

# Peace News

BULLETIN OF THE CANADIAN PEACE CONGRESS

VOL. 2 NO. 1

SPRING 1986.

## CAMPAIGN TO STOP STAR WARS

The Steering Committee of the Canadian Peace Alliance, at its recent meeting in Alberta, decided to invite all Canadian peace groups and supporting organizations, as well as interested individuals, to endorse and participate in an ongoing campaign against any Canadian involvement in Star Wars.

The program of this campaign will be to oppose any direct or indirect Canadian participation in Star Wars, including: the issuance of Star Wars contracts to Canadian companies; the extension of formal Canadian political support for Star Wars; the integration of existing NORAD infrastructures within the

wider Star Wars plans; and the deployment of comprehensive air defences in Northern Canada. The campaign will also put forward positive alternatives to Star Wars, including the strengthening of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union, an immediate agreement on a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban, and support for an International Satellite Monitoring Agency.

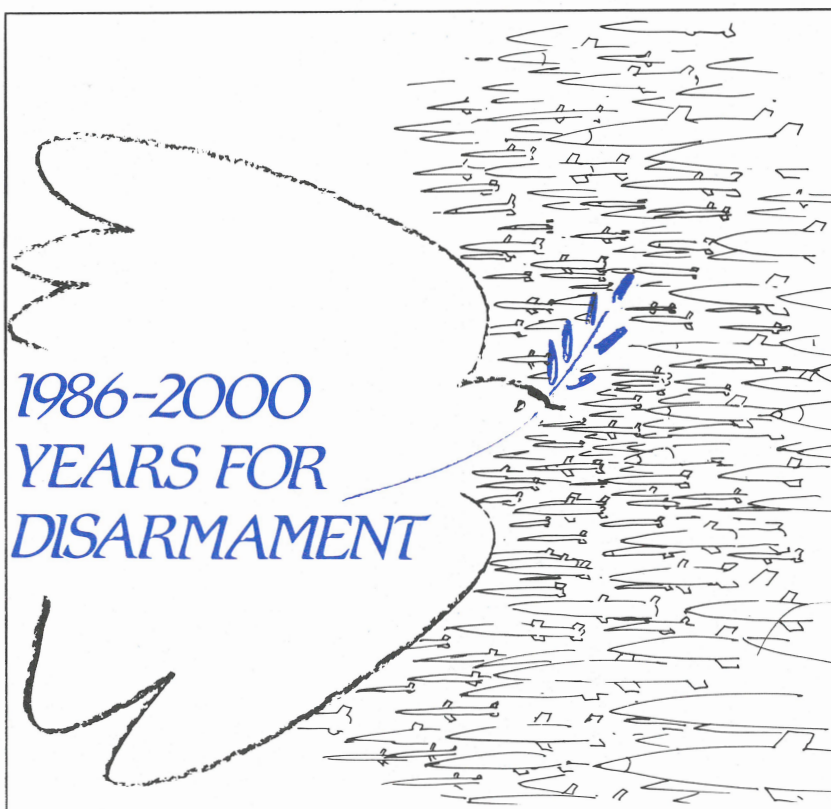
The member organizations of the Canadian Peace Alliance are of the firm conviction that these goals are both realistic and attainable.

The ongoing campaign will be carried on through use of a petition directed to Prime Minister Mulroney, accompanied by an information leaflet. There will also be the establishment of a "Star Wars Watch" committee to research and closely monitor Star Wars contracts given to Canadian companies, government grants used to subsidize those companies and any Parliamentary developments related to Star Wars.

It is expected to have the petition launched during the Vancouver Centennial Peace Festival this

— See page 11

POSTMASTER: IF UNDELIVERED PLEASE RETURN  
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# Can We Afford A Shamrock Summit III?

It seems that every time Mulroney goes running off to another meeting with Reagan, Canada emerges from it even more deeply encumbered by Pentagon plans to prepare for nuclear war. At last year's Shamrock Summit, we were committed to renovation of the Dew Line and the installation of a North Warning System in Northern Canada. This year, Mulroney's "special relationship" with the U.S. president gave us the extension of NORAD for yet another five years.

In an effort to placate mounting public opposition to Star Wars and to assuage Canadian fears in regard to NORAD's potential role in pursuance of this obvious violation of the 1972 ABM treaty, press statements following the extension of the NORAD agreement assured all that there would be no NORAD involvement in Star Wars. If this principle was truly operative, if the assurance was to be any more than a transparent public relations sham, then why was it not written, or more accurately, re-written into the agreement? The answer is obvious; pious statements to the contrary notwithstanding, NORAD and Star Wars are indivisible. Through Mulroney's "special relationship", Canada is being methodically led down the garden path to full military integration into the U.S. global military strategy of first-strike nuclear war.

Nor should we assume that this, serious as it may be, is the totality of the Mulroney government's drive to subordinate Canada to U.S. interests. While our political leaders issue grand declarations of Canada's desire to see peace and disarmament achieved, they allow our industry to be used for the enhancement of U.S. nuclear capability. A case in point is the construction of a \$100 million Tritium Recovery Facility at the Darlington nuclear power plant in Ontario.

