined circumstances.

also prohibits the president from using force except under certain carefully defined circumstances.

Another way to foster domestic leader control is to encourage greater public openness about strategies, weapons deployments and intelligence activities abroad. In the

same way that environmental impact statements and public review for every major domestic action are required, "national security impact statements" could be required with public review for every major action in foreign or military policy.

A third way to foster US leader control is already under way and will prosper unless the government interferes. Tens of thousands of so-called "citizen diplomats" are now working with Soviets on joint cultural, scientific and economic projects. Equally impressive are the thousands of local/municipal governments that are involving themselves to some extent in "foreign affairs".

Whole new agenda

What is outlined here is one part of a three-part alternative security agenda:

- The US should give greater priority to reducing the economic and political roots of conflict.
- Conflicts that have not yet erupted into violence should be resolved through stronger international rules and better conflict resolution mechanisms.
- To guard against conflicts that do turn violent, the US should build non-provocative defenses so no rational leader would mount an attack, and any attempt at an attack would fail.

We believe this agenda, the synthesis of many people's work over the years, presents a realistic, resilient and comprehensive approach to national security.

Hal Harvey is the Director of the Security Program at the Rocky Mountain Institute, Colorado U.S.A.

WEB:

Computer Networking

Off the Ground

WEB is a non-profit, subscriber-supported computer network founded in 1987 by the Ontario Environment Network (OEN) with the support of proponents of an earlier developed computer networking concept, ALTERNET. It is designed to meet the needs of the voluntary sector.

WEB enables electronic communication among users linked to the system in two ways: conferencing, which permits open ongoing discussions among multiple users on any issue or topic, and mail, which permits individual users to send private messages to other specified individual users. In addition, WEB provides online access to various databases (such as mailing lists, indexes, and bibliographies) and public domain software.

Conferencing

WEB uses PicoSpan, a unix-based computer conferencing system.

Each conference consists of a subject area, divided into "topics" or "items". Conferences may be "closed" or "open". You may choose to have a "closed" conference if you want to limit the participants, for example, to those people on the organization's board. "Open" conferences allow any user to participate. Conferencing works like a telephone conference call, except that participants communicate by typing text into computers instead of speaking into a receiver. There is no need for participants to be "on the line" at the same time. They can access the conference whenever they

wish so they do not have to rearrange a day's work around a scheduled meeting. This also allows them to think through their ideas before making their responses.

Participants can join as many active conferences as they choose. There is

flow of information in the conference; and the system administrator (WEB) who is responsible for software installation and maintenance.

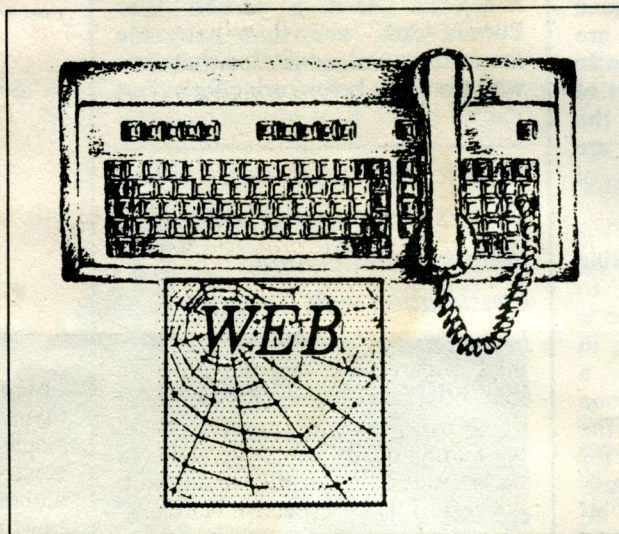
The Mailer

Each user has a personal mailbox, also known as a mail queue, which fills up with messages addressed to that particular user. Because mail operates independently from the conference section, if users have any messages in their mail queue they will be told "you have mail" each time they join a conference. Mail is kept for a month or until it is deleted by the user, whichever comes first.

Accessing Databases

WEB offers the use of an online database program for mailing lists, abstracts and record-oriented information. Anyone can do a search of our databases while online, using WEB's dBase III. You can also download the files and run them on your own PC if you have the dBase III programme.

Alternatively, users can have WEB conduct a database search on request and send out the results of the



no extra charge for joining a conference other than the regular charge for the time spent online.

Three key people make the conferencing system work. The participant or user; the conference administrator (also called the conference facilitator, moderator, or fair-witness) who helps manage the

search, either electronically, on disk, or as a printout on labels. There is a half-hour minimum labour charge.

The potential applications include:

- » online membership lists,
- » electronic bulletin board and database lists,
- » organization addresses,
- » media contacts,
- » addresses of professionals and experts in particular fields,
- » news services

Connections with other networks and systems

Currently, non-profit groups can access WEB in Toronto with a local call. National and international access can be made via Datapac, iNet and other services. It is expected that interconnected network nodes will eventually be established in a number of centres across Canada. Winnipeg already has a successfully operating system which could serve as such a node, and Edmonton is making preliminary plans for one (contact the Environment Resource Centre). WEB will then become one node among several linked together as a network of networks.

While the U.S. already has a variety of centralized non-profit electronic information services, Canada has a unique opportunity to establish a decentralized network of hosts better suited to this country's large land area and small population. The establishment of local nodes across the country will help to reduce long-distance telecommunications charges, which constitute most of the cost of using a national network. A message or file which must currently travel many times over long distance lines to each user in an area will need to travel only once, to the local node,

where it will be accessible to users in the area with a local call.

Each node will be interconnected for passing on mail from other sites and for posting discussion items of general or regional relevance. Thus if a user in Vancouver wants to mail to a user in Toronto, they simply log onto the local host and post the message, which will then be sent to Toronto with the rest of the Toronto

two other major alternative networks: PeaceNet in the U.S. and GreenNet in the U.K.. As well, access to the UUCP network hosted by 10,000 academic and research establishments around the world is being arranged. Later, a link to FidoNet will be developed. WEB users will be able to mail to the users of these networks, and participate in their conferences.

WEB's system operators welcome requests for any sort of information or messaging that can be delivered electronically, including hooking up to the telex, electronic mail, fax and other services to put users in closer contact with anyone in the world who has access to a phone.

Joining WEB

The basic cost includes a one time membership fee of \$25.00 and a monthly user's fee which ranges from \$10.00 per month to 17.50 per month. The monthly fee is charged only for months in which WEB is used, and currently features substantial discounts for advance payments Long distance users will also have charges on the long distance Datapac, or iNet lines of about \$4.50 per hour.

Costs

The basic cost includes a one time membership fee of \$25.00 and a monthly user's fee that ranges from:

- \$10.00 per month for organizations with an annual income of up to \$30,000,
- \$12.50 per month for under \$100,000,
- \$15.00 for under \$200,000 and
- \$17.50 per month for groups whose annual income exceeds \$200,000.

The monthly fee is charged only for months in which WEB is used, and currently features substantial discounts for advance payments (less 25% for 6 months payment - less \$35.00 for 12).

Long distance users will also have charges on the long distance Datapac, or iNet lines of about \$4.50 per hour.

mail. Likewise, if the user posts an item or a response in (for example) the Native issues conference, it will be automatically sent overnight to other nodes for posting along with the rest of their respective Native issues items.

FidoNet's Echomail and UseNet's Newsgroups operate in this fashion and WEB's conferencing software, PicoSpan, has this "parallel conferencing" capability.

Gateways to other hosts are already being developed. In the near future WEB expects to connect with the

Membership includes a system manual, available in either French or English, as well as access to electronic communications support and other computer support services. For further information contact:

WEB

c/o Ontario Environment Network

P.O. Box 125 - Station "P"

Toronto, ON M5S 2Z7

ph: (416) 588-3843

Alternatives Computer Communications Cooperative:

Computer Networking in Winnipeg Progressing Well

Alternatives is a computer bulletin board system (BBS) in Winnipeg, dedicated to progressive social change. It is a non-profit public service cooperative, and a Winnipeg connection centre (node) in the globally evolving alternative communications network. Alternatives aims to promote and facilitate communication, cooperation, and coordination - at the local, provincial, national and international levels - among people and organizations working for peace; social and economic development and justice; a healthy global environment; and other compatible goals such as responsible, intelligent, and compassionate social evolution.

Local System

One of the major functions and services of this centre is continuing to operate a local demonstration system (online in its first stage as of Feb 5, 1987) that is being used to show potentials of computer-assisted communications for social action. Alternatives operates on OPUS software, as does the node in Vancouver (Catalyst).

The services include:

- » Electronic Mail, local and inter-city
- » Computer Conferencing
- » Data Base (File Area)
- » Free Public Domain Software

Organizers are continuing to initiate contacts with local organizations and individuals that share Alternatives' goals - to explore with potential users how the proposed

local-international system could help them in their work, and to identify their needs and capabilities which could most effectively be met through the use of computers, and to help them select systems appropriate to their needs and budget. A priority is the development of practices that will simplify usage and keep costs to a minimum, including bulk purchases of standardized hardware and software, and using public domain when feasible.

International Networking

Alternatives is proceeding with the development of the local-international network by establishing on-line connection with others, in Canada and internationally, who have compatible goals and who have already established networks, databases, electronic resource systems. It is also facilitating the establishment of new, similar nodes.

Training

In cooperation with Info Tech Manitoba, and perhaps other educational institutions, Alternatives will be involved in training and helping users, with particular attention being given to encouraging access by groups and individuals who might otherwise have limited access to such technology. Local assistance also includes working on the creation and sharing of on-line databases and programs tailored to the needs of the users.

Membership

The current Board of Directors includes representatives from

prominent peace, environment, development, labour and social concern organizations. Membership fees are currently \$30 per year and include voting privileges, user identification (electronic address) and an individual password which serves as an access code for services available to members only.

Individuals and organizations equipped with a computer and a telephone modem, are invited to call (204)775-3497. Upon hearing the computer tone, callers should turn on their modem and press the return key every few seconds until a message begins to appear. Non-members may browse through the messages, leave a message to the system operator (SYSOP) and upload files to the SYSOP. A message to the SYSOP, that a cheque is in the mail, will get an interested user on the board immediately. For more information contact:

Bryan Hammond

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Alternatives E-Mail: bryan hammond.

PeaceNet: bhammond

*Adapted from Alternatives Newsletter
September 1987*

Election Priorities 88/89

A campaign by Canadian non-governmental organizations will educate the public and the candidates on the global issues of development, peace, and environment during the next federal election.

by Simon Rosenblum and Fergus Watt

As the year 2000 approaches, our planet is threatened with severe crises. Almost a billion people do not have even the basics of survival while over a trillion dollars is spent annually on weapons and the prospect of nuclear war looms. Meanwhile, the global environment is increasingly endangered by acid rain, deforestation, water pollution, desertification, ozone depletion, and the proliferation of toxic chemical and hazardous wastes.

An inequitable international economic system is a source of conflict and of environmental mismanagement (e.g. soil erosion, deforestation and contamination of water). Development is imperiled by militarization that cannot deliver the security it promises. Escalating military expenditures divert resources from environmental and social development. Environmental

Escalating military expenditures divert resources from environmental and social development.

degradation is both a contributing cause of wars and a result of wars in the Third World. Thus a vicious circle is in motion. To pay for arms imports, Third World countries over-exploit their resource base and promote export-oriented agriculture. Environmental standards are disregarded and peasants are forced to squeeze everything they can out of their environment, often resulting in deforestation and desertification. As now in Africa, such environmental

destruction is worsened by war and is creating environmental refugees.

International aid must be improved, the global economy reformed, global militarization reduced, the planet's ecology stabilized. It is impossible to consider any of these problems in isolation. The issues are interconnected and require coordinated global action. Voters in the next federal election must elect candidates with a global perspective.

Objectives

Peace, environmental and development groups have joined forces to:

- educate the public on the interconnected issues of development, peace and environment, leading to public debate during the next federal election campaign.
- educate parties and candidates.
- demonstrate broad-based public concern over development, peace, and environmental issues.
- promote greater cooperation between development, peace and environment networks and help involve people.

How the campaign works

Election Priorities 88/89 will be collectively run by its participants. Representatives from each of the disarmament, environment, and development movements presently constitute the Project Committee.

The Canadian Council for International Cooperation (an umbrella organization of non-governmental organizations) has agreed to be the "administrative base" for the campaign. Special attention is being paid to maintaining close communications with all participants and incorporating their suggestions into the project design and operation.

Educational Resources-Resource kits will provide:

- » a questionnaire for surveying each candidate;
- » background papers on the issues;
- » "how to," a skills section for action in Election Priorities.

Implementation of Elections Priorities 88/89 will be carried out during the election campaign by committees in federal ridings. These

It is impossible to consider any of these problems in isolation. The issues are interconnected and require coordinated global action.

committees will survey local candidates and develop strategies for involving their community in this electoral and educational process. The Elections Priorities national committee will assist in linking interested parties in each riding.

Working with the Canadian Peace Alliance

The CPA's election campaign has a strong nuclear weapons orientation.

Given the implications of a nuclear war and a desire to give a campaign a definite focus, we can easily understand their choice. Yet the dangers of nuclear war do not exist in a vacuum. Global militarization and poverty, along with regional conflicts, result from environmental degradation. These are the settings for military conflict which could escalate into nuclear war. A concerted effort was made to have the Election Priorities 88/89 focus incorporated into the CPA's campaign--if only as a supplement. Unfortunately, the necessary

two-thirds support amongst CPA members for this "merger" was not obtained, and the two campaigns will have to work side by side. All concerned, however, intend that the two projects cooperate, so that neither steps on the other's toes. In many communities, both organizations will, in fact, work on both initiatives.

Participation

Organization and individuals who want to become involved in forming riding committees, selecting ap-

propriate questions, and preparing training workshops are welcomed. Contact:

Election Priorities Project 88/89
#300, 200 Isabella Street
Ottawa, ON K1S 1V7

Fergus Watt is Executive Director of the World Federalist of Canada. Simon Rosenblum is Project Ploughshares Political Affairs Coordinator.

Tax Reform and the Voluntary Sector

Adapted from the National Voluntary Organizations Newsletter

The National Voluntary Organizations (NVO) Task Force on Tax Incentives submitted a brief in August to the House of Commons Standing Committee on Finance and Economic Affairs. It focused on the Government's proposal to convert the present deduction for charitable donations to a two-tiered tax credit. Highlights of the NVO position follow.

The conversion of the inequitable tax deduction to a tax credit is a major achievement for which the NVO has been fighting for over a decade. It will ensure that the benefit for giving to charity would be the same for all individual tax filers regardless of income. The NVO is also supportive of efforts to provide an incentive for additional giving. A proposed federal tax credit of 17% for total annual charitable contributions of up to \$250, and of 29% for the portion over \$250, increases this incentive.

However, the Government's claim that with more "jingle in their jeans", Canadians would increase their giving to charity, is not supported by NVO's analysis of who would benefit from the change. It shows that the greatest incentives will exist for low income donors contributing more than \$250, that middle income givers will get more of a tax savings only if they contribute more than \$1,000 and that the high income donor will find the new system more attractive

only for total donations of over \$2,000.

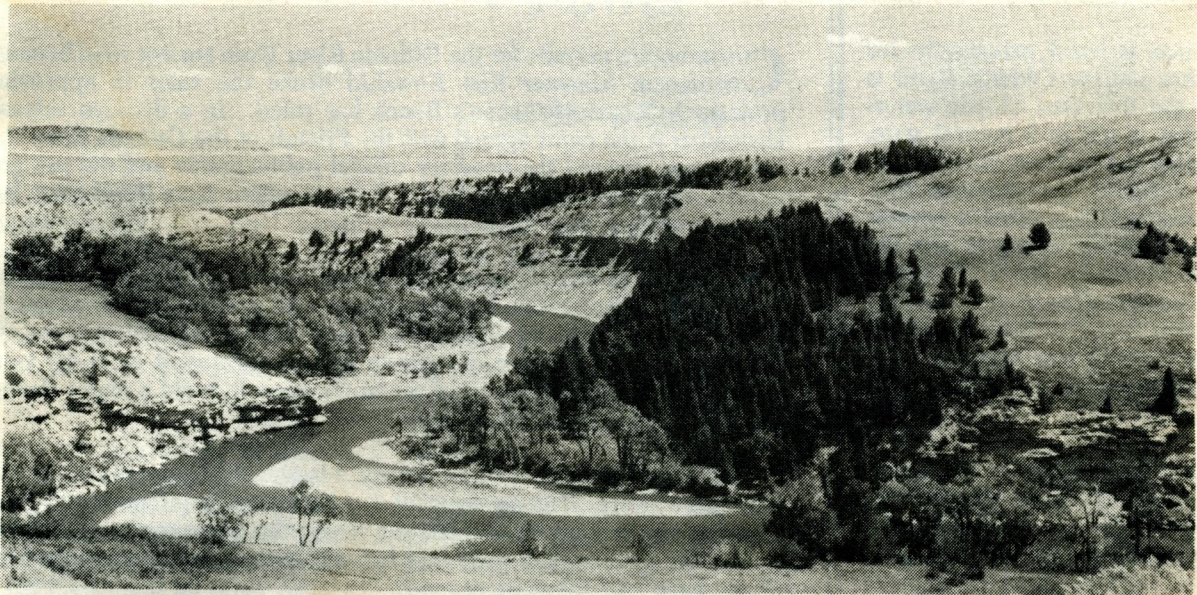
The Government's proposal would be only marginally beneficial to the voluntary sector. It did not contain many new features that would be easy to "market" as new or additional reasons why Canadians should initiate or increase their giving. Lowering of the threshold from \$250 to \$100, or the elimination of it altogether, would increase this incentive.

NVO is working cooperatively with Government officials regarding the "marketing" of proposed changes, and meetings have already taken place to develop specific marketing proposals. On the whole, the NVO Committee is pleased with the White Paper proposal. The two-tiered tax credit meets a long-standing goal of greater fairness in giving and takes a step, albeit a small one, toward providing some incentive for Canadians to give more. With a lower threshold and specific proposals to market the new approach, the NVO believes that a good start can be made even better. Copies of the NVO brief are available from the NVO office

National Voluntary Organization
275 rue Bay Street
Ottawa, ON
K1R 5Z5

Three Rivers Dam: the Issue

by Ray Rasmussen



The Three Rivers (Oldman) Dam continues to worry environmentalists. The proposed dam will produce flooding at the confluence of three major rivers, the Castle, Crowsnest and Oldman Rivers, located near Pincher Creek in south-western Alberta. From both an economic and environmental perspective, it is a poor decision.

