

the ACTivist

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NATO BASE CANCELLED?

Nato leans towards Turkey for base — but Innu fight not over yet

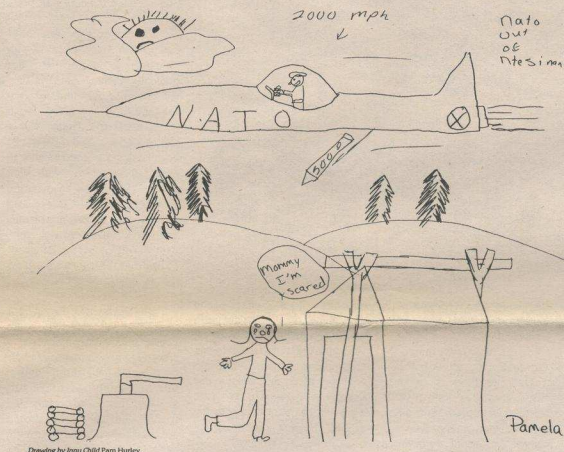
On March 15, the front page of the Toronto Star announced that Nato was planning to build its Tactical Fighter Weapons Training Centre in Konya, Turkey — not in Goose Bay. What would have been an astonishing decision a year ago is not so surprising now, perhaps, but it was still quite something for everyone who has been working against the base to hear, especially because the only reason given for the decision was that there were too many protests against the base in Canada.

So it is good. So we should all party. But unfortunately it is not so good as all that.

First of all, the story was based only on a straw vote in the Military Planning Group of Nato, and will not necessarily affect the decision of the Defence Ministers when they meet in Brussels May 22-23; and that is the only decision that will be final.

(The group voted for Konya 5-4. Voting in favour of Konya were Britain, Turkey, Belgium, Denmark and Italy. Voting for Goose Bay were Canada, Greece, the Netherlands and Norway. The United States and West Germany abstained.)

Also, the fact that the base is being built in Turkey is no great cause for joy. There have been few protests in Turkey mainly because protesters are almost certain to be arrested and tortured. The entire membership of the Turkish Peace Association was arrested in the



Drawing by Innu Child Pam Hurley

early eighties, and though the mayor of Konya has registered an objection to the base, the people there who may be subjected to the low-level flying will be even less able to make themselves heard than the Innu have been here.

And no matter where the base is located, it is still set up to train for Follow-On Forces Attack, for nuclear first strike, for third world intervention.

Memorandum of Understanding and begin testing from Goose Bay.

It is generally supposed that if the Nato base is not built, by 1996 there will be 18,000 flights a year (many of them exported from Western Europe because of pressure from European citizens' groups), a second bombing range will be opened, and the number of planes and military personnel stationed at Goose Bay will triple.

The Innu have said that they see the decision not to build the base at Goose Bay as at best a partial victory. They will not be able to give up the fight until all low-level military tests over their land are stopped, and they are able to live in their traditional way, in their traditional homeland, in peace.

Well, all right. It would be nice if we had won one in a good clear simple way. That's not the way it is — but we've got this far. The Innu will continue their struggle (Rose Gregoire, for one, says she would also go to Turkey to protest there). We all have to

Innu people of Nitassinan are greeting the news of Nato's plans to build their Training Centre in Turkey with mixed emotions... Perhaps we can find ways of showing our solidarity with those in Konya who are threatened with this military expansion ... Innu resistance to this ongoing use of our land for military testing will not decrease. We are glad for this one victory but we remain firmly committed to continue our struggle.

We would also like to express our deepest thanks to the many people who have informed themselves about this issue and chosen to struggle alongside us. Your support has been valuable and we ask that you remain with us as we continue to struggle against the low-level and bombing training that we have resisted for years.

—Innu Resource Centre, Sheshatshit, Nitassinan

The announcement doesn't even mean that the struggle of the Innu people is nearing an end. CFB Goose Bay and its low-level testing existed before the Nato base was even proposed, and will continue to exist even if the plan for the base is dropped. The Innu find the current number of flights — about 8,000 a year — very nearly intolerable.

Even if CFB Goose Bay does

not become a Nato base, West Germany, Britain, and the Netherlands will continue to test there with the enthusiastic co-operation of the Canadian government; West Germany at least has announced an increase in flights. The United States is prepared to begin testing at any time. There is the likelihood that at least one more country (Italy or Belgium) will sign into the

keep on working as well, through projects like the "100,000 signatures" petition, the May 19 Spring Protest for Peace (where petitions will be formally presented to a representative of the Innu Nation), next fall's Freedom for Nitassinan walk, and all the other diverse campaigns going on across Canada. Together, we can make a difference.

Demonstrate for the Innu
Saturday 19 May, 12 noon
Queen's Park (College St. & University Ave.)



- Innu Speakers
- Music
- March to the consulates of countries testing over Innu lands
- 8th annual Spring Protest for Peace

For details ACT for Disarmament, 225a Brunswick Avenue, Toronto M5S 2M6, 960-2228
(100,000 Signatures to stop war tests in Nitassinan — see page 8)



Innu resisters in court and in prison

Rick Bauman of the Innu Resource Centre in Sheshashit wrote the following articles for Catholic New Times.