Starting in 1987, this facility plans to produce for export, mainly to the U.S., 50 kilograms of tritium over the next 15 years. In this regard, it should be noted that the U.S. presently allocates over 90% of its tritium production, or 11 kilograms annually, to military purposes — sufficient to update or "refresh" 20,000 nuclear bombs and build yet 1,000 more. In addition to this, Canadian scientific capability is being impressed into further tritium research at the University of Toronto's Institute of Aerospace Studies and McMaster University's Fusion Processes and Fuels Project. This is hardly a constructive Canadian contribution to world peace.

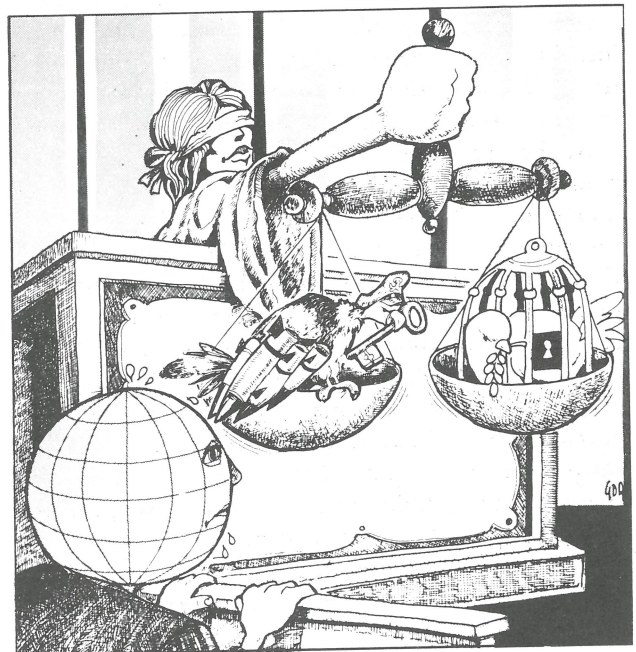
Here, we should bear in mind the government's avowed intention to conclude a so-

## Peace News

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called Free Trade agreement with the U.S. Despite massive public resistance to this encumbering perspective and its destructive effects on Canadian economic, social and political life, the Mulroney government is pressing ahead with its plans. Free Trade would mean, in effect, the total abrogation of Canadian sovereignty, a process the Mulroney government has already promoted in the sphere of military integration. Free Trade would only complete the process.

Decisions are being made which seriously affect all aspects of Canadian policy. These decisions will determine our future, if not the future of the entire world. And it should be noted that they are being made without reference to Parliament; in government circles it has been considered sufficient to allow faith in Mulroney's "special relationship" with Reagan to dictate major policy directions. With what is at stake, can we truly afford a Shamrock Summit III?



# "A CHANCE OF FOUR BILLION LIFETIMES"

"It is a chance of four billion lifetimes." The urgency and excitement in such a thought appeared to be justified upon close examination of the dramatic news of January 15. Soviet leader Gorbachev had proposed a sweeping plan to rid the earth of nuclear weapons by the year 2000. Hadn't that been the objective of Ronald Reagan? Hadn't he said that he wants "to reduce the numbers of nuclear weapons to a point that neither side threatens the survival of the other"? Didn't he say that he had a "vision of the future which offers hope" of a world free of the threat of nuclear destruction? Now before us is much more than a "vision" based upon the chimera of saturating the skies with deadly weapons as alleged shields from attack. Here is a phased, reasoned plan, replete with safeguards and verification procedures, including on-site inspection, to take the patently saner route of eliminating thermonuclear weapons rather than escalating the arms race into the infinite heavens.

At the heart of every initiative and concession is a point little understood in the West, but one of enormous importance. The new Soviet leadership has redefined the quest for security in the most fundamental ways. Gorbachev points out that the usual "logic" of the arms race would oblige the Soviets to resume nuclear testing after the U.S. declined to join the moratorium. But, he adds, "it is precisely that notorious logic" that has made "military rivalry... become an avalanche" of arms development. "What is required are new and bold approaches, a new political thinking and a heightened sense of responsibility for the destiny of the peoples." No longer is the military concern the paramount consideration. On the contrary, the Soviet leadership is saying that the political dimension of security, the need to take risks and go extra miles for disarmament and peace should replace the strictly military dimension.

This must happen before the arms race slips into the

totally unrestrained drive for first-strike weaponry where unreliable computer circuits will overwhelm human control and parity will be elusive and no longer a "deterrent". At the heart of the new proposals is an attempt to cut the Gordian knot of the arms race.

