

# THE ACTIVIST

The Newsletter of the AGAINST CRUISE TESTING COALITION

## Star Wars An Invitation to Armageddon

By Michael Rosenberg

The Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) treaty was signed in 1972. At that time both sides considered it probably infeasible and definitely too expensive to set up a system of ground-based missiles that could shoot down incoming warheads. The space-based systems now being proposed by Reagan are much more complex than anything considered before. Why are such systems being planned now, what are the implications of establishing such systems, and what will become of the ABM and other treaties?

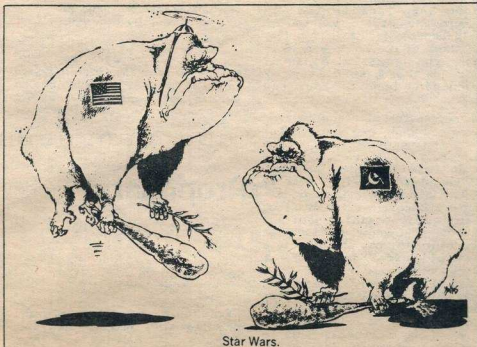
The situation that led to the signing of the ABM treaty was not substantially different from that which exists today. No defensive system could ever hope to destroy all attacking warheads. If any such system seemed to offer a significant defense it could easily be defeated by a build-up of ICBMs (Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles) and the use of multiple decoy warheads on these missiles, or by neutralizing these systems directly.

### Total Defense is Impossible

Reagan, however, promotes Star Wars as a system which will "make nuclear weapons obsolete." In order to accomplish that, the

system would have to be virtually infallible. Even if only a small percentage of the missiles got through, it would be useless to defend the population against a nuclear attack.

A space based ABM system would have to depend on one of several methods to shoot down missiles. In the October 1984 issue of *Scientific American* the various possibilities were examined. They are the aiming of either a laser, a particle beam, or a projectile at the missiles. All of these methods would be limited by the fact that the missile would have to be destroyed before it split up into the separate warheads and many decoy warheads that each missile launches. Because there are so many decoys (which appear as warheads on radar) it would be impossible to destroy all the warheads after they had separated from the main missile. The time from launch until the missile separates into its warheads and dozens of decoys could be reduced to as little as 100 seconds. This means that aiming a projectile at the missile wouldn't work because it could not get there in time. Any beam weapon (lasers or particles) would require thousands of separate lasers, mirrors or particle accelerators to be placed in orbit. Some of the plans also require lasers on Earth to be reflected in space, for which the power supplies alone would



Star Wars.

cost up to \$100 billion. The preliminary research for Star Wars will cost \$26 billion.

All of the proposed systems would require so many components working on such short notice that it is unlikely that all the parts could be properly activated, even if there was enough time to burn up the missiles and the ability to aim the beams well enough to actually hit the missiles.

A Star Wars system would be even more dependent on computer control than the early warning systems that now exist. With a warning time of as little as 100 seconds, Star Wars puts the world on a much tighter hair-trigger than the 25 minute warning time for ICBMs or even the 4 minute warning time for cruise missiles. When any

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## The Dangers of "Unifying" the Peace Movement The Canadian Coalition

By Alicia Hawkins

In recent years the Canadian peace movement has presented a diverse and dynamic challenge to the Canadian government's increasing integration into the American war machine.

The time has come, some believe, to weld this multifaceted movement into a "national coalition" of peace groups. Efforts are underway to convene a conference in Toronto or Ottawa in November of 1985 with this explicit aim in mind. Sounds like a good idea - right?

The answer is certainly yes if the proposed organization serves to facilitate communication and increase co-operation between the various autonomous groups and organizations. If, instead, it imposes an artificial and bureaucratic "unity" and seeks to "lead" the peace movement then the answer is most definitely no. Which is the case? Which such an organization comes into being is of prime importance and in this regard there are some serious questions.

The idea of setting up a national coalition has been talked about for quite some

time. It was only last fall, however, that work on the project actually began. The Toronto Disarmament Network (TDN) sent out a proposal to a number of peace groups across the country calling for a conference to discuss the possibility of setting up such a body. At the October 21st evaluation meeting of the Peace Petition Caravan Campaign (PPCC), a

"Planning Committee" for the conference was established, and it was decided that the TDN would act as the facilitating organization. Since then the "TDN National Conference Committee" (which extended itself into the "Toronto Planning Committee" in early November) has been corresponding with groups across

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## PROPOSAL: A Stronger Canadian Network

The Against Cruise Testing Coalition believes that the Canadian peace movement should build regional and national networks in order to strengthen co-operation among peace groups and to encourage debate on important issues.

### The need for co-operation

The informal networking work done up to now has been very successful in helping the diverse groups of the Canadian peace movement to work together in reaction to events such as cruise tests. Unfortunately, efforts at communication and co-operation across the country do often run into problems - problems that we should seek to solve.

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## August 6

August 6 1985 will mark the 40th anniversary of the first use of nuclear weapons against a civilian population. From the flight of the Enola Gay 40 years ago to the current test flights of the cruise missile in Canada humanity has precariously balanced on the brink of Armageddon.

This fateful anniversary will be commemorated by a week long series of events that will include a candlelight procession to emulate the Japanese custom of floating candles down the river that runs through

Hiroshima. On the evening of August 6th there will be a rally Nathan Phillips Square. This will be followed by an ongoing vigil at the Peace Garden lasting until August 9th, Nagasaki Day. Various other events are also in the works.

ACT needs your help in organizing these commemorative events. We encourage all to get involved with the planning as well as helping with office staffing, street-corner speak-outs, net-working, leafleting, poster-ing, etc. For more information call the ACT office at 362-0354.



# Letters

**Dear ACT:**

I believe peace movement organizing is important, but only as part of a conscious effort to build an anti-militarist society. Where to start? This is a difficult question. For one thing, we can dig into the underground economy, promote barter exchanges and recycling of goods so that people can get their incomes below the taxable minimum. We can promote consumer boycotts of institutions directly implicated in militarism: banks, corporations, universities, etc. We should do more to support the Native peoples of Labrador and the Northwest Territories in fighting the militarization of their homelands. And, finally, for those of us who do earn more than the taxable minimum, there's the possibility of organizing hundreds for tax resistance.

A successful strategy must do three things: empower people, start from where they're at, and point to the system as an integrated whole. Building an anti-militarist society in the belly of the old unites with unconscious radicalism. People fight against life-draining jobs and soul-destroying consumption. We can join with that and give it a more political thrust. It empowers people by building areas of self-managed activity from which the challenge to the authority of the whole system can gradually be extended. It points to militarism as a product of a way of life which we must boycott, and to which we must build our own alternative. And, finally, by building alternatives for ourselves, it permits activists to sustain themselves with fewer compromises.

We can no longer build an isolated peace movement. What about small farmers hit by rapacious banks, Natives hit by government land grabs, rural citizens exploited by timber and chemical companies anxious to despoil their environment, city-dwellers subjected to pollution and chemicals in their food (not to mention a respite of boring work and mindless recreation)? Start where people are already resisting. Build a counter-society that all the myriad personal rebellions can be linked to (stop fighting on the media's and the politicians' terrain. Build people power on the ground of daily life.