Sheshashit, Feb. 12: Obviously shaken by the events of the past few days, the young Provincial Court judge revealed a seldom-seen vulnerability and humanity in his summation.

"I am thirty-five years old... I have been a judge for approximately six months... little did I realize when I accepted an appointment to the bench that I would be involved in a situation such as this before the court today

... If I ignored the ... compassion, sympathy and in some ways blame that I feel here this morning, I truly would not be expressing what I feel, in justice... what the court should say... The Court is not here to resolve the issue of low-level flying. It's not here to resolve the issues of the conflict between the cultures of Canadians and the Aboriginal people... and I'm not going to make a ruling today on the guilt or innocence of you because I don't think I have that right, right at the moment... I am asking that the parties... to this issue, and I mean the Governments of Canada... of Newfoundland... and of the Innu people get together and talk about this issue and try to solve it. You are placing the court in a very, very difficult position. We could close our eyes and proceed, but in my opinion that would not be justice."

And with that came the abrupt end of the trial of five Innu people and their former priest, Father Jim Roche, charged with "mischief" for their part in an occupation of the runways at CFB Goose Bay. To the dismay of Judge Richard Leblanc, on the third morning of the trial the Innu announced that they would no longer participate in a process that refused to hear the testimony they felt needed to be given.

The Crown prosecutor had throughout the proceedings insisted that the case be treated as a simple case of "the unlawful interference with the lawful use of property, to wit, CFB Goose Bay" as read the charges. And the Innu defendants made no attempt to

deny their presence on the runway in September 1989, but they knew it was crucial that the court understand the reasons for this action.

So as Innu men and women came to the stand, they described their life on the land, their observations of changes in recent years, and their commitment to continuing a way of life that had sustained them for thousands of years.

The Crown protested that this was irrelevant, and in fact inadmissible evidence. After all

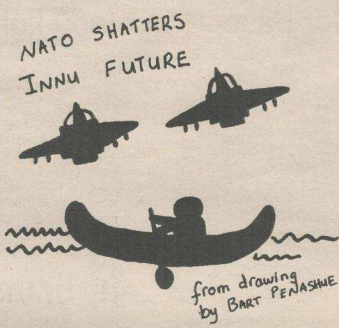
system in this country, and a serious challenge of Canada's Federal government.

One of the accused, Alex Andrew, said, "I deeply and honestly believe that the elders who are called as witnesses must give their full testimony because... the elders are at the heart and soul of all resistance and protest against foreign laws made by foreign governments... they are the generation that first witnessed the onslaught of exploitation and negative development on our land... I'm deeply concerned that in

witnessing something much bigger than a court case. This was a fundamental question of the relationship between two societies, and we all knew it made the Provincial Court and its insistence of rules of order seem puny and insufficient. Even a clear "not guilty" verdict could not have claimed to be "justice."

The judge himself, in his unwillingness to make a ruling, had recognized that the struggle of the Innu was far too large for his court. Governments could no longer expect a Provincial Court to be the arbiter of a question that concerned the survival of a people, the seizing of thousands of acres for war preparations — and then pretend what is being heard is a charge of mischief!

Canadian courts are poorly equipped to deal adequately with Aboriginal people. We are gradually learning that. But they are completely and utterly incapable of dealing with questions of territorial sovereignty and nationhood. And it is escapist buckpassing for governments to expect them to deal with such issues. When Euro-Canadians are courageous enough to face the fact of their own trespassing on this land, and when they go to the Innu with a willingness of let go of control over them, then we will see the beginning of justice.



the group was charged with "mischief." The judge was persuaded.

In the minds of the Innu, if the court could not be shown both how crucial the land is to their existence, and how destructive are the effects of militarization, then it could not begin to understand their actions. As one of the accused stated, "You have labelled our conduct as mischief. You are wrong. The Innu have taken actions of self-defence."

After an adjournment for consultation, the decision was made. The Innu would withdraw and simply make closing statements, recognizing that this would almost surely result in a guilty verdict. These final statements together with the judge's response form both a searing indictment of the justice

another five years the governments will have been finally successful in removing all Innu from the land so that they can earn millions of dollars while Nato countries play war games on our land... Finally I want to say we are a people that were beaten to the ground, but are still breathing because we refuse to die."

For the Innu people what had been a humiliating ordeal in an alien system emerged as an empowering action of taking some control of the process by withdrawing from it. For the rest of us in the courtroom, we knew justice had been denied; we knew that Lyla Andrew, one of the accused was right.

"If this court cannot hear the truth from the Innu, then justice will continue to be denied."

We also knew we were

to speak for them, entering no evidence in defence, and now were refusing to speak English. The judge had promised them the opportunity to make final statements, but now by delivering them in their own language, and with the community refusing to provide a translator, they effectively paralyzed the court. An exasperated Judge Edward Langdon, assistant Chief Justice of Newfoundland, had no choice but to adjourn until March 28, in hopes of finding a translator.