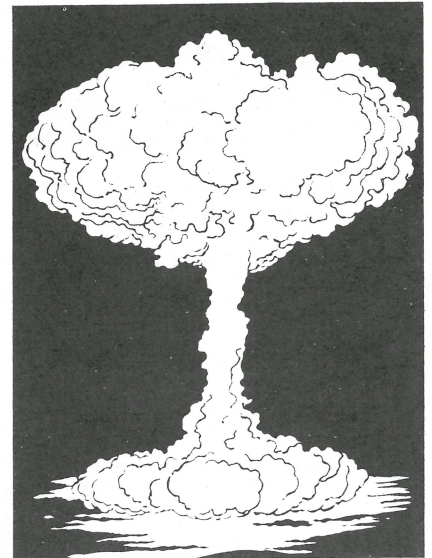
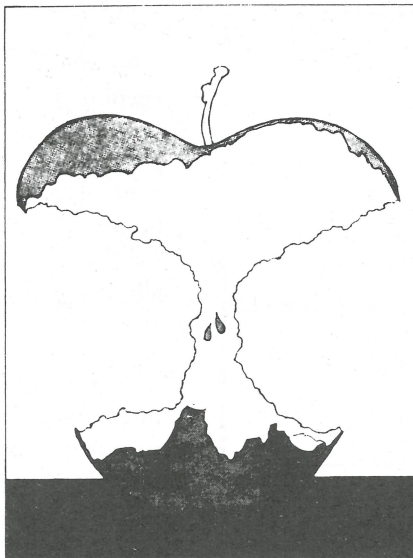
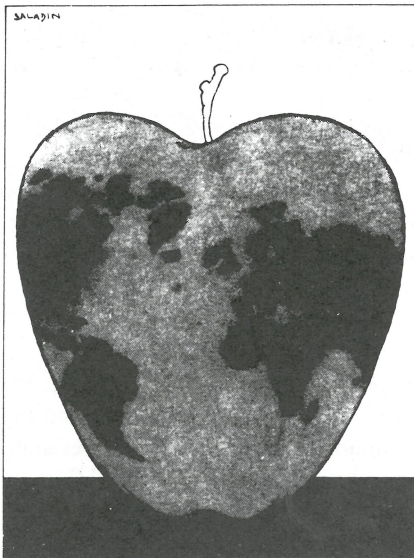
Yet, when the proposals were announced, a flustered U.S. President, apparently caught off guard, said that he was "grateful for the offer". Others in the Administration said the proposals were at best "interesting", but more likely "utopian, a propaganda ploy, a clever gambit," etc. That was it. After a brief splash on the networks, the proposals faded from view.

Instead of joining the Soviet nuclear test moratorium and renewing negotiations on a comprehensive test ban, Washington has found a new and bizarre excuse for continuing to test nuclear devices and weapons. It now claims that it needs tests to assure the "reliability of its deterrent".

Casper Weinberger has added that tests must continue until there is a reliable Star Wars defence or huge reductions in arsenals. Thus, the Secretary of Defence says that until nuclear weapons become obsolete or nonexistent we will keep testing to make sure they do not become obsolete or nonexistent.

In the past, the peace movement has risen to meet enormous challenges in order to make wrong policies right. It overcame mountains of distortion and decades of anti-communism to help put an end to the Vietnam war; it is gearing up today to stop Washington's intervention in Central America. And when it absorbs the importance of this golden opportunity for peace, it again will rise to the challenge.

The behaviour of the Reagan Administration in playing fast-and-loose with an escalating arms race (and consequently endangering global security) underscores the need for peace activists to take to the streets again.





While facing that immediate challenge, we should not lose sight of the broader and more inclusive dimensions of the Gorbachev proposals, especially the plan to eliminate all nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

In the light of the history of lost opportunities, of unfulfilled U.S. promises to seek reductions in arsenals, of criticisms of SALT, and of repeated claims that the Soviets do not want cutbacks, we now have the Gorbachev proposals.

In the first stage, the next five to eight years, the United States and the USSR would reduce by half the nuclear arms that can reach each other's territory. On the remaining strategic delivery systems, each side would retain no more than 6,000 warheads. From the beginning, the two powers would agree to stop all nuclear tests and call upon other states to join the moratorium "as soon as possible". Development, testing and deployment of space-based weapons would be renounced. U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles would be removed from Europe. France and Britain would agree to freeze their arsenals and stop modernization. The United States would agree not to transfer its strategic and medium-range missiles to other countries.

In the second stage, to commence no later than 1990, the other nuclear powers, presumably assured by the example of the "superpowers", would begin nuclear disarmament with a freeze on their arsenals and a ban on the transfer of nuclear arms to other countries. The U.S.A. and the Soviets would go on with reductions of strategic weapons, would eliminate all medium-range weapons and freeze their tactical weapons systems. Following completion of fifty-percent reductions of strategic arsenals by Washington and Moscow, all nuclear powers would eliminate their tactical nuclear weapons with a range of up to 1,000 km. U.S.-Soviet prohibition of weapons in space would become multilateral with mandatory participation of major

industrial powers. There would also be a ban on non-nuclear weapons based on new physical principles — weapons whose destructive potential is close to nuclear arms.

Stage three, to begin no later than 1995, would be marked by the elimination of all remaining nuclear weapons. Verification would be carried out by "national technical means and on-site inspections. The USSR is ready to reach agreement on any other additional verification measures."

Other proposals call for the elimination of chemical weapons and of industrial bases for their production.