Money out the window

The estimated construction cost is \$350 million or about \$500 per Alberta family. Not included in the construction estimates is the cost of infrastructure (eg. roads) and the construction of new irrigation canals. Yearly operating costs and farm subsidies will begin as soon as the dam is completed.

The benefits are limited and highly questionable. The provincial government claims that about 170 downstream farmers will be able to increase crop and beef production and will be protected from drought. However, the heavily subsidized agricultural industry is experiencing

difficulty finding markets for grain and beef. The recent major rehabilitation of the present irrigation system (which was funded by taxpayers) makes irrigation depend-

The estimated construction cost is \$350 million or about \$500 per Alberta family

ent farmers secure from drought if they do not expand their operations. The vast majority of farmers in southern Alberta will not benefit from the gravity flow irrigation systems or the proposed dam. Several studies have indicated that storage could be done at a fraction of the cost of the dam by using existing lakes for additional storage. Conservation measures are also feasible, such as installing water meters in Calgary homes.

No consideration for environment or recreation

The area is a plains-foothill, grassland and riverine gallery forest

ecosystem, unique in North America and includes significant vegetation communities not found elsewhere in the province. Due to a severe annual drawdown, the magnificent valleys of the Castle, Crowsnest and Oldman Rivers will become extensive mudflats for most of the year.

The Oldman River and its tributaries upstream of the dam site are among the best for trout fishing in Alberta. The Crowsnest River sport fishery has garnered international acclaim. The downstream Rocky Mountain Whitefish fishery may also be adversely affected. In addition, the area is a significant raptor habitat, including some rare and endangered species. Species which

storage could be done at a fraction of the cost of the dam by using existing lakes for additional storage

use the area include blue herons, Canada geese, trumpeter swans, fal-

cons, and a variety of owls, ducks, and hawks. There is also a significant whitetail and mule deer population in the area which will not be absorbed elsewhere.

The area is used extensively for recreation and the Oldman River is one of the few East Slopes watersheds that is still in a natural state. This makes the Oldman River an excellent candidate for heritage river status. Because the Alberta government has been unwilling to join the Federal Heritage River Program, there is no inventory or plan for river ecosystems thus, the decision to dam the three rivers was made without vital environmental and recreational information.

The cultural heritage of the area is also in jeopardy, since the area includes provincially significant prehistoric, paleontological and geological sites.

Despite the current government's multiple use policy for resources, the proposed dam will be a single use of an important water resource for the benefit of only a few individuals, while many uses and benefits for the majority of Albertans will be sacrificed.

Reprinted with permission from Canadian Parks & Wilderness, Fall, 1987, Volume 4 Number 2.

The First Victory

by Martha Kostuch

Construction permits for the Oldman River Dam are not valid because Environment Minister Ken Kowalski broke the rules in approving the project, the court of Queen's Bench has ruled. In a decision released on December 9, the court agreed with the Friends of the Oldman River that the department ignored the need for official public notice and did not get permission from the local municipal district or advice from the Energy Resources Conservation Board.

"Is it fit and proper to ignore regulatory boards and municipal authorities? I think not," Chief Justice Kenneth Moore said in his written decision. "Given the magnitude of this project and the potentially significant ongoing effect it will have on the province of Alberta and its citizens, it is, in my view, unreasonable to say that notice of the application to build a major dam would serve no real purpose," he wrote.

While this is certainly a major victory, it is only the beginning of the battle to save three rivers. The government has indicated its intention to appeal the decision and reapply for the license. Once the government has notified the public, the public will have 30 days to make their submissions to the Minister. Please have your submissions ready.

Lawyers are being generous with their time but it still costs a lot of money to go to court. Donations are needed. The Canadian Environmental Defense Fund is supporting Friends of the Oldman River and donations made through them are tax deductible. Letters to the editor, to M.L.A.'s and to the Premier are also important. There are many jobs for which volunteers are needed. For more information or to volunteer, call or write:

**Friends of the Oldman River,
455-12 Street N.W.,
Calgary, AB T2N 1Y9
Ph: 283-1576**

Letter Campaigns

Oldman Dam

- Cost is 1/4 of the \$1.8 billion deficit
- Destroys natural fisheries
- Destroys archaeological sites
- Ruins wildlife habitat
- Supports irrigation farming with inherent problems of salination, mercury & selenium toxins entering water supply

We urgently need you and your members to write a simple letter stating your opposition to construction of the dam.

The Hon. Don Getty
307 Legislature Bldg.
Edmonton, AB T5K 2B6
cc: **The Hon. Ken Kowalski,**
132 Legislature Bldg.

Bill C-30

This bill will help to protect all Canadian National Parks from further developments. Recent national park development proposals include:

- Roads through Jasper Ntl. Park and Banff Ntl. Park
- 6-story hotel in Sunshine Meadows

- Jet Boating in Jasper
- Expansion of Jasper & Banff Townsites
- Timber harvesting
- Oil & Gas exploration and extraction

A simple letter stating your support for the bill with an even stronger protectionist stance is urgently needed. Write to:

The Rt.. Hon. Brian Mulroney
House of Commons
Ottawa, ON K1A 0A6
cc: **The Hon. Thomas M. McMillan,**
MP House of commons, Ottawa

Getty Orders a Joint Public Inquiry for Small Power

by Steve Sears

One of the most important developments in the Small Power field in Alberta was the October 5th, 1987 Public Inquiry into the question of how small power producers can best be accommodated into the provincial energy system.

Premier Getty recently instructed the Energy Resources Conservation Board (ERCB) and Public Utilities (PUB) to meet jointly with the Small Power Producers Association of Alberta (SPPAA) and all other parties concerned with introducing small (private) power onto Alberta.

The Small Power Producers Association of Alberta grew from a meeting in Claresholm, March 6,

By 1985 Alberta's small power producers had the right to interconnect with the provincial energy grid to sell their surplus power

1985, at which time 15 members signed up. Ever-increasing energy bills had become a sore point in a faltering farm economy. It seemed that all the utility companies had to do was to appeal to the ERCB and the PUB for an increase in electricity prices twice a year and they got it.

By 1985 Alberta's small power producers had the right to interconnect with the provincial energy grid to sell their surplus power, but they had to sell it to one of the three major utility companies of the province: TransAlta Utilities, Ed-

monton Power or Alberta Power, which were, essentially, their competitors. The utility companies then resold that power to the public and industry at a nice profit, while they charged those same small producers full retail rates for any power they needed in return when the wind or the water failed to turn their machine.

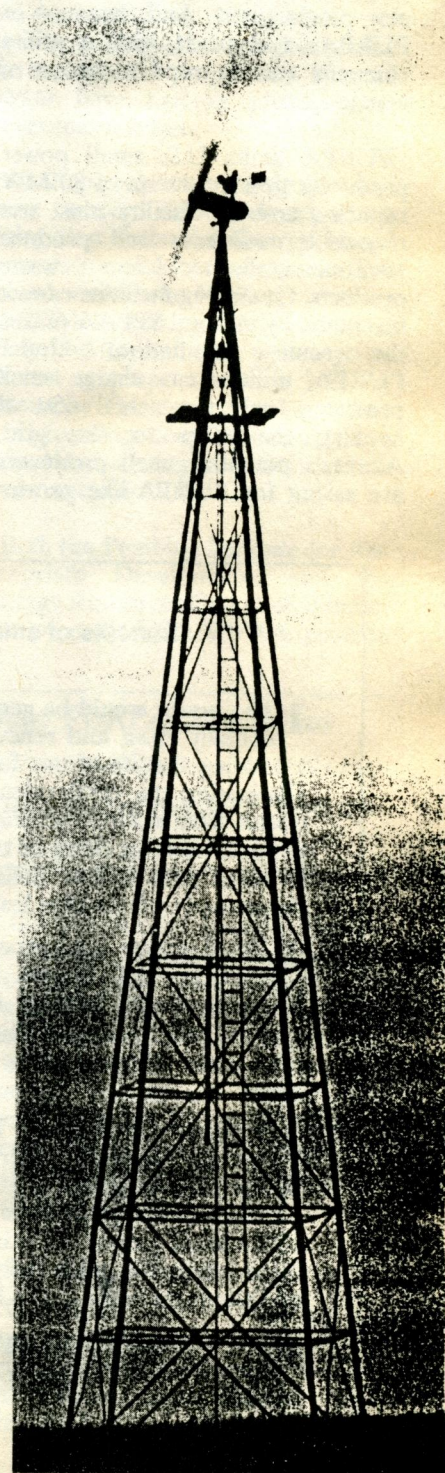
Thus there was no way small power producers could hope to have their facilities pay for themselves and their contract with a utility company had no value for collateral for a loan at the bank.

To earn the right to interconnect and sell his surplus power to the Alberta Interconnected System, Ernie Sinnott of Pincher Creek took TransAlta Utilities to court. He won a landmark decision; however TA only paid him 1.6 cents per KWH for his surplus.

Since 1987, American small power producers have been in an enviable position. In Canada, regulation of electrical power is under provincial jurisdiction but in the U.S., electrical utilities lie in the federal domain. In 1978, Congress passed the Public

Since 1987, American small power producers have been in an enviable position.

Utilities Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA) which required the utilities to purchase all or any portion of a small producer's electrical production, at a price equal to what it would have cost the utilities to generate that power themselves.



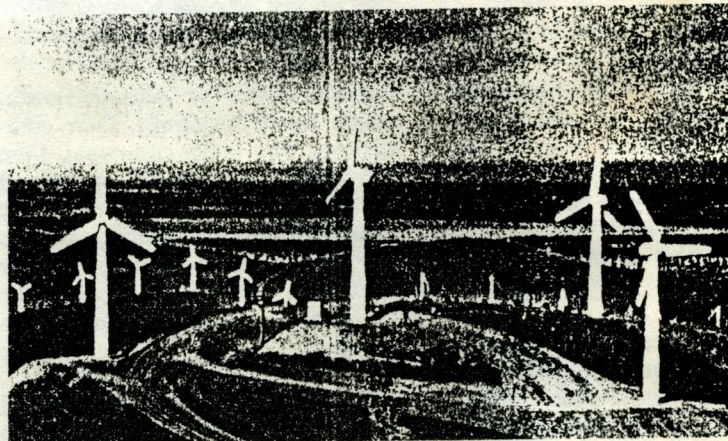
This is called "avoided cost" and includes the cost of the fuel which the utility would have had to burn to generate an equivalent amount of electricity, together with special costs that the utility can avoid by buying the power, rather than building a new power plant. And, because of PURPA, a contract with a utility company can be used to secure a loan at a bank.

PURPA limits U.S. small power producers to a maximum of 80 MW capacity, and the facility must use renewable resources and produce environmentally clean waste products. Qualifying facilities cannot be owned by utilities. SPPAA makes the same stipulation. Under PURPA, utilities can charge small producers only the actual cost of hooking them up to the grid. Alberta's potential small producers are asking for PURPA-like provin-

cial legislation to ensure them a place in the provincial electrical generation system, through a blanket licencing procedure. This will eliminate the long and costly procedure now in effect, whereby each applicant must make an individual application to the ERCB and PUB, just as do the major utilities, with all the

attendant legal and other cost.

The regulatory bodies for the electrical industry in Alberta are: the Energy Resources Conservation Board (ERCB); and the Public Utilities Board (PUB) with Electrical Energy Marketing Agency (EEMA) as their hand-maiden.



Benefits of small power

- 1** The power would be generated from environmentally clean and renewable resources, thus extending the life of our fossil fuel supplies and eliminating the costly clean-up of radioactive wastes from nuclear generation. The annual cost to Americans for clean-up of their nuclear wastes is some four billion dollars, and they're still threatened with possible leaks.
- 2** Small power equipment is paid for by the producer and is not formulated into the consumers' rate base as is the case with the utilities' mega projects, which are built on a cost-plus basis attached to heavy government subsidies.
- 3** Avoidance of line-loss. The line-loss from the centrally located generating plants of the utilities, to the points of consumption at the extremities of the province is calculated to be over 10%. Small power facilities will be located at these extremities, near the points of consumption and eliminate much of this line-loss.
- 4** Sale of power from a small plant might give the financial and psychological boost to keep hard-pinched farmers on their farms.

Other objectives of SPPAA:

- to see a fair price for SPP energy established, taking into consideration the renewable aspect of the "fuels", the non-polluting aspect of the technology, the private investment in a public commodity and the business and income opportunities generated.
- to have the Boards empowered to make recommendations for general policy changes.
- to have SPP's receive an allotment of energy, from the annual increment in demand, for supply to the AIS (Alberta Interconnected System)
- to be treated separate from co-generation, in fact as well as in the perception of the Boards.
- to have it understood that SPPAA is not asking for anything the utilities already have. The annual increase in demand for power in this province is estimated at about 10%. SPPAA is only asking for the right to supply a share of that increment.

ERCB is the propounder, a policeman of regulation, and the dispenser of licenses. PUB is concerned with pricing. EEMA is the equalizer of prices to the consumers. EEMA's function is to buy the electricity from the producers, (mainly the big coal-fired thermal plants of the three major utilities located in the central part of the province) at their assorted prices, pool the price and sell it back to the utilities for distribution throughout the province at a standard price.

SPPAA feels that its members, also producers, should be selling directly to Electrical Energy Marketing Agency.

To this end SPPAA's executive has had numerous meetings and much correspondence with government officials. Premier Lougheed remained aloof, confining his contact to correspondence and letting his Minister of Utilities, Bob Bogle run bodily in-

the facility must use renewable resources and produce environmentally clean waste products.

terference. We have since heard from former cabinet colleagues that Lougheed was a utilities man, who forbade discussion of small power at

cabinet meetings.

With those conditions, combined with the naivete and general inexperience of the newly formed group in dealing with big government, negotiations with Mr. Bogle were unfruitful. In the meantime, however, small-power people were gaining more confidence, and finding where to go for help.

Early in its existence SPPAA has garnered letters of support from: County of Athabasca, Eastern Irrigation District, Willow Creek Irrigators, St. Mary's Irrigation District, Town of Claresholm, Town of Ft. Macleod, Town of Vulcan, Village of Barons, Town of Raymond, Village of Coalhurst, Pincher Creek Economic Development Council, and Canadian Wind Energy Association among others. More recently Mayor Klein of Calgary has sent an enthusiastic letter of personal approval, and the City of Lethbridge has come on side. SPPAA contact with Premier Don Getty has been positive.

In February, 1986 a group from north of Edmonton joined the small power forces. Athabasca Agro-Power Association came into being, at the instigation of Edmonton developers Murray Smith and Richard Assaly. In short they hope to develop an agro-industrial complex using aspen wood chips as fuel and feedstock for producing carbon for

water treatment plants; fodder for a cattle feeding operation, bedding for the same; and fuel to produce steam to run electrical turbines. Their summer protest on the legislature steps, beating on a homemade model of donkey with baseball bats to get MLA's attention, has helped get results, as it raised to a higher profile the trouble the proponents of small power have had in getting some government action.

Small power is definitely a movement whose time has come. A delegation from the Energy Users' Association of Alberta, based in Bow Island, visited the February meeting of SPPAA, looking for information. They had formed two years ago to protest a proposed price hike by Inter-City Gas for natural gas they used for irrigation. This would have raised their costs per quarter section by as much as \$1000.

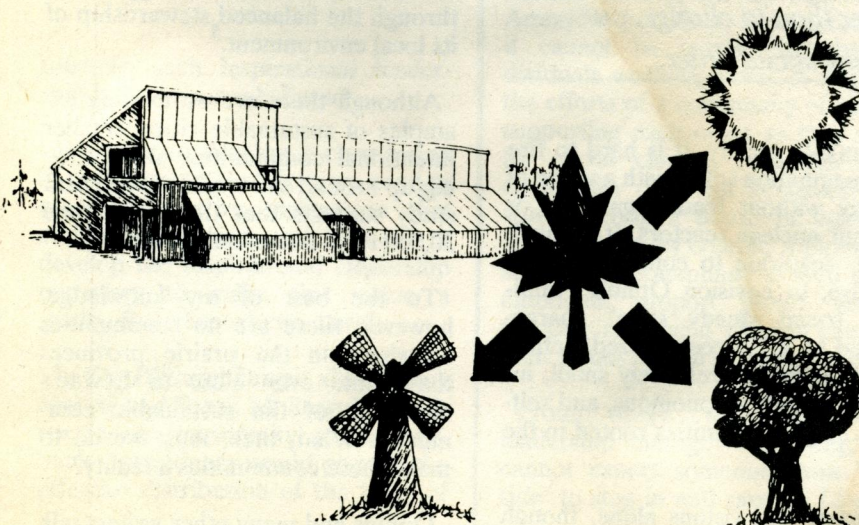
Both the Pembina Institute for Appropriate Development and the Energy Resources Centre of Edmonton supported the SPPAA position

Under PURPA, utilities can charge small producers only the actual cost of hooking them up to the grid

at the October 5th Inquiry. The important role that environmentally appropriate, small scale, energy sources have to play in a long term sustainable development strategy for the Prairies, requires all of us to lobby Energy Resources Conservation Board and the Provincial Government to implement SPPAA's policies without further delay. For more information contact:

S.P.P.A.C.
 P.O. Box 58
 Claresholm, AB
 T0L 0T0
 Ph: 625-2127

Ph: 646-5899 (Steve Sears)



The Sustainable Society: A Strategy for Social Change

by Betty Ternier Daniels

Fifteen years ago the editors of *The Ecologist* wrote:

The principal defect of the industrial way of life with its ethos of expansion is that it is not sustainable. Sooner or later it will end (only the precise time and circumstances are in doubt) and it will do so in one of two ways: either against our will, in a succession of famines, epidemics, social crises and wars; or because we want it to - because we wish to create a society which will not impose hardship and cruelty upon our children - in a succession of thoughtful, humane and measured changes.¹

The upsetting thing about this comment is not the changes that it predicts, but the fact that fifteen years have passed since it was written, and the "thoughtful, humane and measured changes" are barely beginning.

