



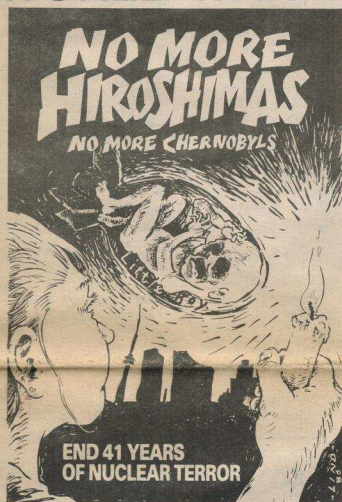
THE ACTIVIST

Newspaper of the ACT for Disarmament Coalition

HIROSHIMA DAY: A TIME TO REMEMBER THE VICTIMS OF WORLD WAR THREE

No! No! No!

To SDA-2000!



by John Bacher

As one of the foremost researchers into the dangers of nuclear radiation, Dr. Rosalie Bertell points out that all the earth's human beings are veterans of the Third World War. We all have, encased in our bodies, varying amounts of radiation which limit our lives in unknown ways. Like a spreading cancer, nuclear weapons, and the spin offs they generate, demand daily more of the earth's resources and increase the risk that the fragile layer of life on the planet will be destroyed by thermo-nuclear war.

The dropping of the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki reversed the intentions of the scientists who had originally requested American development of the weapon. Albert Einstein had supported its development out of a fear that Germany would deploy it had the Allies not developed it first.

In fact, the atomic bomb was first used against Japan, a country that then lacked the capacity to develop nuclear weapons. The top secret Manhattan Project did not stop dead in its tracks once the German nuclear threat had been eliminated by Germany's surrender.

Instead the Japanese became the target of a demonstration of the weaponry of the then united nuclear nations of Great Britain, Canada and the United States. The bombing on the eve of victory served to demonstrate western air power to the Soviet Union, as did earlier massacres from the conventional bombings of the cities of Dresden and Tokyo.

Canada's Contribution

Canada's major role in making the atomic bomb was to provide the uranium ore, mined at Port Radium in the Northwest Territories. Canadian scientists also perfected the development of heavy water atomic reactors. Canadian participation in atomic research by 1945 had become more expensive than all other Canadian government research activities.

After World War II, Canada's NRX reactor became known as the world's most efficient plutonium producer. As a founder of the Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility, Gordon Edwards has observed that Canada began exporting plutonium for American bombs after "the dust had scarcely settled over Hiroshima and Nagasaki." By 1959 uranium had become Canada's third largest export.

by Major-General (ret.) Leonard V. Johnson, CD

Strategic Defence Architecture-2000 (SDA-2000) is part of a US attempt to regain strategic superiority over the Soviet Union and thus to restore the ability of the US to threaten to use nuclear weapons when whatever it defines as "vital interests" are threatened. This has nothing to do with continental defence and will not enhance Canada's security. On the contrary, the arms race will escalate to new and more dangerous levels of competition, and Canada's security will be jeopardized. The Twenty-First Century will open with Canada inescapably bound to US nuclear policy.

Canadian-US defence cooperation began in 1938, when President Franklin D. Roosevelt pledged that the United States "would not stand idly by if domination of Canadian soil is threatened by any other empire." Prime Minister King promised that Canada, in turn, would see to it that "enemy forces should not be able to pursue their way either by land, sea, or air to the United States across Canadian territory."

At that time, there were no military threats to Canada that required US protection, nor did any potential attacker have the capability to attack the US via Canadian territory. Canada is still free of threats that are not primarily directed at the US. On the other hand, with the emergence of the Soviet bomber force in the 1950's, the United States became dependent on Canadian territory for attack

Continued on page 11

Continued on page 2

CANDLELIGHT DEMONSTRATION ON AUG 6

NO MORE HIROSHIMAS
NO MORE CHERNOBYLS

On the morning of August 6, 1945 at 8:16 a.m. an atomic bomb was dropped on human beings and at 11:15 a.m., three days later on August 9, another atomic bomb was dropped on human beings. Remember and protest 41 years of nuclear terror.

In Toronto assemble 8 p.m. Aug. 6 at Yonge and Bloor for the candlelight peace march down Yonge to City Hall.

Join part of the vigil of remembrance at the City Hall Peace Garden, from 8:16 a.m. on Hiroshima Day Aug. 6, to the 11:00 a.m. rally on Nagasaki Day Aug. 9.

ACT TORONTO OPENS NEW PEACE CENTRE

ACT for Disarmament Toronto has moved! We are now at 456 Spadina Avenue, south of College, on the second floor.

Drop in to the new peace library and the ACT Resource Centre. Or Fridays at 9p.m. enjoy the *Fallout Shelter Peace Cafe* entertainment features and open set. And at 7p.m. attend a Friday Educational Forum.

Excellent office space is available as well for groups and organizations: ideal downtown location, nice airy space, and a progressive environment.

Volunteers to help with carpentry and drywalling are needed and welcome.

Elections

ACT for Disarmament will be holding elections on Monday, September 22 at 7:30 pm at the General Meeting. New and old members are encouraged to become more active and take on positions co-ordinating various activities. As well, we need

people willing to do bookkeeping, minute taking, typing, etc. Get involved! Working in ACT can be very rewarding, as well as contributing to world peace.

For more information on the various posts, phone ACT at 960-2228.

INSIDE	State Terrorism.....	p 3
	ACT Conference Resolutions....	p 5
	East-West Peace Festival.....	p 8
	Report on Business.....	p 9
	Ecology in Eastern Europe.....	p 9

Letters

Dear Friends,

Please find enclosed the translation of an Open Letter by the representatives of 27 groups of the autonomous peace initiative of the Churches in the German Democratic Republic (East Germany). The letter is in response to an Initiative for Disengagement from the Power Blocs in Europe".

The first demand of the Initiative is the "withdrawal of all foreign troops from Central Europe". This appears as a good issue on which we could cooperate with European peace activists East and West. We could call on the Canadian

government to withdraw our troops from Europe as a contribution to peace.

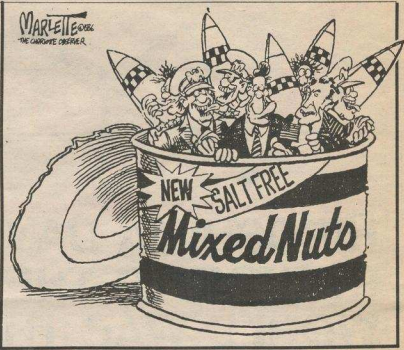
The East German non-aligned activists are not all that sure if troop withdrawal should indeed be their first demand. No doubt, we too will find that to make Canadian troop withdrawal from Europe possible, a number of other steps are necessary. Nevertheless, troop withdrawal appears to be the central issue around which the other issues revolve.

While you are contemplating the above suggestion would you please publicize the call for personal peace treaties between people in East and West. You will notice the East Germans too are urging this type of people to

people action. Enclosed is a sample treaty. If contact with the East Germans is not possible or if people wish to write to other members of the East bloc, they can do so through the coordinating office in the Netherlands. The address is on the also enclosed form.

Best wishes,
Hans Sinn
THE SOCIAL DEFENSE
PROJECT - unarmed resistance
to aggression and oppression
R.R. 4
Perth, Ontario
Canada, K7H 3C6
(613)267-1899

Ed. note: See page 7 for a copy of the Personal Peace Treaty



No! No! No! to SDA-2000

Continued from page 1

warning. This dependency will exist until bombs or attack warning can be achieved with space-based radar.

Stripped of the flannel about sovereignty and air defence, the primary purpose of US-Canadian cooperation in aerospace defence is to provide attack warning to vulnerable land-based US strategic retaliatory forces, thus enabling them to be dispersed or launched before they could be destroyed on the ground. This helps to maintain the viability of land-based ICBMs and the US bomber force.

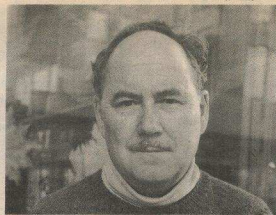
Since none of the ballistic missile attack warning systems are based in Canada, direct Canadian participation is limited to surveillance, warning, and assessment of attacks by Soviet manned bombers and cruise missiles. Only about four percent of the approximately 8500 Soviet strategic nuclear weapons could be delivered by this force. Moreover, because the bombers and cruise missiles would take several hours of low, slow and noisy flight to reach their targets, they could not be used in a surprise attack. Only if an effective missile defence were developed would the bomber again become a significant threat.

Canadian participation in continental air defence is justified by the belief that Canadians get protection from it. The air defence forces have never protected Canadian lives or property, however; their purpose has been to convert Canadian geography into usable warning time for US nuclear forces. This, it is argued, is a contribution to deterrence, the only defence

against nuclear attack, and it is also argued that Canadians have a moral obligation to contribute to what is supposedly done for their own protection. These arguments would be conclusive were it not that the so-called "nuclear umbrella" is part of the only military threat to Canada, and that nuclear weapons which deter attack can also be used to threaten it.

Until the USSR achieved a survivable nuclear arsenal of its own, Canada's contribution to the protection of US strategic forces permitted the US to intervene in situations which could otherwise have led to war with the Soviet Union, and even to threaten to use nuclear weapons on several occasions. Canada has thus been

The SDA-2000 studies must be seen in relation to the US Strategic Defence Initiative. It makes no sense to defend against ICBMs and remain vulnerable to air-launched cruise missiles and submarine-launched ballistic missiles, and so air defence and anti-submarine warfare are as essential to Reagan's plan as Star Wars is. By participating in SDA-2000, Canada would be contributing to a comprehensive system that could erode mutual nuclear deterrence, based on mutual vulnerability and increase the likelihood of nuclear war. As a partner, Canada would be ill-prepared to refuse American requests for military use of Canadian territory and could become the nuclear battleground of World War III.