In addition, Moscow is willing to remove all SS-20 missiles from Europe before cuts in British, French and Chinese forces — which are aimed at the USSR. They ask only that Britain and France do not modernize their forces and that the U.S. does not transfer technology. The USSR is willing to agree on Euromissiles without obtaining a U.S. commitment to drop Star Wars, despite the fact, as the *Boston Globe* pointed out (2/11/86), "any negotiator knows that to settle one category separately is to abandon leverage in resolving the others."

Now comes word that Washington "absolutely rejects" Moscow's requests for no technology and weapons transfers and a freeze on British and French arsenals.

To face the challenge confronting the peace movement, we need better understanding. For four decades the arms race has been propelled by the so-called "Soviet threat". Under the often unbearable strains of anti-Sovietism, even some of the most principled of us have, at times, capitulated or temporized. Many today are comfortable with the "two scorpions fighting in a bottle" argument — the doctrine of equal culpability for the arms race. In a sense, that is an improvement over "the Russians are coming", but it evades the facts and unwittingly gives credence to Washington's claim that "our arsenal is in response to their arsenal". The truth is that every major escalation of the arms race has been initiated by Washington in the hope of attaining — and keeping — superiority.

The Soviet proposals, of course, are subject to debate, give-and-take, refinement, and change. Timetables, methods of dismantling weapons, a variety of issues can be dealt with through negotiations. But there must be political will by our leaders to abandon their addictive allegiance to armaments and their elusive dream of "winning" an unwinnable arms race. We must take the Soviets seriously.

That is in our own interest. And in pursuing that interest we can move with greater confidence than ever to make the peace majority in this world an irresistible force for survival and more — for the rebuilding of a humane community of caring for others. That is the best expression of our love of country and all humankind.

Mark Solomon.

### CANADIAN PEACE CONGRESS

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# De Havilland Sale Has Serious Implications

The following is an edited press release issued by the Ottawa Peace Council concerning the sale of de Havilland Corp. to the Boeing Commercial Airplane Co. of Seattle, U.S.A. While the issue has, unfortunately, been settled, the information below is worth considering in terms of the wider implications for Canada and the cause of world peace of the de Havilland sale.

There are several reasons why the sale of de Havilland to the Boeing Commercial Airplane Co. of Seattle, U.S.A. will not further the cause of peace:

- Boeing is the fourth-largest armaments manufacturer in the United States and a leading actor in the U.S. military-industrial complex. In 1983, contracts with the U.S. Department of Defence accounted for about 40% of Boeing's total sales and amounted to some \$364,331,648. De Havilland, on the other hand, has been a manufacturer of civilian aircraft. Selling de Havilland to Boeing will therefore significantly increase the material, technical and human resources at the disposal of the armaments industry. It will also increase the influence of the U.S. military-industrial complex in Canada.

- From 1983 to 1985, Boeing was the leading recipient of U.S. Defence Department contracts for developing the technology and weapons called for by the Reagan administration's Star Wars programme. These agreements, in fact, included a contract to Boeing worth

\$289 million to develop and test an "Airborne Optical Adjunct" to be used as part of a system for the "Surveillance, Acquisition, Tracking, and Kill-Assessment" of ICBMs. The development and testing of such an instrument, however, clearly contravenes Article 5 of the Anti-Ballistic-Missile Treaty of 1972, which explicitly forbids the testing and development of "ABM systems or components which are sea-based, air-based, space-based, or mobile land-based." Selling de Havilland to Boeing thus makes a Canadian company an integral part of an organization that has been contributing unlawfully to the Star Wars programme and undermining the ABM Treaty.

- Boeing also has a record of being a developer of offensive nuclear weapons, notably the B-52 and B-1 bombers, elements of the "Midgetman" and MX missiles, and, of course, the Cruise missile which was tested in Canada against the wishes of a majority of the Canadian people. As the Government of Canada has received no guarantees as to what will be manufactured at the de Havilland plant after the takeover by Boeing, there is a strong chance that the selling of de Havilland to this arms manufacturer will, sooner or later, involve Canadians in the making of offensive nuclear weapons or the components of such weapons.

It should be obvious that selling de Havilland to Boeing serves neither the interests of Canadians nor the cause of peace. The Ottawa Peace Council therefore opposes this transfer of Canadian wealth to a delinquent American corporation that has historically made huge contributions to the arms race and is now furthering the U.S. government's quest for military superiority in space by developing illegally a new technology of war.

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## Canadians Visit Moscow For International Informational Meeting



**During the meeting. On the wall is a display of children's posters devoted to the peaceful uses of space.**

Six Canadians, representing various peace organizations from Vancouver to Montreal, took part in an international meeting hosted in Moscow by the Soviet Peace Committee March 15-16 of this year. This broadly representative delegation included Sally Curry from the Peace Research Institute (Dundas, Ont.), who is currently engaged in research in Geneva, Switzerland; Michael Lanphier representing Science for Peace; Robert Penner from the Toronto Disarmament Network; Gary Marchant, Co-ordinator of End the Arms Race (EAR) coalition of British Columbia; Pietro Montecon from the Conseil Quebecois de la Paix; and Bill Thompson from the Canadian Peace Congress.