William Ophuls, author of *Ecology and the Politics of Scarcity: Prologue to a Political Theory of the Steady State*, suggests that the immediate possibilities for constructive action lie in three broad areas: the development of responsible and relevant utopian theories and visions, the spread of alternative or counter-institutions that exemplify the new human possibilities of the steady state society, and the development of inspirational leadership.² It is these areas of action that will be the most effective in bringing about an ecologically and socially stable society.

The problem with our current approach to social/environmental

problems is that it attempts to reform, rather than to change, our existing social order. It attempts, for example, to get pollution-control devices installed on coalburning electrical generators, rather than to eliminate the need for these electrical generators. It lobbies for a ban on leaded gasoline, rather than working for a society in which automobiles are not necessary. Rather than attempting to prop up existing institutions so as to sustain an inherently unsustainable way of life, we would be wiser to start now to develop philosophies, values and institutions suitable for a sustainable society.

However, we need a vision of the

The problem with our current approach to social/environmental problems is that it attempts to reform, rather than to change, our existing social order.

sustainable society. It is hard to fire the imagination solely with a vision of society without leaded gasoline or without nuclear reactors. It is much more inspiring to contemplate the positive, to envision Ophuls' "minimal, frugal steady state" characterized by a "...decentralized, Jeffersonian policy of relatively small, intimate, locally autonomous, and self-governing communities rooted in the land."³

Dreams and visions alone, though

are not enough. It is also important to embody these dreams in concrete form. It is necessary to go beyond envisioning the institutions of the new society to creating these institutions.

Richard Levine, in a paper presented to the recent Second International Conference on Making Cities Livable, argues that:

... in order for our civilization to change to a sustainable path, the first and critical major step is for a number of small sustainable communities to first appear.⁴

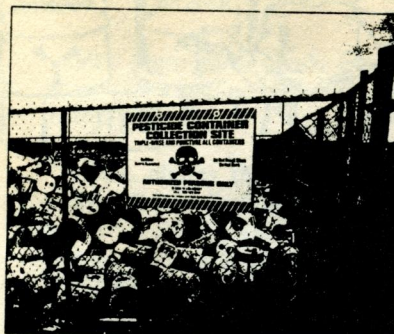
Levine defines the Sustainable City (or sustainable community) as follows:

The Sustainable City is a city which neither consumes on a net basis by way of import, nor pollutes by way of export, and when operational, would be able to maintain its desired state of information and energy flows through the balanced stewardship of its local environment.⁵

Although there are no existing examples of sustainable cities, smaller intentional communities are springing up around the world. One recent study suggests that there are some 30,000 rural communes in the U.S.

To the best of my knowledge, however, there are no communities anywhere in the prairie provinces that come even close to Levine's definition of the sustainable community. What, then, must we do to make these communities a reality?

Ophuls and many other writers talk



about the need for a change in consciousness or "metanoia":

The current, self-destructive world view regards the earth as little more than a banquet at which we are free to gorge - and apres nous, le deluge. Its replacement by a new world view based on, or at least congruent with, ecology and the realities of the human ecological predicament is thus indispensable. Once metanoia occurs, then practical and humane institutional solutions will emerge almost as a matter of course.⁶

As Ophuls himself admits, however, metanoia is not easily achieved. Inspirational leadership, such as that provided by the late E.F. Schumacher, is essential to the transition to a sustainable society. Unfor-

The first and critical major step is for a number of small sustainable communities to first appear.

unately, such inspirational leadership is not commonly found.

We need to develop a clear vision of the sustainable society, we need to create alternative institutions that embody this vision, and we need to develop the inspirational leadership necessary to make this vision a reality. But where do we start?

In *The Different Drum: Community Making and Peace*, M. Scott Peck advocates a "community presidency". Such a presidency would provide the effective distribution of the tasks of

the office, and provide emotional support for the president:

Do not underestimate the cost of courage and integrity. No real single human being can possibly possess the integrity and courage to be a decent Chief Executive within the current system. He or she would be too overwhelmed by responsibilities, too lonely and isolated to keep her or his balance and resist the temptations to sell out to the lobbyists and

One recent study suggests that there are some 30,000 rural communes in the U.S.

the image makers, to stand up for what is right, to have the strength of character to bear up with true nobility under the demands of the presidency as it is now constituted.⁷

The task involved in providing leadership for the transition to a sustainable society, like the task of the American president, is so great that it cannot be carried out by individuals working alone. It requires the efforts of a community of people supporting each other as they work for social change. Although such community does not necessarily involve sharing a house or common piece of land, by creating a physically sustainable community as well as an emotional support group, groups working for social change can live their values as well as teach them.

From where will inspirational leadership emerge? We certainly cannot expect someone from "outside" to step in and save us. Leader-

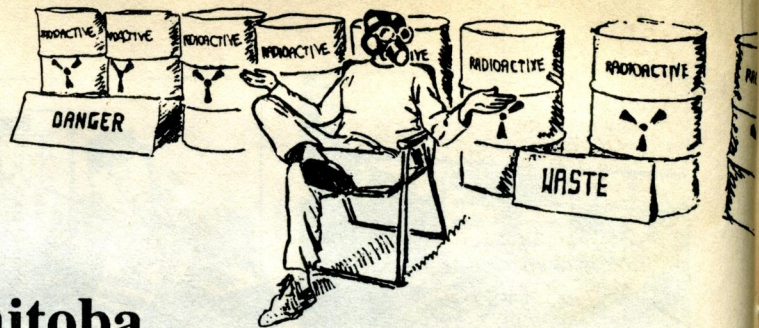
ship will have to come from us, from the people who are already working for peace, environmental protection and social justice. And since we are all fallible and frightened mortals, since we all lack the emotional stamina to "go it on our own", we can most effectively exercise that leadership within communities working for social change.

**Box 116
Cochin, SK, S0M 0L0
Ph: (306) 386-2532**

Betty Ternier Daniels is an environmentalist and graduate student doing research in utopian literature. She will be writing articles regularly on this topic. She looks forward to receiving comments and ideas from readers.

Endnotes

- 1 Edward Goldsmith, Robert Allen, Michael Allaby, John Davoll and Sam Laurence, "A Blueprint for Survival" (Harmondsworth, Middlesex: Penguin Books, 1972), P. 15.
- 2 see William Ophuls, "the Politics of Transformation," Alternatives, (1977)
- 3 quoted from review article by Kraft
- 4 Richard S. Levine, "Sustainability and Livability in the Future Medieval City," Communities, 71&72 (1986), 40.
- 5 Levine, 43.
- 6 Ophuls, 7.
- 7 M. Scott Peck, *The Different Drum: Community Making and Peace* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1987), pp.



Manitoba

Nuclear Update

by Anne Wieser

Since the Spring, numerous events have occurred in research into underground disposal of radioactive waste, now underway throughout Eastern Manitoba. First came the passing of Manitoba legislation banning the permanent disposal of nuclear waste in the province. This was a land mark event for the main citizens lobby group on the subject - Concerned Citizens of Manitoba (CCM).

Although the federal government and its agency, Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd (AECL), hadn't "officially" begun seeking a repository site, CCM maintained that the extensive analysis of the local rock made Manitoba a sitting duck for a future

The Manitoba legislation is precedent setting in Canada, although we have yet to see if it would stand up to federal challenge

site. Several years of intense lobbying by church, community, labour and environmental groups finally convinced the provincial government to legislate in this primarily federal issue and send a strong message to Ottawa. CCM members believe that their grassroots activism, political theatre and media led to the widespread public reaction.

The Manitoba legislation is precedent setting in Canada, although we

have yet to see if it would stand up to federal challenge should AECL decide that Manitoba has the best potential site. Our next concern, however, is that a site will be chosen in Northwestern Ontario. The strong opposition already seen in opinion polls in that area will need to be expressed in concerted regional action if the nuclear garbagemen are to be kept away.

Lac du Bonnet research continues unabated though a new development may affect the Underground Research Laboratory. An agreement between AECL and the U.S. Department of Energy called for an infusion of \$32 million (U.S.) to extend the test shaft to a depth of 400 metres (the required depth for research under U.S. law). Suspecting an "end run" around their own opposition to nuclear disposal plans in the States, U.S. activists convinced Congress to call for a halt to U.S. funding of the Canadian underground work. We have yet to see if this move will affect the work in progress.

Meanwhile over at ACEL's related facility, the Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment at Pinawa, there is never a dull moment. In September, Whiteshell discovered itself placed on a U.S. Department of Commerce "sensitive" list of facilities deemed capable of nuclear weapons research and development. Using all diplomatic means the Whiteshell establishment removed itself from the

list, but the incident did raise the question of just what they do have on the premises.

The Whiteshell inventory includes over \$1000 spent fuel rods brought in for research purposes from Ontario nuclear reactors. Spent CANDU fuel contains large quantities of bomb-usable plutonium. Whiteshell's research into nuclear fuel reprocessing means that they have separated plutonium and uranium 233, both classified as "strategic Material" by the Atomic Energy Control Board.

The Whiteshell inventory includes over \$1000 spent fuel rods brought in for research purposes

CCM feels that this has important implications for Manitoba's Nuclear Weapons Free Zone Status. While weapons work does not occur at present, a slight change in government policy may allow the production of nuclear weapons here in Canada. CCM believes that a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone has no business storing the ingredients for the arms of mass destruction.

A second event to occur recently at Pinawa was the start-up of a prototype "slowpoke" reactor which AECL plans to market as a low temperature heating device for office complexes, apartment buildings, etc. Sales pitches were made to the Northwest Territories but future

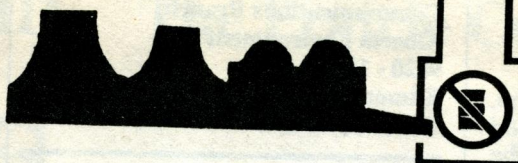
sales seem most likely overseas (for instance, to South Korea).

AECL claims that the Slowpoke will cure its financial woes and be a "safe", small reactor. But the Slowpoke does nothing to solve those bugaboo problems of the industry:

food irradiation research continues at Pinawa, with the addition of electron acceleration equipment.

uranium mining, waste disposal and the proliferation of fissionable materials. In fact, the slowpoke probably will only exacerbate these problems.

Finally, food irradiation research continues at Pinawa, with the addi-



tion of electron acceleration equipment. Federal Health Minister Jake Epp (whose riding includes Pinawa and Lac du Bonnet) recently rejected a Common's Committee recommendation that food irradiation not be expanded in Canada.

If all this makes you uneasy then you may be happy to hear of AECL's latest development: a drug which may help in the treatment of radiation victims. Dr. Abe Petkau of AECL's medical biophysics branch at Pinawa says that laboratory tests on mice showed a 50 per cent drop in mortality when the drug was given

one hour before and one hour after radiation exposure. Petkau feels that it will be useful in cases of worker radiation exposure in the nuclear workplace.

One can't deny the potential benefits of this kind of drug (for cancer therapy patients for example), but there are some obvious work place safety and environmental questions to be addressed. Also, it is supreme irony that the nuclear industry is developing an antidote for its own lethal, and mostly unnecessary poisons. CCM is consulting with noted radiation expert, Dr. Rosalie Bertell, on the public health implication of AECL's new drug.

Anne Wieser is a Manitoba activist working in Environmental Peace communities with a special concern for nuclear fuel and waste issues.

Environment News In Brief

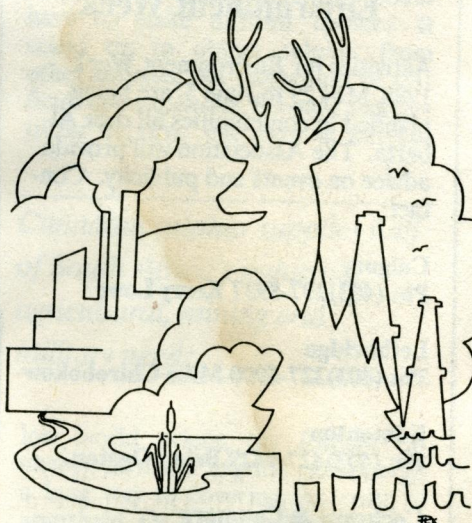
The Calgary Field Naturalists' Society

General Meetings are held the third Wednesday of each month at 7:45 p.m. in Room 241 Engineering Building, East Wing, 2nd level, University of Calgary.

Bird Boxes: Zoltan Guylas is again offering his well-made bird boxes for the incredibly low sum of \$6.00. Phone Zoltan at 274-1275.

New Members will be announced in the next newsletter.

Calgary Field Naturalists' Society
P.O. Box 981
Calgary, AB
T2P 2K4



SAA Organic Produce Standards Now Available

The Organic production standards for:

vegetables,
meats,
cereal grains,
fish and
hay,

have recently been released by the Sustainable Agriculture Association (SAA). They cover growth, transport and handling. These standards will help consumers and producers grow and select true organic products. For more information contact:

P.O. Box 1063
Nanton, AB T0L 1R0
Ph: 646-5752 (Neal Coulson)
Ph: 427-6267 (Sharon Rempel)

Canadian Organic Producers Marketing Cooperative Limited

On August 1st, 1987 at 3:00 p.m. the first cooperative organic food processing plant in Canada (maybe North America) was opened in Girvin, Saskatchewan.

The \$250 000.00 plant was financed by a 16 1/2% grant provided by the Federal Department of Regional Industrial Expansion, an 80% guarantee by the Provincial Department of Cooperatives of a \$70 000.00 loan through Credit Union Central, and members sweat equity.

The cooperative, which has about fifty organic farmer members (mostly in Saskatchewan with a few in Manitoba), will wholesale, retail and distribute organic products provincially, nationally and internationally.

President Moore at the last Board of Directors meeting said, "Our members are confident the new plant will meet the needs at this time of a rapidly growing market for organic food". For further information contact:

Elmer Laird,
Communications Director
Box 2000
Girvin, Sk S0G 1X0
Ph: (306)567-2810

National Task Force Report on Environment and Economy

The report contains recommendations for actions that will assist Canada in its efforts to integrate environmental and economic decision-making. Signatories to the report include several provincial ministers, senior industrial leaders and representatives of the environmental interest and education sectors. The Hon. Ken Kowalski, Minister of the Environment, and Ian Smythe, President of the Canadian Petroleum Association were Alberta's repre-

sentatives. For a copy of the report contact:

Communications Branch,
Alberta Environment
9820 - 106 St.
Edmonton, AB T5K 2J6
Ph: (403)427-6267

CPAWS

The Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society (CPAWS) is a non-profit conservation organization that deals with national and provincial parks, ecological reserves and natural areas. CPAWS is sponsoring a public lecture series focusing on parks and wilderness subjects to further understanding of current and upcoming conservation issues. All are welcome. Lectures are once a month in both Calgary and Edmonton. Contact:

Edmonton
Ph: (403)453-8658 Colleen Larsen

Calgary
Ph: (403)249-9239 Jim Good

For more information about the society contact:

CPAWS
11759 Groat Road
Edmonton, AB T5M 3K6

Environment Week

Activities for Environment Week 1988, May 29 to June 5, are being planned in communities all over Alberta. The Association will provide advice on events and publicity. Contact:

Calgary
Ph: (403)297-5937 Kerry Lowe

Lethbridge
Ph: (403)327-5990 Mike Chirobokow

Edmonton
Ph: (403)427-9429 Brian Ogston

Cochrane & Canmore
Ph: (403)678-5508 Ian Waugh

For information about funding contact:

Ph: (403)468-8073 Debbie Griff

For brochures and the 1987 Annual Report contact:

642-21, 10405 Jasper Avenue
Edmonton, AB T5J 3S2

Ph: (403)495-2525 Peggie Graham

National Environmental Campaign to Fight Free Trade

Via a national campaign being orchestrated by Friends of the Earth, environmentalists from across the country are being asked to oppose the Canada-U.S. free trade agreement. The reason for this is that the free trade deal will likely stifle further progress in environmental protection and even undermine the progress Canada has already made. To join this campaign contact:

Julia Langer
Friends of the Earth
Suite 16,
53 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5C5
Ph: 613-230-3352

The Alberta Environment Directory

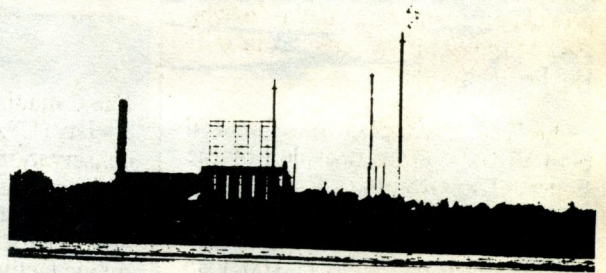
A 96 page annotated listing of 116 organizations and agencies involved in environmental issues, services and activities. \$10.00 including postage. Order from:

The Pembina Institute,
Box 839
Drayton Valley, AB T0E 0M0
Ph: (403)542-6272

Send or phone
short news items to

Brad Wylynko
PNN Environment Editor
10511 Saskatchewan Drive
Edmonton, Alberta
T6E 2N1
Ph: 433-8711

APARTHEID.. The Prairie Connection



Alberta Sulphur and the Struggle Against Apartheid

by Richard Stuart: Committee Against Racism, Calgary

In the middle 1980s, Alberta sulphur emerged as the most valuable Canadian export to South Africa. It provided one of the ingredients for the production of fertilizer which South Africa exported to earn the foreign exchange it needed to maintain the expensive apartheid regime. Indirectly, Western Canadian exports have helped to sustain apartheid.

The export of elemental sulphur has been conspicuously absent from the list of exports to South Africa banned by the Canadian government over the past two years. While the argument can be made that it is used for peaceful purposes, for fertilizer, South Africa's destruction of its neighbors' capacity to feed themselves, and the hunger apartheid has brought to many of the Republic's own citizens undermine that approach. More important is the fact that South Africa is a good customer and sulphur exports are profitable. In spite of verbal condemnation of apartheid and effective sanctions imposed in other economic spheres, Canadian sulphur exports to South Africa continued into 1987.