It was with this approach in mind that 40 people got together on the weekend of January 18-19 for an "Alternative Futures" Conference. It was decided to launch a "Free University" for the city of Toronto, with an initial focus of research and information on the why and whereof of setting up an alternative economy. Those interested should contact us by writing to:

Alternative Futures,  
P.O. Box 5811, Stn. A,  
Toronto, Ont., M5W 1P2.

Ron Hayley,  
Toronto.

**The Peace and Disarmament Movement**

The Autumn 1984 issue of the French language journal *International Review of Community Development* is dedicated to the subject: "The Peace and Disarmament Movement." The issue was edited by Jean-Guy Vaillancourt and Ronald Babin and contains the 22 highly relevant essays, such as:

Orientations and dynamics of the peace movement / The New peace

movement in Quebec / The Canadian peace movement, 1920-80 / The Canadian peace movement: within or against the state / The USSR and the peace movement / Women for peace in East Germany / On Maggie's Farm: Peace Camps in Britain / Peace and liberation movements, internationalism and superpower interventionism / Towards a non-nuclear northern atlantic / The disarmament movement in Japan.

This collection is recommended to all French language readers. Copies can be obtained, at \$10.00 each, from:

Ecole de service social  
Universite de Montreal  
Montreal, Quebec, H3C 3J7

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We look forward to correspondence on the issues raised in the ACTIVIST. We hope to publish as many such letters as possible, unless otherwise requested.

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## Proposal

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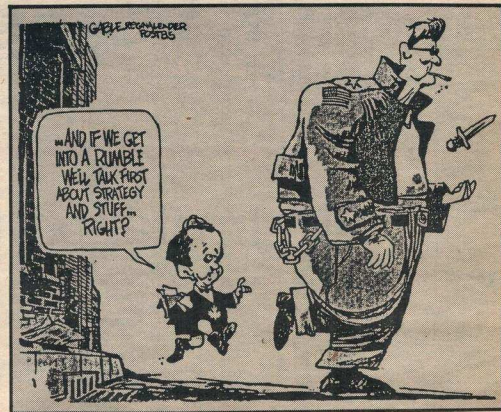
### Some dangers

We should, however, be very concerned with ensuring that our efforts to alleviate these problems do not in fact only aggravate them. Specifically, we must be careful to avoid centralization and bureaucracy, which would both impede the free flow of ideas and impose an undemocratic structure on the peace movement. If the problem is that a lack of debate, information flow and the sharing of resources has hampered the development of the peace movement then it should be clear that the centralization of resources and information, and the stifling of debate, and thus the introduction of further divisions into the movement, are not only drastically aggravate all of these problems.

### Issues

A great many issues that confront the peace movement have yet to be genuinely considered and debated by all of its constituent groups. First of all we must deal with the question of whether we see our main intent as that of confronting the militaristic actions of our government, or of cultivating its favour by demonstrating our respectability within its terms. This discussion must surely begin with the understanding that all possible channels should be explored but also that the peace movement must maintain its independence and freedom of action.

Another basic issue is becoming increasingly important as the peace movement matures: non-alignment. To be genuinely non-aligned we must be consistently critical of the weapons and military policies of both the United States and the USSR and we must support the right of all people to organize and publicly protest against the militarization of their own societies. Only by insisting on this basic human right can we gain credibility as part of a truly international peace movement.



### How to begin

We must start by building on the success that the peace movement has already achieved. We should keep in mind that the movement has been effective through its actions and the issues it has raised. These actions have been organized and implemented by local or regional groups. Therefore, we must not establish a national body which would attempt to organize and make decisions on demonstrations, meetings and other public events for local groups since this would stifle the activity of these groups and thus create a vacuum that no national body could fill. On the other hand, what is badly needed is sufficient communication to enable each group to decide what actions it should undertake and to gain a clear insight into how its choices would fit into the national and global picture. It is in this regard that a national network could be very useful.

### Forming a Network

In the process of building any network all of the above concerns would have to be kept clearly in mind. In particular, involvement in the network must be open to all groups and must not be limited by any formal representation scheme. Groups would be autonomous and would represent themselves to the public and the media. The network must not seek to play that role.

Such a network could facilitate discussions - discussions which would fire the imagination and generate enthusiasm through the freest possible exchange of ideas. Our ability to mobilize quickly and effectively could be heightened, and co-operation on particular projects would be facilitated. Through such a process we believe that the peace movement can both gain the support of a majority of Canadians, and mobilize this support in a way that can truly change government policy.

Only by progressing slowly, and carefully, can we build a strong and unified peace movement in Canada. It must be built from the ground up, and the foundations must be solid. We believe that building a Canadian network of disarmament groups can be a promising first step towards such a goal.

## THE ACTIVIST



The ACTIVIST is the newsletter of the Against Cruise Testing Coalition. Its purpose is three-fold:

- 1.) to present the views of ACT,
- 2.) to provide a forum for debate within the peace movement, and
- 3.) to act as a source of information on events and campaigns which are of importance to the peace movement.

Signed articles do not necessarily reflect the viewpoint of the ACT coalition or the editorial collective.

Contributions welcome  
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Toronto, Ontario, M5A 1T1



# Mulroney and Peace

By David Goodman

Brian Mulroney. Jobs. Change. Virtue. Mila. The Family. Lots of smiles. And Peace.

Yes, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney has joined the ranks of politicians who publicly profess to share a desire for peace and proclaim that they will work for peace - but not with the peace movement. Such politicians include Ronald Reagan, "comrade" Gorbachev, Thatcher, Janzelski, Kohl, and Trudeau, all of whom proclaim the need for the superpowers to sit down and work out some kind of agreement. What sort of agreement? Only Mulroney knows. But bear in mind the history of arms negotiations as Mulroney urges us to sit back and wait for the gray bureaucrats of Washington and Moscow to come to an agreement in Geneva: in the over six thousand arms control and nuclear disarmament meetings since the end of World War II, American and Russian negotiators have failed to agree to remove a single existing weapon system. So far, nuclear arms have been scrapped only when made obsolete by newer weapons.

## Mulroney's Agenda

The Mulroney government has, up to now, made no major departures from the path laid out by the old Trudeau government. Cruise testing continues. Now laser guided bombs, Harrier jets, cluster bombs and other "conventional" weapons are also scheduled to be tested in Canada. The Conservatives are going ahead with all the arms purchases previously approved by Trudeau's Liberals. Recently resigned Defense Minister Robert Coates, staying in line with the previous government's commitment to go along with the 1977 NATO decision to increase military budgets by 3% per year, promised to increase military spending at a time when Finance Minister Michael Wilson says "the cupboard's bare" (for daycare, job creation, and education anyway).