The translation question had earlier in the day taken an ironic twist. Unable to convince any Innu people in the surrounding community to translate for the Court, the RCMP had brought a young Innu man from the local jail, someone who had no prior knowledge of the events which had led to his being there. In the courtroom only a few minutes, the young man quickly realized the resolve of his community to not allow the court to work, and refused to translate.

Not once had the Innu people been threatening or abusive. But calmly and firmly they had simply insisted on speaking their own language. It was with this same calm insistence that they have walked on their land, CFB Goose Bay runways, and that they have hunted caribou and geese in contravention of wildlife regulations. By court's end today, several charges had been dropped, no verdicts had been given, and several dozen Innu still faced the possibility of prison for their actions. But a message had been sent again: Innu people will not cooperate with a court system that wants their land for military training, and wants to prevent them from living in their own way on that land.

Judge Leblanc will sentence Fr. Roche and his four Innu co-defendants on April 16. By this time, Fr. Roche will have served seven months in prison.

Judge Langdon and the RCMP spent a month trying to find a translator for their case. They offered members of the community up to \$13,000 for two days of translation, and were turned down. On March 28, the defendants returned to court, but the solidarity of the community had been maintained and there was no one who would translate. The judge has now given the crown six months to conduct a world-wide search for a translator.

Canadian jets over Germany

The following press release was received from the West German Greens after last January's protest by Toronto peace activists at the Empire Club, when Nato Secretary General Manfred Wörner spoke there.

Stuttgart, Jan. 19: The Greens demand an immediate halt to low-level flying from CFB Goose Bay, in Labrador, Canada. Thus we support the demands brought forward today by Canadian environmentalists in a protest against Nato Secretary General Manfred Wörner. "The homeland of the Innu is threatened because the West German military

and government have not yet reacted to the changing political situation," said Christine Muscheler-Frohne, Green MPP for Baden-Württemberg.

"The Greens," said Ms. Muscheler-Frohne, "appreciate the demands of the Canadian environmentalists, which Europeans have also put forth... Neither Canadian native peoples nor West German citizens can be expected to allow the flights to continue. We hope that Canadian environmentalists will also stand up and demand a halt to Canadian low-level flying in West Germany."

In this connection, the Greens

welcome the campaign of peace groups in Lahr and Offenburg. Displaying Canadian flags and the coat of arms of Lahr, the peace groups today told the population of the impending departure of the 8,000 person strong Canadian military presence in Lahr — in the hope that this scenario might one day become reality, given the events between the two Germanies over the past few years.



Benefit for the Innu
The Rivoli (334 Queen St W, east of Spadina)
Wednesday April 25
Steal This Book • Mourning Sickness • Phleg-Camp • Heimlich Manoeuvre • The Fatales
Thursday April 26
Glória Blizzard • Kyp Harness • Lost & Profound • Utterly Sputter • and special mystery guests
Friday April 27
Random Order • Four Words • Maggie Helwig • Scott B Symphaty • Extended Circle



A young and enthusiastic crowd attended ACT Toronto's "End the Invasion" rally against cruise missile and low-level flight tests over Canada. Simultaneous demonstrations took place in Vancouver, Edmonton and Peterborough.

Youth for Peace: the ACT Toronto Student Network

High School networks are a rough deal. For a while now, ACT and other groups in Toronto have tried various strategies to get a network going. At the end of last year it started to become obvious that what Toronto really needed was an independent High School Network to work as a separate, individual organization. This year ACT asked Corinne Mintz to coordinate such a network. With two meetings having been held to date, the response has been good. Twenty enthusiastic high school and university students have gotten involved, taking the initiative to set their own agenda with their own ideas.

Ideas for "Canada out of Nato" and Native Rights campaigns have surfaced and been discussed. As well, the group plans to take an active part in Danny Beaton's Reverence for Life Forum, the Eighth Annual Spring Protest for Peace on May 19, collection of signatures

supporting the Innu, and possibly a peace festival this summer. The coordinator, Corinne, is planning to start trips to schools to talk to students and to get them more involved.

The group is young, but enthusiastic. And so far it has been free of the ultimate destroyer of youth networks: excessive adult interference. Too often other groups have given too much direction to youth networks; the result, apathy, disillusionment and the loss of enthusiastic members.

If our network can be allowed to grow on its own, it has the potential to become an effective and strong organization. Otherwise, like past groups, it will fold.

If you're a student, we need your involvement. For details on meetings, or if you just want more info, call Corinne at the ACT office, 960-2228.

•Macdonald Scott

The British Bomb from Fat Man to Iron Lady of the Falklands

History could have been very different. It could have been Britain, rather than the United States, that discovered the Bomb.

During World War Two, it was British researchers, some of them working in Montréal, who seemed the closest to developing nuclear weapons. In memory of Britain's part in the Manhattan project, the second bomb — the one which was used against Nagasaki — was named "Fat Man" for Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

In 1953, Britain exploded its first bomb and became the third member of the nuclear club. A declining colonial power had found a way to maintain its role as a "world leader".

