

Science for Peace

November 26, 2021

President's Column



Dear Members,

In November, the board finalized its Srategic Vision statement, which you can read in the Recent Events section. The aim of this document is twofold: to inspire pople with the vision of the world we want to create in 30 years; and to identify two strategic pahtways to this future: demilitarization and decarbonization. This set of short, medium and long-term goals provides a context for SfP to coordinate its tactics to achieve our goals, year by year. The next stage is to create an action programme for the next year.

The planning and promotion of the January virtual forum, "Students Against Nuclear Weapons", are well underway. This webinar will be run entirely by university students, though we will have keynote speakers. We are currently working on a promotional video of 40 seconds to use on social media, listservs of students, and university course websites. Another organizational meeting is scheduled for this weekend.

We've included an interview I recently participated in as president of Science for Peace. I hope I have represented your views adequately, especially on the issue of climate change - an issue the interviewer emphasized in his questions.

December is traditionally a time of giving. I hope you will remember to renew your membership via our website, and perhaps include a donation as well. You will immediately receive a tax receipt. We depend on you to keep this voluntary organziation afloat, so please be generous.

Richard Sandbrook

Upcoming Events



Student Forum on Reducing the Dangers of Nuclear Weapons

The forum will be a student-led initiative, guided by an advisory panel of experts and activists working on nuclear issues.

In late October, a steering committee meeting of interested student participants will convene virtually to help plan the forum and its agenda. Final forum details will be released in the fall of 2021, with the forum tentatively scheduled for the third week of January 2022. The forum will be held in English and French, with available simultaneous translation. In conjunction with the 2022 student forum, Science for Peace is also running the Science for Peace 2021 Blumenfeld Peace Essay Contest.

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Recent Events

President of Science for Peace reflects on today's challenges and the role of Science for Peace



The president of Science for Peace, talks about the future of the organization as it grapples with the twin dangers of climate change and the new nuclear arms race.

View full recording:

<u>President of Science for Peace reflects on today's challenges and the role of Science for Peace.</u>

YouTube

Canada's Climate Record: Broken Promises, Bright Future?



View full recording:

<u>Canada's Climate Record: Broken Promises, Bright</u> <u>Future? November 7, 2021 - YouTube</u>

Segments:

<u>Canada's Climate Record : Broken Promises, Bright Future?</u>
<u>Introduction. - YouTube</u>

What is COP26? Gail Greer - YouTube Critique of Canada's Climate Plan. David Robertson - YouTube

Broken Promises, Realistic Futures? Ali Hashemi – YouTube
How do we limit warming to 1.5 degrees C.? Danny Harvey – YouTube
An insider's view of Glasgow? Tamara Lorincz – YouTube
An analysis of COP26 discussions to date. Mitchell Beer – YouTube
What can you do about climate policy? Lyn Adamson – YouTube

STRATEGIC VISION FOR THE DECISIVE DECADE AND BEYOND

SCIENCE FOR PEACE

VISION: A PEACE/ECOLOGICAL MANIFESTO

The goal of a peaceful world ultimately depends on building global cooperation and achieving human security for all, within the regenerative limits of our finite planet.

But humanity currently faces two existential threats to its existence: nuclear annihilation and ecological collapse, the latter arising mainly from global warming and species extinction.

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Recent Articles



Judy Deutsch: COP26 Dangerous Omissions: Amplifying Feedbacks, Human Fatalities

Thirty-three years ago climate scientist James Hansen and other climate scientists testified to a U.S. Congressional Committee and to a Senate Panel. They presented conclusive evidence of



Judy Deutsch: Deconstructing Boats on the Eve of Glasgow COP26

What first comes to my mind about "boat people" are families in rickety boats fleeing from Vietnam in the last days of that war, and now the climate and war refugees in capsizing boats, drowning in the Mediterranean, Caribbean, and other

anthropogenic climate change and warned that "planning must begin now for a sharp reduction in the burning of coal, oil and other fossil fuels that release carbon dioxide."

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oceans and seas. And emergency comes to mind reading about the climate and its increasingly deadly human impacts.

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Focus on Members: Jorge Filmus



I grew up in Argentina, a country with a very unequal wealth distribution. The search for social justice was a strong motivation for me and many of my classmates to join the Student Union at the University of Buenos Aires, where I studied Biochemistry during the seventies.

Like most members of our Student Union I have always been a strong believer that the struggle for a fairer society has to be pursued by non-violent means. Unfortunately, a small group of Union members were part of a political movement which thought that social change can only be achieved by violent means. This movement, which initiated its violent activity during a democratic government, certainly made it easier for the army to justify the coup that deposed the democratically elected government in 1976. This coup, which had the support of the US government, initiated the bloodiest dictatorship that Argentina ever endured. Thousands of people were kidnapped and killed, including several of my friends in the leadership of the Student Union. Many of us had to stop attending classes, since quite a few of the kidnappings took place at the University. This painful and tragic experience reinforced my belief in non-violent action as the best way to achieve social change.

I learnt about Science for Peace while working as a biomedical scientist and Professor at the Univ. of Toronto. What attracted me the most to this organization was precisely the fact that it promotes the peaceful use of science to achieve a fairer society and a world without war and violent confrontation. It is also very important to me that Science for Peace strongly advocates for the elimination of nuclear weapons, and for the reduction of military spending. It is well established that military training and war are significant contributors to climate warming. The reduction of military budgets therefore will not only contribute towards a more peaceful world, but also will help in the reduction of CO2 emissions that are threatening the very existence of our civilization. In this regard, it is important to note that, despite the fact that Trump is no longer the president of the US, this country is still pressuring all NATO members to increase their military budgets. The government of Canada is certainly very sensitive to this pressure, and one of the main goals of our organization should be to promote resistance to the US and NATO demands.

I believe that Science for Peace should direct its message particularly to university students. Initiatives like the Forum on "Students Against Nuclear Weapons" to be held in January 2022 with the participation and guidance of university students from across Canada, is a good example of how Science for Peace can contribute to the struggle for a peaceful and sustainable world.













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