Stopping the sale of Canadian sulphur to South Africa would have an

immediate impact upon that country's economy without any violent side effects. Canadian sulphur supplies half of South Africa's industrial, agricultural, mining and military needs. South Africa can meet most of its internal needs from its own sources, but Canadian sulphur is necessary for the production of fertilizer for export. If it were stopped, the apartheid regime would have to make difficult choices. It could try to obtain sulphur from other sources, but this would be difficult and expensive. It could end fertilizer exports, but even at current

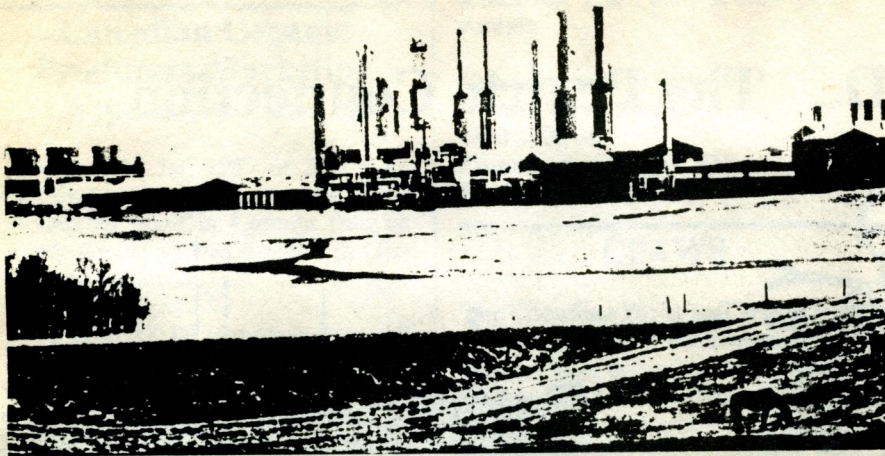
Canadian sulphur supplies half of South Africa's industrial, agricultural, mining and military needs.

low world prices, the foreign exchange fertilizer exports generate go a long way to covering the costs of apartheid. Or it could divert some of the sulphur produced internally to fertilizer exports, to the benefit of foreign exchange, but the detriment of the of the South African economy.

Ending the sale of Canadian sulphur to South Africa would certainly have an impact there, but unless done with care, it could also hurt

Canada can contribute an important weapon in the fight against apartheid without economic damage at home

Canadians and citizens of South Africa's neighbors in the front line states. Is the price of sanctions worth this? Should Canadian workers have to pay for the abolition of apartheid? And what more can be asked of South Africa's neighbors, already economically dependent upon the republic and vulnerable to its military depredations? In fact, there is a way that Canada can contribute an important weapon in the fight against apartheid without economic damage at home - indeed perhaps to its economic benefit - and in the process strengthen the economies of the nations comprising the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC).



At present, Canada is the world's most important sulphur producer, but current projections indicate that its traditional markets are weakening as world demand declines. The same projections, however, suggest that two areas of possible continuing strong demand will be tropical Africa and East Asia, both of which will need considerable amounts of fertilizer to keep up with the food production needs of expanding populations.

The Committee Against Racism (CAR) in Calgary has put together a proposal that suggests a means whereby Canada can implement meaningful sanctions on South Africa to the benefit of Canadians and the citizens of the front line states currently vulnerable to South Africa. This would involve the co-ordinated imposition of sanctions on sulphur sales to South Africa and CIDA sponsored assistance in the development of a fertilizer industry in the SADCC states. At present, Angola, Tanzania and Zimbabwe have the capacity to produce fertilizer, although not enough to replace South African supplies. It is likely that, on the basis of past performance, a South Africa hit with sanctions would ensure that whatever hardship results would be shared as widely as possible. Canada's immediate response should be to provide emergency assistance, either in the form of fertilizer purchased from other manufacturers who use Canadian sulphur (who would quickly take up the slack rep-

resented by the loss of South Africa), or directly from Canada, to the benefit of under-utilized fertilizer manufacturers here. In the longer term, Canadian assistance in the form of expertise and capital equipment could be used in the development of fertilizer production capacity within SADCC. This would benefit Canadian sulphur exporters who would thereby assure themselves a share of one of the few promising markets in the world, and the SADCC fertilizer producers who would be in a position to increase food production without increasing dependence on South Africa.

The proposal to end sulphur sales to South Africa and simultaneously assist the SADCC states in establishing a fertilizer manufacturing capacity using Canadian sulphur was presented to the "Taking Sides on Southern Africa" Conference in Montreal in February 1987, and the Alternate Commonwealth Conference in October. It met with considerable interest from representatives of front line states as a means of imposing meaningful sanctions which are also of benefit to Canadians and their own citizens. CIDA has expressed cautious interest in the proposal, which is consistent with Canada's goals of both imposing economic sanctions and assisting the SADCC states, but still needs an indication of interest from SADCC as well as an indication of the economic viability of the project from the sulphur industry. CAR is following up both of these suggestions, which it is hoped will lead to a feasibility study of the proposal and its eventual implementation.

Saskatchewan - South Africa: the Potash Connection

by George Manz - SSCWD

Potash has been Saskatchewan's major export to South Africa. Although its value has dropped from a high of over \$8 million in 1981 to a low of just over \$2.5 million last year, exports continue. So far this year, sales to South Africa amount to \$400,000.

Normally, potash accounts for 98 to 99.5% of the province's exports to South Africa. Last year, for the first time in ten years, Saskatchewan wheat went to South Africa, dropping potash to 24% of South African-bound exports--and moving wheat toward number one export to the Apartheid State.

Potash from South Africa is a very small portion of total potash exports. From a high of one per cent in 1982, it dropped to less than a third of one percent in '86.

The effect of a ban on sales as part of an economic sanctions program would have little impact on employment here. It's estimated that, had last year's sales been banned, 12 workers (of three to four thousand in the potash industry) might have been laid off, if companies were unable to find another buyer.

Saskatchewan's anti-apartheid activists hope to see exports to South

Africa redirected to the Front Line States whose economies and food production systems are under attack from South Africa. Such action would make a political statement more in line with Canada's foreign policy without causing concern about economic repercussions here.

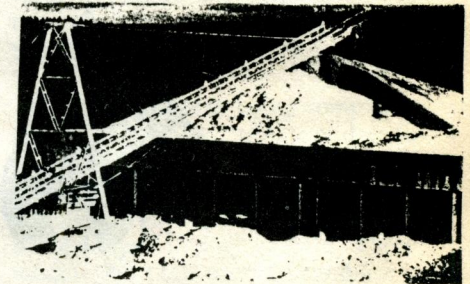
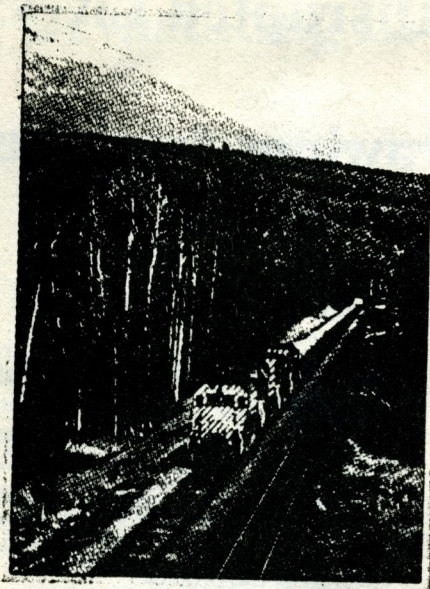
Provincial trade with South Africa isn't all one way. Statistics Canada figures show that, in 1985 and '86, \$28,000 and \$33,000 worth of South African-produced pumps were purchased by potash mines.

There are also corporate ownership links between South Africa and Saskatchewan's potash industry. Tinto Holdings Canada Ltd. own corporations in South Africa and Namibia. It also owns Rio Algom Ltd. of Toronto, which in turn owns the Patience Lake potash mine 12 miles east of Saskatoon.

Saskatchewan potash is shipped to South Africa with Alberta sulphur. In effect, Saskatchewan's potash sales are piggy-backed on Alberta's sulphur exports. The South African Congress of Trade Unions Solidarity Committee in Toronto has concluded that "if sulphur was no longer exported, then potash exports would be uneconomic because of freight costs."

Saskatchewan people are called upon to support and encourage stepped up federal initiatives in this area--and to pressure our provincial government to end all trade relations with the apartheid regime. Both levels of government can be urged to substitute and subsidize potash exports to Front Line States.

This would be in line with existing federal policy, would maintain potash markets; and most important, would support food production for those who have been hard hit by South Africa's regional economic and military warfare.

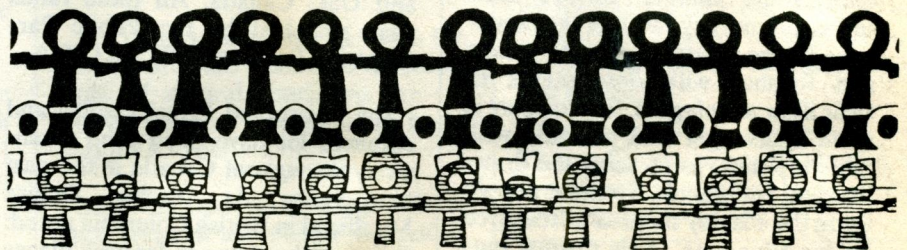
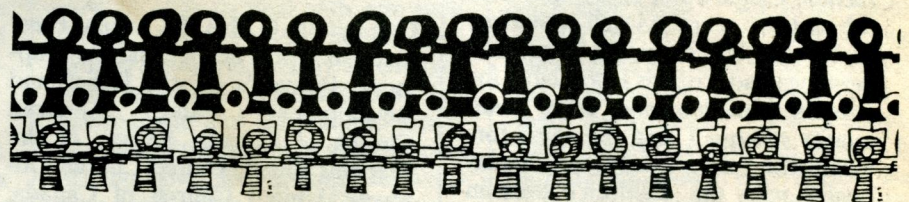


What Are We Doing About It?

Thirty activists gathered in Banff Sept. 26-27 at the Western Canada Sanctions Workshop. They agreed that pressure to date has stopped most Canadian provinces (NOT Alberta) from selling South African liquor and removed South African fruit from the shelves. Future work will focus on urging comprehensive economic sanctions against South Africa, redirecting Canadian exports to Southern Africa front line states, working closely with trade unions to enlist input in the sanc-

tions campaign, supporting a cutting of diplomatic ties with South Africa, setting up working groups to support aboriginal peoples struggle for self-determination in Canada and to research and establish strategies to stop the sale of Canadian raw resources to South Africa.

Adapted from October 1987 issue of South Saskatchewan Committee for World Development Newsletter.



Disrupted Lives:

Children's Drawings from Central America

by Linda Dale



Drawing no. 13 by Esperanza

This display of drawings from Guatemala and El Salvador with accompanying text depicts the everyday realities of war; of what it is like to be a child in a war zone; to flee your home in terror; to witness your father's execution or the destruction of your house and crops. One child begins her text with "I say these simple words with much love because what I say is because I suffered it."

The gallery exhibit of 63 drawings has been shown at art galleries in Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton over the past two years. As well, a smaller, mobile display containing 26 original drawings and writings is available for schools, churches and other community groups. Using the same format as the gallery exhibit, this display begins with the children's lives in their home villages, follows their flight and journey through the mountains to the safety of refugee camps and finishes with descriptions of their lives as refugees. The display is quite lightweight and portable with table top units for placing the drawings and text panels. To assist people using the display there is a "resource kit for educators". This manual outlines activities for younger children,

teens and adults as well as resource materials. These resource materials include 24 slides, black and white pictures, cartoons, and readings. There is no charge for use of the "Disrupted Lives" display or education kit - they are provided on a loan basis. Transportation costs are also covered by the project.

The Central America Children's Drawing Project has received financial support from a variety of sources: CANSAVE, CCOOP, CUSO, Canadian Lutheran World Relief, Foster Parents Plan, Horizons of Friendship, Inter Pares, Jesuit Apostolic Fund, the Mennonite Central

"hearing about war in faraway places cannot compare with the impact of children's drawing of their own experiences"

Committee, OXFAM Canada, Presbyterian World Service and Development, Primate's World Relief and Development Fund, Anglican Church of Canada, Society of the Precious Blood, United Church Observer, United Church of Canada, and USC Canada. All these funds were matched by the Public Participation Program (PPP) of CIDA.

The "Disrupted Lives" display and resource kit have been used extensively throughout Canada in the past two years. As teacher Denise Maultsaid in British Columbia noted: "hearing about war in faraway places

cannot compare with the impact of children's drawing of their own experiences." Younger children have sometimes made drawings "gifts of peace" - as a gesture of compassion and sympathy for the children in Guatemala and El Salvador. A grade six student wrote: "Looking at those pictures made me think about the hardships of refugees. I never realized what would happen if there was a war in our parts. If there was, then some day I hope someone will look at my pictures and share my sorrow."

The "Disrupted Lives" display will be available in Alberta beginning the end of January, 1988. It has already toured Manitoba and will be touring Saskatchewan in early Spring.

For Saskatchewan information contact:

Laurie Beingsner, S.C.I.C.
Ph: (306) 757-4669

For booking the display or more information in Alberta contact:

Gail Allan,
Presbyterian World Relief and Development
10765 - 98 Street
Edmonton, AB T5H 2P2
Ph: (403) 424-2584

Janet Russell,
SAWDAP
1916 - 2 Street S.W.
Calgary, AB T2S 1S3
Ph: (403) 228-5765

Linda Dale is National Co-ordinator for Disrupted Lives

The Devastating Locust

by "International Committee of the Red Cross" staff

To combat an invasion of migratory locusts in northern Ethiopia, since last August, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has been using two aircraft to spray insecticide.

It has been called a disaster, a scourge, a plague. But words fail when a swarm of locusts - which can contain up to 2,000 million insects - descends on crops, for in only one day it can destroy enough food to feed a million people. Twenty thousand hectares in Brazil and at least as many in Africa have fallen to this ravaging pest which is spreading, though over smaller areas, along the Red Sea coast and as far east as Pakistan.

When in a swarm, locusts can devour the equivalent of their own weight - two to three grammes - per day. A swarm of locusts can therefore eat its way through 4,000 metric tonnes of plant matter per day. And that is not all. In addition to the branches and stems broken by the sheer weight of insects clinging to them as they eat, there is the damage done by their mandibles and the gashes made by their claws and the spines on their legs. All these wounds can lead to infection, and what is left of the plants cannot survive.

If prompt action is not taken, thousands or even millions of tonnes of food, particularly cereals such as millet, maize, sorghum and rice are threatened each day.

However, acridids (the scientific name for the family of insects which includes grasshoppers and locusts) are not all harmful, and some can even be useful.

For example, in many societies they are part of the people's standard diet. It is only in Western countries that the idea of eating insects is repulsive to most people. Moreover, certain types of acridids are important for the survival of some pastoral groups (lentula obtusifrons makes a pastoral economy possible in certain parts of the world because it feeds almost exclusively on a tree poisonous to sheep and thus limits its spread). Finally, the masses of dead insects can be used as fertilizer. In 1936, Argentina exported 3,000 metric tonnes of fertilizer consisting of 90% locusts meal and 10% nitrogen.

Fighting - and averting - locust plagues

There are very few centres for research on acridids, because in the past 50 years there have been only four large-scale locust invasions. Until the early seventies, it was thought that they threatened only zones where agriculture was not very developed. It was also thought that the insecticides which came onto the market in the fifties would, if necessary, be able to deal with any such threat. Both of these beliefs have proved wrong, especially as changes have meanwhile been made to the environment and the climatic repercussions of those changes (the effects of intensive single-crop farming) have reached the point of no return.

But there is one thing of which the experts are sure - complex combinations of natural conditions are required both for the plague to begin and for it to end.

Satellites now make it possible to spot areas of short-lived vegetation.

These correspond to low-pressure zones which produce rain and hence young vegetation. The winds converge on these zones, bringing the ruinous creatures with them over tremendous distances.

Scientists are now using computers to assemble vast quantities of data in order to create a model for the specific behaviours of each type of insect, with variations to take into account sex and biological state. These models are then used to establish a prognosis and a large-scale strategy for the elimination of the swarms or even to prevent their formation.

"We use pesticides", explains Dr. Giorgio Nembrini, ICRC environmental health specialist, "only as a last resort, when the locusts have become so numerous that traditional methods are no longer effective. Then there is no choice but to use aircraft and spray the insecticides which are, of course, toxic and non-specific and therefore harmful from an environmental point of view. Ideally, we would like to use other, less aggressive methods, such as raking and hoeing to destroy the eggs. But how can you do that over such huge areas? The local people should also be persuaded to change their habits and made more aware of the need for proper management of their environment. For example, food crop diversification should be introduced again in each region. But that can take years. In the meantime, we fortunately have the means to put up a strong fight, to mount an emergency operation so that the people can survive"

This article was adapted from the International Committee of the Red Cross Bulletin, October 1987.

WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT

Welfare

OR

Equity?

by Kathryn A. Olson,
15 November 1987

Women in Development (WID) has become a trendy term in the last few years. Why is it that women have been singled out lately even though Canada has been involved with development projects for more than 30 years? Doesn't a project which benefits a community automatically benefit women? The answer unfortunately is "no"! Too often the effect of development on women is to increase their workload and to make their lives worse than before. "Women do up to 70% of the world's agricultural labor, yet earn 10% of the world's income. Women own less than 1% of the world's credit." (International Labor Organization, United Nations) These are some of the reasons that a WID emphasis has become highly visible.

The UN Decade for Women (1975-1985) brought forward many questions relating to women and how they were being affected by development. The common response of governments and international development agencies was "Women need to be integrated into development". It is postulated that the reason that development has failed is that women have been ignored. Women are seen as the "problem" so what is needed is to "fix those poor women". This focus on the condition of women tends to separate "us" who are helping from "them", the passive beneficiaries of our development projects. Women are seen as incapable of making changes or understanding their needs. This can lead to a welfare approach, where women are helped to do their "traditional" roles better--infant health care, nutrition, growing gardens, etc., or an anti-poverty approach, which helps women earn more money to contribute to family welfare.

These approaches often do not look at who does what in the household or where the power lies. Women often don't participate in the decision making or even in the implementation of development projects except when their labour is needed. By adding income generation to one's tasks to make them "economic" producers, we fail to realize what African women have always known: women are already integrated into the life of their communities. The women who spend 18 hours a day fetching water and wood fuel, weeding sorghum, preparing food, trading at the market, producing crafts, caring for the children and elderly, and providing for their husbands, know their work is essential, and that they must keep doing it for everyone's survival.