Britain's arsenal is the third-largest in the world in terms of numbers of warheads — over a thousand, compared to about 30,000 for the US, 22,000 for the USSR, and several hundred each for China and France. (The numbers for other nuclear nations are unknown.) Britain has 64



Polaris nuclear submarines, nuclear bombers, and can deploy nuclear depth charges. British forces in Germany own short-range Lance missiles which can be equipped with American warheads.

During the Falklands War, cries were heard to "nuke Buenos Aires". The nuclear intimidation

factor may have spurred Argentina into accelerating its own quest for nuclear weapons. Britain may also have come close to going nuclear during the Suez War with Egypt in 1956.

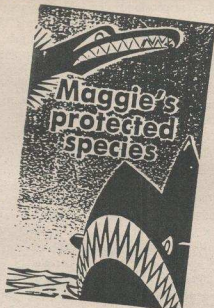
Since 1945, Britain has been involved in 29 foreign wars, more than any other country in the world.

The call now is for "modernization" of the nuclear arsenal. No peace dividend for the British. Margaret Thatcher's government has pushed ahead with plans to buy 4 Trident submarines, each with 16 missiles, carrying enough warheads to destroy 100-150 cities at a range of up to 6400 km. Plans also include 1000 new nuclear air-launched missiles.

But despite its own arsenal, Britain is important mainly as "America's unsinkable aircraft carrier" off the coast of Europe; another card in the hand of the West, without the dangerous independence of the French. The Thatcher government has been the

most reliable ally of US Presidents Reagan and Bush, even allowing use of its territory to bomb Libya in 1986. There are over 100 US military establishments on British territory, most of them nuclear-related. And like Canada, Britain

has turned its "underpopulated" north (the Highlands of Scotland and other regions) into a testing ground for the weapons and strategies of World War Three, with low-level flying and bomber tests.



Maggie's Protected Species: F-111 nuclear bomber, Trident nuclear submarine. From a leaflet by Britain's Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND).

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In the next ACTivist:

- Programme for the 19 May 8th Annual Spring Protest for Peace
 - Summer Calendar of Events
- Deadline: April 25

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The 1990 Prague Appeal

The most eloquent symbol of the division of Europe and the world — the Berlin Wall — has collapsed. After many years of anxiety and uncertainty, the world is entering an era of great hope. The political landscape is being transformed. For the first time since the end of the Second World War, there is real possibility of constructing new relationships in Europe and the world that do not depend on the threat of military force.

However, many obstacles and much unfinished business remain to be addressed. Many democratic rights have yet to be institutionalized into law. Huge military infrastructures and large stockpiles of weapons are still in place. There are major differences in the level of economic development and standards of living between East and West, North and South, as well as within individual countries. Environmental degradation poses a serious threat to survival and gives rise to new conflicts. National and cultural identities have re-emerged with the desire for self-determination and democracy, but this can also lead to a revival of old hatreds and fears.

To address these problems will require great creativity, new thinking and the active participation of citizens and governments. In other words, we still have to establish functioning and sustainable democracies. The discussion about the future shape of various economic systems and about how to develop environmental responsibility has not yet reached its conclusion. More and more people are becoming convinced that it will be necessary to create a new type of security system and that it is possible to do away with military power blocs, that it is no longer necessary to maintain troops on foreign territory, that all weapons of mass destruction can be eliminated, and that military spending and conventional armaments can be drastically reduced.

Europe is at the crossroads of all this activity. We are witnessing an ever accelerating movement towards democracy in most countries of Central and Eastern Europe. The common journey of all European countries towards security and cooperation is giving Europe a renewed sense of self-confidence and energy. A revitalized Europe could only really contribute to the solution of global problems.

The Helsinki process will continue to be a uniquely useful instrument in the years of transition ahead. The peaceful transition of Europe is unthinkable without the full observance of all human and civil rights which the governments of Europe have pledged themselves to observe in Helsinki, Madrid, Vienna and elsewhere. The emphasis placed by these accords on the interdependence of peace, security and human and social rights constitute an invaluable framework for the democratic, non-violent resolution of persistent problems.

The all-European process of integration has to be supported by the general public. The Helsinki process is too important to be left only to the efforts of governments and politicians, who are bound by their own national priorities; it must be continually strengthened by the involvement of citizens of all the signatory countries, of course, including the Soviet

Union, the United States and Canada.

Overcoming the division of Europe is the job, especially, of civil society, of citizens acting together in self-organized associations, movements, institutions, initiatives and clubs across national boundaries. It means the creation of new social relationships, new forms of dialogue, through which citizens can negotiate with governments and each other, put pressure on political institutions, and, indeed, resolve many issues without the direct involvement of governments. It means the expansion of public, that is, non-State, non-private spheres of activity and the creation of a European public opinion.

The commitment of politicians to open diplomacy must go beyond the antechamber of high politics. It is not just a matter of informing journalists or even non-governmental organizations. The Helsinki process from above has to be complemented by an equally significant Helsinki process from below.