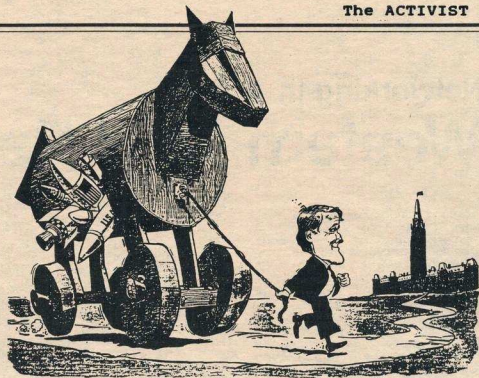
The government hopes to reap economic benefit from increased arms spending in the form of military contracts for Canadian industry. To this end Coates organized (and spent our money on) a cross-country tour of Pentagon officials who gave seminars to businesspersons on how to bid on U.S. military contracts - very much in the spirit of the former Liberal government's subsidizing of the production of the cruise missile guidance system by Litton Industries. However, this will only draw the Canadian economy deeper into the notoriously inefficient system of U.S. production. For example, a civilian Boeing 747 Jumbo jet cost \$23 million in 1971; the Lockheed C5A, a military transport of comparable size, cost \$60 million while being more accident prone (Dumas; Conversion and Social Welfare).

The Mulroney government is currently engaged in negotiations with the American government over how the cost of the modernizing the Distant Early Warning System (the DEW line) will be covered. Ironically, billions of dollars will be spent on updating the air defenses of both the U.S. and USSR because both countries are developing weapons, such as the US cruise missile and the Russian Backfire bomber, that render obsolete the existing radar lines that were designed to detect ballistic missiles. According to the *Toronto Star*, this modernization will cost seven billion.

Thus the Mulroney government continues Canadian participation in the arms race while urging us to await the results of secret superpower negotiations. To do that, he doesn't need informed public debate; he needs the acquiescence of the Canadian people. Again Mulroney takes yet another leaf from Trudeau's book.

## Co-opting the Peace Movement

"I do not intend to co-opt the so called peace movement," Joe Clark told a Consultative Group



of Disarmament and Arms Control Affairs: in Ottawa on Nov 9, "but neither do I want to waste its talents or have them dissipated in protests." Indeed the Conservative government would prefer that Canadian peace activists spend their time and energy on projects other than the organizing of demonstrations in opposition to cruise missile tests.

Upon assuming office, Brian Mulroney appointed Joe Clark as minister of external affairs and Doug Roche "ambassador for peace." Clark announced that the Tories will increase the funding of the Canadian Institutes for International Peace and Security, a creature of the Trudeau government, from \$1.5 million this year to \$5 million in five years time. (To appreciate this we should note that, only the fattest and most wasteful project of the Canadian peace movement, the "Peace Petition Caravan", ever saw \$50,000 at one place at one time.)

"We do not stop there. Grants (\$700,000 - D.G.) are given to a number of privately-run institutions, including the Canadian Centre for Arms Control and Disarmament to whom I extend my thanks for the organization of this meeting," Joe Clark said Nov 9th. So Russia isn't the only place with an "official peace movement."

In a newspaper article, which appeared just a day before the time and date of the January cruise test was announced, Doug Roche unveiled his peace

proposal. Unlike Joe Clark's earlier proposal that the superpowers discuss banning cruise missiles, a suggestion that he retracted a week later, Roche's proposal carries with it an iron clad guarantee that it will not in any way interfere with Canada's role in the arms race. Roche suggested that the peace movement shift its supposed focus from a freeze on all nuclear weapons to a freeze on multiple warhead missiles and anti-satellite weapons. The beauty of this proposal is that, as far as the Canadian government is concerned, it means nothing and sounds good: the cruise can still be tested and Canada can still vote against the nuclear freeze proposal at the United Nations. We can expect that all Conservative "peace" proposals will have this vacuous quality.

Thus, it is clear that Mulroney intends to continue to support any American military initiative, no matter how dangerous and inhuman, while mouthing platitudes of the nobility and importance of working for peace. It was the tactless former defense minister, Robert Coates, who gave us the true sentiments of the government towards the health of the peace movement when he told businesspersons attending one of the pentagon seminars that "the peace movement is in bad shape and I think that is only right and proper..."

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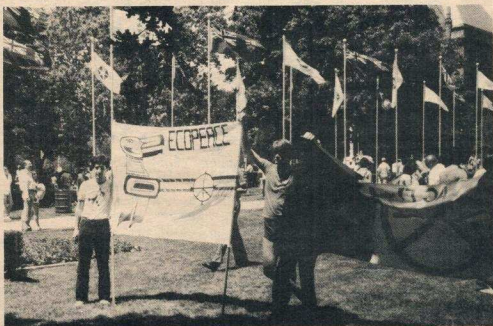
# ACT Highschool Network

By Megan Park

This section of the Activist will from now on be devoted to the goings on and concerns of the ACT high school peace network. (Here so new that we haven't even thought of a name yet!). We are a group of high school students from all over Toronto who are concerned with various social issues, but above all with the escalation of the arms race and with the threat of a nuclear war destroying our world.

As a group, we will try to reach as many high school students as possible, and to move them to think about nuclear war, and about how they can participate in the Canadian peace movement. To attain that goal we will try to set up peace clubs in as many high schools as we can. Showing interesting and thought-provoking films, like "If you love this planet", along with inviting guest speakers, will, hopefully, generate interest.

In our first meeting we discussed various problems which most of us have come up against



when trying to organize peace clubs in our schools. Maybe you have experienced them too:

- 1) Many students, though they will come to film showings, will not attend meetings.
- 2) Many students will not join peace clubs because they don't believe it will help.
- 3) Many of us have encountered school administrators who are very unco-operative or even hostile.

We are hoping to hold a "peace dance" for high school students in the spring, so don't think our group is boring one! We would welcome any ideas on how to run it and get high school students interested in it.

Anyone of high school age who is concerned as we are with the future of our lives and our planet, is welcome to join our peace network. If interested (as I hope you will be) please contact:

- The ACT office at 362-0354, or Vivian Cornejo at 787-7169
- Becky Simmons at 967-0126
- Scott Bowie at 762-3970.



# Networking in Action Western Tour Report

By Bert Keser

During the Christmas/New Year break I talked to activists in 8 western Canadian cities about the Against Cruise Testing Coalition's "Peace Action '85" strategy. In January 1983 a similar trip laid the groundwork for the nationwide protests that greeted the "umbrella weapons agreement" and the July cruise testing agreement. In early 1984 ACT Coalition chairperson Angela Browning also went on an extensive speaking tour to encourage a coordinated response to the March 6th cruise test and to build the April 28th spring protests.

The main message passed on to other peace activists, on this tour, was that the movement has to make itself visible again: That a mass public response was necessary when the new series of cruise tests started, in as many cities and towns as possible. Organizations were especially encouraged to mobilize demonstrations at politically important sites.

ACT's three year crusade to turn late April demonstrations against our government's increasing complicity in the nuclear race into a national tradition was also promoted. For activists in several cities the question was not whether such actions would take place, but what the exact Saturday would be for 1985.

A major political thrust of the most recent tour was the need for a more critical understanding of the dynamics of the arms race, including the role of the USSR and the Eastern Bloc in its continuance. There was broad agreement that the peace movement must be genuinely non-aligned. There was also strong interest in education and active support around independent peace activities in the Eastern bloc.