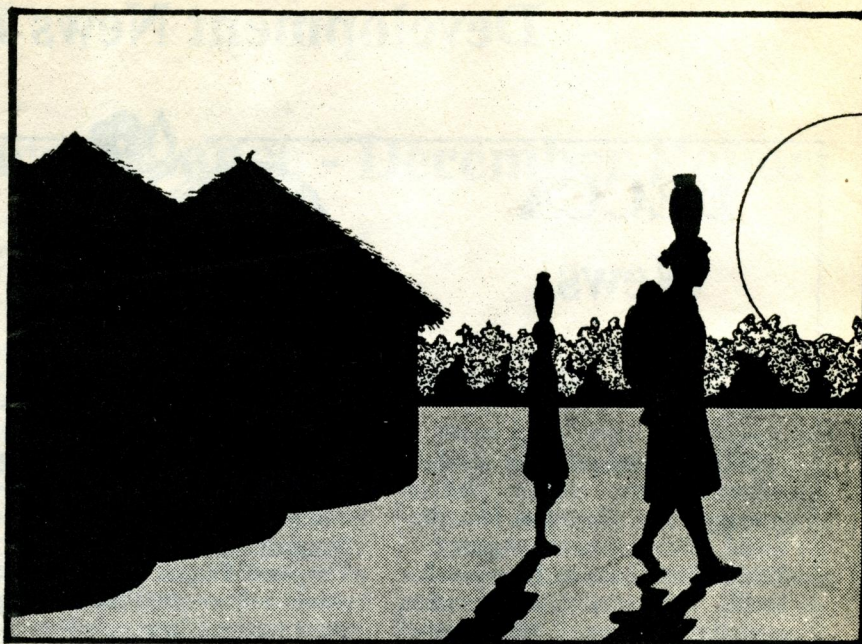
An alternative approach to development was proposed in a seven day workshop held October 27 - November 3, 1987, in Toronto called "Women in Development: Lessons in Organizational Effectiveness". The course was sponsored by the Aga Khan Foundation Canada and the University of Toronto Development Studies Program. This approach to development is called Gender and Development (GAD) and it takes a somewhat different approach from WID. Instead of focusing on women, GAD looks at the relations and positions between women and men and takes an equity approach. GAD recognizes the subordination of women in worldwide society and questions why this exists. A welfare type of approach to development might drill a well to reduce the distance women must go to fetch water, but GAD would ask why carrying water is only women's work. If women are taking on more economic responsibility beyond the household, what changes are occurring in men's lives to become more involved in the household work to help women avoid the double working day? GAD sees the need for structural change in order to implement true development and equity for women. It is a holistic view which looks both at the reproductive work of women; motherhood, child-rearing, subsistence farming, etc. as well as her economic role of working for pay.

This view of development sees women as active agents for change on their own behalf rather than passive beneficiaries. It forms a bond between women in Canada and in the developing world. Canada is considered a developed country and yet women earn on average 65% of what men earn. Three out of five single, widowed or divorced women over 65 live in poverty. One out of ten is beaten by the man she lives with. The degree may differ, but many of the problems facing women in the developing world are paralleled in the West. Women do have unique problems; they bear the brunt of deeply rooted sexual discrimination and are the poorest of the poor the world over. "In an unequal world, women are the most unequal... even among unequals." (Krishna Ahooja-Patel)

There is nothing wrong with welfare or anti-poverty approaches to development as far as improving the condition of people's lives. However, these types of development need to have a consciousness raising aspect to bring in the equity approach. "The consciousness raising has to include not only the nature of the structures creating poverty for some and wealth for others, the maldistribution of political power, but also the structures of inequality between men and women which weaken their struggle for survival and for betterment." (Kate Young)

But aren't we imposing a North American view on women of other cultures? No! Women everywhere around the world are responding to elements in their own culture which discriminate against them. Too often people hide behind culture to justify and defend an unjust status quo, including the role and status of women. Women worldwide have begun to say that their position, so long defended as a cultural given, should change; and they are taking an active part in the changing of a society toward equity, one that benefits all!

Kathy Olson is the Executive Director of the Camrose International Institute in Camrose, Alberta.



Overseas Adventure and Education

With Canada World Youth



Canada World Youth is a seven-month program in which participants spend the first half of the program in Canada and the second half in a country in Asia, Africa, Latin America or the Caribbean. The program is open to people between the ages of 17 and 20.

Does your organization know of young people who are looking for an alternative way to learn more about the world and would like to experience life in another part of Canada as well as in another part of the world? If so tell them about the Canada World Youth exchange program.

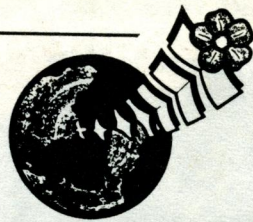
All travel and living expenses are covered by Canada World Youth and some pocket money is provided. More importantly, participants, gain new insight into the world today.

Canada World Youth is presently recruiting for its Year 17 programs. The deadline for September programs is March 18th. For an application form and/or further information contact:

Canada World Youth
10765 - 98 Street
Edmonton, AB T5H 2P2
Ph: (403)424-6411

Development News In Brief

DECCA News



Small Projects Fund

DECCA administers a fund in Alberta for the federal government's Canadian International Development Agency - Public Participation Program for small, innovative education projects about international development. This year the fund is \$6,000. The following projects have been approved for funding:

Nicaragua As Seen Through The Eyes of Nicaraguans - \$900.00
Sponsored by: The Meliorist, University of Lethbridge. To interview Nicaraguans and report their views of the political situation in their country through newspaper articles and a videotape to be presented in a number of public forums.

Nicaragua Information Outreach - \$1,000.00
Sponsored by Alberta Tools For Peace. A concerted attempt to reach small Alberta communities with information, speakers and

audio visual resources regarding Nicaragua.

Network News - \$1,500.00
The Small Project Fund allocation would help produce the Development section of this newsletter.

Women For Cooperation - \$700.00
Anne Georg

A research project into the lives of Nicaraguan women and their families who are involved in cooperative working situations. The project will include documentation through an educational audio visual and initiation of contact between Nicaraguan women and the YWCA to provide an outlet for Nicaraguan crafts.

For information and application forms contact:

DECCA
211, 223-12 Ave. S.W.
Calgary Alberta T2R 0G9
Ph: 269-4744

remind the government that Albertans cherish AAID and want to continue to be proud of our international humanitarian reputation. Write or phone the Minister responsible for the program:

Hon. Larry Shaben
Min. of Economic Dev't and Trade
407 Legislature Building
Edmonton, AB T5K 2B6
Ph: 403-427-2134

Visit, write or phone your MLA to let them know your views on AAID too. For more information on AAID contact:

Alberta Agency for International Development
8th Floor, Sterling Place
9940-106 Street
Edmonton, AB T5K 2P6
Ph: 403-427-2551

CIDA Awards Program

CIDA Awards program will award up to \$15,000 per year to applicants planning careers in international development who will do a one to two year work/study or academic assignment. Deadline is February 29, 1988. For more information contact:

The Secretary
CIDA Awards Program
Technical Cooperation Directorate
200 Promenade du Portage
Hull, PQ K1A 0G4

Alberta Agency for International Development : More Cutbacks?

This fiscal year, 1987-88 the government of Alberta cut the Alberta Agency for International Development (AAID) budget in half to 3.5 million dollars. Until 1980, the government matched Albertans' donations dollar-to-dollar. In 1980, the government capped the fund at 7 million dollars. In 1985-86 Albertans contributed about 21 million dollars.

Organizations funded by AAID include Oxfam, CUSO, Canadian Crossroads International, Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace, United Church Division of World Outreach. In the April 1986 throne speech, the Alberta government stated: "Our people are known for their humanity and for helping others. Wherever in the world disaster strikes, sympathizers, workers and donors will be found among Albertans. My government supported Alberta's own Agency for International Development". Please

Send or phone short news items to:

Lauren Rama
PNN Development Editor
c/o DECCA
#211, 223-12 Ave. S.W.
Calgary, AB T2R 0G9
Ph: (403)269-4744

The Canadian Peace Alliance - December Report

by Rob Macintosh

Representatives of peace groups from across Canada gathered in Montreal, November 13 - 16th for a series of working committee meetings of the Canadian Peace Alliance. Now with over 400 organizational members (54 from the Prairie Provinces), the CPA is directed between national conventions by a 35 member, regionally representative Steering Committee.

The continuing growth in CPA membership was itself, good news, especially as the Quebec membership has jumped to 58 members. Greater Quebec involvement is the result of half a year's development work and democratic re-organizing by a broad range of Quebec groups, assisted by CPA staff. This new level of involvement, together with a growing commitment to operating in two languages (which includes staff members Bob Penner and Sheena Lambert acquiring workable French), marks an important step in the evolution of the CPA towards a truly national alliance.

Plans for the next national convention were discussed. To be held in Ottawa June 10th - 13th, it will feature the theme "Electing Peace" in line with the focus of CPA's predominate campaign - The Canadian Peace Pledge Campaign. With a federal election pending, the Ottawa location will also allow participants direct lobbying and educational opportunities with Federal politicians and civil servants.

Other administrative highlights included: decisions to move towards a large volume semi-tabloid format CPA NEWS making multiple copies of the quarterly CPA networking publication available to member

groups; adoption of a detailed set of guidelines and procedures for functioning of an international committee to deal with invitations for visits, and communications with peace organizations from other countries (to address only logistical, not international policy questions); and approval of a 1988 budget for CPA of \$180,000 (with a revised "bare bones" or contingency budget of just over \$140,000). CPA Finances, while affected somewhat in the short term due to the impact of two postal disruptions on direct mail income, are sound. With continued support from peace groups and concerned individuals it appears that CPA is well on its way to being established on a healthy and sustainable financial footing.

Putting administrative matters aside, The Government's Defense White Paper and our response to it was the peace issue most on members' minds. The CPA will be developing a comprehensive annotated listing of who has written what in response to the White Paper, including both critiques of the paper, and alternative defense/security proposals being offered by the Canadian Peace movement. It is anticipated that such a listing will be of considerable use to researchers and activists in the peace movement, and to a wider public trying to make some sense of the new Policy. Once compiled, the opportunity for the peace movement to begin to distil out the key blunders in the policy, and collectively develop and promote viable alternative defense policies will be greatly enhanced. Anyone who has written responses to the Defense White Paper is asked to please send a copy, along with a contact person and address, and if pos-

sible a short 50-75 word abstract, to the CPA office.

Plans for a more coordinated and nation-wide response to upcoming cruise missile testing were also fleshed out. Interested organizations should contact the CPA office for details. After a minimum of debate the meeting opted to offer the Canadian Security Intelligence(?) Service official observer status at CPA meetings and conventions, along with a request to have all peace groups add CSIS officially to their mailing lists. While we did not feel we should make this contingent upon their providing us with half of the funds saved in illicit and undercover information gathering on the peace movement, we did feel that we should alert the Canadian taxpayers to the several million dollar savings this would create for all of us.

Two days of meetings also focussed on the Canadian Peace Pledge Campaign (see last issue). Greater details and ongoing information are available from Prairie reps on the committees (see last PNN for list) or from the CPA office in Toronto. If your organization is not yet a member, join the CPA.

Canadian Peace Alliance
555 Bloor Street, West - Suite #5
Toronto, ON M5S 1Y6
ph:(416) 588 - 5555

Rob Macintosh, with the Pembina Institute in Drayton Valley (AB) and coordinator of the Canadian Peace Educators Network, is the Prairies rep on the Administration Committee of the Canadian Peace Alliance.

New U.S. Naval Nuclear Weapons Increase the Risk of Nuclear War

Centre for Defense Information

The U.S. Navy is shifting its nuclear strategy from retaliation to nuclear warfighting with first strike weapons.

- » The new Trident II submarine-launched missile is a first strike weapon that will increase the risk of nuclear war.
- » The Pentagon is asking for 43.5 Billion for Trident II missiles this year.
- » The sea-launched cruise missile (SLCM) now being deployed on submarines and surface warships is another offensive weapon for nuclear warfighting.
- » Without U.S. restraint now, the Soviet Union will also develop more lethal sea-based missiles, thus diminishing the security of both nations.

Conclusions

- » The United States' existing nuclear retaliatory force is excessive. With more than 12 000 strategic nuclear weapons, we already have far more than we need to retaliate.
- » The termination of the first strike Trident II missile program would reduce the likelihood of nuclear war.
- » An agreement by the U.S. and the Soviet Union to eliminate all sea-based first strike weapons would further reduce the likelihood of nuclear war.
- » A Congressional examination of the military consequences of the dramatic rise in the number of nuclear weapons in U.S. ships and submarines is essential.

Even as the U.S. and the Soviet Union move to eliminate medium- and short-range nuclear missiles from Europe, the nuclear arms competition continues to accelerate in other areas. In particular, the U.S.

Navy is developing new first strike weapons that will give it a dangerous nuclear warfighting capability, according to a study released by the Center for Defense Information, a Washington-based research organization headed by retired senior military officers.

"Our study show a disturbing shift. U.S. naval nuclear weapons intended in the past only for retaliation are now being designed to fight a nuclear war," said Rear Admiral Gene R. La Rocque, USN (Ret.), CDI's Director. The CDI Defense Monitor, "First Strike Weapons at Sea: The Trident II and the Sea-Launched

U.S. naval nuclear weapons intended in the past only for retaliation are now being designed to fight a nuclear war

Cruise Missile," Focuses on the Trident II, a new submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) scheduled for initial operation in 1989, and the recently deployed nuclear sea-launched cruise missile (SLCM).

The Defense Monitor concludes that Trident II will give the U.S., for the first time, a sea-based weapon capable of destroying most of the Soviet Union's forces in a sudden, surprise attack. Because of its increased accuracy and destructive power, the Trident II missile will be able to destroy Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) in their silos. Therefore, the Trident II will increase the likelihood of nuclear war by rendering the Soviet Union's missiles more vulnerable and con-

fronting Soviet leaders with a "use 'em or lose 'em" choice during periods of military tension such as the Cuban missile crisis of 1962.

"The Trident II missile is extremely dangerous, totally unnecessary, and far too expensive," said Rear Admiral Eugene J. Carroll, Fr., USN (Ret.), Deputy Director of CDI. "This year alone the Pentagon has asked for \$3.5 Billion for Trident II missiles, the most expensive weapons' request in the entire budget," he added.

The CDI appraisal finds that the deployment of long-range nuclear SLCMs on numerous U.S. surface ships and attack submarines, which began in June 1984, will also increase the risk of nuclear war. By increasing the number of naval nuclear weapons and the number of warships capable of delivering them, the Navy is dramatically increasing the danger of a nuclear war starting at sea.

"First Strike Weapons at Sea: The Trident II and the Sea-Launched Cruise Missile" is Volume XVI, Number 6 in the Defense Monitor series. Copies can be obtained from:

**Centre for Defense Information,
1500 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20005
Ph: (202) 862-0700.**

Contact:

**Joseph Gould
Dunbar Lockwood
Ph: (202)862-0700**

Canada and the International Satellite Monitoring Agency

PNN staff - Adapted from articles in Operation Dismantle's Bits and Peaces by Al Rycroft, and in the summer 1987 issue of Input Output.

The idea of an International Satellite Monitoring Agency (ISMA) was first proposed by France at the U.N. Briefly, the concept is to use satellite data for arms control verification, peacekeeping and crisis monitoring. The world community would have independent assurance that the superpowers were living up to arms control agreements, and smaller countries would know that their adversaries were not planning military actions.

The idea was studied in detail by a group of experts under the auspices of the U.N. They concluded that ISMA was a workable project and that it could proceed in stages (for example, the first stage could be the open distribution of existing satellite data).

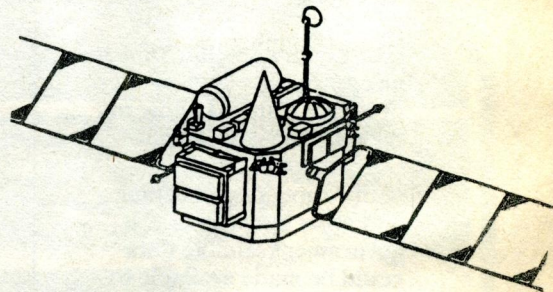
Canada is a major player in space. We were the first country to launch a satellite after the superpowers. We were the first country with a domestic communications satellite. Canada is still a world leader in remote sensing, communications, and satellite technology. Thus Canada, internationally recognized as a peacekeeping nation, is the ideal country to get

ISMA off the ground. Such an effort would complement our traditional role of peacekeeping, actualize our government commitments to enhancing verification while also promoting our high-technology industries.

There are a number of areas where Canada could make a significant contribution towards the creation of ISMA, one of the most obvious being RADARSAT. Canada should use its proposed RADARSAT satellite as an example of what could be done in satellite verification of arms control treaties, according to a recent Science for Peace Workshop.

The RADARSAT satellite is supposed to use synthetic aperture radar technology to monitor agriculture, mineral, and other resources across Canada, and in its coastal waters. RADARSAT's orbit covers every point on earth, thus it could also be used for arms control verification, peacekeeping and crisis monitoring. Although RADARSAT lost out to the Space Station in a fight for funding last year, its proponents still hope it will go ahead, and it was given a green light again by the federal government in June, 1987. (Canada has also been conducting technical studies for a PAXSAT system, a satellite system that would check for space weapons and monitor ground installations as part of a multi-lateral arms control agreement.)

The workshop suggested that RADARSAT, and the current French SPOT satellite, "while designed for environmental monitoring, could provide data continuously of some use for arms control verification, peacekeeping,

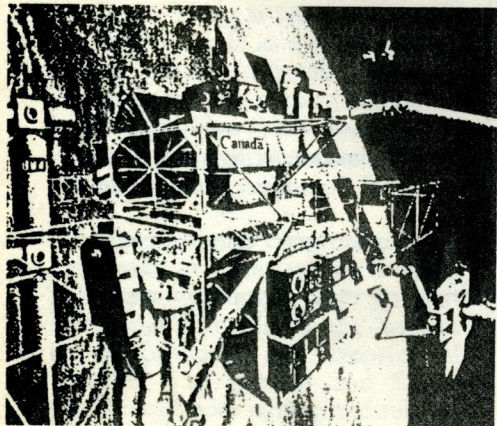


and crisis monitoring. This would provide a training ground for future operational PAXSATs. Participants also suggested that other countries involved in remote sensing could undertake similar activities. They recommended Canada go ahead with RADARSAT, pointing out that Canada has already paid for developing it, and that the current delays in the Space Station caused by Space Shuttle problems and possible militarization of the Station will release extra money for RADARSAT.