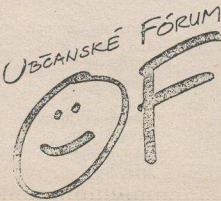
Let us therefore fund a Helsinki Citizens' Assembly as a permanent forum of the public at which peace and civic groups as well as individuals and institutions representing a broad spectrum of views can exchange experiences, discuss common concerns and, where possible, formulate joint campaigns and strategies.

The work of the Assembly will be based upon a commitment to commonly held values. It would be based on our awareness that peace, democracy and human rights are inextricable. Our goal is European unity in diversity. We want to build a fully demilitarized, socially just community, whose economic development will not be at the expense of the environment. We want to create a multicultural community that is open to the South and with full rights for all residents, refugees, migrant and indigenous peoples; a community that will respect the rights of minorities, and that respects ethnic, religious, sexual and other differences.

What seemed unthinkable until recently is becoming a reality: the Europe of the end of the Second Millennium has a chance at transforming itself into a Europe of peace, justice, well-being, human dignity, and world-wide solidarity.

We call on all individuals, groups, and institutions upholding the above-mentioned values and aims to participate in the work of the Assembly.

The first Assembly will be held at Prague on the 19-21 of October, 1990. It will be held in the capital of a country in which twenty years ago one of the most significant beginnings of the current "spring of European peoples" was sown through to a halt.



Helsinki Citizens Assembly

October 19-21, 1990, will be the dates for the founding of the Helsinki Citizens' Assembly (HCA), to be based in Prague, Czechoslovakia. We confidently believe that the HCA will soon emerge as the key institution for non-aligned, independent social movements in our efforts to put pressure on governments, East and West, from civil society below.

The HCA is based on the "Second Prague Appeal" (see text to left), a document that was agreed upon by social movement activists in Budapest, Hungary, on February 10 and 11, 1990, in response to the dramatic changes taking place in Eastern and Central Europe and the USSR.

The Appeal is a powerful vision for a demilitarized Europe, free of fear, environmentally sustainable, open to the South, and respectful of the human and social rights of all minorities.

History of the Helsinki Citizens' Assembly

The HCA emerged out of a sustained process of dialogue between independent peace and human rights activists, East and West, throughout the 1980s. The key question was how to overcome the division of Europe, since World War II, into competing political and military blocs.

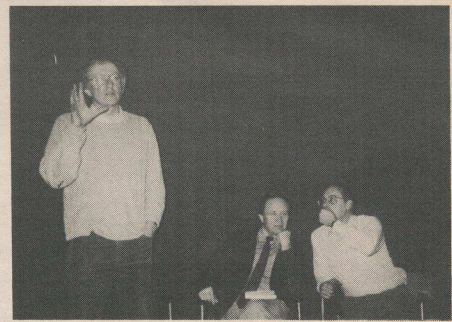
A whole series of exchanges began with the European Nuclear Disarmament (END) Appeal of 1980. The END Appeal called upon Europeans to be loyal, not to East or West, but to each other. In 1983, Jaroslav Sabata (now the Chairperson for Foreign Affairs of the Czech Parliament) wrote to END spokesperson E.P. Thompson in order

that every single inch of the border will be tightly closed through a wire fence but solely by the people living on both sides of the fence turning away from each other."

The Berlin Appeal of 1985 was presented by East German peace activists to the Amsterdam Convention of END; it called for a demilitarized, reunified Germany, free of foreign troops. Also in 1985, the first Prague Appeal was issued by Czech activists in Charter 77, the prominent independent human rights organization of Czechoslovakia; it stressed that there could be no peace without human rights and that western activists should not occupy themselves exclusively with anti-weapons-systems peace politics.

Then, in November 1986, there was issued the immediate precursor to the HCA, the "Memorandum: Giving Real Life to the Helsinki Accords", by the European Network for East-West Dialogue.

The Memorandum was initially signed by 534 leading peace activists East and West, including 17 from Canada. It recognized that, eleven years previously, the final document of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) had been signed in Helsinki, but that the continent was no more secure than in 1975, and that cooperation was still



Planning for the Helsinki Citizen's Assembly in Budapest, Hungary. Pictured are: Mient Jan Faber (Interchurch Peace Council-IVK, Netherlands), Jaroslav Sabata (former Charter77 spokesman, now advisor to the Parliament of Czechoslovakia), and Jan Kavan (Communications Officer for Civic Forum, Czechoslovakia). Photo: Stephen Dankowich.

to establish dialogue between East bloc dissidents (if you wish to call them that — it's not how they have referred to themselves) and Western activists. In 1984, in a text addressed to the Western peace movement, the Hungarian philosopher Janos Kis had voiced his warning that "the division of Europe will become unalterable not by the fact

endangered by a policy of confrontation. In recognizing that the three "baskets" of the Helsinki Final Act are interdependent, it stated that "peace and security, detente and cooperation, basic rights and self-determination of people have to be achieved all together. Set-backs in any of these spheres have their negative

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Hydro nuclear swindle

With the expenditure of \$12.5 billion (a mere \$10 billion over budget), Darlington Nuclear Generating Station came on stream last fall. The colossal arrogance of Ontario Hydro embarrassed licensing authorities to crawl briefly out of Hydro's back pocket and withhold permission for Darlington to operate at full capacity until it meets local fire regulations.