The following are some impressions on the nature of the peace movement in various cities:

### THUNDER BAY:

The Thunder Bay Coalition for Peace and Disarmament works out of an office above a shopping plaza and has monthly meetings of about a dozen people. The coalition has had to contend with a right wing City Council which has twice defeated resolutions to declare the city a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone. Ever since a closed meeting between the city government and the

Royal Canadian Legion that followed a peaceful alternative Remembrance Day ceremony by the coalition on November 11th, 1982, the coalition has been arbitrarily banned from assembling at the civic Cenotaph (War Memorial).

The Thunder Bay Coalition has organized many activities, including a notably successful October 22nd, 1983 demonstration, and a broadly publicized reaction to the March 6th, 1984 cruise test. More recently, picketing an appearance of US Ambassador Paul Robinson in November 1984 led to his wasting a good portion of his speaking time describing them as "a tiny and insignificant minority".

Upcoming plans include reactions to cruise tests, a dance and a major demonstration on April 27th.

### WINNIPEG:

The Winnipeg Coordinating Committee for Disarmament (WCCD) had June "Walks for Peace" of over 20,000 people in both 1983 and 1984. The WCCD also organized significant protests in reaction to both of the testing agreements and to the cruise tests. It is interesting to note that the latter, much smaller protests, seem to get almost as much press as the massive June events. Presumably this is due to their timeliness and synchronization with events in other cities.

The WCCD uses a mixed structure that includes both individual and group members. They have a downtown office and two staffers. WCCD staffperson Martin Zeilig stated that a campaign to make Canada a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone is their present priority and that plans for this June's peace walk are already underway.

### SASKATOON:

Saskatoon Against the Cruise (SAC) has an outstanding history. In 1983, SAC amazed Canadian peace activists by mobilizing 3,000 people on both April 23rd and October 22nd, as well as managing to get 1,500 out for July 23rd - an amazing performance in a city of 160,000. Apparently, this very success caused problems, with the frantic pace exhausting activists and preventing the establishment of all but the most rudimentary organizational

structures. Matters were exacerbated by persistent disagreements on whether SAC should retain its precise focus, or turn into a broad multi-issue organization that would also deal with issues such as RCMP surveillance and US intervention in Latin America.

Thus, things did not go so well in 1984. One very successful project, however, was a contest, co-sponsored by the public libraries and a local writers' group for the best high school composition, regardless of viewpoint, on nuclear war. The question of whether this was a permissible topic for the schools apparently generated tremendous publicity. However, the October 20th, 1984 demonstration only brought out a few hundred, partly due to a recent blizzard. Happily, it did feature an "airborne" mock cruise (hosted by a sympathetic construction crew) high over the head of speaker Ed Broadbent.

At present SAC appears to be in a shamble, but new forces are emerging: A Flourishing Ploughshares group, an enthusiastic new student peace organization on campus, and an active, if sometimes unpredictable, Green Party appear to be doing their best to fill in.

### REGINA:

The Regina Coalition for Peace and Disarmament (RCPD) managed to mobilize over 400 people for October 20th, despite the same blizzard that affected Saskatoon. The RCPD has regular meetings of up to 30 people and I was able to participate in a steering committee meeting of about a dozen which set a tentative agenda for 1985, including reactions to cruise tests and major demonstrations on the April 27th day of protest, Hiroshima Day, and a possibly in October.

Ideas for ongoing campaigns included pressuring City Council to reaffirm its existing resolution against cruise testing and to make its nuclear weapons free zone resolution more meaningful by posting signs.

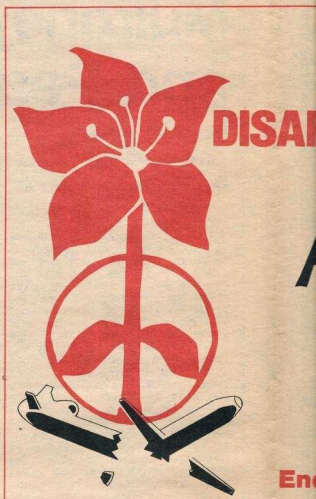
Like Saskatoon, Regina has a two year record of organizing protests on important occasions, through groups managing to mobilize the same spectacular numbers. However, the coalition itself appears to be in very much better shape.

There seemed to be a very healthy process of political discussion going on in the RCPD, which included interest in independent East European peace organizations.

### CALGARY:

The Calgary Coalition for Disarmament (CCD) has an office in the Learner Center, and meets twice monthly. The CCD has consistently responded to the same calls as Saskatoon and Regina, though the somewhat less friendly political climate sometimes makes numbers small.

They were planning to do mass (weekly) leafletting downtown during the cruise testing period and to organize their third April demonstration. Hiroshima/Nagasaki day events, which drew a record of 3,000 people in 1983, are expected to be the



**DISARM**

**End**

**Peace**

**DEMONSTRATION**

**12:30 p.m. CDT**

**(on Queen Street) Rally**

It is not enough to just worry about nuclear weapons around the world who want a peaceful end the nuclear madness.

The testing and deployment of new weapons. Every new weapon in the West (including development of its counterpart in the East.

The madness continues. In addition to the government is supporting "Star Wars," putting race in space. As well, we Canadians face the new weapons on our soil.

There is only one way to stop the arms efforts of ordinary people everywhere, both in assert our basic human right to peace. Here in peaceful independent foreign policy. We must independent peace movements in Eastern Europe weapons. This world and its future is not the prerogative of a few.

highlight of the year.

**KAMLOOPS:**

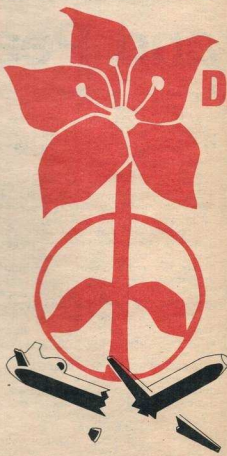
The Kamloops peace movement consists of the very active Kamloops-Shuswap Peace Council (KSPC), and a rapidly growing Ploughshares group that participates in public protests with the Council, but feels it should offer an alternative. KSPC Chairperson Val Carey hosts a regular Cablevision show on disarmament, and the organization, in addition to mobilizing in response to national calls to action, has pioneered such events as Christmas peace gatherings at City Hall.

The KSPC planned to again mark cruise tests with Saturday after demonstrations at City Hall, and to make an all out effort for April 27th. Ploughshares indicated that they would participate actively in such efforts.



Demonstrators opposed to cruise missile testing brave cold and wind-blown snow during march to City Hall.





# ACT FOR DISARMAMENT

# April 27

## End Cruise Testing No Star Wars Peace is a Human Right

# DEMONSTRATE!

## 12:30 p.m. CITY HALL

(on Queen Street) Rally at Queen's Park

It is not enough to just worry about nuclear war. We can join with the millions around the world who want a peaceful future. Acting together, we can end the nuclear madness.

The testing and deployment of new weapons increases the threat to our lives. Every new weapon in the West (including the cruise missile) results in the development of its counterpart in the East.