The Science for Peace workshop also suggested that the new Canadian Space Agency place a high priority on developing satellite sensor technology and data analysis for aerospace surveillance for arms control verification. As well it was concluded that Canada should unilaterally supply its UN ground forces with a 24-hour all-weather aerial surveillance system, as an example of this technology.

Other opportunities for Canada include:

- making information gathered from the North Warning System (NWS) available to the in-



ternational community. The North (Arctic) could be declared a zone of peace, with international inspection and verification assuring all parties that no military activities were taking place in the Arctic, as is presently the case in the Antarctic.

- giving excess satellite time to an appropriate U.N. agency, or even a Canadian government agency, for the purposes of arms control verification, peacekeeping and crisis monitoring. All government satellite data could be made available to the UN.
- committing several million dollars for a number of years to the U.N. for developing an International Satellite Monitoring Agency. Alternately, Canadian technical resources and personnel could be provided for U.N. use.

An examination of Canadian space resources could unearth many other potential Canadian contributions in developing ISMA. For further information contact:

**Science for Peace
University College
University of Toronto
Toronto, ON M5S 1A1**

or

**Al Rycroft
INPUT/OUTPUT
Box 248 - Station "B"
Ottawa ON K1P 6C4**

Labour Works for Peace

by Don Aitken and Nancy Leavitt

At its 31st Annual Convention in April of 1987, the Alberta Federation of Labour (AFL) passed a resolution regarding nuclear weapons and peace. It was "resolved that the AFL actively support the Canadian Labour Congress and the Canadian Peace Alliance in campaigns for test ban, and further to encourage the Canadian Government to use its influence internationally to conclude a test ban agreement."

The resolution further endorsed a petition campaign whereby petitions will be distributed to Union affiliates for signatures. Copies of these petitions will be directed to the Canadian Government as well as heads of state for the USA and USSR.

In conjunction with this campaign, the theme for the 1988 May Day Festival to be held in Edmonton will be "Peace and Social Justice". The AFL is inviting all groups who work under the banners of peace and social justice to join in the festivities April 30, 1988. Display booths will be available for those who wish to participate. A full day of activities and an evening social are planned featuring "The Spirit of the West."

The AFL sees the escalating arms race as a major cause of poverty. Furthermore, the AFL has written in its 1987 "Disposition of Resolutions" that monies spent on the arms race would be better utilized if they were "directed towards essential services such as peace keeping, the protection of Canadian sovereignty, and adequate coast guard and search and rescue services."

The Alberta Federation of Labour is committed to working with fellow Canadians to help achieve world peace. For further information contact:

**Nancy Leavitt
Alberta Federation of Labour
#350, 10451-170 Street
Edmonton, AB T5P 4T2
ph: 483-3021**

Don Aitken and Nancy Leavitt, on staff with AFL, are respectively the Chair and Secretary of AFL's Special May Day Festival Committee, and are actively involved in peace work in Alberta.

Saskatchewan Plans International Uranium Mining Congress

compiled from recent mailings (PNN staff)

In recent years several Saskatchewan people have travelled internationally and established personal and organizational contacts in countries that import uranium from Saskatchewan, including Japan, Scandinavia, Western Europe, and the United States. Some exchanges have taken place, particularly with Scandinavians. International networks are now in place and common activities are more possible.

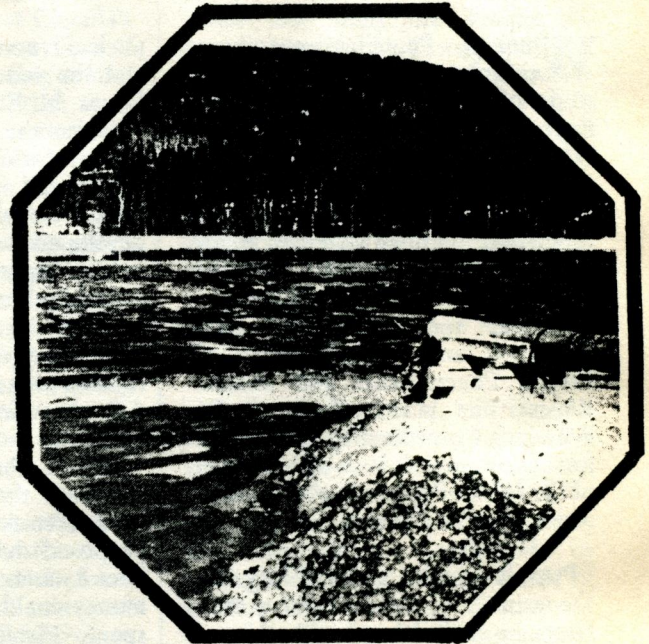
Public knowledge of the growing dangers of nuclear energy and nuclear war has grown here and abroad, and the issue is again being discussed in the media. Since Chernobyl, many Saskatchewan uranium-importing countries have accelerated demands for phasing out their nuclear power programs, at the same time as pressure continues to grow for an end to the nuclear arms race.

In the face of steadily growing political and economic opposition, the uranium/nuclear industry is trying to save itself through new ventures such as the irradiation of food, "Slowpoke" nuclear reactors, and offering up Canada as a nuclear waste dump - all of which will further increase the risks to present and future generations. Now is the time to finally stop the mining of uranium in Saskatchewan.

An international congress on Saskatchewan uranium mining is being held because, largely due to Saskatchewan, Canada is the world's largest producer and exporter of uranium. The present and future problems of both mining and reactor waste continue to mount in the North

and abroad. Uranium mining has totally failed to improve the overall opportunities for northern people or to develop a sustainable economy in the North or elsewhere. The continuing export of uranium, to France and the United States in particular, ties Saskatchewan ever more deeply into the deadly nuclear arms race. The current move towards free trade will further integrate the uranium industry in Saskatchewan into the U.S. nuclear industry. Further expansion of the industry is now planned at Cigar Lake where an even more deadly radioactive ore body (than those at Key Lake and Cluff Lake) has been found.

Held from June 16 - 21, 1988 in Saskatoon, The International Uranium Congress will help inform the public why and how uranium mining and nuclear power and weapons technology can, and must be phased out. It will create better links and solidarity among a broad range of groups here and abroad, and encourage the development of an integrated and coordinated global strategy for phasing out uranium mining. The Congress is also aiming to devise sustainable alternatives that will protect and benefit those who presently face the greatest risks from the uranium/nuclear industry.



Organizations and individuals active and concerned about Canada's role in the nuclear arms race, in environmental impacts of nuclear power and uranium mining, and in sustainable and appropriate northern development are encouraged to endorse the Congress, contribute and participate. Over 25 Canadian and International non-government organizations have already endorsed the Conference. Additional endorsements are welcome, and would be appreciated. Groups or individuals interested in contributing financially, assisting with fundraising, or in presenting technical information, workshops or cultural/artistic events are urged to contact organizers as soon as possible. Write or phone for registration packages, or other information, to:

Jim Harding
Uranium Congress,
2138 McIntyre Street,
Regina, SK S4P 2R7
ph: (306) 584-4034

Defence White Paper Response

by Anne Wieser

Winnipeg Peace groups have completed a comprehensive study of the Government's White Paper on National Defence. The White Paper, entitled "Challenge and Commitment" was released by Defence Minister Perrin Beatty in June, and outlines defence policy and direction for Canada over the next 15 years. The Winnipeg response, co-authored by Paul Eastwood and Kevin Jardine of Project Peacemakers and Valerie Klassen and Martin Zeilig of the Winnipeg Co-ordinating Committee for Disarmament, is sharply critical of the White Paper. It covers three major areas of concern.

First, it explains in detail how this Department of Defence policy contrasts in critical ways with that of the Department of External Affairs. The major External Affairs document "Independence and Internationalism", contains strong recommendations on arms control, the prevention of an arms race in outer space, strengthening of the

nuclear non-proliferation regime and the reduction of conventional forces in Europe and elsewhere. This was the result of country-wide public hearings which heard from a truly broad spectrum of Canadians. The Defence White Paper, developed without any significant public input, contains important contradictions to these objectives. In fact the new Defence policy clearly supports the nuclear war-fighting scenarios so obvious in U.S. defence policy.

Second, the Winnipeg response examines the enormous real and hidden costs of implementing the proposed defence policy and outlines a number of ways in which this money could be more productively spent. Finally, it discusses two important factual inaccuracies contained in the White Paper, - one concerning numbers of conventional forces in Europe and one concerning the safety of nuclear powered submarines.

The report concludes by calling for open public hearings across Canada with a view to developing a defence policy in keeping with the wishes of Canadians.

The Winnipeg response does not propose concrete alternatives for defence policy, but in the words of co-author Zeilig, "it is important that we have solid grassroots analysis" of government policy. The Winnipeg group is amongst many across the country who are communicating their analyses to Perrin Beatty. Looking ahead to much-needed public hearings, the development of viable alternatives for Canadian Defence policy can be the next step. Copies of the Winnipeg White Paper response can be obtained for \$4.00 from

WCCD
745 Westminster Ave,
Winnipeg, MB
R3G 1A5

Arms Control and the Defence White Paper

Last year, the government promised that its defence policy review would take full account of Canada's arms control objectives. Defence and arms control, it affirmed, are the twin pillars of Canadian security.

The White Paper tabled in June, though, stands precariously on a single pillar. Although well stocked with fine phrases about the importance of arms control, two of the major decisions announced in the White Paper -- the purchase of nuclear-powered submarines and the approach taken to air defence mod-

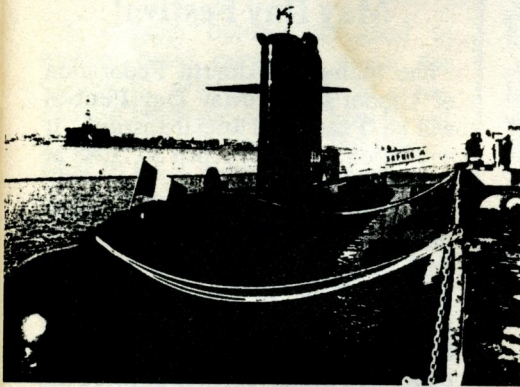
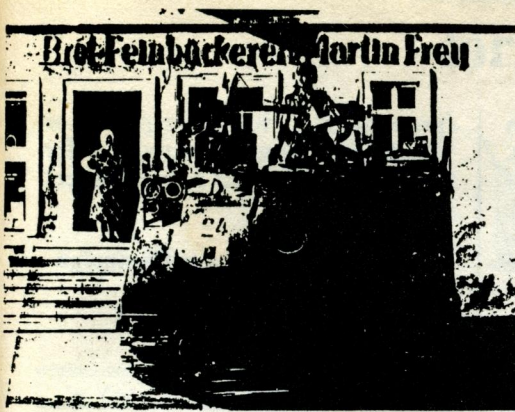
by John Lamb

ernization -- either ignore or run counter to the arms control objectives the government itself has articulated.

As Prime Minister Mulroney reminded us in a speech last May, Canada's premier arms control objective is the maintenance of stable deterrence. There is a very real danger, though, that, in times of crisis, Canadian submarines operating in the High Arctic will become an adjunct to the US Navy's new For-

ward Maritime Strategy. That Strategy, incorporating plans to attack Soviet submarine deterrent forces in their home waters in times of crisis, seriously undermines the stability of deterrence.

In addition, Canada's diplomatic credibility in the global effort to curb the spread of nuclear weapons is likely to be seriously eroded by our use of nuclear materials for military purposes. Canada has been critical of other countries for considering the purchase of nuclear-powered naval vessels, fearing they might divert the enriched uranium used by such ves-



sels to the production of nuclear weapons. Yet, how much weight will our calls for them to exercise restraint carry when we ourselves begin using weapons-grade uranium to power our new submarine fleet?

In our view, nuclear-powered submarines are neither a cost-effective means of fulfilling Canada's defence roles, nor the only means of asserting Canadian sovereignty. Public concern about Arctic sovereignty, of course, is genuine and appropriate. Some Defence Department spokesmen, though, have been hyping this concern with something approaching jingoistic fervour.

They've been conjuring up threats of Soviet subs swarming down into our Arctic to fire their sea-launched cruise missiles (a threat which many naval analysts regard as implausible), presenting incredible claims that the mere possession of subs by Canada will deter American intrusions, and indulging in loose talk about the use of active sonar to scare intruders out of Canadian waters. All of this is being done in order to secure public acceptance of an extravagant sub-

marine program that they actually want more for use in the Atlantic than in the Arctic anyway.

Beneath all of the Defence Department's reasonable-sounding explanations of how nuclear subs will meet Canada's sovereignty needs lies a vision of Canada playing at being a kind of "Rambo of the North": muscular, independent, ready to take on all comers. What we are really being offered here is a macho military solution to a problem that is essentially political, one that requires savvy diplomacy, supported by modern surveillance systems. The apparent glamour of nuclear submarines has been obscuring the availability of non-military avenues for asserting our sovereignty.

Just as disturbing was the White Paper's one-line announcement that the Defence Department plans to take part in the US air Defence Initiative, or ADI. The best way of understanding what this "Son of Star Wars" is all about is to recall a statement by NORAD's former commander-in-Chief, General Robert Herres, that there is no point constructing a "roof"

What we are really being offered here is a macho military solution to a problem that is essentially political.

for protection against ballistic missiles without also building "walls": to defend against bombers and cruise missiles. The aim of the Air Defence Initiative is to design those walls.

Successive Canadian governments have recognized that our security rests on the superpower's capacity to deter, rather than fight, a nuclear war. Consequently, Canada has been concerned with providing US deterrent forces with early warning of any attack, rather than trying to block an attack.

The ADI and Star Wars, in contrast, are the product of a wholly different approach to deterrence, one based on the capacity to block rather than retaliate against an attack. That, of course, sounds attractive. The problem is that together, Star Wars and the Air Defence Initiative would also deny the Soviets the capacity to retaliate in response to a US attack against them. However implausible that may sound to us, in Soviet eyes SDI and ADI, coupled with accurate new offensive nuclear weapons such as the MX and Trident II missiles, raise fears of an American first-strike attack, just as a similar combination of forces in Soviet hands would look threatening to us. In short, SDI and ADI are a recipe for instability.

The real question is, will the Air Defence Initiative enhance Canadian security? Prime Minister Mulroney, in his speech last May, warned of the danger posed to stable deterrence by an environment dominated by strategic defences. These words of caution, however, have evidently not been heard or heeded by the authors of Canada's new Defence White Paper.

The invitation extended by the United States in March 1985 for Canada to take part in Stars Wars research was followed by a vigorous and, on the whole, well informed, public debate, parliamentary hearings, and finally a government decision. In the case of ADI, public and parliamentary participation has been dispensed with in favour of a one-line announcement. The Defence Department's claim that no debate is necessary -- since the ADI "is not SDI" -- is unsatisfactory, given the close relationship between the two programs and the challenge posed by strategic defences to the stability of deterrence.

John Lamb
Canadian Centre for Arms
Control and Disarmament
#710, 151 Slater Street,
Ottawa, ON K1P 5H3
Ph: (613)230-7755

Peace News In Brief

Canadian Labour Congress Working for Peace

A growing number of CLC charter/affiliated labour organizations are becoming actively involved in the Peace Movement, many of them joining the Canadian Peace Alliance.

On October 9, 1987 Shirley Carr, CLC President, met with Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev as part of a delegation from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The ICFTU high-level delegation discussed peace and security issues, and human rights. Carr's discussions with Gorbachev focussed on demilitarization and denuclearization of the Arctic, on Nordic Cooperation, and on further moves to negotiate reductions in strategic weapons.

The CLC is planning a campaign for early 1988 to gather support for the demand to have Canada declared a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone. It will be an extension of the numerous successful municipal and provincial NWFZ campaigns and will make use of tear-off cards and petitions being collected through the labour movement. For more information contact:

Murray Randall
Canadian Labour Council
2841 Riverside Drive
Ottawa, ON K1V 8X7
ph: (613) 521 - 3400

Tory MPs from Alberta Denounce Superpower Arms Reduction Treaty

Two Conservative backbenchers rose in the House of Commons as the lone voices of criticism regarding the U.S. - Soviet Union Treaty signed in December to eliminate intermediate nuclear missiles from Europe. The Edmonton Journal reported that Calgary East MP Alex

Kindy stressed that the Soviet Union cannot be trusted to respect treaties. Bow River MP Gordon Taylor reminded the House that "one of the fundamental principles of the communists is the domination of the world."

Speeches from NDP member Bill Blaikie and Liberal Marcel Prudhomme argued that the accord offers hope for the future of world peace, and were enthusiastically applauded by members from all three parties. Blaikie noted that these uninformed comments proved once again how behind the times some Alberta MPs are.

Edmonton South MP (Tory) Jim Edwards however, welcomed the agreement noting that it is good for Canada.

CPPC Offers Fundraising Merchandise for Peace Groups

The Canadian Peace Pledge Campaign (CPPC) objective is to raise the profile of peace and disarmament issues in the next federal election and mobilize an electorate committed to vote on the peace issue. A line of attractive buttons and bumper stickers are available to peace groups both within and outside of the campaign. Featuring various slogans such as "Vote Peace", "Vote Canada Out of the Arms Race", "Make Canada a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone" and catchy peace dove graphics, the buttons and bumper stickers are available to peace organizations at \$1.00 each for quantities of 10 or less; \$0.70 each for orders of 11-50; \$0.60 each for orders of 51-100 and 50 cents each for more than 100 at a time.