With other international delegates, the Canadian group took part in a two day meeting held in the spacious conference room of the headquarters of the Soviet Peace Committee. They also met with several other peace organizations in the course of the five days spent in the Soviet capital.

The information meeting commenced with a presentation of the ambitious program presented by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on January 15 of this

year to rid the world of nuclear weapons by the turn of the century. It was acknowledged that, in the West, this proposal has not received the serious attention which it deserves. The delegates present at this meeting received the information with considerable interest.

In the afternoon, the meeting dealt with Soviet-U.S. relations. As can be imagined, this session was much less optimistic. The spectrum of opinion among the Soviets present (yes, there is a spectrum) ranged from impatience with Western peace movements to an attitude of getting on with the tasks required for getting their respective governments, especially the United States, to take up the options available to ban nuclear weapons tests and advance the goal of nuclear disarmament. Some Soviet participants were not very optimistic, at least in regard to the short-run possibilities. They held out little optimism that Western governments will take such action and felt that the Peace Process could be a long time coming. In the interval, however, there is increasing danger of war, both intentional and accidental.

In a wide ranging discussion on Star Wars and its



impact on efforts to end the arms race, the Soviets included among their participants Major General Yuri Lebedev. While he was confident that the Soviets could counter or match Star Wars, even the General was reluctant to go that route. He disliked it, in the first place, because Star Wars is a highly automated system and machines should not be relied upon to make decisions which humans ought to make. General Lebedev also displayed an attitude that the military is, properly, subordinate to government and that the resources which would be absorbed by further arms build up would be better used to modernize and restructure the Soviet economy.

The second day of the meeting was spent dealing with responses to questions raised the day before. Much time was allocated to positions from the floor. Among the many questions raised was the complete fulfilment of the Helsinki Accords on human rights. It was the view of many of the Soviet participants that they indeed do have difficulties in the area of full compliance with all provisions of the Accords and that the climate that would be produced by general disarmament, or at least a Test Ban and a move toward freezing arms levels, as well as further discussions, would facilitate a climate of opinion which would see these "human rights problems" resolved. As they see it, disarmament is the horse which will pull the Helsinki cart, not vice-versa.

Not only in the meetings, but on the streets as well, it was clear that the new policies of the new and younger leadership are opening up channels of communication and thought. One innovation has been to put government officials on countrywide TV and radio phone-in shows to answer questions from any caller. Their success in handling this kind of new accountability determines their continued tenure in their post.

Time and again during the weekend meeting and in meetings with other groups, our Soviet hosts wanted our frank opinions and criticisms. Attention was paid to our comments and, where there was disagreement, it was clearly presented by both parties. What was most interesting was that often there was more agreement between individuals on different delegations than between the delegations themselves.

On one theme there was a sense of unity in the Canadian delegation: all delegates expressed their appreciation of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear testing and urged its further extension, even if the United States continues to test. Some of the Canadians were more appreciative than others of the difficulty this would cause, but all felt that such a courageous move would consolidate a positive view of Soviet peace policy and would make the job of the Western peace movements easier.

On the whole, the meeting ended with a greater appreciation for the depth of the positions developed by the peace forces in the Soviet Union and for the subtle, but real debate which goes on to formulate such policies.

In the three days which followed the meeting, the delegates met with members of the U.S.-Canada Institute, a centre for the study of all aspects of U.S. and Canadian society. We met three researchers who had a clear grasp of much of Canadian society and our peace movement, but as all good researchers they always want to know more. While the bulk of the Canadians met at the U.S.-Canada Institute, Bob Penner was invited to attend a special meeting of peace organizers with legendary Soviet statesman Andrei Gromyko. That evening (Monday), most of the delegates relaxed by watching Cinderella at the ballet.

The next day (Tuesday), we met with the editorial board of *Twentieth Century and Peace*, the publication of the Soviet Peace Committee. There was a good exchange of views and the editorial board opened the pages of their magazine to contributions from Canadian peace activists. That evening, three of the Canadians visited the Moscow circus, while the rest caught up with jet lag.

Wednesday was a busy day. We met with the Soviet War Veterans Committee, which is active in supporting the Peace Committee and participates in the many peace and disarmament demonstrations in the country. We then met with the Soviet Peace Fund, a truly remarkable organization which raises money for the activities of the Soviet Peace Committee and generally for peace education throughout the USSR. All contributions are voluntary and much is raised through organized campaigns much like our United Way. Trade unions often organize work days on which its members contribute their day's wages to the Fund. Children participate in Peace Fairs, creating toys and crafts for sale. Two delegates received toys to take home as souvenirs. I received one for my daughter and it's now in her day care as a visible token of friendship.

That afternoon we met with senior officials of the Soviet Peace Committee. At this meeting we had the opportunity to exchange views fully and reiterate our desire to see the Soviets continue their nuclear test moratorium despite continued U.S. testing.