But Hydro pushes on regardless. Christmas brought the announcement of plans to build three new stations. The estimated price tag: \$60 billion. Given Hydro's less than perfect accounting, no one can even guess at what it will really cost.

Jo Peacenik

And while Hydro prates about the safety of its Candu reactors, it's worth remembering the comment of Soviet officials after the Three Mile Island disaster: our reactors are safe; it could never happen here.

The fourth anniversary of Chernobyl approaches.

From our Governments Lie Dep't

A recent trial in Sheshatshid ended when Innu elder Elizabeth Penashue told the court, "The government always lies to us." True, but it caused the breakdown of the trial when the prosecutor jumped up to cut her off in mid-sentence, after which the Innu defendants and witnesses walked out. Since then, the Innu have refused to speak English in court. The crown has been unable to find an Innu translator to lie for them, despite offers of up to \$13,000 for the job.

Wishful Thinking

Some people just can't take a joke. A recent issue of *Across Frontiers* reported that Poland's "Orange Alternative" group held a demonstration with the demand, "Rehabilitate Leon Trotsky, founder of the Red Army." This from a group which has previously held such rallies as "Support the Police: Beat Yourself Up" and "Wear Dark Glasses in Support of Dictators Everywhere". The irony has always gone over well in Wrocław.

All well and good: but the newsgathering elves at the Voice of America reported a "Trotskyist demonstration." And Canadian Trotskyist papers have reported the same.

Nuclear Diver

Just when you thought it was safe to go back in the water....

A scuba diver in South Carolina was recently sucked into the intake pipe of a nuclear reactor station, emerging battered and bruised by his nightmare journey.

Who says nuclear power isn't dangerous?

An Apology

Jo Peacenik apologizes for omitting Associate Defence Minister Mary Collins from the list of Cabinet Ministers who have told lies recently.

Collins broke a promise to meet with ACT Vancouver members last fall, refuses to say whether she has made an agreement to allow Soviet warship visits, and recently claimed to be eager to work with the women's movement after praising well-known feminist John Crosbie.

We regret any inconvenience this may have caused Ms. Collins or her family.

Canadian navy to bomb Hawaiian sacred island

Every other year, summer brings bombs to Kaho'olawe.

The bi-annual Rimpac exercises involve Canada, the United States, Japan, Great Britain and Australia, and this year South Korea, in war games in the central Pacific. For Canada and the US, they also involve target practice against the Hawaiian island of Kaho'olawe, just

off the coast of Maui. Before 1988, the same was true for the other participants. Now, under pressure from friends of the island, all but Canada and the US have stopped the shelling.

Kaho'olawe is uninhabited. Not because the native Hawaiians don't care about it, but because the island is a sacred site, holy to Kamaloa, one of the four major Polynesian male deities. It is also a major cultural and

historic site. It contains over 500 known archaeological sites, all in danger from the bombardment of the island. It is one of the few remaining links to the thousand-year old Hawaiian indigenous culture. In recognition of all this, the entire island has been placed on the US national registry of historic sites.

But Kaho'olawe is owned by the US Navy. The Navy

generously allows visits for religious and cultural purposes to the people who they have stolen the island from. It is supposed to be returned to Hawaii,

as many locals (including the State Senate and Congress) have asked, when it is no longer needed for "strategic defence". This is a long way down the

road, the Navy says. Bombardment begins in May. Kaho'olawe needs help from Canadians now to avert our part in this crime.

Diploma Programme in Community Work

George Brown College offers a Diploma Programme in Community Work to persons with a strong commitment to human rights, social justice and community development in a multicultural society.

This is a two-year, full-time programme of classroom study and supervised work in the field.

We start in September and end in May.

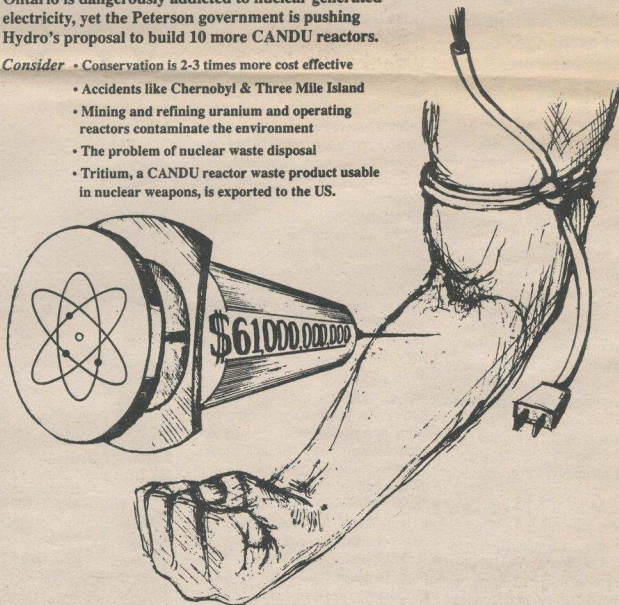
For more information or to arrange an interview, call (416) 867 2185.