Major-General (ret.) Leonard V. Johnson, CD

acquiesce to American foreign policy based on the explicit or implicit threat of nuclear war. Far from huddling under a defensive umbrella, Canadians are essential partners in US nuclear policy. That policy is being shaped by attempts to recapture the nuclear superiority of the 1950s, thus breaking out of the mutual vulnerability on which deterrence has depended.

Nuclear weapons fundamentally changed Canada's geopolitical situation and therefore the implications of defence cooperation that began with the Roosevelt-King declarations of 1938. The assumption that cooperation in aerospace defence is self-evidently a good thing because it is defined as "defensive" belongs to a simpler age. Cooperation in SDA-2000, like Star Wars, would jeopardize Canadian security.

In the long term, nuclear disarmament is the only defence against nuclear weapons. As long as the Canadian government supports US strategic policy, its support for nuclear disarmament is unconvincing and its security policies are incoherent. Canada should not participate in SDA-2000, except, perhaps, to the extent necessary to eliminate US dependency on Canadian territory for attack warning. In the interests of its own security, Canada should withdraw from NORAD and complicity in US preparations for nuclear war.

ACT Chapters *Get involved!*

ACT is branching out. If you would like more information about ACT activities in your area, or have articles or information to pass on to THE ACTIVIST, please write to:

ACT CORNWALL
c/o Sean Clifton
1368 Princess St.
Cornwall, Ontario
K6R 1S5

ACT NIAGARA
c/o Bruce Allen
P.O. Box 284
Main Station
St. Catharines, Ontario
L2R 6T7

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c/o Barry and Jackie Randall
475 Jerseyville Rd.
Ancaster, Ontario
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c/o Chris Reid
541 College St.
Kitchener, Ontario
N2Z 2J9

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c/o Larry Bruner
136A Notre-Dame
Hull, Quebec
J8X 3T1

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c/o Nyree Gracey
360 Penetangore Row
Kincardine, Ontario
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c/o David Webster
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Peterborough, Ontario
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THE ACTIVIST



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The ACTIVIST is published 4 times per year in Toronto by the ACTIVIST Collective, plus 1 special edition. The ACTIVIST is the newspaper of the ACT for Disarmament Coalition. It's 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 of articles and photos are always welcome. All articles may be re-printed without permission.

Subscriptions are offered to THE ACTIVIST in yearly installments. We welcome subscriptions for 1 or 2 years. A regular subscription is only \$10.00 per installment. The rate for institutions and funded agencies is \$25.00 for each year.

Supporting subscriptions for individuals are \$25.00 per year. Larger donations are greatly appreciated.

For foreign subscriptions, please add cost of postage.

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THE ACTIVIST

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Toronto, Ontario
M5T 2G8

END Conference Report

Bruce Allen will give a presentation on this year's END convention in Paris. Drop by and learn what peace activists around the world are planning for the coming year.

Friday Aug. 1/86. 7:00 pm.

ACT educational forums are designed to encourage peace activists to keep up-to-date on disarmament issues affecting all of us.

456 Spadina Avenue
960-2228

No cover.

WHO ARE THE REAL TERRORISTS?

by John Bacher

In view of the carefully orchestrated hysteria about Libyan-directed international terrorism, it is important to note the cynical manner in which Western intelligence agencies have manipulated the public's concern for their safety to further their own ends.

There has been case after case of allegedly leftist actions being in fact plotted by state authorities in order to create a climate of fear, conducive to a popular acceptance of the status-quo. Also, there have been innumerable examples of overtly reactionary terrorist actions financed by Western powers. These range from the French government's sinking of the *Rainbow Warrior*, to the CIA's terror manual for Nicaraguan contras.

The clearest revelations of the manipulation of terrorism can be found in the section on Ecuador in Phillip Agee's *CIA Diary*. This section outlines the astounding influence the CIA had in Ecuador's politics in the early 1960's. This influence was primarily aimed at encouraging Ecuador to sever all commercial and diplomatic relations with Cuba. Agee recalls how he and his fellow CIA agents would arrange for the residence of the Roman Catholic Cardinal to be bombed, by their own operatives, posing as leftists. The CIA would then stir up a cry of indignation against terrorism and organize massive demonstrations in support of the Cardinal.

In Canada, there is growing evidence of RCMP support for the terrorist actions of the FLQ.

The Keable Inquiry, appointed by the Levesque government, revealed that all FLQ cells issuing communiques were eventually infiltrated by police agents. It also found that at least three FLQ communiques were written by the RCMP. An RCMP agent, Donald Cobb, admitted to deliberately infiltrating the FLQ to incite its members to carry out violent acts. The RCMP even provided the FLQ with dynamite.

The most elaborate state-sponsored terrorist scam yet uncovered was the "strategy of tension" promoted by the Italian neo-fascists. This "strategy" was to carry out terrorist acts and try to pin the responsibility on left-wing groups. This, it was hoped, would set favourable conditions for a fascist-led military coup, to be carried out under the guise of defending "law and order" against terrorism.

The neo-fascists included the Bologna railway station bombing in which 82 persons were killed. This was masterminded by the Grand Master of the secret P-2 Masonic Lodge, Licio Gelli. Among Gelli's associates were the head of Italy's intelligence agencies, generals and admirals, key government officials and media figures. The only major political party not represented in P-2 was the Italian Communist Party.

Both Gelli's P-2 and Orlando Boshi's CORU worked with the terrorist Argentinean Anti-Communist Alliance. Boshi's Cuban exiles had participated in the American-sponsored Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba and



consequently received extensive training from the CIA. Among the AAA's victims were Carlos Prats, a Chilean general loyal to Allende, and Orlando Letelier, Allende's ambassador to Washington, who was murdered in a car bomb explosion while driving down the city's embassy row.

Some 73 persons were killed when Boshi's organization blew up a Cuban airliner. Six Cubans were murdered in attacks on Cuban embassies and missions. From 1973 to 1979, 80 persons were killed by Boshi's attacks on Cuban economic facilities. From 1975-1980 CORU carried out 20 bombings in New York against Cuban American exiles who sought to improve relations between the United States and Cuba.

South Africa's and Israel's attacks on their neighbours involve terrorism on a massive scale.

In 1953, Israel massacred 66 civilians in the village of Qibya. In 1973, 110 persons were killed by the shooting down of a Libyan airliner which had overflowed the Sinai due to a dust storm. In defence of the Israeli bombing of Beirut, Prime Minister Begin gave a "partial list" of military attacks on Arab civilians by Labor governments. These included 30 separate incidents involving many deaths. In 1972 an Italian investigating court concluded that six murders of Palestinians in Europe and Cyprus were carried out by a branch of the government of the state of Israel.

On May 4, 1978, South African forces killed over 600 people, largely women and children, in an attack on the Namibian refugee camp of Kassinga. This far exceeds the combined total of the victims of the PLO, Red Brigades, the Baader Meinhof gang, the IRA, or any other possible partner in Libyan terrorism. South Africa's scorched earth policies in Angola include indiscriminate killings of humans and livestock, the burning of homes and destruction of mission hospitals.

It is important for the peace movement to reveal the real sources of terrorism and illustrate the long list of elaborate hoaxes used to encourage the popular hatred that permit acts of war to take place.

Radiation

by Gord Sovo

A few short weeks ago we in the peace movement, so comfortable talking of kilotonnes, over-kill and first strikes, were counting the strontium in our milk and cesium in our rainwater. And, for a few days, other issues were half-forgotten as an ominous cloud of radiation first drifted out across the Baltic toward Washington and then turned back toward Moscow, as if seeking the level of lowest radiation debate.

The hazard presented by Chernobyl is from low-level ionizing radiation, a little understood and long term danger. Unlike the shock, fire and radiation poisoning characteristic of bombs, low-level radiation is a gradual and extended hazard. It has been linked to birth defects, genetic diseases and a variety of cancers.

"But," says the US and Canadian utilities, "leakage from our reactors poses no threat to health because of superior safeguards. Our use of nuclear power is safe."

Whenever increases in radiation are monitored, these levels are always compared to a "natural" or "background" level. High background levels have been posited by one US government scientist to explain away high cancer rates in Utah down-wind from Nevada nuclear test sites.

But what is a "natural" level of radiation? Fallout from early US and Russian atmospheric tests have spread over the entire planet. Some of the radioactive elements dispensed by these bombs have lengthy half-lives. Yet much testing to determine "background" radiation did not

begin until the early 1960's, shortly before the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

Much of the research that went into establishing acceptable dosages of low-level radiation for workers and the public comes from epidemiological studies of the victims of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. More recent research, by Dr. Rosalie Bertell among others, suggests that both the amount of radiation received was over-estimated and that the attributable deaths and illnesses were under-estimated by 10 to 20 times.

Pioneering studies have just been completed on uranium miners in Ontario and Saskatchewan. Due to the long latency periods of many diseases linked to radiation, no reliable

Continued on page 4

Controversial Poster

What images, emotions and feelings does the poster on the next page evoke in you? What was your first reaction, and what is your reaction now after studying it? We want to know, and we want you to express your opinions.

This graphic poster was drawn by Gareth Lind, who has designed numerous ACT posters, and drawn many cartoons for the ACTivist. This, his most emotional and powerful graphic

design, produced a heated discussion over what it represented, and whether it was an appropriate poster for mobilizing people. Would people be discouraged from demonstrating, or would it motivate new people and encourage those who have demonstrated before to participate again?

We want your reaction, and we'll try to publish a cross-section of the replies.

Attention Nuclear Free Press Subscribers

Thanks to the generosity of the *Nuclear Free Press* and OPIRG-Toronto, THE ACTivist has obtained, for this issue only, the mailing list of the *Nuclear Free Press*. As a result this issue of THE ACTivist is going out to the former subscribers of the *Nuclear Free Press*. We hope that people

will enjoy our information on the arms race and on the ties between nuclear power and nuclear weapons. Please let us know what you think of the publication, and especially, please let the ACTivist know if you do not wish to receive it in the future.