These items have been selling well and are great fundraising opportunities for local groups, while also supporting this important national campaign at the same time. To order

(prepayment by cheque, or Visa/Mastercharge required) or for more information and a display sheet contact:

Canadian Peace Pledge Campaign
c/o Canadian Peace Alliance
555 Bloor Street W. - Suite 5
Toronto, ON M5S 1Y6
ph: (416) 588-5555

May Day Festival

The theme of Alberta Federation of Labour's 1988 May Day Festival will be "Peace and Social Justice". It will be on Saturday April 30, 1988 at the University of Alberta. There will be a rally at 2:00 on the field outside the butterdome. The festival is from 3:00 to 7:30 inside the butterdome. There will be an evening Social & Dance starting at 7:30 featuring "The Spirit of the West". Tickets for the dance are \$10.00 each. For more information contact:

Ph: (403)483-3021 Nancy Leavitt

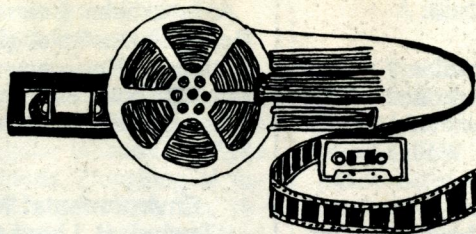
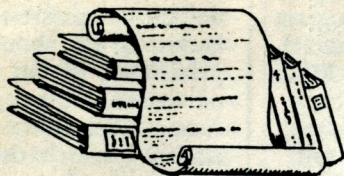
1988 Peace Calendars Available

Produced by Wendy Tredger, near Cold Lake Alberta, site of American Cruise Missile Test Landings. These attractive calendars feature peace related quotes in fine calligraphy. Available for \$7.00 each or \$5.00 bulk purchases. Order from:

Wendy Tredger
Lakeland Coalition for Nuclear Awareness
General Delivery
La Corey, AB T0A 2E0
Ph: (403)826-4896

Send or phone short news items to

Rob Macintosh
PNN Peace Editor
c/o Pembina Institute
Box 839
Drayton Valley, AB T0E 0M0
Ph: (403)542-6272



Is Your Water Safe To Drink?

A 28-page booklet designed to answer basic questions about the quality of drinking water in plain, concise language. It tells how to test your water and interpret the results, what to do if water is contaminated, and how to prevent contamination in the first place.

Published by the non-profit Kansas Rural Center. Available for \$1 (\$.50 each for 10 or more) from:

Kansas Rural Center
304 Pratt St. / Box 133
Whiting, Kansas 66552 USA
Ph: (913) 873-3431.

The Groundwater Pollution Primer

Groundwater--clean, cool and fresh--has long been relied upon as a dependable source of pure drinking water. Six million Canadians rely on groundwater for their supply of fresh water. However, all is not well in the subterranean world that harbours this precious resource. Industrial chemicals, pesticides, fertilizer residues, gasoline, heating oil, hazardous wastes, household chemicals, road salt, and other contaminants are turning up in people's well water with increasing regularity.

The Groundwater Pollution Primer is the first popularly written overview of the groundwater pollution problem in Canada. It describes the threat posed to groundwater quality by pollution, discusses the implications of the resulting contamination to drinking water supplies, and proposes concrete solutions to prevent further pollution.

Produced by the Conservation Council of New Brunswick. For information and orders contact:

Conservation Council
180 St. John Street
Fredericton, NB
E3B 4A9

Choices: A Family Global Action Handbook

A compendium of practical steps in developing global awareness as well as good parenting skills, this clearly written book is an inspiration and challenge to families and everyone who nurtures children. This book offers a wide variety of actions for families and schools for promoting global awareness, counteracting sexism and violence, and teaching nonviolent conflict resolution skills, transforming our culture, and preserving the planet.

By David McConkey, Marquis Project, 1987. 116 pages. Available for \$6 postpaid (10 or more \$5 each) from:

The Marquis Project Inc.
#200, 107 - 7th Street
Brandon, MB R7A 3S5
Ph: (204)727-5675

Proceedings of the Nuclear Waste Issues Conference Winnipeg, Canada September 12-14, 1986

As the world's stockpile of deadly radioactive wastes from the nuclear industry grows larger every day, the search is on for a permanent "disposal" method for these materials which remain toxic for tens of

thousands of years.

While no expense has been spared on the technical end of developing a disposal technology, little official attention has been paid to the human aspects of this difficult problem.

This book addresses the ethical, environmental, health and sociopolitical sides of the nuclear waste controversy and its parent, the nuclear industry. A valuable resource for activists and policy-makers.

ISBN 0-9693107-0-6 Available for \$7.00 plus \$1.00 for postage (Bulk: \$5.00 per copy for 10 or more copies plus \$3.00 postage per 10 copy) from:

Concerned Citizens of Manitoba
c/o Anne Wieser
592 Walker Avenue
Winnipeg, MB R3L 1C4

SOUTH AFRICA

For Their Triumphs and Their Tears.

This book is about women in South Africa and the circumstances of their lives. It explains how the oppression and exploitation of the majority of South African women - as women, as workers and above all as black people - is an integral part of the apartheid system. By Hilda Bernstein

Nelson Mandela: The Struggle is My Life

The speeches and writings of Nelson Mandela with historical documents and accounts of Mandela in prison by fellow prisoners. Cost: \$10.00

A Tough Tale.

This is an extraordinary poem about the protracted and bitter struggle against apartheid oppression. By Mongane Wally Serote. Cost: \$7.00

To order the above 3 books write to:

International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa
Box 1034, Station B
Ottawa, ON K1P 5R1
Ph: (613)233-5939

Add 15% postage and handling to all orders.

BOOKS ON WAR AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Explosive Remnants of War: Mitigating the Environmental Effects

The inevitable residuum of unexploded mines and other munitions that remain in former theatres of war is a costly problem in both human and economic terms. The problem is likely to increase in severity if the current trend in increasing wartime expenditures of explosive ordnance continues, certainly so without improvement in techniques and procedures of disposal. This study details the factors and dimensions involved in addressing the problem and proposes mitigating measures to be taken. Case studies of the problem of remnants in Poland, Libya, Vietnam, and Laos provide detailed documentation of the kinds of hazard confronted and the costs to different societies and environments. Chapters are also included that describe the main types of mines and other munitions in use for their detection and neutralization, including the use of dogs. The implications for the technical design of munitions, for establishing new forms of international co-operation, and for extending the jurisdiction of the laws of war are elaborated upon. A select bibliography as well as texts of the several treaties most relevant to the subject are appended.

A Stockholm International Peace Resource Institute (SIPRI)/United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) book edited by Arthur H. Westing. 1985, ISBN 0-85066-303-2. \$25.00.

Environmental Warfare: a Technical, Legal and Policy Appraisal

This book provides a comprehensive examination of the range of questions raised by the spectre of environmental warfare in today's world of rapid progress in science and technology. The book surveys the history of the deliberate destruction of the natural environment as a method of warfare and assesses the feasibility and probability of use in the future of the destruction of the natural environment as a method of warfare: it further assesses the feasibility and probability of use in the future of techniques that manipulate the atmosphere, geosphere, or biosphere for hostile purposes. The reflection in the existing body of international law of a growing concern to protect the environment per se from the damage of wars is analyzed, focusing chiefly on a critique of the Environmental Modification Convention of 1977. Specific policy recommendations for constraining potential damage from environmental warfare and for strengthening the Environmental modification /Convention conclude the study. A select bibliography as well as the texts for the Environmental Modification Convention and of Geneva Protocol I of 1977 are appended.

A SIPRI/UNEP book (in co-operation with UNIDIR) edited by Arthur H. Westing. 1984, ISBN 0-85066-278-8. \$21.00.

Herbicides in War: the Long-term Ecological and Human Consequences

Some 91 million kilograms of anti-plant agents were expended during the Second Indochina War against the natural environment of Indochina, making this war the modern example of both chemical warfare and environmental warfare. With

more than a decade now having passed, this study provides the first definitive assessment of what is known so far about the extent and persistence of the damage inflicted on nature and people. Focusing on recent Vietnamese ecological and clinical research, the study places its findings in the context of present knowledge and research on the ecological and physiological effects of herbicides, always highlighting the areas where controversy remains and further study is needed. Consideration is given to measures that could be taken in Indochina to inhibit further environmentally destructive sequelae as well as to the implications of this case study for international arms control.

A SIPRI/UNEP book edited by Arthur H. Westing. 1984, ISBN 0-85066-265-6. \$33.00

The above three books are available from:

Oxford University Press
70 Wynford Dr.,
Don Mills, ON M3C 1J9

Intercultural Books Canada has catalogues of its books available free of charge. Examples of titles they stock:

Design for Cross-Cultural Learning

Helping Kids Learn Multicultural Concepts

Introducing the World Handbook: A Guide to Developing International Awareness Programs

Host Family Survival Kit

Cross-Cultural Reentry

The Metis: Canada's Forgotten People

Books on women, Africa, Papua New Guinea, Thailand, etc. are also available. Contact:

Intercultural Books Canada
PO Box 1246, Stn. B
Burlington, ON L7P 3S9
Ph: (416) 335-8035

World Federalist News

Published quarterly by the International Secretariat of the World Association of World Federalists, World Federalist News summarizes all the latest developments in the World Federalist Movement, including:

- » regular reports from the WAWF U.N. office
- » ongoing coverage of the European Community
- » a round-up of activities in national world federalist organizations worldwide.

To subscribe send \$20 Canadian or \$15 U.S. to the WFC national office or to:

**World Federalist Movement
Leliegracht 21
1016 GR Amsterdam
The Netherlands**

Subscriptions to the Canadian World Federalist (free with membership) are available individually for \$8 per annum. Mail to:

**World Federalists of Canada
46 Elgin St., Suite 32
Ottawa, ON K1P 5K6**

Prairie Endangered Species Workshop Proceedings

One-third of all rare, threatened, and endangered species in Canada were once regular inhabitants of the prairie grasslands. Ploughing of native prairie for agriculture has virtually eliminated the grassland habitat on which these species depend. A three day workshop (Edmonton, January 1986) with over 90 speakers looked at the conservation and management needs of endangered prairie habitats and wildlife.

The papers on habitat confirmed that over 75% of all prairie habitats have been ploughed, grazed or urbanized and over 95% of mixed grass Prairie has been irreparably disturbed. The papers on individual species discussed the status of each species, its current management, the need for a recovery plan, and future conservation needs.

Copies of the Proceedings, Occasional Paper Number 9 (1987) of Provincial Museum of Alberta are available for \$10 per copy from:

**Edmonton Natural History Club
Box 1582,
Edmonton, AB T5J 2N9**

A General For Peace

This book is a chronology of the life and military career of an experienced, down-to-earth airman, who on his retirement became a peace activist. From boyhood in northern Saskatchewan, through military bases in far flung places on the globe as pilot and officer, to commandant of the National Defense College at Kingston, Ontario, his disciplined matter-of-fact understanding appropriate to a senior armed services officer is displayed. How he became a full time peace activist after retirement is a question he is often asked. He has no simple answer, but indicates it was a process. Leonard Johnson does demonstrate a capability to think, an independence of thought which survived a bureaucratic military structure, and an ability to follow an analysis to its conclusion. He concludes that the threat of nuclear war is no longer the way to peace and security.

By Leonard V. Johnson. Published by Lorimer & Co., 1987. 158 pages.

"No War Toys" Stickers:

These are 1" x 2.7" decals with a row of children and the message "No War Toys" in red, green or white. 5 cents each. Order from:

**Betty Mardiros
8902 - 120th Street
Edmonton, AB T6G 1X5**

Peace Trek

What Would the world look like if peace broke out?

At "Peace Visualization" workshops held in U.S., Canada, Western Europe, and U.S.S.R., hundreds of people were asked to imagine what a peaceful world would look like and what roads they would follow in order to get there.

Peace Trek interprets the collective vision of all these workshop participants. The



**NUCLEAR ADDICTION:
DR. ROSALIE BERTELL
ON THE COST
OF DETERRENCE**



Scientist, Roman Catholic nun and well-respected expert on low-level radiation, president of the International Institute of Concern for Public Health in Toronto, Canada, and a founding member of the International Commission of Health Professionals in Geneva, Switzerland.

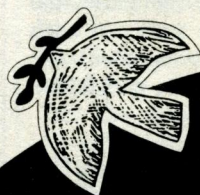


*Speaking
Our Peace
series*

**A LOVE AFFAIR
WITH POLITICS:
A PORTRAIT OF
MARION DEWAR**



President of the Federal New Democratic Party, former mayor of Ottawa (1979-1985), sponsored the first Canadian municipal referendum on global disarmament.



*Speaking
Our Peace
series*

Film Series: Speaking Our Peace

In the film series *Speaking Our Peace*, seven Canadian women analyse the complex issues of our current global crisis. They insist that there will be no peace until we learn to nurture the earth instead of polluting it, to find non-violent ways of resolving differences, and to establish a global economy based on human rather than on military values. The films spring from the conviction that women's skills and experience as peacemakers, developed within families and communities, must come into play in the global, social and political discourse if lasting peace is to be had. The series is comprised of four films.

The main film *Speaking Our Peace* gives an overview of worldwide concerns for peace, focussing on world issues of peace, security and social justice. Muriel Duckworth, a founding member of Voice of Women, believes that it is "ordinary people," those with no extraordinary power, who will reconstitute the world. Ursula Franklin, a physicist, provokes our thinking about male-dominated ideologies in maintaining war systems and war economies. She describes the institution of "the enemy" as a concept that enables nations to abuse their power and to condone the abuse of justice. Reporting on increases in cancer and birth defects in Micronesia, Darlene Keju, a public-health researcher, forces us to make links between nuclear escalation among the powerful nations and the fall-out on innocent Third World people. Kathleen Wallace-Deering, in conversation with representatives of the U.S.S.R. Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies, says that "both sides are building up armaments on the grounds that we need them for defence, and yet we've seen throughout history whenever there are military build-ups it ends in war." (55 min.)

Margaret Laurence speaks as a novelist, a woman and a mother in the film *A Writer In The Nuclear*

finished poster was created and conceived by artists Joel and Diane Schatz and sponsored by the Ark Foundation, a non-profit foundation through its publishing arm, Ark Communications Institute.

Peace Trek revenues are channeled into programs designed to build a peaceful world.

The Coloring Book (#658) - The Peace Trek Family Coloring Book is the most recent edition to the products promoting global peace. The book features 44 pages of creative fun and thought provoking conversation -- all you need are colored pens. Available for \$5.95 (\$2.00 shipping).

Peace Trek Puzzle (#656) - Share in the vision while fitting together the 1000 pieces of the Peace Trek Puzzle. This giant puzzle measures 24" x 29" and fits any standard cardtable. Available for \$9.95 (\$2.00 shipping).

Peace Trek Poster (#655) - Thousands of ideas about a peaceful world are portrayed in this poster that illustrates 1,326 people in a world vision mapping the pathways to peaceful evolution. Images are filled with details and movement which encourage response, discussion and participation in every aspect of our journey toward peace. If you look closely, you can actually find yourself in the picture and see how your job or your attitudes contribute to peace, or the lack of it. The goal is to help people visualize a positive personal role in the creation of a peaceful society. The final design of this full color, giant 36" x 40" poster was painted by Diane Schatz using a twig from a tree in Leningrad. Available for \$11.95 (\$2.00 shipping) from

Ark Communications Institute
250 Lafayette Circle Suite 301,
Lafayette, CA
U.S.A. 94549
Ph: (415)283-7920

Age: A Conversation With Margaret Laurence. In an intimate manner she tells us about her struggle to live by her beliefs and how the world challenges her as a writer. She speaks to those of us who care about children, each other, and planetary survival. We are asked to engage our imaginations in order to discover the unique voice each of us may have with which to "speak our peace." (10 min)

In Nuclear Addiction: Dr. Rosalie Bertell on the Cost of Deterrence, an independent scientist and Grey Nun shares information on the extent of global nuclear pollution. Dr. Bertell builds a strong case to demonstrate that the death process of World War III has already begun. She offers alternative solutions for the crises of our times by encouraging us to inform ourselves and to build bridges for learning to work together. Hope resides in breaking the nuclear addiction and embracing our collective responsibility for the future. (19 min.)

In A Love Affair With Politics: A Portrait of Marion Dewar, Marion Dewar describes her career as mayor of Ottawa as being a natural extension of her roles of wife, mother, public-health and community worker. The film explores issues of power, peace and guilt in the context of local and global concerns. Women, Dewar suggests, have unique contributions to make in areas of

decision-making and conflict resolution. She urges women not to underestimate their strengths in contemplating political leadership. (27 min.)

**Canadian Peace and World Order Studies
A Curriculum Guide**

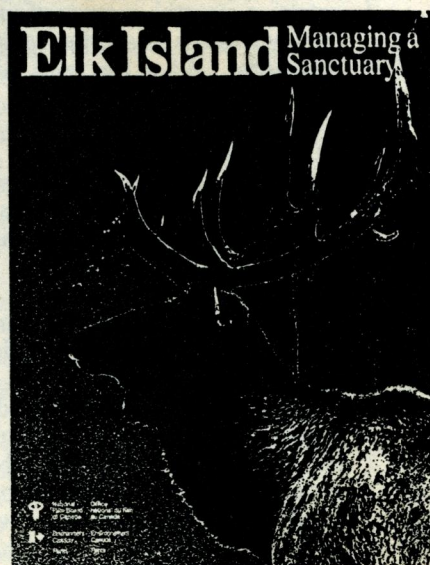
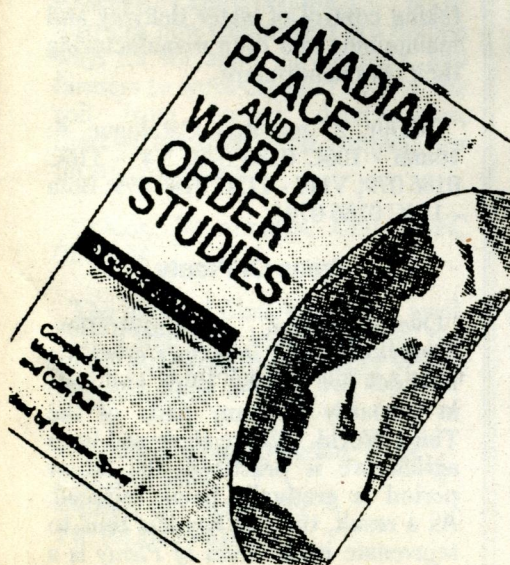
The result of two years compilation and editing, Canadian Peace and World Order Studies offers educators a unique opportunity to develop a truly global understanding of today's complex social, political, and economic realities. This curriculum guide contains over 100 current and recent syllabi that allow the classroom educator as well as the researcher to review course materials and approaches that other instructors have used. It provides many concrete suggestions, including lengthy reading lists and bibliographies, that enable instructors to design new courses or update existing ones around the rapidly emerging concerns for peace and world order in the curriculum. The guide, which is 100% Canadian content, reveals the extent to which Canadian educators have succeeded in developing peace and world order studies in their curricula in a short time. The syllabi are assembled to cover major topics spanning numerous disciplines:

- » Militarism, the arms race, and arms control
- » Peacekeeping and conflict resolution
- » World political economy and economic justice
- » Society, politics, and violence
- » International law, relations, and organizations
- » Technology, science, and society
- » Human rights and social justice
- » Mass communications, society, and peace
- » Women and the world order
- » Religious perspectives on peace and justice ecological balance and the environment
- » World order education and teacher training
- » The theme of war and peace in literature/arts
- » Regional studies

The guide features an original essay on the case for peace studies by Dr. Conrad G. Brunk, professor of Philosophy and Chairman of the Peace and Conflict Studies Program at Conrad Grebel College, University of Waterloo. Also featured in the guide is a section on Peace Programmes and Institutes in Canadian Higher Education, including course offerings, requirements, and contact persons.