The madness continues. In addition to testing the cruise, the Mulroney government is supporting "Star Wars," putting us on the threshold of an arms race in space. As well, we Canadians face the possible deployment of nuclear weapons on our soil.

There is only one way to stop the arms race—through the combined efforts of ordinary people everywhere, both in the East and in the West—to assert our basic human right to peace. Here in Canada we must work for a peaceful independent foreign policy. We must also show our support for independent peace movements in Eastern Europe in their opposition to Soviet weapons. This world and its future is not the property of two "super powers." It belongs to all of us.

### highlight of the year.

#### KAMLOOPS:

The Kamloops peace movement consists of the very active Kamloops-Shuswap Peace Council (KSPC), and a rapidly growing Ploughshares group that participates in public protests with the Council, but feels it should offer an alternative. KSPC Chairperson Val Carey heads a regular Cablevision show on disarmament, and the organization, in addition to mobilizing in response to national calls to action, has pioneered such events as Christmas peace gatherings at City Hall.

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#### VANCOUVER:

Vancouver, not without reason, prides itself on being the "Peace Capital of Canada." Every April it sees huge "Walks for Peace", advertised through official city channels, marshaled by volunteers from the city's police force wearing "Police for Peace" badges, and led by NDP mayor Harcourt. The numbers are impressive: 35,000 in 1982, 65,000 in 1983, and 115,000 in 1984.

These massive demonstrations have been organized by End the Arms Race, a well-established federation of over a hundred Vancouver area organizations. Unfortunately, the very spectacular success of these actions has caused problems. Smaller protests tend to appear insignificant by comparison, even in

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## Recent Events The Months

### by Doug Harrison and Simon Threlkeld

A lot has happened that the peace movement has had to act upon or react to since the last issue of the **ACTIVIST**. For example, ACT has held pickets, vigils, street theatre, and demonstrations. To help keep people informed of such events we plan to carry this column as a regular feature of the newsletter.

#### Remembrance Day

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Also, in conjunction with Remembrance Day, the Cruise Missile Conversion Project (CMCP), Hamilton's Action Against Militarism and other peace groups did civil disobedience at Litton's Rexdale factory where parts for the cruise missile are produced. Their theme was "To Remember is to Resist".

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#### Protest for the Freeze

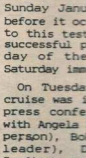
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#### Christmas

Christmas and good will... December 12th... candlelight... and Dundas... and hand out... Peace's cards... procession to... servative E.E... peace tree... Turkish, Brit... Russian pe... left to exp... international... fortunately... ment that wo... to bring Can... peace... The Janua... Cruise Te... The Janua... was announce...



Sunday Janua... before it oc... to this test... successful p... day of the... Saturday im... On Tuesda... was i... press confe... with Angela... pepson), Bo... leader), D... (Spadina), M... president of... Council), a... Layton who... Afterward... carried to t... front of Cit... the danger p... and the deat... Mulroney wo... for disarm... Garden a the... in the "Dem...



# ACT FOR DISARMAMENT

# April 27

**End Cruise Testing  
No Star Wars  
Peace is a Human Right**

**DEMONSTRATE!  
IN CITY HALL  
Rally at Queen's Park**

Worried about nuclear war. We can join with the rest of the world to demand a peaceful future. Acting together, we can

prevent the development of new weapons increases the threat to our lives in the West (including the cruise missile) results in the arms race in the East.

In addition to testing the cruise, the Mulroney government is "putting us on the threshold of an arms race" by planning the possible deployment of nuclear

weapons to stop the arms race—through the combined efforts of the United States, both in the East and in the West—to end the arms race. Here in Canada we must work for a policy. We must also show our support for the people in Eastern Europe in their opposition to Soviet rule and in the property of two "super powers." It

**VANCOUVER:**

Vancouver, not without reason, prides itself on being the "Peace Capital of Canada." Every April it sees huge "Walks for Peace", advertised through official city channels, marshalled by volunteers from the city's police force wearing "Police for Peace" badges, and led by NDP mayor Harcourt. The numbers are impressive: 35,000 in 1982, 65,000 in 1983, and 115,000 in 1984.

These massive demonstrations have been organized by End the Arms Race, a well-established Federation of over a hundred Vancouver area organizations. Unfortunately, the very spectacular success of these actions has caused problems. Smaller protests tend to appear insignificant by comparison, even in

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## Recent Events

# The Months in Review

by Doug Harrison and Simon Threlkeld

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### Christmas is for Peace

Christmas is a time for peace and good will. On Saturday December 15th ACT organized a candlelight gathering at Yonge and Dundas, to sing peace songs and hand out "Christmas is for Peace" cards. There followed a procession to Progressive Conservative H.Q. where a Christmas peace tree and symbols of the Turkish, British, Hungarian and Russian peace movements were left to express our desire for international disarmament. Unfortunately, we lack a government that would lift one finger to bring Canadians the gift of peace.

### The January 15th Cruise Test

The January 15th Cruise test was announced on the morning of

A vigil was maintained at the Peace Garden until 12 noon when we joined a TDN march of about 50 people to Progressive Conservative Headquarters.

On the Saturday following the cruise test ACT organized a demonstration of 500 people. The event began with a picket at P.C. Headquarters because it represents the Mulroney government. We then marched up Yonge street in a lively demonstration chanting "hey Brian, hey Joe, the cruise missile's got to go". The groups participating in the demonstration were as diverse as Kids for Peace and Philosophers for Peace.

After the march and rally at Toronto City Hall many participants went inside City Hall to warm up, evaluate the demonstration, and discuss the peace movement.



### Tatyana Mamonova Visit

In early February, ACT sponsored a visit by exiled Russian feminist and peace activist, Tatyana Mamonova, who gave talks in Toronto, Hamilton, and St. Catharines.

### Second Cruise Test

On Tuesday February 19th the cruise was tested for the second time this year. As 1985 is the UN International Year of the Youth, we encouraged people to bring a doll or a picture of a child to Conservative Party Headquarters. Between 150 - 200 people came to picket and sing peace songs. Later, people taped their pictures to the glass doors, or placed their dolls in

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## Coalition

continued from page 1

the country and the Planning Committee has met once on March 16 and 17 in Vancouver. A ten person Organizing Committee was set-up. This committee is based on a regional representation scheme with delegates from Greenpeace, Voice of Women, The Canadian Peace Congress, and Operation Dismantle.

In looking at the mailings sent out by the TDN and at some of the resolutions passed at the March 16-17 meeting of the Planning Committee one sees that, while there is a great deal of interest in developing a cross-country network, unfortunately, there is also a distinct possibility that the "National Coalition" could develop into a centralized National bureaucracy.

One of the most obvious questions to be dealt with before sending up such a national organization is what its mandate will be. There is a widespread feeling that it must be a networking tool and not something that conflate campaigns itself. However, as Robert Penner mentions in the *Peace Magazine* (March 1985), "Others have suggested that the primary function of such a coalition should be to organize campaigns like the PPC...". It would be all to the good if peace groups across the country could work on co-ordinated campaigns but it is vital that such initiatives come from the grass-roots movement and not from small groups of people acting as an executive.