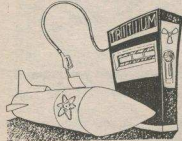
Ontario Tritium for U.S. Bombs

by Chris Reid

We know that our federal government is already in bed with Raygun and the US military, but now Ontario's Liberal government and the directors of Ontario Hydro seem to have the sick desire to join them.

Picture that -- if you can. Hydro is planning to sell Tritium, a deadly by-product of Ontario Hydro's Candu reactors which is vital to making nuclear weapons, to the US.

Tritium is one of the essential ingredients in making cruise, MX and neutron nuclear bombs.



It is a rare radioactive isotope of hydrogen which is created in Ontario Hydro's Candu nuclear reactors when neutrons bombard the heavy water used in this type of reactor. Because tritium decays, nuclear bombs must be "refreshed" (have their tritium replenished -- otherwise most of the existing American nuclear bombs would be rendered useless) approximately every twelve years.

Hydro is building a \$100 million plant to extract tritium from heavy water and to sell,

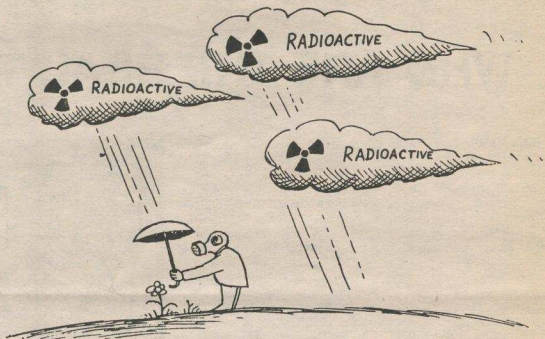
beginning in 1987, amounts of tritium sufficient to "refresh" most of America's 25,000 existing nuclear bombs or create 1000 new hydrogen bombs (about 4 kg).

Tritium is the US military's top weapon's priority, according to testimony before the US Senate. Because it is so scarce and so vital, US military reactors are running flat-out to produce it. If Ontario Hydro supplies the US with tritium, reactor capacity will be freed up for the production of plutonium -- the US military's #2 priority. Thus, even if no Canadian tritium is actually used in bombs, the US military which, by law, also supplies all civilian tritium in that country will be able to switch its reactors to producing weapons-grade plutonium.

We can safely assume that most of Hydro's tritium will be used in nuclear bombs, however, since the 4 kilograms it plans to export in 1987 is equal to 10 times the total used for non-military purposes world-wide in one year.

So, if you feel sick thinking about your government and the directors of (your) Ontario Hydro in bed with Ronald Reagan and the Pentagon Chiefs of Staff (and who wouldn't?) send a letter expressing your opposition to:

Hon. Vince Kerrio
Minister of Natural Resources
Minister of Energy
Rm. 6323, Whitney Block
Queen's Park
Toronto, ON M7A 1A2



Paul Valery, West Germany

Radiation

Continued from page 3

data have ever been gathered. The results have prompted tightening in federal regulations protecting these workers.

The current acceptable limits for radiation workers (in reactors, X-ray, etc.) is 5 rems per year. These examples show that acceptable clearly is not the same as safe.

The final question in the nuclear puzzle is how to dispose of the tonnes of radioactive waste from energy, research and military sources. Two of the US government's favoured sites for waste products are in the basins of rivers flowing into Manitoba and New Brunswick.

Government engineers have proposed a plan they assure us is safe. The tonnes of waste, if it all arrives safely, will be buried in shafts sunk thousand of metres

into the earth. The shafts will be sealed and everyone will sit tight for the millennia it will take to degrade the waste. In the meantime, an earthquake or engineering miscalculation could spread radioactive isotopes into the ground water.

No comment is necessary on the massive stock-pile of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons held by the superpowers and by other, even less responsible nations. Yet, we are assured, not only are these weapons systems safe themselves, they also create security; the security under which we live.

Meanwhile, Reagan and Gorbachev swing away at each other, arguing relative degrees of irresponsibility and making political hay. In this context, the word "safe" is devoid of meaning. Reactors emit radiation whether functioning or not. And they generate long-term waste with an equally great potential to cause illness and death. To say that our reactors are safe and theirs are not is as sensible as "peaceful atoms" and "defensive nuclear weapons."

Chemobyl and the reaction to it display two aspects of superpower rhetoric.

First, the giving of equal weight to relatively less important international threats as to the crucial issues of the arms race serves to dilute the level of debate. The ability to weigh and assess is diminished. Bombarded with threats of greater and lesser immediacy and crises of greater and lesser gravity, the public may begin to think of all nuclear hazards as being of equal seriousness, if they think about them at all.

The other outcome is that it lends a judgemental character to all discussions of nuclear questions. If one reactor technology is safe, the other must be unsafe. If one side's weapons are defensive, the other side's must be offensive. If one side is right, the other side must be wrong. It is this all-or-nothing caste that refuses to allow degrees of fault in both camps. The lesson that must be learned is that the most important tool in criticising the arms race is an awareness of the depth and complexity of the issues and the understanding that fault transcends ideology. It is these tools that are in greatest danger in the debate taking place over Chemobyl.

Nuclear Bomb Ingredients

by Chris Reid

Three elements are crucial to nuclear weapons: uranium, plutonium and hydrogen. Without ²³⁵U, ²³⁹U, or ²³⁹Pu, a fission

device is impossible, and without tritium - a heavy isotope of hydrogen - to boost the yield, most modern nuclear (fission) warheads would be very inefficient explosives.

Weapons designers also use tritium (together with deuterium, another heavy isotope of hydrogen) in the "neutron gun" which initiates the chain reaction in a fission warhead, and to start the fusion process in a thermonuclear warhead. Of the 4 crucial isotopes, only one - uranium-235 - occurs naturally in the earth's crust. The others have to be "bred" in a nuclear reactor.

Tritium is radioactive and has the relatively short half-life of 12.33 years. This means that 5.5% of the tritium in nuclear weapons decays into helium every year.

According to an internal report of Aug./81, A.T. Peaslee, a staff member at the Los Alamos Laboratory which designs new warheads of the US arsenal, "a cut-off of tritium production at the defence production reactors would mean the certain disablement, in approximately 10 years, of one half of the US nuclear weapons stockpile."

DIPLOMA PROGRAM

George Brown IN COMMUNITY



The City College

WORK

George Brown College offers a diploma program in Community Work to persons with a strong commitment to community development and human rights. The program is offered for full-time and part-time study.

Students are being interviewed now to begin in September, 1986. Applications from mature students are welcome.

Call 967-1212, extension 4220 to arrange an interview.

(Excerpts from *New Scientist*, Feb. 16/84)

Issues & Actions

NEWSPAPER OF THE COMMUNITY FORUM

Available through street boxes for 25 cents, or by subscription for \$15. Call or write:

COMMUNITY FORUM ON SHARED RESPONSIBILITY
Top Floor, Westington St. 1, Toronto, Ontario, M6J 1K9, 961-0966.

The Community Forum is a network of organizations and individuals who share a commitment to social justice and a concern for those who fall outside the mainstream of power. We want to encourage co-operative action, support others working for change and provide a forum for discussion of the broad spectrum of issues relating to social change.

Chernobyl victims resembled Hiroshima survivors, MD says

The following article appeared in the *Globe and Mail*, Friday, June 13, 1986.

The Chernobyl nuclear disaster left its victims looking like the survivors of Hiroshima, with burns and bleeding beneath the skin, and nearly overwhelmed the Soviet medical system, a doctor who examined some of the injured said yesterday.

Dr. Michael McCally of the University of Chicago also said Soviet medical officials reacted to and were aware of the seriousness of the accident within two hours of it occurring, even though the rest of the world did not know for days.

"It was one of the most moving experiences of my life," Dr. McCally said. "I felt I was in Hiroshima. I was looking at injuries I'd never seen before."

Dr. McCally, who visited Moscow's Hospital No. 6 earlier this month, compared the injuries with classic severe radiation damage of the type suffered by residents of Hiroshima after the United States dropped an atomic bomb on that city in August, 1945.

At the time of his visit, he said, 80 of the injured were listed in critical condition. The survivors were alert and talking, he said, but for many, the prognosis is not good "and they know it. They know what they're up against."

Dr. McCally was one of a group of U.S. doctors invited to the Soviet Union after a meeting in Cologne of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, of which he is a member.

He said yesterday that the Chernobyl accident shows that nuclear technology must be controlled and that a nuclear war must never be fought because no medical response to such a conflict would be possible.

The fire at the Chernobyl nuclear power reactor "damaged the health of a significant part of Europe and overwhelmed the medical capacities of a major superpower," he said.

He said medical authorities in Moscow "pointed out at some length they sent over 2,000 buses into the area, that they had evacuated maybe 100,000, that they sent in 230 medical teams. They had drained their resources."

They had assembled in Hospital No. 6 all of their best talent to deal with the 200 ill there. They dealt with 200. Maybe they could deal with 400, maybe not."

McCally said the hospital he visited originally admitted 299 patients, 89 of whom were discharged within a week. He said almost all of the patients treated there were workers at the plant.

ACT Makes Decisions At Conference

This May 23-25 ACT held a conference in St. Catharines which was hosted by ACT Niagara. The conference was a success, and there was much fruitful discussion of policy, as well as of campaigns, and of THE ACTIVIST. Also inter-ACT organizational questions arising out of ACT's rapid and continuing expansion beyond Toronto were clarified and resolved.

Following are a list of the resolutions coming out of the conference.