Compiled by Matthew Speier and Colin Bell. Edited by Matthew Speier. 1987, 783 pages, \$16.95 plus postage and handling. For further information contact:

Micheline Reid
Canadian Services Bureau
Association of Canadian
Community Colleges
110 Eglinton Ave. West, 2nd
Floor
Toronto, ON M4R 1A3
Ph: (416) 489-5925



Elk Island: Managing a Sanctuary

In 1906, after watching Alberta's elk population slaughtered to near extinc-



tion, five concerned sportsmen financed the creation of a fenced preserve. The following year their initiative prompted the federal government to recognize the park as Canada's first federal wildlife sanctuaries. 32 kilometers east of Edmonton, Alberta. The original two dozen elk prospered to form the present day population of approximately 700.

The park is also home to Plains Bison, coyotes, beaver, red-necked grebes, and a rare herd of Wood Bison and, most recently, the nearly extinct Trumpeter Swan. Controlling existing populations, attempting to re-establish endangered species and preventing disease are only part of the daily activities of park personnel.

Elk Island reveals how this delicate balance is preserved and presents a view of a park rarely witnessed by casual visitors.

Colour, 24 minutes 10 seconds, Catalogue #: 16mm - 106C 0185 558; 3/4" - 116C 0185 558; VHS - 113C 1085 558; Beta - 114C 0185 558.

Available from National Film Board libraries across Canada and may be purchased in both 16 mm and video format.

Trees Of Hope

In some African countries, 90 percent of all energy requirements comes from firewood. Unfortunately, consumption for human needs outstrips natural regeneration, and hungry animals attack the remaining vegetation. When the rains fail, the desert advances.

The IDRC film *Trees Of Hope* documents this rapid deforestation and analyzes various solutions such as shifting to solar energy and improving traditional stoves.

It emphasizes the importance of reforestation using the example of a village woodlot project in Niger where foresters have exchanged their traditional role of wardens for that of rural development workers. The film documents how they teach people to plant their own trees for firewood and construction materials. This and

other IDRC projects in Africa have fostered national movements that provide hope for the fragile lands of Africa.

Produced by IDRC's Communications Division, shot on location in Niger, Mali, Senegal, and Nigeria. Colour, 17minutes 40 seconds, Catalogue # 106C 0185 093.

A Handle On Health - Self-sufficiency With Handpumps

Thousands of people in the developing world die each day for lack of access to clean water and proper sanitation. Women and children spend long hours each day in backbreaking labour, bringing home water that is often contaminated. *A Handle on Health* shows how this burden can be lifted by actively involving the community in a new approach to the delivery of safe water.

The projects featured in the film -- in Ethiopia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Thailand -- demonstrate how simple, durable handpumps can be an effective solution. Using inexpensive materials, these pumps can be designed, tested, and manufactured in developing countries, providing employment opportunities, and saving scarce foreign exchange. The film also shows how women, the Third World's primary drawers of water, are helping to ensure a safe, uninterrupted supply by taking control of water delivery and maintaining and even manufacturing their own handpumps.

Colour, 27 minutes, Catalogue #: 16mm - 106C 0186 079; 3/4" - 116C 0186 079; VHS - 113C 0186 079; Beta - 114C 0186 079.

Trees Of Plenty

Overpopulation, deforestation, overgrazing, and improper cropping methods are putting lands and soils in jeopardy in many parts of the Third World. Where slash-and-burn agriculture is practiced, the fallow period is gradually being reduced. As a result, the soil has less time to rejuvenate itself. *Trees of Plenty* is a



documentary film that shows how leguminous trees such as Dalbergia, Gliricidia, Leucaena and Erythrina can be integrated into farming systems to help maintain soil fertility.

Such trees fix atmospheric nitrogen on their roots, supplying natural fertilizer to adjacent crops. At the same time they help to control erosion and act as shelter belts. They also provide animal forage, firewood, construction materials, gums and resins, and even food for people.

Shot on location in Costa Rica, Nepal, and Nigeria, *Trees of Plenty* examines three projects supported by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC). It illustrates how researchers are finding ways for foresters, agronomists, and farmers to work together to save the soil from further deterioration, thereby ensuring food supplies for future generations.

Colour, 20 minutes, Code 106C 0186 134

The above 3 films/videos are available a free loan basis from the National Film Board of Canada or may be purchased:

Communications Division: IDRC
P.O. Box 8500
Ottawa, ON K1G 3H9
Ph: (613)236-6163

NFB Offices

Prairie Region:
Regional Office
245 main St.,
WINNIPEG, MB R3C 1A7
Ph: (204)949-4129 Office
Ph: (204) 949-4131 Film Library

P.O. Box 2959, Station M
CALGARY, AB T2P 3C3
Ph: (403) 292-5338 Office
Ph: (403) 292-5414 Film Library

Centennial Building
10031 - 103rd Ave.,
EDMONTON, AB T5J 0G9
Ph: (403) 420-3010

#111, 2001 Cornwall St.,
REGINA, Sk S4P 2K6
Ph: (306)780-5012

424 - 21st St. E.,
SASKATOON, SK S7K 0C2
Ph: (306)975-4246 Office
Ph: (306) 975-4245 Film Library

Children Of War

This remarkable film introduces Canadians to teenagers from war-torn lands and chronicles their personal accounts of what life is like in the absence of basic human rights. The teenagers include Cairan Cahill from Northern Ireland; Yvette Le Roux, a white anti-apartheid student from Namibia; Gui Henriques, who fled East Timor to escape genocide; Yamila Zelaya, an activist student refugee from El Salvador; Fito Garcia, an activist in the popular resistance and a refugee from Guatemala; and Justice Kangwa from Zimbabwe, a country that has had a majority rule since 1980, but that is still recovering from the emotional wounds of oppression.

Speaking with dignity and candor to high school students in Montreal, these teenagers relate the suffering they and their people have endured. Some, like Cairan Cahill, have spent their entire lives amidst violence, never knowing what it is to live under peaceful conditions. Others, like

Yamila Zelaya and Fito Garcia, became active in student and popular resistance movements when military minorities seized power in their countries.

Together, these courageous teenagers put a human face on some of the stories we hear or see in the media. They talk about how it feels to be under constant surveillance, or to be harassed for no reason at all. They describe some of the brutal psychological torture they have undergone, and the systematic genocide they have witnessed. They reveal several of the common tactics used worldwide to try to demoralize and disempower people, such as friends or family members of known activists being murdered and left on the activists' doorsteps, or individuals being taken into custody then simply disappearing.

The teenagers from these troubled countries display intelligence, maturity, and a faith in the future. They communicate clearly the details of situations that are essentially foreign to Canadian youth. This inspiring and thought-provoking film will introduce students to the realities being faced by their peers in many other cultures. An excellent discussion starter for the classroom grades 7 to 13.

The six teenagers appearing in this film were participants in the 1985-1986 International Youth for Peace and Justice Tour, an event organized by community groups and school boards across Canada and supported by the government. The documentary chronicles their meetings with both grade 8 and grade 11 students.

The director is Premika Ratnam. Produced by the International Youth Year Training Program with the assistance of Studio D of the National Film Board. Distributed by the National Film Board of Canada. Color Screening time: 25 minutes 20 seconds.

16mm: 106C 0186 067
3/4 : 116C 0186 067
VHS : 113C 0186 067
Beta: 114C 0186 067

Events

Ten Days for World Development

January 29th - February 8th

"Who goes without and Why?" A ten days workshop on why people are hungry. Resources and information available from:

SAWDAP
1916-2 Street S.W.
Calgary, AB.
Ph: 228-5765. Carolyn

Christian Social Justice Network Breakfasts

February 11, March 10, 7:15 a.m.

\$3.00 RSVP at:

Catholic Pastoral Centre
#107, 1916 - 2 St. S.W.
Calgary, Alberta.
Ph: 228-5765

The Alberta Fish & Game Annual General Meeting

March 3rd - 5th

At The Edmonton Convention Centre. For information and registration contact:

Alberta Fish and Game
6924-104 Street
Edmonton, AB T6H 2L7
Ph: (403)437-2342

Visions of Global Justice

March 4th - 6th

The 1988 Edmonton Learner Centre Film Festival features three days of excellence in film documentary and analysis of development, social justice, third world solidarity and peace issues. For more information contact:

Edmonton Learner Centre
Ph: (403) 424-4371

Toward Ploughshares and Pruning Hooks

March 11th-12th.

An Ecumenical Event at St. Peter's Anglican Church.

Rock Against Racism

March 12th

One World Film Festival

March 18th-20th

In Calgary and Medicine Hat. For more information about the above 3 events contact:

Ph: 228-5765 SAWDAP

New Visions III Conference

March 11th - 12th

Theme: Management Issues: Here and Abroad. For International Development Agencies. At Nisku Inn. - Nisku, Alberta. For more information contact:

Ph: 672-8438 Rick White

Despair and Empowerment Workshop in the Nuclear Age

April 1988

Facilitator will be Joanne Oldring Sydiaha. A workshop for educators, activists, community workers. Combines cognitive emotional and spiritual work as it addresses global concerns. Contact:

Gayle Sacuta, Lethbridge
Ph: 328-5725

Laureen Rama, Calgary
Ph: 269-4744 (DECCA)

Seeking Consensus: The Publics Role in Environmental Decision Making

April 26th-27th

A symposium sponsored by the Alberta chapter of the Canadian Society of Environmental Biologists and the Alberta Society of Professional Biologists. Sessions will examine: the evolving role of the public in influencing environmental decisions; events that have shaped public awareness about the environment; the use of economic arguments; the importance of communication in facilitating environ-

mental decision making; and new approaches to resolving environmental conflicts. For information or to register contact:

Brian Free, 1988 Symposium
CSEB
c/o Box 12, Substation 11
Edmonton, AB P6G 2E0
Ph: (403)427-5792

The Alberta Wilderness Association Annual General Meeting

April 29th - May 1st

In Pincher Creek.
Titled: Wilderness - Celebration.
For information and registration contact:

Alberta Wilderness Association
P.O. Box 6398, Station "D"
Calgary, AB T2P 2E1

Ph: (403)283-2025

Third International Earth Education Conference

May 4th - 8th

Sandy Lake, Pennsylvania - USA
Earth Education workshops including detailed presentations and discussion on Earthkeepers, Earth Caretakers, Sunship III (jr. high) and other environmental education programs, as well as practical sessions on how to teach about living lightly (lessening our impact on the earth in our day-to-day lives). Guest speakers include Dave Foreman of Earth First.

For information on memberships and registration contact:

Institute for Earth Education
Box 288
Warrenville Illinois 60555 USA

Canadian - U.S.A. Environmental Council Meeting

May 5th - 6th

Ottawa
For more information contact:

CPAWS, Toronto
Kevin McNanee, Executive Director
Ph: (416)972-0868

CEN Annual General Meeting

May 6th - May 9

Carleton University, Ottawa

Agenda:

- Friday - opening plenary
- Saturday morning -
 CEN business meeting
- Saturday afternoon -
 workshop on Environmental
 - Native communications
- Saturday night - banquet and dance
- Sunday, all day -
 caucus strategy sessions on energy,
 water, pesticides, forestry,
 wilderness/conservation.
- Monday - meeting with the Hon.
 Tom McMillan.

Delegates chosen to represent their province will be subsidized for travel and accomodation. The meeting is open to all members of environmental organizations. For more information contact your local provincial National Steering Committee representative:

Manitoba:
Ph: (204)943-1290 Jack Dubois

Saskatchewan:
Ph: (306)565-0539 Jim Elliot

Alberta:
Ph: (403)433-8711 Brian Staszenski

or the NSC coordinator:

Ph:(613)563-2078 Stephanie Cairns

**Sixth World Water Congress,
 Ottawa**

May 29th - June 3rd

A meeting for people from different countries and organizations interested in the varied aspects of water development and management. The Congress theme is Water for World Development, which is in-

tended to serve as a meeting ground for delegates from industrialized and developing countries. A stimulating exchange of ideas is expected, enabling all delegates to learn from each other's experience and research.

Experts from different disciplines--engineers, planners, academics, consultants, industry representatives, social scientists and development personnel--will all find a niche in the program. Scientific events include plenary lectures, symposia, posters, contributed papers and exhibits. For more information contact:

The Secretariat Sixth IWRA World Water Congress
University of Ottawa
631 King Edward Avenue,
Ottawa, ON K1N 6N5

Healing Our Planet: A Global Prescription

June 2nd - 6th, 1988

At the Palais des Congres de Montreal

The 8th World Congress of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War.

The program includes plenary sessions, workshops, lectures, panels, open forums, information sessions, on such topics as:

- » East-West Relations
- » Medical and Environmental Consequences
- » Health Costs of the Arms Race
- » The Physicians and the Potential Process
- » Third World Issues
- » Conversion

For further information write to:

IPPNW
8th World Congress,
Gems P.O. Box 367,
Snowdon Station
Montreal, PQ H3X 3T6
Ph: (514)485-0855

Electing Peace: The National Convention of the Canadian Peace Alliance

June 10th - 13th, Ottawa

Held at Carleton University, this third convention of Canada's umbrella peace network / alliance will focus on moving peace and disarmament into the political arena. As well as bringing together hundreds of key peaceworkers and activists from across Canada for workshops, seminars, work on the Canadian Peace Pledge Campaign, plenaries and strategy sessions, it will provide an excellent opportunity for political lobbying and discussion with the federal government in the nation's capital. Representatives from member groups are eligible for travel equalization (of significant benefit to western delegates). Individuals from CPA non-member groups are welcome (with non-voting status). Inexpensive accomodation and modest registration fees are just part of the effort being made to make this exciting national peace event as accessible as possible. For more information contact:

Canadian Peace Alliance - Convention CMTE
555 Bloor St. West - Suite 5
Toronto, ON M5S 1Y6
ph: (416)588-5555

International Institute for Peace Education

July 4th - 9th 1988

A Canadian-wide conference for Peace Educators from all levels. Program includes internationalizing peace education, developing curriculae, new programs, networking, methodology, resource exchange and more.

For more information contact:

I.I.P.E.
c/o Seanna Quressette
Peace Education Project, Rm 231A,
Dept. Secondary Education
University of Alberta
Edmonton, AB T6G 2G5

Ph: 432-5504 or Ph: 432-3665

Save Three Rivers - Stop The Oldman Dam.

Stand For 3-Rivers

THIS IS AN ISSUE WHICH AFFECTS ALL ALBERTANS!

Support Friends of the Oldman River (FOR), an incorporated, non-profit organization of groups and individuals opposed to this unnecessary, massively expensive and environmentally destructive project.

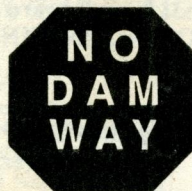
You can help stop the dam !

- Send a tax deductible donation towards the legal cost of fighting the dam in court. (cheque or VISA; note on cheque or signed note with VISA number, "for Friends of the Oldman River") to:

Canadian Environmental Defense Fund
Suite 2055, 73 Richmond St. West
Toronto, ON M5H 1Z4

- Join FOR; send \$5.00 with name and address to:
Friends of the Oldman River
455 - 12th Street N.W.
Calgary, AB T2N 1Y9

(all Donations sent via the Canadian Environmental Defense Fund over \$5.00 include membership)



SAVE
THREE
RIVERS

- Order "Save 3 - Rivers" and "NO Dam Way" buttons and bumper stickers \$2.00 each and let your friends know how you feel, while helping to raise funds.
- Lobby and write your elected representatives.
- Alberta and Albertans can't afford to let the Oldman Dam continue !

FOTE 4 - NICARAGUA IS GO

The Fourth Fate Of The Earth Conference

MANAGUA, NICARAGUA

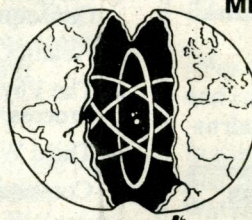
FEBRUARY 15TH - 20TH, 1989

For further information, details, and to be put on the mailing list for updates (please send a few dollars to help with Canadian mailing costs) contact:

Heather Hamilton
P.O. Box 412
Osgoode, ON K0A 2W0
ph: (613) 826 - 2190



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON URANIUM MINING



June 16 - 21, 1988

Call for Papers
and Presentations

* Contribute * Endorse * Come and Participate *

For brochures, registration information or proposals for papers and presentations contact:

International Uranium Congress
2138 McIntyre Street
Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 2R7
ph: (306) 522-41684



Today, protecting the environment
isn't an option.
It's part of the job.



CANADIAN PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION

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I would also like to make a charitable donation to support Prairie Network News. Also please find a cheque for \$ _____ made out to: **Tomorrow Foundation (PNN)**. Receipts issued for all donations over \$10.00

_____ Our organization is interested in joining the Prairies' Environment, Development and Peace Network News Foundation to participate more actively in the publication. Please send more information, or phone : (403) 433 - 8711 or (403) 542-6267