JUST SAY NO TO NUCLEAR POWER

Ontario is dangerously addicted to nuclear generated electricity, yet the Peterson government is pushing Hydro's proposal to build 10 more CANDU reactors.

Consider • Conservation is 2-3 times more cost effective

- Accidents like Chernobyl & Three Mile Island
- Mining and refining uranium and operating reactors contaminate the environment
- The problem of nuclear waste disposal
- Tritium, a CANDU reactor waste product usable in nuclear weapons, is exported to the US.



HELP ONTARIO KICK THE HABIT

Form a Human chain around the Hydro building

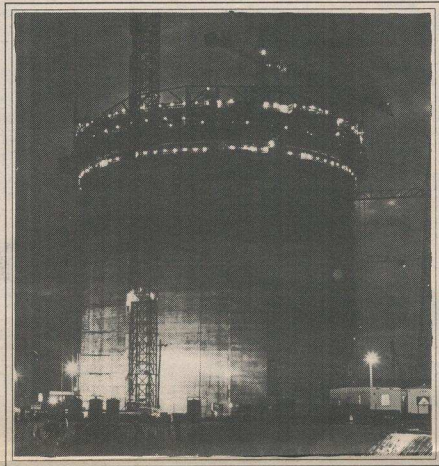
Sat April 28, 1990, 1:00 pm

Queen's Park at College & University



A project of the Ontario Greens. For information call 538-4636.

Ontario Nuclear?



50% of Ontario Hydro's electricity is nuclear, and this will soon increase to over 60%.

And Hydro, in its latest report, wants to build even more nuclear reactors.

About a third of Hydro's 30,000 employees are engaged on nuclear-related work.

And Hydro's top brass are pro-nuclear.

We think that it's time to call a spade a spade; to call Ontario Hydro, Ontario Nuclear instead.

Besides, Ontario Nuclear describes what is happening to Ontario and its nuclear mess.

The nuclear mess of 121,000,000¹ cubic metres of radioactive mill tailings near Elliot Lake, Espanola and Bancroft.

The 797,000² cubic metres of radioactive wastes at Port Hope, Port Granby and Welcome.

The 11,300³ tonnes of spent radioactive fuel rods at Bruce and Pickering.

Not to mention the future nightmare of decommissioned reactors.

We think it's time for Ontario Nuclear to forget its obsession with nuclear and put more effort into the safe alternatives.

Some people say that nuclear is a solution to the global warming problem. That's just wishful thinking, as shown by the facts in our Energy Action Pack (see box below).

The US, Britain, Austria, Australia, Denmark, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, New Zealand and Sweden have all given up nuclear or are moving away from it.

It's time for Ontario and Canada to do the same.

¹Report of the Siting Process Task Force on Low Level Radioactive Waste Disposal, 1987.

²Tenth Report of the Standing Committee on Energy, Mines and Resources, 1988.

GREENPEACE

NO NEED FOR NUCLEAR

I want to join the Greenpeace Energy Campaign

Please send me your Energy Action Pack, containing your Energy Guide, information leaflets, posters and a postcard to be sent to David Peterson. I enclose payment of \$4.95 to cover printing, postage and handling.

I want to help the Greenpeace Energy Campaign. I enclose
 \$100 \$50 \$35 \$25 Other \$ _____

Due to our environmental advocacy, lobbying and direct action activities, contributions to Greenpeace are not eligible for income tax credit. Contributors of \$25 or more will receive our bi-monthly Greenpeace magazine.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

PROV _____

Complete and return with your payment or contribution to:
Greenpeace Canada, #6012,
578 Bloor Street West,
Toronto, Ontario, M6G 1K1





Get Involved in Peace!



ACT for Disarmament needs your help. The peace movement has had a number of successes in recent months, and the world has perhaps become a little safer, but much still remains to be done: ending all military testing over native lands in Canada, in British Columbia and the Northwest Territories as well as on Innu lands in Nitassinan; working to break down the military blocs which have become redundant; moving Canada towards a peaceful foreign and defence policy. All this can only be brought about by people working for peace.

Please come out to ACT's weekly outreach drives, every Saturday at 1 pm (phone for locations), help us get 100,000 signatures on our "Support the Innu" petition, come to demonstrations and smaller events, attend ACT general meetings at our peace centre at 225a Brunswick Ave (a block south of Bloor) on April 11 and every second Wednesday afterwards. If you have no time (or even if you do!) please consider a donation to ACT's ongoing work for peace, even if it's only your \$5 sus to this paper. We can provide political party tax receipts for a 75% provincial tax credit.