I. Policy Resolutions

1. NORAD

Whereas Canada is in the unenviable position of being a buffer zone between the two militaristic superpowers and,

Whereas the NORAD Agreement is Canada's most important bilateral agreement with another country and,

Whereas it is now understood that NORAD, SDI and the North Warning System comprise a triad of the military structures in the interests of U.S. nuclear military strategy and,

Whereas, since the renegotiated 1981 Agreement, NORAD is no longer clearly engaged only in passive defense as a warning system due to the deletion of an important clause of the 1968 Agreement denying Canada's participation in NORAD should it "involve any commitment by the Canadian Government to take part in active ballistic missile defence agreements" and,

Whereas our involvement in NORAD puts Canada on a collision course with the anti-ballistic missile (ABM) Treaty,

Be it therefore resolved that ACT actively campaign against Canada's continued membership in NORAD.

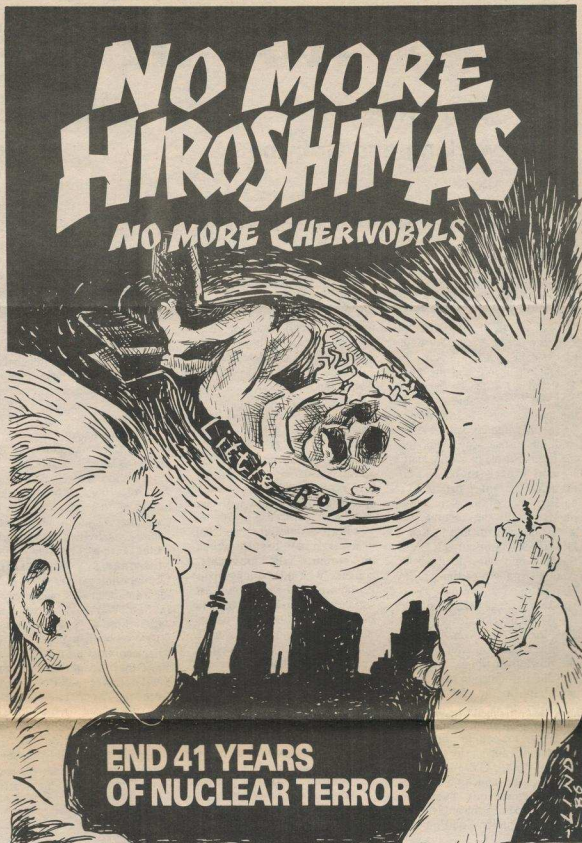
2. NATO

Whereas the ACT for Disarmament Coalition has a broader focus than its predecessor, the Against Cruise Testing Coalition,

Whereas the arms race continues to grow out of a struggle for domination between competing military blocs,

Whereas the competing military organizations of these blocs function as structures of control for the two superpowers,

And especially whereas Canadian membership in the NATO bloc has involved foreign violations of the aboriginal rights and the health and safety of our native people, as well as active Canadian involvement in promoting the nuclear arms race,



JOIN THE CANDLELIGHT DEMONSTRATION FOR PEACE
Wednesday, August 6, 8 p.m. Assemble Yonge and Bloor
 March to City Hall Vigils from 8:15 am Aug. 6 (Hiroshima Day) to 11:16 am Aug. 9 (Nagasaki Day) at the Peace Garden

For more information call 960-2ACT
 A project of ACT for Disarmament Coalition New Address: 456 Spadina Ave. (at College St.) M5T 2G8

Be it therefore resolved that we support the movement for Canadian withdrawal from NATO and the dissolution of both NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

3. Goose Bay NATO Base

Whereas ACT for Disarmament has called for active campaigns to get Canada out of NATO and,

Whereas it is likely that Canada will be the new location of a NATO Tactical Fighter Weapons Training Centre in Goose Bay, Labrador and,

Whereas this would establish the very first NATO base on the North American continent thereby further integrating Canada into the NATO alliance and,

Whereas, since the 1960's, test flights have been conducted in this area and these test flights have now increased in numbers such that they have totally disrupted the lives of the Innu people, and other inhabitants of the region and,

Whereas such flights are now causing irreparable ecological damage to the area,

Be it therefore resolved that the 1986 ACT for Disarmament Conference protest the militarization of the Quebec/Labrador peninsula and the imminent establishment of a NATO Tactical Fighter Weapons Training Centre, which would become the first NATO base on the North American continent.

4. Nuclear Power

Resolved that ACT oppose the mining and export of fissionable materials and the construction and export of nuclear reactors in so far as they contribute to the nuclear arms race and endanger health and safety.

5. Intervention

Whereas only the empowerment of people in all countries can lead to an end to the nuclear arms race,

Whereas a basic prerequisite for such empowerment is the right of peoples to choose their own government,

Whereas this basic human right is being blocked, subverted or crushed for most of the world's peoples by the open and covert actions of both superpowers and of other nuclear powers like France and England, and other militaristic nation states like South Africa, Indonesia and Israel,

Be it resolved that ACT supports the right of nations to self-determination and of peoples to peaceful self-governance of their own affairs and lands, especially in cases of military incursions by the two superpowers, such as those of the USSR in Afghanistan and the US in Central America, be they direct or indirect.

Continued on page 10



ACT IN ACTION

ACT Niagara:

Networking and Growing

by Bruce Allen

This spring ACT Niagara entered its second year of existence with our scope of activities serving as proof positive of how far we have come since first meeting on the grass of a downtown park last year.

As usual, demonstrations were part of our agenda. We were represented both at the April 26 march in Toronto and the May 11 action in Kitchener-Waterloo.

The most notable event of the spring was our hosting a very successful conference of the ACT coalition in late May. Although the event got off to a slow start, it soon proved to be a well attended, highly productive session. All of us were quite pleased with the results and would once again like to thank Dimitri Roussopoulos, Metta Spencer and our friends from Action Against Militarism in Hamilton for being guest speakers at the plenary session.

Three developments marked June for ACT Niagara. One was a quite successful film night at the downtown library. Another was the participation of a group member in the 5th annual convention of the European Nuclear Disarmament campaign in Evry, France (a report of which will appear in the next issue of THE ACTIVIST). The third was the launching of plans for an ambitious event on August 9 to mark the anniversary of the atomic bombing of Nagasaki.

The August 9th action will consist of a short march downtown culminating in a "die-in" and an afternoon of entertainment in the same park where our group first met in May 1985. In setting out with planning for this event, we encountered considerable obstacles and distinct unwillingness to co-operate on the part of our local municipal authorities. However, we are now pleased to be able to report that after an arduous meeting, city council has given us the green light.

The project will be taking priority over everything else over the course of the summer. Nonetheless, other things either have happened or will in the next two months. At the beginning of July we held a successful car wash to raise money for activities locally and for THE ACTIVIST. Later on we will be participating in the Ontario Peace Conference in North Bay and the Non-Aligned Network conference in Kitchener-Waterloo. Both events are scheduled for September.

In October we are anticipating the arrival of Jan Kavan of Charter 77. He will be here as part of his short Canadian speaking tour. Kavan will talk about the significance of Charter 77's Prague Appeal for the global non-aligned disarmament movement. His tour will coincide with the exciting plans in the works for an East-West solidarity festival in Toronto in mid-October.

Last but not least, ACT Niagara would like to publicly express our great pleasure at making new friends with Students Toward an Enduring Peace in Kincardine, Ontario. We are looking forward to a lasting and mutually rewarding relationship with this dynamic group of young activists.

Persons wishing more information about ACT Niagara and up-coming events sponsored by us are urged to contact:

ACT Niagara
P.O. Box 284,
Main Station
St. Catharines, Ont.
L2R 6T7
(416) 934-6233



4,000 March for Peace in Toronto

by J.G. Ramsay

Everyone was in high spirits as people gathered at Toronto's Nathan Phillip's Square for ACT's Fourth Annual Spring Protest. From there the crowd marched up Yonge Street and along Bloor, to the sounds of the Guyap Rhythim Drummers, gathering people along the way for the rally at Queen's Park. Over 4000 people congregated at Queen's Park to hear various bands and speakers representing different social change movements.

The focus of this year's Spring Demonstration was to protest Canada's active role in the arms race. Angela Browning, ACT chairperson, brought this home to the marchers in a passionate speech about our country's activities, particularly under Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's leadership. Commenting on his doubletalk regarding Canada's participation in Star Wars, Ms. Browning called him a "liar", and was answered with a huge roar of agreement from the crowd.

Other speakers included Sheila Holyer and Chris Perry from the ACT High School Network, MPP Richard Johnston (NDP-Scarborough East), Duncan MacDonald of the Ontario Federation of Labour, Jay Mason, Canadian Alliance in Solidarity with the Native

Peoples, and Dr. Frank Sommers of Physicians for Social Responsibility.

People ran into old friends and met new ones while moving to the music of Sunday's Children and Neil Golden. The overall impression was one of hope, mingled with frustration, and a desire for some real action. For some reason the crowds on Yonge Street on the march seemed a lot more receptive than last year, contributing to the success of the march.

For those that feel that demonstrations are a thing of the past, they should have spoken to some of the participants, particularly the younger ones. As one participant put it: "It just feels so good to know that all these people care...you start feeling you're all alone, that people are accepting the nuclear threat as a way of life, and then you're here on the street chanting and singing, telling everyone how you feel...I just love all this positive energy."

For those involved in the April 26th demonstration, everyone agreed that it was a positive experience. It gave us all a chance to tell Canada what we are doing and why we continue to call on the Canadian people to get involved in stopping the arms race.



Photos: Jeff Smith



April 26 in Toronto

Kitchener-Waterloo Students

By Simon Blastock and Julie Bauen

Since ACT for Disarmament started in Kitchener in February, we have grown tremendously. The majority in ACT K-W are now high school students. In response to this enthusiasm, we are now trying to form a high school network in Kitchener in order to link students who are concerned about their world and their future and want to take action.