We were reminded that the Soviet Peace Committee, in advance of its government, had requested and won the law prohibiting war propaganda (they don't make films like *Red, White and Blue Dawn* or *Rambo*), the reduction of intermediate range missiles in Europe and, in conjunction with the U.S. peace movement, the Test Moratorium.

"How much more do we have to do on our own? Where are the concrete achievements of the Western peace movements?" The Soviets recognize that ours is the more difficult task, but I believe that if we are to see the advance in the Soviet Union of those policies and activists that we are most comfortable with in the West, we can make their work easier by making some tangible gains here.

Bill Thompson.

# VANCOUVER CENTENNIAL PEACE FESTIVAL

This year, the City of Vancouver is observing its 100th anniversary. This coincides with the United Nations declaration of 1986 as International Year for Peace. With the sympathetic support of its city officials, Vancouver's Easter time Walk for Peace has become the largest annual peace event on the North American continent and has

given the city a well-deserved reputation as Canada's "Peace Capital".

Vancouver was among the first Canadian municipalities to declare itself a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone. Vancouver City Council also has endorsed a balanced disarmament referendum, an anti-Cruise missile referendum and has taken a strong position against Star

Wars. As part of an international expression of solidarity among cities for nuclear disarmament, Vancouver has signed the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Appeal.

With these facts in mind, Vancouver's Centennial Commission has declared it fitting for the city to celebrate its birthday with a Peace Festival which will take place April 19-27. The mayor of Vancouver will join the mayor of Hiroshima to open this festival with ceremonies unveiling a display of artifacts from the atomic bombing of Hiroshima. Some of these exhibitions have never before left Japan.

This sobering display of humankind's capacity for destruction will be followed by a week of cultural and educational events illustrating our capacity to find creative solutions to the threat of nuclear war and the debilitating consequences of the nuclear arms race.

Other events planned for this week's activities include a conference organized by and for young people on Friday, April 25, a large interfaith religious service on April 20, an international film festival April 18-24, as well as plays and concerts by leading performing artists. Some of these performances will take place under a tent at Sunset Beach, which will serve as a centre for peace-related activities throughout the Festival, including special events for school children.

The centrepiece of the Peace Festival will be a three-day symposium (April 24-26) which will be held in Vancouver's Orpheum Theatre. It will bring together experts from various parts of the world to discuss the moral implications of the arms race, its harmful effects on economic and social conditions throughout the world, and practical steps which might be taken to break the current impasse in the disarmament negotiations at Geneva.

## Literature Available From The Canadian Peace Congress

### BOOKLETS

- For Nuclear Free Zones ..... \$1.00
- Euromissiles and the Balance of Forces, N. Pasti . 2.50
- The U.S. Space Offensive, Mark Waller ..... 1.00
- Interventions and Nuclear Weapons,  
A Deadly Connection, Bahig Nassar ..... 1.00
- We Can Do It! A Kid's Peace Book ..... 1.50

### POSTERS

- Soviet Test Moratorium ..... 2.00
- No Star Wars ..... 2.00
- Freeze Now ..... 2.00
- Save Your Child  
U.N. Disarmament Campaign ..... 2.00
- We Shall Not Pay Debts  
With Hunger And Poverty ..... 2.00
- An Offer You Can't Refuse ..... 2.00

### BUTTONS

- Out Of NORAD — No Star Wars ..... 1.00
- Soviet Test Moratorium ..... 1.00
- NWFZ, Toronto Ass'n For Peace ..... 1.00
- Peace Is Everybody's Business ..... 1.00

### LEAFLETS

- A Time For Disarmament ..... Free
- Economic Consequences Of The Arms Race ..... Free
- Introducing The Canadian Peace Congress ..... Free
- Out Of NORAD — No Star Wars ..... Free
- Canada And Star Wars ..... Free
- What Is The World Peace Council ..... Free

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Participants in these discussions will include Rear Admiral (ret.) Eugene Carroll, (Washington, D.C., Center for Defense Information); Gen. (ret.) Gert Bastian (Federal Republic of Germany); Prof. Kosta Tsipis (Boston, Mass. Institute of Technology); Prof. John Kenneth Galbraith (Boston, Harvard University); David Werlin (President of the Alberta Federation of Labour); Bishop Remi de Roo (Victoria, B.C.); Rev. Lois M. Wilson (President of the World Council of Churches); Bishop Thimas Gumbleton (Detroit, Mich.); Dom Helder Camara (Archbishop Emeritus, Brazil); Douglas Roche (Canadian Ambassador for Disarmament); Joan Ruddock (Chairman of C.N.D., Britain); James Anderton (M.P., New Zealand); Petra Kelly (M.P., F.R.G.); Takeshi Araki (Mayor of Hiroshima), Paul Warnke (Washington, D.C., former Director of U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency); Academician Georgi Arbatov (Moscow, Soviet expert on North America); Prof. Michael Pentz (U.K.); and Stephen Lewis (Canadian Ambassador to the U.N.)