- I enclose \$5 for a subscription to the Activist
 An extra \$10 is enclosed — please send me Peace Magazine as well
 I know peace work is expensive — enclosed is my donation of _____
 I'd like to transfer tax dollars from the government to the peace movement — send me information on the tax credit
 Send me copies of the "Support the Innu" petition so I can collect names
 I'd like to be more involved — please give me a call.

Name _____
 Address _____
 Phone _____
 Postal Code _____

What is ACT?

Working for World Peace

ACT for Disarmament is a non-aligned coalition dedicated to mobilizing against our country's deepening involvement in the global arms race.

Against Cruise Testing

We began as the Against Cruise Testing Coalition in late 1982, and have organized some of the largest demonstrations in Canada. We still protest cruise missiles testing, but our focus has broadened as Canada becomes increasingly entangled in United States military strategy.

Peace and Ecology Inseparable

We believe that peace and ecology are inseparable. Thus we are opposed to uranium mining and nuclear power. Both fuel the arms race and poison our environment. We cannot ignore Canada's increasing reliance on this dangerous technology. There is no greater threat to the environment than nuclear war or the continued expansion of the nuclear fuel cycle.

Non-Aligned Action

As part of the international non-aligned peace movement, we are 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 work for peace in both blocs and the Third World, free from government interference.

Mobilizing People

In keeping with our belief that people can bring about change, we concentrate much of our energy on mobilizing people, both by building mass demonstrations and by networking on local, national and international levels. We believe 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.

No Other Choice

ACT strives to reach people in all walks of life. ACT has chapters across Canada and a growing High School Peace Network. We know that we can stop the arms race. We have no other choice. Please help us make peace a reality.

Highlights of Action

1983

Feb. 12: ACT networks demonstrations across Canada and mobilizes 4,000 Torontonians 45 hours after the umbrella weapons testing agreement. April 23: ACT organizes the historic anti-cruise march of 25,000 in Toronto and networks Canada's largest day of protest to date; about 125,000 in over 20 cities. Oct. 22: ACT co-organizes march which again brings out 25,000 in Toronto. Dec. 16: ACT holds a small but significant protest as part of the successful campaign to free independent Soviet peace activist Olga Medvedkova.

1984

March 10: National demonstrations in response to the first cruise test. Act had finally won the right to march up Yonge St. April 28: ACT's second annual Spring Peace Protest attracts over 10,000 participants.

1985

Jan: Symbolic action marks the first cruise test. "Saturday after" march — over 500 brave the cold. Feb. 19: Second cruise test — nearly 200 people present pictures of their children at a weekday, noon-hour protest at PC Party Headquarters. March 27: 3rd Annual Peace Protest draws over 4,000. Aug. 6-9: ACT's Hiroshima Day candlelight march of over 2,500 is followed by a three-day vigil.

1986

Jan-Feb: ACT Niagara and ACT Kitchener-Waterloo join ACT Toronto to protest the cruise tests. April 26: 4,000, many first-time demonstrators, join ACT Toronto's 4th Spring Peace Protest. May 11: ACT K-W's Mother's Day March is the largest peace demonstration ever in Kitchener-Waterloo. Oct. 13-19: ACT's historic East-West peace festival brings together independent peace, ecology, labour and feminist activists from both sides in the Cold War.

1987

Feb: ACT chapters in Hamilton, Ancaster, K.W. Peterborough, St. Catharines and Toronto protest continued cruise testing. April 25: A youthful crowd of 3,000 is out for ACT Toronto's 5th Annual Peace Protest. July-Aug: ACT Vancouver holds protests against US warship visits.

1988

Jan-Feb: 8 ACT chapters hold anti-cruise protests in the wake of the INF agreement. Protests are also held in Europe and the US. April 25: ACT Toronto's 6th Spring Protest; 1,500 protest in the rain. Sept. 30: ACT pickets the Israeli Consulate in Toronto as part of the international day of action to demand the release of Mordechai Vanunu, charged with treason for revealing Israel's nuclear arsenal. Oct-Nov: Election-time rallies and vigils held in support of Innu demands to meet Canadian government ministers.

1989

Feb. 11: ACT Vancouver holds Canada's largest rally against the testing of the new stealth cruise missile. May 13: 1,500 demonstrate to save a diving planet in ACT Toronto's 7th Annual Spring Protest for Peace. July 1-4: 72-hour travelling vigil at the Toronto consulates of Nato countries involved in military testing over Innu lands. Sept. 29-Oct. 3: Actions at the Department of Indian Affairs protest the trials of Innu activists. Oct. 11-14: ACT holds demonstration and sit-in and joins sea actions against the presence of the nuclear-capable USS Constellation in Vancouver. Oct. 23: ACT co-sponsors the first ever forum on East Timor in Toronto.

1990

Feb. 17: ACT's "End the Invasion" march in Toronto joined by independent peace activists from the East bloc for the first time in Canadian history. April 3-5: Vigil outside Federal Court supports Innu injunction against low-level flying. May 19: Eighth Annual Spring Protest for Peace.