We have been promoting the idea of a high school network to our respective administrations who have generally not been very responsive. But this is not stopping us. Some of our high school members recently attended a high school network meeting in Toronto to get ideas and support for our own network which is starting in the fall. We are hoping to network with

Song of Survival

a multi-media production

7:30 p.m. Friday, August 22

\$4 in the door
\$3 in advance or with HSN membership card

456 Spadina Ave., 2nd floor

presented by the ACT High School Network

The ACTIVIST: Subscribe Now

For two years THE ACTIVIST has published articles on disarmament issues concerning the Canadian peace movement, as well as a review of the activities of the ACT for Disarmament Coalition, now in a number of cities throughout Ontario.

Our circulation now is 10,000 copies, with over 5,000 mailed across Canada. We need your support to continue growing.

This issue marks a new format change. We are sure you will find it easier to read, and visually more attractive. But that's not most important.

What is most important is that we continue to print more articles on peace issues concerning all of us, around the world.

All this takes a strong subscription base. All we ask is a \$10 donation to cover the cost of printing and mailing. We will still maintain our policy of

mailing THE ACTIVIST free, to you, for it, but we need help from the rest of you.

If you feel THE ACTIVIST is like the articles; if you want to see grow; please subscribe!

A small \$10 donation means we will continue to keep thousands of about the peace movement.

Peace Activism Grows in Kitchener-Waterloo

by Gia Lim

"What's the use? Do you really think demonstrations make a difference?"

That was my attitude toward the activist peace movement only 2 years ago.

I have changed my attitude. There is a long list of things that each of us can do to help ensure a brighter future for our world. Actions do make a difference!

ACT K-W held its first demonstration against Cruise testing in Canada on January 22, 1986. That, our first action, attracted only 5 people.

Less than 4 months later on Mother's Day, May 11, 300 people marched in the ACT-organized demonstration against the nuclearization of Canada -- the largest peace march ever held in Kitchener-Waterloo.

Between January 22 and May 11, we had organized several small, but highly visible demonstrations.

We are proving that a large, grass-roots peace movement can be built, even in a so-called conservative community such as Kitchener-Waterloo.

When we asked at the Mother's Day Rally: "Who here



Mother's Day March in K-W

Photo: Gia Lim

is expressing her or his opposition to the arms race for the first time?" over 1/2 of the 300 present raised their hands.

Attempts by the police and Waterloo Regional Council to prevent the Mother's Day March from using King Street (the main street of Kitchener-Waterloo) failed. The police and the Council refused to allow the march to take place on the street

without a permit. A permit would not be issued unless we purchased insurance at a huge, prohibitive premium. We therefore marched without a permit. We won the right to hold a public demonstration in a genuinely public place. The police backed off at the last minute and allowed the march to proceed - which it did with great success.

ACT (K-W) Film Series

LIVING (and dying) in the NUCLEAR AGE

PRINCESS CINEMA

6 Princess St. W. Waterloo

885-2590

Wed Aug 6 (Hiroshima Day)

8 p.m. If You Love This Planet

&
Speaking Our Peace

Thursday Aug 7

7 p.m. 23 Skidoo

A Matter of Choice

The Nuclear Path

No Act of God

Friday Aug 8

7 & 9 p.m. KOYAANISQATSI

Saturday Aug 9 (Nagasaki Day)

7 p.m. In the King of Prussia

9 p.m. Dark Circle

followed by a candlelight procession to Waterloo Cenotaph

Regular admission

\$2.75 members

\$3.75 non-members

students from Toronto, St. Catharines and Kincardine.

To promote a K-W high school network, ACT held a dance for high school students, which was well-attended. ACT has also had a good turnout from a variety of high schools for our demonstrations, marches, and educational forums. We hope to eventually have all 12 Kitchener-Waterloo high schools represented in the Network. The students presently involved in forming the network hope that it will help students increase their awareness about the world, and promote actions to improve it.

We are now working with students in St. Catharines, Toronto and Kincardine to produce an ACT High School Network membership card.

AROUND THE WORLD

PERSONAL PEACE TREATY

Unauthorized translation of the original German text

1. Everybody is talking about peace. It has become the central theme of our time. What one, however, desired as peace and what serves peace is controversial - especially between the military blocs and different political systems.

We understand peace as being comprehensive and we do not consider it divisible. Therefore nobody should be excluded from it. So we promise ourselves, across all political, military, cultural, religious, linguistic, and other frontiers that we want to think and act as bridge-builders of mutual understanding and we will not exclude anybody from this effort.

2. The division of Europe into two military blocs, the strategy of nuclear deterrence and the planned extension of the madness of the arms race to space do not serve peace and do not make the world safer at all.

Therefore we support the abolition of A-B-C-weapons and the dissolution of the military blocs.

3. We know that in a world where injustice, poverty and hunger, lack of freedom and exploitation, torture and racism exist, there cannot be a real peace. Even when the weapons remain silent.

For this reason we want to fight for right and social justice, for more tolerance and equality, for the reduction of hunger, poverty and racism.

4. The rigid holding to one's own point of view and the permanent unilateral allocation of guilt on the side of the potential opponent only stimulates enemy images, hate and prejudices and makes steps toward reconciliation impossible.

That's why we want to be partners, one for the other, loyal and critical. That's why we want to be at the same time loyal and critical to our own societies.

Therefore we will work on the extension of a great variety of contacts between our societies and we will not tolerate the hindrance of contact between persons and the expression of opinions.

5. We desire that all peoples finally learn to understand and to respect each other. We want to understand ourselves as partners and not as opponents. It is our hope that people will join in our Peace Treaty. We want to make an alliance whose common goal is to be bridge-builders of mutual understanding and all-comprehensive peace across all frontiers and differences.

Den Haag (Netherlands), June 18, 1985 Berlin (DDR), June 11, 1985
Mient Jan Faber Rainier Eppelmann

To: The Feidenladen Groningen:

I would like to conclude a personal peace treaty with someone who lives in East /West Europe.

Name.....

Address.....

Place.....

Country.....

I am: active / non-active in the peace movement
soldier / war resister
female / male age:

Occupation.....

(you need not answer questions which you believe to be too personal)

Please state your preference for whom you would like to conclude a peace treaty with such as profession, age, gender, nationality, language(s).

.....

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Please send this form to: Friedensladen
Postbus 1667
9701 BR Groningen
NETHERLANDS

Students Organize For Peace

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Photos: Jeff Smith

Toronto

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ACT IN ACTION



Photos: Gia Lim

ACT K-W supports independent Russian peace movement, June 4

Independent Moscow Peace Movement Celebrated

Kitchener-Waterloo

by Sid Baker & Michelle Duff

On Wednesday, June 4, ACT K-W held a demonstration at speakers corner to show their concern with the welfare of fellow peace activists throughout the world. The focus on June 4 was on the Moscow Trust Group. Almost all the members of the group have been arrested by the KGB on false charges for everything from forgery to possession of narcotics. Many of the members have been imprisoned, put in psychiatric hospitals or exiled. Pictures of recently jailed activists were displayed at the demonstration and several members of ACT K-W made short speeches about them.

Currently we are sending a petition around the K-W area, stating that we as peace activists are aware of the actions against the Moscow Trust Group and demanding an end to their

persecution and harassment.

"Peace is a human right"

We will be sending a copy of the petition to the Soviet embassy in Ottawa. A copy will also be sent to Moscow in hopes that it will get to Mikhail Gorbachev.

On June 8, exiled Trust Group member Marsha Reitman spoke to ACT K-W members. She stressed that the support of Western peace activists is extremely important to the Trust Group and that the Kremlin is very sensitive to our letters and petitions protesting the persecution of Soviet peace activists. According to Reitman, the Trust Group and other independent East European peace groups would be crushed without our support.

Toronto

by J.G. Ramsay

On the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the founding of the Moscow Group to Establish Trust, ACT held a ceremony at the Cenotaph in front of Toronto's Old City Hall. Members of the peace community were there to honour the independent peace activists in the Soviet Union who are



working to break down the blocs East and West. The Trust Group now has some 2,000 members across the Soviet Union. Many of the core members of the Trust Group have been arrested, detained or tortured because of their activities in the group.

Marina Crawford and Dr.

John Bacher, both with ACT, gave a history of the group's activities and their struggle to have their peace proposals put in to action. Dr. Frank Sommers of Physicians for Social Responsibility also spoke, telling of his experiences with the Group and his efforts on their behalf.

The ceremony concluded at the Peace Garden as those present linked hands around the flame of peace. Reverend Cliff Elliot of the United Church recounted a moving and amusing description of his visit with members of the Trust Group in the Soviet Union.

Following the event, there was a forum at the ACT Peace Centre with Marsha Reitman, a member of the Moscow Trust Group in exile and currently living in Boston. She was able to give us her personal insight

into events in the Soviet Union. It was great for Toronto peace activists to hear first-hand of events that the Group had planned and carried out.

Marsha impressed upon people that it was important to keep sending letters to the Soviet union on behalf of the members of the Group as this could only help their situation.

Recently, a young woman, Larisa Chukayeva has been imprisoned for participating in Trust Group activities. What makes this case important is that her baby has been taken away as a result. Her arrest marks the first time that someone other than an "intellectual" of the group has been punished. Marsha stated that Larisa's release, and the subsequent return of her child would be the focus of actions by Peace Activists East and West, a Boston peace group.

Photo: Wally Keeler



Please contact the ACT Peace Centre for more information about the Moscow Group to Establish Trust.

East-West Peace Festival October 15-19 1986

One of the most serious barriers to the growth of the peace movement is the cold war mentality. This tends to twist all movements for social change along the lines of military confrontation between the superpowers. To help break down such cold war attitudes, ACT for Disarmament is sponsoring an East-West Peace Festival this fall.

The Festival will feature speakers, workshops, and entertainment illuminating the problems faced by activists concerned with the struggle for human survival in both blocs.