During their deliberations, the participants in this symposium will discuss and, provided that a consensus can be reached, endorse a document to be entitled the "Vancouver Proposals" which will be addressed to the governments of the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries and to the United Nations. The preliminary draft of this document is being prepared by Prof. Dorothy Hodgkin (U.K., Pres. Pugwash Conference, Nobel Laureate in Chemistry) and Ambassador Sean McBride (Republic of Ireland, Nobel Peace Laureate) who will co-chair the deliberations in Vancouver.

The culmination of the Peace Festival will be Vancouver's Annual Walk for Peace. This event

is organized by End the Arms Race, a coalition which now embraces some 225 community, professional, labour, religious and peace groups. This year, the Walk will again be co-sponsored by Vancouver City Council and endorsed by the Vancouver School Board. It will conclude with a mass rally in the domed B.C. Place stadium and will feature entertainment, short addresses by several of the symposium participants and the

presentation of the "Vancouver Proposals".

Those who have been planning Vancouver's Centennial Peace Festival anticipate that it will make an impressive and significant contribution to the campaign to secure balanced mutual and multilateral disarmament, and a peaceful future for our children, an effort in which all Canadians may take pride and satisfaction.

Jim Foulks.

## WHAT'S HAPPENING

### KAMLOOPS

Kamloops Peace Council meets the second Monday of each month at the Kamloops Library at 7:30 p.m. (Back door).

\* \* \*

Channel 10 "Kamloops-Shuswap Peace Council Presents" is aired every Thursday night at 6:30 p.m. New show each month.

\* \* \*

April 26. Kamloops Walk For Peace. Starting at 12 noon at Allen Mathews Learning Institute, 5th and St. Paul. Rally at Band Shell, Riverside Park, 1:00 p.m.

### VICTORIA

April 26. Annual Walk For Peace. For more information please call 642-5120.

### CAMPBELL RIVER

April 26. Annual Walk For Peace. For more information please call 337-8354.

### EDMONTON

Edmonton Peace Council meets the third Thursday of each month at the Edmonton Peace Council Office, 10563 — 97 Street at 7:30 p.m.

### SASKATOON

Public meeting of the Saskatoon Peace Council April 26. David Werlin, President of the Alberta Federation of Labour, will speak on the "Role of the Trade Unions in the Growing Peace Movement". St. Thomas Wesley Church, 7:30 p.m.

### WINNIPEG

The Manitoba Peace Council holds a business and educational meeting on the fourth Thursday of

each month in the Planetarium Classroom, Rupert and Main, at 7:30 p.m. For more information please call 582-4249.

\* \* \*

April 30, 8:00 p.m. Public Meeting of the Manitoba Peace Council. Karen Burgoyne with report back on recent visit to the Soviet Union at Westminster United Church, 745 Westminster at Maryland.

### TORONTO

April 25 to May 1 inclusive the Portuguese Democratic Ass'n will be celebrating the 12th Anniversary of the Restoration of Democracy in Portugal. April 28 — Peace Meeting with a movie and speakers from the Canadian Peace Congress and the Toronto Disarmament Network at 7:30 p.m. For more information on the week's events, please call 534-3451.

\* \* \*

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### INTERNATIONAL

World Congress Devoted to the International Year of Peace — to be held in Copenhagen, Denmark, October 15-18, 1986, under the general slogan "Unite for Peace and Human Survival". This Congress will be open to representatives of all local, national, regional and international organizations which support the aims of the Congress. For more information, write: I.Y.P.C., 671 Danforth Ave., Ste. 301, Toronto, Ont. M4J 1L3.



# Day Of Shame — North Bay



**Demonstrators on Trout Lake at North Bay, Ontario.**

On March 15, 1986, a busload of peace protesters, organized by the Toronto Disarmament Network, left Toronto and headed for the NORAD base in North Bay. When they arrived after a four and a half hour journey, they were greeted by 160 North Bay supporters. A hay wagon had been hauled on to the ice on Trout Lake and a speakers' platform and sound system were in place.

In the background, a grim looking mountain sheltered the

NORAD base within. The press bustled about, asking, incredulously, why anyone would want to travel four and a half hours just to demonstrate on a frozen lake. I thought the best answer was given by a pregnant young woman, who said, "Because I want my child born into a world free of nuclear threat." Four nuns climbed the shaky platform and opened the demonstration by playing peace songs on their guitars.

New Democratic MP Dan Heap

condemned the government for the secrecy surrounding talks concerning the renewal of NORAD. He noted that many of the Canada-U.S. military agreements in force had been concluded without reference to Parliament, although even U.S. President Reagan had to consult Congress before taking action.

Giff Gifford, head of Veterans for Multilateral Disarmament, challenged a statement in the local press by NORAD commander R.W. Morton that there is no link between Star Wars and NORAD. Gifford emphasized that "this may be true today, but it is not going to be true tomorrow, and he (Morton) should be telling us that."

Kay Macpherson of the Voice of Women also condemned NORAD, while Sister Margaret, Administrator of St. Joseph's Hospital in North Bay, noted that although the base does provide some residents with jobs, the money would be better used and would create more employment if it was allocated to health care or education.