In a proposal submitted by Christopher Ross and mailed out by the TDN committee a "Bi-National Steering Committee" is suggested. Among other things this committee would "develop a yearly plan, including any annual campaigns". We in Toronto can take a lesson from our last experience with a nationwide campaign - the PPC. Vast amounts of money and time were funnelled into the PPC, often to the detriment of locally organized events. Well into the process of organizing a major demonstration for April 28,

1984, ACT was informed that this demonstration should come under the "auspices" of the PPC and should be directed specifically towards advancing that campaign. If we are to have any hopes of maintaining a movement with vitality, local campaigns cannot be relegated to second-class status. It would be difficult to deny that actions to protest Litton Systems' war profiteering can be most effectively organized by groups based in Toronto and that actions protesting uranium mining are best organized at the site of that mining. We think that groups are not pressured into de-emphasizing local activities in order to pick up a national campaign that may not deal with issues they feel are important.

There is also a distinct possibility that a disproportionate amount of time and money will be spent on simply organizing and maintaining the "National Coalition", and not on peace activities. This danger can be clearly seen in one proposed budget which suggests that, during the first year, \$61,000 be spent on the day-to-day functioning of the National Coalition, \$47,000 on salaries, and only \$2,000 on education.

Obviously a national organization can not be established without money. Travel expenses will be high, there is no way of avoiding this. There are, however, things that we can avoid. At the Planning Committee a resolution was brought forward that a person or persons be hired to staff a national office. The resolution was referred to the ten person Organizing Committee for clarification. It will be discussed further at a June meeting.

Hiring staffers is an unnecessary expense. One would hope that, if there is enough interest in developing a national organization or network to warrant a conference, there is also enough support that an office or clearing-house could be run by volunteers. The peace movement, on the whole, does not have a lot of money. The financial resources of peace groups may be strained by coming to the conference. If groups are also asked to pay large membership fees (as proposed by Christopher

Ross) then it is possible that groups will be excluded solely for financial reasons.

One of the ways that the National Coalition is currently financing itself is through a \$25,000 grant from Doug Roche's peace institute. This grant will be used to organize the November conference. We must recognize the serious dangers inherent in this. We cannot allow the peace movement to become dependent on government funding as this will jeopardize our autonomy and will compromise our ability to directly criticize and confront government policy. (See Globe & Mail Apr 9 pp M1)

This brings us back to the question of mandate. Who decided to ask for and accept this grant? Who will set the agenda for the June and November meetings? How will delegates to these meetings be selected and under what criteria? These are questions which must be addressed - and answered.

Obviously there are a lot of dangers in setting up a national body. There is also a lot of positive potential in setting up a national network. The Vancouver Planning Committee meeting passed a number of resolutions regarding the purpose of the organization. Information on what exactly was decided at this meeting is being asked at this point. A number of resolutions were tabled and it is by no means clear what this implies. What is known is that a set of resolutions was passed to the effect that the purpose of the organization should be to do networking, act as a clearing-house for information, serve as a place where ideas and issues could be discussed, and to facilitate co-operation between groups.

If the structure of this national body is decentralized, if meetings are open to all peace groups wishing to attend, and if local activities are not replaced with national campaigns then it is quite likely that a national network could be established that would strengthen the peace movement. If the converse is true then the result cannot help but be a tremendous hindrance and backward step for the entire peace movement.

## Resources

ACT carries various educational materials on disarmament and peace issues. These books and pamphlets (as well as leaflets, reprints, maps, etc) are available at the office. To order by mail please send a cheque or money order payable to the "Against Cruise Testing Coalition" for the cost plus 10% to cover postage.

The following is a list of some of the titles currently available:

Beyond the Blocs, Non-Aligned Peace: An Interview  
By R.E.S.C. Thompson, E. P.  
\$ 2.00 [1984]  
Beyond the Cold War  
By Thompson, E. P.  
\$ 2.00 [1982]  
Canada and the Nuclear Arms Race  
Ed. by Regehr, Ernie & Rosenblum, Simon  
\$14.95 [1983]  
Compendium  
By Thompson, Ben  
\$ 1.75 [1982]  
Disarming Europe  
Ed. by Kalkreuth, Mary & Smith, Dan  
\$11.95 [1982]

Do you want to be heard to organize under an oppressive structure or do you want to have a network through which you can find out what people across the country are doing? Do you want to have your views as a peace activist represented or misrepresented by a national spokesperson, or do you want a structure within which open debate can take place? Do you want peace movement money squandered on maintaining bureaucratic structures or spent on actions for peace?

Let's do our best to ensure that if the "National Coalition" goes ahead, it will become something useful for the entire peace movement and not a costly liability. Before becoming involved with it, we must insist that our concerns are heard and addressed and that decision-making is democratic.



## Events Review

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front of the doors, after having dedicated them to a person they loved.

### Third Cruise Test

On Friday, Feb. 22, the day the third test was scheduled to take place, a small delegation went to P.C. Headquarters to present a proclamation. The delegation included Angela Browning (from ACT), Dan Heap (MP for Spadina), and Rev. Clarke MacDonald (Chairperson of "Object Ploughshares and past president of the TDN). However, upon their arrival, they were refused entrance to the PC office - this from the party that promised "open government". Thus, the statement was read outside the building in the presence of the media, and then affixed to the entrance of the building, whereupon the police promptly tore it down.

On Saturday, Feb. 23, despite very rainy and windy weather, 225 people came out to once again protest cruise testing, in a lively march up Yonge Street.

Just as they did after the January demonstration, participants came inside City Hall for a wide open discussion on the peace movement.

Then, on Monday, Feb. 25, the third cruise missile test of the year finally took place. A dozen people protested at Conservative Party Headquarters as the cruise was flying. In the middle of the protest, a Russian plane came round the corner with a cruise missile tucked under his arm, and turned the hand of the nuclear clock closer to midnight.



## Mulroney

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### Democracy or "Democratic Alliance" ?

Ultimately the justifications for Canada's support of the arms race boil down to the following:

1.) The military might of the United States, including the nuclear weapons that could end life on this planet, safeguard the "democratic alliance."

2.) The US must always have more weapons than the USSR and must therefore continue to produce more and more destructive weapons as long as the Soviet Union does.

By these arguments peace activists in the West are accused of seeking peace at the expense of freedom and democracy. At the same time similar arguments are used in the East Bloc to justify the "defense of socialism."

In fact, each side derives legitimacy for its behavior from that of its rival; each superpower justifies its barbaric

actions by pointing out the barbarity of the other's. Thus, the deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles in western Europe against the wishes of 70% of the population, and the testing of the cruise against the will of the majority of Canadians is completely justified by such actions as General Jaruzelski allowing the deployment of Russian SS-20 in eastern Poland without the consent of the Polish working class, in whose name he dictates.

Brian Mulroney tries to consign all responsibility for ending the arms race to the dominance of the bureaucratic elite of the east and the corporate elite of the west; it's a choice between the rights, aspirations, and needs of the vast majority of humanity and the elites that have led us to the brink. It is the right and responsibility of every person and every nation to oppose weapons of mass destruction in whatever way they can. In Canada that means confronting the slick hypocrite Mulroney when he talks about peace in flowery phrases and then tests cruise missiles.