A major role of the Festival is to promote a better understanding of the work of the independent peace groups in Eastern Europe and the USSR. ACT has been holding public events in solidarity with these peace workers for three years in recognition of the vital role that the western peace movements can play in reducing the repression faced by their eastern counterparts.

Another major role of the Festival is to strengthen the Canadian non-aligned peace movement in its campaigns

against increasing Canadian involvement in the arms race.

The workshops and speakers will deal with the issues of peace, women's rights, environmentalism, labour, and youth as they are part of a movement for peace, social justice, and survival in both blocs. Jan Kavan, a founding member of Charter 77, the Czechoslovak human rights group, has been confirmed as the keynote speaker at the opening plenary session of Wednesday October 15. Also, confirmed for the weekend, is Bob McGlynn of the Brooklyn Anti-Nuclear Group (BANG) who will have recently met with independent peace activists in Moscow.

Financial support is crucial to insure the success of the Festival as travel and organizing costs will be high. Even more importantly we need volunteers to help with the event and the participation of as many interested people as possible during the Festival itself. Your assistance will help build a truly international peace movement.

For more information, please write or phone ACT.

LETRANGER

ALBUM RELEASE
& BENEFIT
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BAMBOO
312 QUEEN STREET WEST



ACT
for disarmament coalition

TUES. AUG. 5th

9pm

REPORT ON BUSINESS



GM's Latest in Mid-Size Vehicles

The ACT report on business is a regular feature of THE ACTIVIST that should be of assistance to investors seeking to make a killing in the arms race. Each issue will profile a Canadian corporation which is making a daily contribution to the cause of human destruction.

by Georgina Kosanovic

The ongoing threat of the demise of the North American auto industry, Iacocca notwithstanding, has led many investors to lose faith in the Big Three as wise horses on which to place their bets. These fears can now be dismissed. The Reagan



Administration's forceful foreign policy has created a renewed market for what used to be called "tanks." Today's "defense vehicles" are amphibious, armed with machine guns, anti-aircraft weapons and assault cannons and can be purchased from the London, Ontario diesel division plant of General Motors.

In an interesting "progression," the plant has moved from supplying the Canadian Forces with 350 armoured vehicles to signing a contract with the US Marine Corps for a mere four vehicles. Investors may consider this move unwise, but a closer look at the situation inspires understanding; even appreciation.

Canadian Forces contracts are relative dead-ends; the

vehicles see little action and can therefore last a long time. The necessity for replacements, and therefore more opportunity for GM, is limited.

Any branch of the American Armed Forces, especially the Marine Corps, is quite different. Reagan has a penchant for staging mini-coups, aided by the Marines. No doubt General Motors is wisely looking to the future by signing a four-tank contract. If they please the US military, who knows what fruits will follow?

Investors with an eye to the future would do well to examine General Motors stock more closely. With the present state of current events, shares can only increase in value.

Ecology Versus Technology in Eastern Europe

by John Bacher

The emergence of the Western Green parties, with their integrated critiques of militarism, authoritarianism, and environmental degradation, has found a counterpart in Eastern Europe.

Here, despite the removal of private profit as a motivating factor in the economy, the destructive aspects of the conflicts of industrialization and the environment have been magnified. Since Stalin's death in 1953, liberalizing influences in the East European states have found themselves in conflict with a technocratic elite.

The Stalin Era

The Stalin Era fostered an ideology which was, and remains, hostile to all Green concepts of democracy and ecology. Soviet science texts call for children to become zealous crusaders in the "war against nature on a far flung front." In 1934 a Conference of Industrial Managers was told that "the earth should tremble when the director walks around the plant." The factory manager was "sole sovereign." If he wanted to "play the liberal" and be a "little brother," then he was regarded as "not a director, and should not be directing the plant."

The technocratic ideology received its fullest expression in the acceleration of the USSR's nuclear weapons program after the Hiroshima bombing. East German uranium mines were developed under the direction of a previously imprisoned Nazi, with only primitive provisions for

protection from radiation. To house the miners, two entire towns were built using penal labour from the refining plants.

In 1947, 70 miners died and 170 were injured after a store of dynamite blew up. In 1968, the head of the Soviet Institute for Atomic Energy, in a speech praising the safety of contemporary reactors compared to those of the past, admitted that

"From 1946 to 1948 some of our employees got radiation cataracts of the eyes." This was an important admission since this effect does not usually occur unless exposure has been as great as 200 rems of radiation. Cataracts were among the first health effects faced by the survivors of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki explosions. Casualties from long term exposures from lesser radiation doses would consequently have meant a significant public health problem. Slave labourers employed at a plutonium producing reactor at Chelyabinsk were later transferred to camps in

far northeastern Siberia, to maintain secrecy.

After dropping the first Soviet atomic bomb, the USSR's chief delegate at the UN outlined how nuclear power would be used to "move aside mountains" and "change the courses of rivers" for peaceful purposes. Indeed, the Soviet Union pioneered the development of nuclear generation of electricity. The Soviet atomic disaster in the Urals and the process of de-Stalinization, however, weakened the technocratic elite that promoted the nuclear future.

Krushev's Reforms

The technocrats opposed Krushchev's reforms, the most significant of which was the freeing of political prisoners from slave labour camps. In 1956, they moved against Krushchev by creating a new "Economic Cabinet" within the Politburo. By June of 1957, this group, led by such Stalinists as Malenkov and Molotov, attempted to dismiss Krushchev. This failed effort was followed six months later by the Urals disaster involving the explosion of a nuclear waste storage facility. This caused the contamination and evacuation of an area the size of Rhode Island. The technocratic catastrophes caused Krushchev to replace the 25 economic ministries with regional economic councils and to cancel plans for the expansion of nuclear power.

Krushchev also defied what he termed the "metal eaters" by his decision to suspend atomic

tests, normalize relations with Yugoslavia and withdraw Soviet troops from Austria. But soon after his downfall in 1964, it was clear that a technocratic restoration was underway. Initiatives such as a unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapons testing would not come until Gorbachev's recent decision (August 1985). In 1977, Soviet Premier Kosygin announced a goal of meeting 40 to 50 percent of all Eastern bloc electrical needs with nuclear power by the astonishingly early deadline of 1990.

Popular Protest

In addition to Green considerations being an important area for debate within ruling circles in Eastern Europe, they have found expression in popular protest. It is little known that among the consequences of martial law in Poland was an increase in the levels of air pollution.

The liberalization of the era when Solidarity flourished as a legal union, saw a growth of ecological activism. On June 20, 1981, over 2500 persons marched to protest the pollution of the Gdansk Bay. Government reports detailing environmental destruction in Poland, long kept secret, were released. Among the findings were that the waters of most of Poland's major rivers were so polluted as to be unsuitable for even industrial purposes. Some 20,000 hectares of forest near Cracow have been devastated from pollution from the Skawina aluminum smelter and the Lenin Steel Works.

Popular protests forced the closure of the Skawina refinery. These were led by Solidarity, Rural Solidarity and the independent Polish Ecology Club. The Polish Freedom and Peace Organization, in addition to its calls for the neutralization and demilitarization of Central Europe and alternatives to military service, has noted that freedom must also mean "the chance to live in an uncontaminated environment." It advocates policies for environmental protection.

Likewise, Czechoslovakia's human rights organization, Charter 77, has warned that where "animals, fish, birds and butterflies cannot live today, man will not be able to live tomorrow." They note that "only a fraction of the arms expenditure used to maintain the balance of fear would often suffice to prevent ecological catastrophes."

The unified Green vision is strongest in the independent peace movement of East Germany, heavily influenced by its West German counterpart. In a statement to the 1985 END Convention, independent peace activists from the GDR stressed the need for the peace movement to continue to evolve into a "survival movement in which ecological, emancipatory and social questions are jointly considered."

Such trends will increase in both East and West as incidents such as the USSR's nuclear disaster in the Ukraine illustrate the connections between threats to peace, human rights and the environment.





Act members extended a fond farewell to Kathleen Solose, our former Fallout Shelter co-ordinator. The surprise going-away party was held in the new ACT headquarters in Toronto in June. Cake with candles, music and dancing were enjoyed by all. We're still cleaning up the confetti!

Photos: David Smiley & Gia Lim

ACT Conference Resolutions

Continued from page 5

6. Militarism and Conscript

Whereas the continuing indoctrination of our youth into a militaristic society threatens our future,

And Whereas conscription, forced or socially enforced, is contrary to ACT for Disarmament's commitment to peace as a human right,

Be it therefore resolved that ACT for Disarmament condemn these practices wherever they occur.

7. Arms Trade and Local Wars

Whereas local wars are often fought with superpower weapons, and are often the arena for competition between the superpowers, and such wars have resulted in massive loss of life and suffering over the last four decades,

And Whereas any local war could be the trigger point for a nuclear war,

Be it resolved that ACT do whatever possible to draw attention to this danger and oppose such wars and the production and export of weapons for them.

8. Education

Resolved that ACT continue and extend its educational work by forums and study groups in the history and theory of non-aligned peace movements. Also recommended were reading lists and book reviews in the ACTIVIST.

9. Canadian Peace Alliance

Resolved that:

i) ACT's primary response to the CPA be a continuation of our action networking to build a non-aligned peace movement and,

ii) we join and participate in the CPA together with other groups in a manner sufficient to put forward our viewpoints, insofar as such participation remains

consistent with our primary objective.

II. Summary of Events and Campaign Resolutions

1. Events adopted:

i) Aug 6 - Hiroshima Day

It was recommended that local ACT Chapters include the Chernobyl disaster as a secondary focus on Hiroshima Day.

ii) October 1986 - East-West Festival

The major fall action for ACT will be an East-West conference and festival featuring the issues of peace, feminism, labour, ecology, and nuclear power as they affect the western peace movement and independent peace groups in the East.

iii) Nov 11 - Remembrance Day peace vigil

iv) April 1987 - Spring Protest demonstration

v) Pickets at the US consulate in response to underground nuclear tests.