Following the demonstration, a spirited rally was held at a downtown hotel from which a telegram was sent to the Prime Minister urging withdrawal from NORAD.

Renne Lloyd, one of the North Bay organizers for the event, jumped on board the bus for Toronto before it left and thanked everyone for their participation. "It was a shot in the arm for our peace group," she said. It was vowed to take every opportunity to protest the cancerous presence of the NORAD base in the little town of North Bay.

In summary, although this was a relatively small demonstration, its strength lay not in numbers, but in the solidarity which united the protesters in their opposition to the NORAD base. It was indeed a **Day of Shame** for Canada's opportunist Prime Minister as he hurried off to Washington to renew the NORAD agreement...

Marjory Mitchell.

## Annual X-mas Appeal A Success

Dear Friends;

I am pleased to report that the response to our Xmas Appeal was very satisfactory. A total of \$29,594.60 has been received so far.

I believe that some of our friends are still collecting money and would urge that this be sent in as soon as possible.

This year is the International Year of Peace and will be a very busy one for the Canadian Peace Congress. We need your continued support in order to play a significant role in the peace movement. I know that we can count on our many friends to help us achieve our goal to make 1986 a truly outstanding year for peace.

Once again, many thanks for your generous support, and we look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours in peace,

Marjory C. Mitchell,  
Executive Treasurer.



# World Congress For International Year of Peace

The World Congress Devoted to the International Year of Peace, which is aiming to bring together 2,000 participants from around the world in Copenhagen next October 15-19, will likely be one of the major events of the international peace movement this year.

Important progress in planning for the event was made at a meeting of the international organizing group March 24-25 in Copenhagen. Two documents setting out rules of procedure for the Congress and its agenda were approved by consensus. All of the outstanding issues affecting the participation of some European peace groups have been resolved.

Dieter Heinrich, president of the World Federalists of Canada, attended the meeting representing the preparations in Canada. "I'm very pleased with what was accomplished," says Heinrich. "Everyone's concerns seem to have been satisfied, so the foundations have been laid for the broadest possible participation in the Congress."

Except for two special forums on regional conflicts and the prevention of nuclear war, the Congress agenda will be based entirely on the International Year of Peace program adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. Strengthening the role of the U.N. in all matters related to peace and disarmament will be a major focus.

The aims of the Congress, adopted by the meeting, are:

- to bring together people to discuss the possibilities and necessary conditions for greater common international action for a peaceful world, cessation of the arms race and progress toward disarmament;

- to provide a forum for the different systems of world public opinion, East and West, North and South, to discuss the present state of the world and the basic

requirements to create conditions allowing for the peaceful development of humanity;

- to further international cooperation through the United Nations in the promotion and maintenance of international peace and security.

The initiative for the Congress began with the World Peace Council which took the lead in bringing together a small group of distinguished individuals. The committee then issued the call for the formation of an International Preparatory Committee open to all who wished to participate. A prominent former Danish U.N. diplomat, Hermod Lannung, was asked to be president of the International Preparatory Committee. Lannung is also president of the World Federalist Movement.

Breadth of participation has been the major concern from the beginning. Speaking for the World Peace Council and its affiliates, its president Romesh Chandra said, "We don't want to be talking to ourselves." A number of European groups, however, were making an issue of the participation of groups like Solidarity, Charter 77 and the Group to Establish Trust. They wanted to know if these groups would be invited, or at least not excluded.

The meeting noted that an open letter had already been sent by the International Preparatory Committee following its December meeting which issued a general invitation to all groups. The meeting then agreed that groups could come directly to the Congress without having to be endorsed by the national preparatory committees of their countries. Everyone was satisfied that there was nothing in the Congress rules of participation which restricted any group which wanted to come.

As a further confidence building

measure, the meeting readily agreed that no resolutions would be adopted at the Congress. It is designed to be a dialogue, thus removing the fears of some organizations of unnecessary politicization of the Congress.

The National Preparatory Committee in Canada is just beginning its work to organize the broadest and largest possible delegation from this country to attend the Congress next October. If you would like to participate or want more information, please contact the Canadian Preparatory Committee, World Congress for I.Y.P., Rm. 301, 671 Danforth Ave., Toronto M4J 1L3.

A Canadian participant.

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## CAMPAIGN TO STOP STAR WARS

— From Page 1

April, with a deadline for the collection of signatures by the end of United Nations Disarmament Week in late October of this year.

In addition, Canadian companies awarded Star Wars contracts will be targetted, as part of the campaign, in the following manner. Peace groups will stage rallies or vigils outside their premises and peace organizations from across the country will be encouraged to send letters and telegrams opposing Star Wars contracts to the Chief Executive Officer and Directors of the companies, as well as to the local press and politicians.

The Canadian Peace Congress, as part of the Canadian Peace Alliance, fully endorses this campaign and calls for active support and participation in it by all its Councils and Affiliate organizations.

Gordon Flowers,  
Executive Director,  
Canadian Peace Congress.



**THERE'S NO SPACE  
FOR WEAPONS IN SPACE!**