- No Fire No Thunder  
By Murphy, Hay & Murphy, Rose  
\$ 9.95 [1984]
- North Atlantic Network: The  
Alternative All [1983]
- An END Special Report  
\$ 3.50 [1984]
- Our Generation Against Nuclear War  
Ed. by Rousseopoulos, Dimitrios  
\$14.95 [1983]
- The Economics of Militarism  
By Smith, Dan & Smith, Ron  
\$ 6.95 [1983]
- The New Hungarian Peace Movement  
Ed. by Koszgei, Ferenc  
& Thompson, E. P.  
\$ 2.75 [?]
- The Nuclear North Atlantic  
By Grimeson, Clafur  
& McCormack, Angus  
\$ 2.75 [1982]
- The Politics of Nuclear Disarmament  
By Fyle, Martin H.  
\$ 5.95 [1981]
- The Sword and the Ploughshare  
By Sandford, John  
\$ 5.95 [1981]
- Turkey: Peace on Trial  
Ed. by Furtado, Jean  
\$ 2.75 [1983]
- Women and Russia  
Ed. by Masozova, Tatyana  
\$14.50 [1984]

## Star Wars

Continued from page 1

action has to occur within 100 seconds of the first warning, an accidental war becomes inevitable, sooner or later.

### Counterforce Weapons

The technology of putting more than one warhead and numerous decoys on each missile is called MIRVing (Multiple Independently-targeted Re-entry Vehicles). Today most missiles are MIRVed, but they obviously weren't built to defeat an ABM system, since ABMs were banned in 1972. The MIRVed missile program wasn't cancelled in 1972, however, because MIRVs had another use - as offensive weapons.

In 1974, James R. Schlesinger announced the policy of counterforce - aiming nuclear weapons at military targets. The offensive strategies behind MIRVs and other counterforce weapons were not discussed in public. Most people didn't see any difference between one nuclear weapon and another; few were concerned with what the military strategies were - it was commonly assumed that there was a nuclear threat and therefore that we had to build weapons. It is only with the more recent missiles like the American MX, Cruise and Pershing and the Soviet SS-20 that many have recognized that these weapons are not for defensive purposes.



"Star War and arms talks? First, let's miss right - you can't miss them."

Star Wars fits directly into the counterforce strategy that is behind the offensive weapons: all experts agree,

Star Wars is incapable of defending against a Soviet first strike. One other possibility is that it will be used to defend missiles, not people. It is unlikely that this is intended as the primary purpose of Star Wars and it would make more sense to build a much less expensive ground-based ABM system which could accomplish this.

The most likely reason for the Reagan administration to be developing Star Wars is as part of Reagan's attempt to gain strategic superiority by developing the ability to launch a pre-emptive first strike. The thinking is that, while Star Wars could not defend against a full-scale attack, it could possibly destroy much of a weak retaliatory (ie, second) strike that would come after an American attack on the USSR.

In spite of all the political controversy that has surrounded such new weapons as the MX, Cruise and Star Wars systems, the military has a very simple view of things. They seem to see each new weapon as merely a way to add to their force. MIRVed weapons are seen as the most effective way to destroy as many enemy missiles as possible with the least effort. Cruise missiles are undetectable weapons to sneak up on important military targets. And Star Wars is intended to destroy whatever is left. The implications of establishing such a "menu of options" does not seem to concern them.

### Star Wars & the World Situation

Star Wars will have two effects on the world situation. First, it presents a rather ill-defined proposal which many conservative leaders in the West are inclined to support. The slogan of "NATO Solidarity." The vague nature of the program allows Brian Mulroney and Margaret Thatcher to support it even though the overwhelming majority of people in Canada and England don't support the militarization of space. However, the view is held that Canada's role in Star Wars will be should only make us more concerned. The "modernization" of the northern hemisphere system has just been approved and there has been absolutely no information on what these changes will involve, now or in the future. We do know, however, that in 1981 a sentence excluding Canadian involvement in ABM systems was left out of the NORAD agreement.

It has also recently been revealed that next year's Cruise missile tests in Canada will also be used to test a new type of satellite built to detect Cruise missiles and bombers. This satellite, called "Teal Baby" is the first phase of space research that is leading to Star Wars development.

Secondly, the Star Wars program will destroy several arms control treaties and result in an increased escalation of the nuclear arms race. Actual deployment of an Anti-Ballistic Missile system (which is what Star Wars is) violates the ABM treaty of 1972. But even research on Star Wars will lead to a massive build-up of nuclear missiles by both sides, eliminating most existing arms limitation treaties. This is because the most likely response of the USSR to the possibility of their land-based missiles being shot down is to build more of them, and when this happens it is likely that the Americans will do the same. It is also true that since Star Wars will not defend against Cruise missiles or bombers a build-up of these weapons will occur.

### Conclusions

The new weapon systems that are being developed are part of the counterforce strategy by which the US is hoping to make a "winnable" nuclear war possible. Following such a strategy increases the danger that the US will in fact launch a first-strike nuclear attack. Ironically, since such a system would reduce the Soviet's ability to launch a retaliatory strike, it greatly increases the chance that they will feel forced to launch a first strike. Also, due to the nature of the technology involved, which greatly reduces the potential for human intervention and the time available to verify a warning, the likelihood of an accidental war is drastically increased.



"Then this guy, Reagan, says let's talk about banning weapons in space."

Despite all these facts the government (and other supporters of the arms race) continue to use the same old language of deterrence and defense to describe these systems. People are expected not only to believe the rhetoric about the need for more weapons, but are also expected not to question the real purpose and implications of the particular weapons systems which are being built.

The government positions on Star Wars (that it is defensive) and on arms control (that the West must be in a position of strength) are designed to prevent public debate and are also leading to very destabilizing strategies. President Reagan's approach to arms control, which in the short-term attempts to create pressure on the Soviets to agree to "arms limitation" treaties, will, in the long-term, strengthen the resolve of both sides to continue building nuclear weapons. How can it be otherwise when the expectation of real agreement diminishes in light of the military research and development which is actually taking place?

The threat which is posed by Star Wars development is best expressed by one of Reagan's own twisted statements:

"The Soviets would issue an ultimatum to the world" if they developed Star Wars. "If we're right in our suspicions that ... they already outnumber us greatly in offensive weapons, and then they alone developed a defensive weapon before us, then they wouldn't have to worry about our deterrent - a retaliatory strike." (Toronto Star, March 11, 1985.)

But, in fact, it is the Americans who have more offensive weapons and are now building Star Wars. Could President Reagan's statement mean that he is considering such an ultimatum?

Under these conditions it is unlikely that the current arms control talks will accomplish anything other than helping to take the public attention away from the real problems which are preventing an end to the nuclear arms race. It is time that dangerously naive policies, such as Star Wars, are stopped before it is too late.

## Western Tour

continued from page 4

such cases as EAR's own October 22nd turnout of 10,000 and the July 23rd march of several thousand in 1983. Obviously the situation is even more difficult for smaller local and special interest organizations.