2. Campaigns

i) Municipal Campaign

A Campaign to put pressure on local governments on issues including production of nuclear weapons and components and for the establishment of nuclear weapon free zones (NWFZ) or nuclear free zones (NFZ).

ii) Conversion

Community projects centered on conversion to peaceful production to network and make links to local economic issues.

iii) Cruise Tests

The campaign for next year's Cruise tests will involve

picketing MPs offices and making links to other issues.

III. Summary of Organizational Resolutions

1. THE ACTIVIST:

It was decided to share the costs of the Activist and income from the coupon among the chapters.

2. Inter ACT committee:

The InterACT committee, composed of representatives from each chapter, will have decision making power on organizational matters subject to ACT policy. A decision can be overturned by a tie or majority of General Meetings voting against it.

3. Chairperson for all of ACT:

The role of the chairperson is to be the official spokesperson and to make interim decisions subject to ACT policy when the InterACT committee cannot be consulted. Angela Browning was acclaimed chairperson. The term is until the next ACT Conference.

4. Spokespersons:

The local chairpersons are the backup spokespersons for ACT as a whole. Chapters should develop new people to speak for ACT and provide a method for people to exercise these skills.

by Ebie Weizfeld

Last April 22nd the federal government demolished the Parliament Hill Peace Camp while the peace campers and seven supporters were arrested. Under the "Trespass to Property" Act of Ontario, and later the newly formulated "Public Works Nuisances Regulations" passed by the Mulroney Cabinet the following day, about thirty arrests were made over the next two weeks.

Charges were presented for

Peace Cafe Expands

by Chris Reid

The Fallout Shelter Peace Cafe Gala opening was a pleasing success and the collective continues to run their regular Friday evening performances of various local artists and also monthly Saturday Poetry readings. In its new spacious and pleasant surroundings the Fallout Shelter is an ideal place for peace minded artists to perform their craft whether it be jazz and blues music, or mime and improvised theatre.

At the cafe you can hear fresh new material from up and coming musicians. Established artists also perform here, such as Marie Lynn Hammond of String Band. She recently gave an exciting and warm performance from her repertoire of folk material. In July, Glenn Pettit of Boston gave original material an airing, with music reminiscent of Bruce Cockburn's style. He was

backed by Dwayne Reed playing tablas giving Pettit's music an Eastern influence. Judy Brown who recently played a run at Albert's Hall turned on audiences here with a gutsy blues performance. Similarly good acts coming up for Fridays, starting August 1st, are Leslie Young, Naska, Chris Warren and Tim Roland.

Toronto's only nuclear free peace cafe, the Fallout Shelter, is on the second floor at 456 Spadina Avenue, south of College and the El Mocambo. Performances start at 9:00 p.m. and an open stage begins at 11:00 p.m. where you can play your instrument and raise your voice about peace or whatever else is important to you.

For an invigorating evening with entertaining artists dedicated to peace, remember on Friday nights the Fallout Shelter Peace Cafe is the place to be.

See you there!

R.U. Outavit Day

Poets stood together, country to country, at the 5th annual, 1st International R.U. Outavit Day, Monday, July 14, at High Park, Toronto.

The event is a celebration of a year's survival from nuclear holocaust and dedicates the next 365 days to peace.

Fire of Prometheus, a troupe of performing-poets from of Toronto-based poets James Deahl, Shaunt

Basmajian, Brian Burch, Martin Heavysides, and Chris Faires for an afternoon of mime, poetry, and peace.

Also featured were special guests Duane Reed, Glenn Pettit & Co., and Danzr von Thai.

The Fire of Prometheus; consisting of Kasara, William Barmum, Java Jel, the Maestro, Daniel Cantor, and R.U. Outavit; will return to Toronto Aug. 6-9 at the FALLOUT SHELTER.

ROBERT PRIEST

and "THE GREAT BIG FACE"

concert for free speech

THURSDAY
SEPT. 11

5 & COVER 9:00 PM



LEE'S
PALACE

529 BLOOR STREET WEST

PROCEEDS SHARED BY THE BAND AND THE HARRY KOPITZ DEFENSE COMMITTEE.

Peace Camp Struggle Continues

"unlawfully failing to forthwith remove [his] personal property from, and quit a public work;" "to cease to occupy, reside, camp or sleep on Parliament Hill;" and for "erecting an illegal structure" -- a literature table which was confiscated in addition to the Peace Camp banner and literature. Those of the Peace Camp, the Youth Survival Conspiracy (formed in support), and the Ottawa Disarmament Coalition maintained this protest in defiance of the government and its policy of support to the US nuclear arms race.

The initial trespass charges were dropped -- since Parliament Hill is not under the jurisdiction of that Ontario Act and is not private property -- and the remaining charges are being brought to the Ontario Court of Appeal with a motion of prohibition to have the law declared unconstitutional. The Ontario Supreme Court has already rejected the motion and if it is rejected again then perhaps the charges will be heard in a trial scheduled for December 19th in courtroom #8 of Ottawa's new court house.

HIROSHIMA: A Time to Remember the Victims of World War III

Continued from page 1

Mining in the 1940s and 1950s caused some 50 million tons of radioactive waste to be dumped in enormous tailings piles in Elliot Lake, Bancroft, Uranium City and Great Bear Lake. The clean-up costs to future taxpayers will be hundreds of millions of dollars. The Serpent River near Elliot Lake is devoid of fish for 55 miles below the tailings dumps. Another ten lakes are regarded as "beyond recovery." This contamination is the worst source of radium pollution in the Great Lakes.

Among the victims of Canadian uranium are the miners who dug the ore. In 1976 an Ontario Royal Commission found lung cancer rates among miners to be 36 percent above the provincial average. As well, 93 miners were found to have died of pneumoconiosis, and another 173 perished from an above average incidence of violent industrial death. Miners representing Elliot Lake unions regarded conditions as so dangerous, they oppose new mines and discourage new workers from signing on.

Hiroshima-Nagasaki

To date, the most numerous victims of the Canadian nuclear industry were those who perished in the Hiroshima and Nagasaki attacks. As people near the center of the explosion evaporated, a total death toll has not been compiled. Most recent figures estimate that over 155,000 people died on the 2 days of the bombings. Another 147,000 persons died during the next five years from injuries caused by the bombing.

For three years after the attack, survivors were generally unable to have children, as potentially mutant babies were spontaneously aborted. Two hundred children were born severely retarded, while 1523 were born with extreme congenital malformations. There were 1350 to 4090 cancer victims among survivors. Genetically damaged children will continue to be born until their family lines die out.

Japanese doctors who found increased incidence of leukemia among survivors did so in violation of the laws of the American occupation authorities. The US tried to cover up the consequences of radiation by monopolizing research with their Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission.

The pattern of cover-up displayed by American authorities over Hiroshima and Nagasaki was extended to the victims of atomic atmospheric testing, which was conducted by the nuclear powers of Great Britain, the United States and the USSR, until the signing of the 1963 Atmospheric Test Ban Treaty. The nuclear powers of China and France still have not signed this agreement.

Testing at Bikini Atoll

One of the most disastrous atmospheric tests was the 1954 "Bravo" hydrogen bomb tested on the Bikini atoll, which yielded 15 megatons, rather than the expected 6. This power so impressed the American public that the atoll gave its name to the two piece swimming suit. Many islands in the area were blasted away. The Bikini lagoon is now filled with twisted wreckage of the derelict ships sunk in the tests. These are now the largest single source of plutonium pollution.

The Bikini blast, 1000 times more powerful than the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombs, had its fallout carried off its expected course by a change in the winds. The fallout fell, a hundred miles away, upon the islanders of Rongelap.

Immediately these people developed the symptoms of acute radiation sickness. Three weeks later they developed bluish-brown colour on the nails of their fingers and toes. Most of

They were told never to discuss their experiences for reasons of national security.

When requests were made by veterans for their records, they were frequently told these were destroyed in a fire in a government office. When veteran protests in the late 1970s caused studies of soldiers of one 1957 test to be made, it was found the atomic veterans had 3.5 times the incidence of leukemia as other US males in their age group.

Radiation damage was also significant to civilians from the atmospheric testing conducted in the continental United States. Children down-wind of the Nevada Test Site experienced four times as much cancer as other children born in that state. In addition to the deaths attributable to radiation, millions experienced minimal brain damage and other "minor" defects. This is shown by the scores of American Scholastic Aptitude Tests from 1968 onwards.

Children born during the first nuclear test year in the continental US began to take the test during the 1968-69 year when they were 17 to 18 years

Great Britain exploded eight bombs in Australian aboriginal reserves. Although many aborigines were evacuated, some remained unaware of the tests. In 1984, a Royal Air Force technician, dying from cancer, admitted he had found the bodies of four aborigines in an atomic bomb crater. In 1957 the Queensland Presbyterian Assembly praised the nuclear tests as "projecting civilisation [sic] into the dead heart of Australia where hitherto nomadic Aborigines roamed at will". The British dumped tons of radioactive waste on aboriginal reserves, and only covered the material with a few inches of soil.

Since 1966, when the French first began testing in Polynesia, public health statistics stopped being reported. Anyone requesting such information is reported to the secret police. In 1982, France refused to cooperate with a World Health Organization study of cancers among Pacific islanders. Polynesian opponents of nuclear testing are often jailed. They are prohibited from communicating with nuclear victims elsewhere.

acceptance of the radiation standards developed in the weapons program. It also provided a fig leaf for work in the military field, as scientific research, waste disposal, the development of ways to transport and ship nuclear materials, could all be developed more easily if done under the label of improving energy sources instead of making more weapons of mass destruction.

The disasters of Chernobyl and Three Mile Island tend to hide the dangers that come from the normal operation of nuclear power plants. Dr. Ernest Sternglass, whose research was important in developing American public acceptance of a test ban treaty, has since examined the impact of radiation from nuclear power plants. In 1977, Sternglass found as a result of examining the strontium-90 in milk supplies near two Connecticut nuclear power plants that children received annually in their bones 241 times the amount of natural background radiation. Sternglass also found an increase in infant mortality and the cancer rate in a 30 mile range of the plants.

A Japanese scientist, Sado Ichikawa, has pioneered the measuring of the build-up of radiation in biological tissue through the Spiderwort plant. These experiments showed that contrary to assurances of nuclear power officials that only a five millirem increase in radiation came from a power plant, a 300 millirem increase was obtained in the plant, due to an increase in the amount absorbed in its tissue.

Ichikawa noted that the flowers of the Spiderwort, "which are honest enough to show the radiation effects within only two weeks, are continually sending signals to stop nuclear power by changing their colour from safe blue to dangerous pink, in place of human beings in which the effects of low-level radiation should be observed several decades later." Petra Kelly, who became an anti-nuclear activist after watching her sister die of leukemia, has called on the green movement to adopt a "Spiderwort strategy."

In No Immediate Danger Rosalie Bertell estimates that the global victims of radiation pollution currently number 13 million. Even without further weapons testing, the current rate of weapons production will cause 7000 to 15,000 victims yearly -- between 24 and 40 deaths per day. When we realize the astounding number of dead and injured from nuclear radiation, Hiroshima Day's significance becomes visible as a time when we can commemorate the unrecognized victims of the nuclear age. Unlike the government-recognized victims of past wars, the danger is not that we shall forget, but rather that we shall be unable to know the consequences of the nuclear war which is being waged on the people of the world by their own governments.



the children on the island experienced hair loss. For five years the island women experienced a heavy rise in miscarriage and still birth. An increase in anemia, hernia, migraine, leprosy, rheumatic heart disease, malignant tumours and heart disease among the islanders has been recorded.

An attempt to resettle the residents of Bikini in 1971, 13 years after the Pacific tests had finished in 1958, ended five years later. It was found that the residents suffered from increased radiation from eating contaminated food grown on Bikini soil.

Test Victims Abound

More than 250,000 US, British and Canadian troops were exposed to massive doses of radiation from atmospheric tests, while taking part in military exercises designed to measure their fighting abilities under nuclear warfare conditions. Many men experienced the acute radiation symptoms of the Pacific islanders exposed to tests.

old. The sharpest decline any year in SAT scores was in 1975. This was 18 years after the largest series of Nevada tests in 1957.

The decline in scores slowed during 1977-78, 18 years after the testing moratorium voluntarily observed by the USA and the USSR from 1959 to 1961 ended. The drop in SAT scores was highest in Nevada, Utah, and Alaska, where fallout was heaviest. During 1982-84 this downward trend in SAT scores was reversed, 18 years after the limited test ban treaty. This general trend was not followed in western states to the same degree. They still experienced the venting of radioactive gases from underground tests, and were also subject of fallout from French and Chinese atmospheric nuclear testing.

The French, Soviet and British nuclear tests have severely violated the rights of aboriginal peoples. The Laplanders suffer from a level of radiation in their bodies second only to Pacific islanders, due to the USSR's testing of nuclear weapons in the Kola Peninsula.

Nuclear Power

The striking connection between nuclear power and nuclear weapons is demonstrated by Canada's own fueling of India's atomic bomb by assistance to its nuclear power program and our export of spent reactor fuel rods to American reprocessing plants which also manufacture nuclear weapons. The US Department of Energy actually devotes over 40 percent of its budget to nuclear weapons, including weapons testing, laboratories and ICBM silos.

In France, India, Pakistan, China, Israel, South Africa, Taiwan, Argentina, Japan and West Germany, the development of nuclear power has proceeded on the basis of facilitating the making of nuclear weapons once a political decision is made to that effect. Israel, long in nuclear cooperation with South Africa, recognized this in its attack on Iraq's nuclear reactor.

Commercial development of nuclear power began with the

WHAT IS ACT?

ACT for DISARMAMENT is a non-aligned coalition of activist groups and individuals dedicated to mobilizing Canadians against their country's deepening involvement in the arms race. ACT began as the **Against Cruise Testing Coalition** and organized some of the largest demonstrations in Canada. It has since continued to focus on this issue as well as broadening out as Canada's involvement in US military strategy becomes more inextricable.

But there is another side to the politics of ACT. As part of the international non-aligned peace movement, ACT is opposed to the militaristic policies of both superpowers and their military blocs. We believe that peace can only be achieved through the united efforts of people, East and West, working independently of their governments. ACT for DISARMAMENT publicly supports the right of people to organize and work for peace, free from government interference, be it in East Germany, Czechoslovakia, the USSR, or in repressive Nato countries such as Turkey.

In keeping with our belief that people can bring about change, ACT concentrates much of its energies on mobilizing people, both by building mass demonstrations and by networking on the local and nationwide level. ACT believes that sustained, highly public action is the strongest lever we have on government policy and that demonstrations are an effective way of expressing our view in a democratic society.

ACT strives to reach people in all walks of life. ACT is a coalition that includes a High School Network active in over 35 schools, a newly-formed community college network and the Fallout Shelter Collective which has involved more than 100 performing artists. There are ACT Chapters in several locations across Ontario, and we hope to be truly Ontario-wide in the future. ACT also holds weekly educational forums, film showings and public meetings. (Help us organize one in your area!)

We know that we can stop the arms race. We also know that we have no other choice. Please help us make peace a reality. Make a financial contribution, come out to one of our many events, or... join ACT.

Get Active!

Get active...help stop the arms race by doing what you do best.

Help on one of ACT's committees:

- PUBLICITY** - designing and distributing of leaflets, posters, buttons, etcetera.
DAYS' EVENTS - co-ordinating the logistics of demonstrations.
EDUCATION - arranging weekly forums, providing speakers and literature.
EAST EUROPEAN WORKING COLLECTIVE - support for independent peace activity in the Eastern Bloc and also in such repressive western regimes as Turkey.
MEDIA - drafting and distribution of press statements, arranging interviews, alerting and dealing with the press.
ACTIVIST COLLECTIVE - writing and producing this paper!
NETWORKING - establishing and maintaining national and international links and co-ordinating campaigns.
FALLOUT SHELTER COLLECTIVE - organizing and running our weekly peace coffee house, booking performers and art shows
FUNDRAISING - organizing parties, dances, button blitzes, fund-appeals, and large and small fundraising events.

If you can help in any of these areas...or want to see if you can, please call, or write using the coupon below.

If you want action for disarmament —

GIVE TO ACT!

We need your financial support

By giving to ACT, you will support:

- Toronto's most active disarmament coalition.
- Toronto's only peace centre, hosting forums, films and peace cafe.
- The global non-aligned movement for peace and disarmament.

Here is my donation to ACT:

\$200 \$100 \$50 \$30 \$15 I want to help!
 I want to subscribe to the ACTivist Area of interest: _____ (Tel: 960-2ACT)

Name: _____

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ACT in Action

1983

- Feb. 12th - ACT networks demonstrations across Canada and mobilizes 4,000 Torontonians 45 hours after the umbrella weapons testing agreement is announced in parliament.
- April 23rd - ACT organizes historic anti-cruise march of 25,000 in Toronto and networks Canada's largest day of protest to date; about 125,000 Canadians in over twenty cities.
- July 23rd - ACT co-ordinates a nationwide (and US!) reaction to the Cruise Testing Agreement and organizes march of 6,000 up Yonge Street in Toronto.
- August 6th - Hiroshima Day commemoration and protest.
- Oct. 22nd - ACT co-organizes demonstration of International Day of Protest which again brings out 25,000 Torontonians.
- Dec. 3rd - ACT puts the Santa Claus parade back on Yonge Street with a 1,500 person Christmas March for Peace.
- Dec. 16th - ACT initiates a small but significant Queen's Park protest as part of the successful international campaign to free independent Soviet peace activist Olga Medvedkova.

1984

- March 10th - Demonstration in response to first cruise test, networked nationally. ACT had finally won the right to march up Yonge Street with a permit.
- April 28th - ACT's second annual Spring Protest for peace attracts over 10,000 participants in Toronto and is once again promoted across Western Canada by ACT.
- August 6th - ACT's second downtown Hiroshima Day March of 1,000 is led by federal election candidates who have responded to ACT's challenge to demonstrate that they really are prepared to act for peace.

1985

- Jan. 15th - First cruise test: Press conference and nationally publicized symbolic action at Toronto's Peace Garden.
- Jan. 19th - "Saturday after" march - over 500 brave the cold.
- Feb. 19th - Second cruise test: nearly 200 people attend a weekday, noon-hour protest at which they present pictures of their children to PC headquarters resulting in international press coverage.
- April 27th - Third Annual Protest for peace draws over 4,000.
- Aug. 6th-9th - ACT's Hiroshima Day candlelight march draws 2,500 people, and is followed by a three day vigil.

1986

- Jan. 25th - 200 people brave miserable weather to protest first cruise test of 1986 at PC HQ, then march up Yonge Street.
- Jan-Feb - ACT Niagara and ACT Kitchener-Waterloo (K-W) hold protests against cruise tests in conjunction with ACT Toronto.
- April 26th - 4,000 join ACT Toronto's 4th Annual Spring Protest for Peace. An unusually large percentage of participants were demonstrating for the first time.
- May 11th - ACT K-W Mother's Day March attracts over 300 people. This is the largest demonstration ever held in Kitchener-Waterloo, showing the tremendous growth in the peace movement in K-W since ACT started there.
- Aug 6th-9th - ACT demonstrations and vigils will take place in Toronto, Niagara, and Kitchener-Waterloo.



Conference
August
22-24
New York