Another related problem which was raised repeatedly in discussions with Vancouver area peace activists was the claim that the very size and structure of EAR makes the organization too unwieldy to respond effectively to new developments. There have been attempts to get around these problems by creating looser structures and ad hoc coalitions for particular actions and campaigns. These have often compensated for their relatively small numbers through the dramatic clarity of their message and humor. A Robson Square full of umbrellas and a fancy hotel tied up in skeins of wool are just two examples.

Another significant independent pole of peace organizing and forum for discussion in Vancouver is the area's co-operatively owned radio station.

### EDMONTON:

The final stop of my tour was a very positive experience. I addressed one workshop on the dynamics of the arms race East and West, and another on networking, both organized by an emerging ad hoc committee against cruise testing. There were some attempts to deflect discussion from Eastern bloc independent peace groups because of fears of offending local groups and individuals. Nevertheless, the enthusiasm for the discussion went ahead, both in and especially after the sessions. It actively complemented the enthusiastic brainstorming on how to prepare an effective response to the cruise tests and for April 27th.

Edmonton Peace activists are in the process of setting up a peace coffeehouse, similar to ACT's Fallout Shelter, at that city's "socialist cafe". They are also attempting to transform what has, in the past, been a rather fragmented array of groups and coalitions into a city-wide federation.

The trip once again impressed me with the tremendous size and the great regional diversity which characterize our country, and the even greater variety of experiences, beliefs, and methods which characterize its peace activists.

ACT's tours have been a success precisely because of their relative informality and respect for such differences. The help to generate the informal network of contacts which facilitated and coordinated the massive public demonstration of opposition to the cruise throughout 1983 and early 1984. And this January and February the "network" came together to generate demonstrations and other public actions. They clearly indicate that the peace movement is alive and visible again - and should be heard in large numbers on April 27th.





THE   
 FALL   
 OUT   
 SHEL  TER

PEACE CENTRE      GALLERY      COFFEE HOUSE  
      FRIDAYS AT 9

370 QUEEN ST. EAST  (AT PARLIAMENT)  362-0354

# Grove Exhibition

By Tom Perlmutter

Toronto artist Richard Grove exhibits a highly contemporary sensibility in his oneman show at the Fallout Shelter Gallery at 370 Queen Street East which opened March 14. In his exploration of anxiety in the modern world he fuses a highly personal sense of anguish - much of it derived from the recent slow, agonizing death of a beloved younger sister - with the universal dread of a nuclear world.

Earlier paintings depicted bombs as rain in a landscape sucked of all its earthly richness. As Grove experimented and dug deeper, the paintings evolved expressionistically. The hideous landscapes remained, evocations of the burnt and tortured flesh of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The bombs gave way to words that clutter and block the landscape.

The words he uses - "pain", "blind", "death", "slow" - are both signifiers and creators of anxiety. They are also a tremendous source of tension. As words to be read they are mental triggers opening emotional floodgates; as images, they are visual blocks hindering us from touching the core of our angst. It is that so human tension of wanting to know and not wanting to know. The resolution lies in the figures that people the landscape: wretched, howling, yet human. In one painting the figure lies on top of the words, hugging and repressing them at one and the same time. It is a kind of vertical confrontation that reminds us of the aftermath of a savage sexual act.

In his latest work the words have faded. The dream element has become stronger. So has the human figure which no longer floats passively but swims doggedly against a tide of human bodies.

As an artist operating on the fringes Grove has had to be resourceful in his use of materials. He began in acrylic on paper. Seeking something more durable he switched to plywood. In some instances he has had to pin together scraps of wood to obtain the desired canvas size. He has also learned to use the material.

Grain, cracks, grooves and pits form part of the work.

Grove, 31, trained initially as a potter at Sheridan College. He worked as a pottery foreman, baker, roofer and general handyman while pursuing his art on his own and later in the experimental arts department at the Ontario College of Art. Grove has shown his work at Gallery 76. He has had a solo show in Hamilton at the Allan Gallery last October. Grove's work remains on view at the Fallout Shelter until April 6. For more information call Richard Grove at 535-7245.

# Coffee House Review

By Kathleen Solose

The Fallout Shelter coffeehouse kicked off its second year of operation with gala shows on January 11 and 12 featuring a variety of artists. Performances were given by, among others, Curtis Drieger, Devon Haughton, Clifton Joseph, James Deahl and Robert Priest. The Hammer Sisters video, a tongue-in-cheek record of their second-place finish in Toronto's mayoralty race, was projected on a giant screen.

Since January the Fallout Shelter has continued to present first-class entertainment every Friday night at a bargain price. This is made possible through the artists donation of their time and talent.

In March the Fallout Shelter featured Taylor Green, feminist post-performer, and the Four Horsemen, a sound poetry quartet.

Both evening's performances were well attended and drew an enthusiastic reception from the audience. Taylor's charismatic presence and touching humour held the audience spellbound. The Four Horsemen drew a capacity crowd for their off-the-wall explorations into the capabilities of the human voice.

Why not plan to spend next Friday night in the company of like-minded souls? Fine entertainment, good conversation and all the coffee and cake you can eat! Watch NOW Magazine club listings for upcoming events, or phone 362-0354. The doors open at 9pm and the entertainment starts at 9pm. Admission is only \$3, or \$2 with a \$10 annual membership (membership \$5 for those on limited income). Open sets at 10pm. See you there!

# Notice Board

### ACT on the move!

The building that currently houses the ACT office has been sold by the landlord and thus we find ourselves being forced to give up our present location on April 30th. Since we hope to be able to continue as many of our current activities as possible in any new location the search for a new office is by no means simple - especially when funds are quite limited. Until a new space is found we will be setting up a temporary headquarters at 392 Queen St. East, a location we have at our disposal for all of May. Fortunately our phone number, 362-0354, will remain unchanged.

### Fridays at the Fallout Shelter

Because ACT sees public education as a priority it has decided to resume the educational forum programme. The first forum, on May 3rd, at 7pm, will feature Angela Browning, ACT chairperson, speaking on the "History and Politics of ACT". Succeeding forums will be held every Friday at 7pm at the ACT headquarters. For further information call: 362-0354.

Despite the fact that ACT will be located in a temporary headquarters for the month of May, the Fallout shelter coffeehouse will continue every Friday at 9pm. The coffeehouse schedule is: May 3rd: An "original art night", to the music of Ed shuster. May 10th: The electronic music of "Two Bird Limit". May 17th: Poetry night. Performers to be announced. Check the club listings in NOW magazine for future coffeehouses.

### What's in a name?

When a disparate assembly of individuals and groups came together in December of 1982 to launch a campaign against Canada's involvement in cruise missile testing, simplicity and directness seemed most appropriate; thus, the "Against Cruise Testing" coalition (ACT) was born.

In the years that followed, ACT moved far beyond focussing strictly on cruise testing. This process has prompted us to rethink the appropriateness of our current name. Therefore, the question of changing the organization's name will be discussed fully at ACT general meetings in May. We invite all interested persons to take part in these discussions.

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The peace movement relies on your financial support. Please give generously.

I enclose:  \$100    \$50    \$25    \$10    other

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