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## ng architecture at any price



governments of NATO countries. The alliance between the big arms monopolies, including top military brass, has become known as the military-industrial complex. The large concerns which are involved in the arms race as well as in services for the armed forces, are the pillar of support on which the military-industrial complex leans. Their economic strength guarantees them extensive opportunities for fantastic rate of profit guarantees that they will meddle in government to whatever extent is

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necessary to continue the flow of contracts they desire — even to the extent of making up an alleged "Soviet threat" and endangering world peace

## **Opposition to Arms**

The development of the neutron bomb, the Cruise missile, and other new weapons systems indicate the direction the ruling class in the U.S. would like to take in their relations with the rest of the world. These new weapons form a grave obstacle to the conclusion of agreements on the limitation of both strategic and tactical nuclear weapons.

The main threat lies in the fact that the limitation of strategic arms decreases in importance if the probability of regionally confined nuclear lightning wars becomes greater and if there is a shift in the borderline between the importance of strategic and tactical weapons. A German professor points out that "what we must do is reduce the level of armaments and tension and make it less probable that any weapon is used. On each of these three counts the neutron bomb achieves the very opposite."

Fortunately, this latest twist to the arms race has provoked protests of outrage in nearly every country of the world. In thousands of communities the world over, organizations have sprung up around labour unions, church groups, student associations, farmer's unions and so on calling for the bomb to be shelved permanently in the interest of world peace. In many cities including some in the U.S., gigantic protest demonstrations have been held against the bomb. In the U.S. Congress, 109 representatives voted against the appropriation of funds for the neutron bomb project. While these sane 109 legislators do not constitute a majority in Congress, they certainly reflect the wishes of the world's people.

The campaign against the neutron bomb has developed particular momentum in Europe, where peace forces rightfully see that the bomb, if deployed, will be deployed on their continent first. The European campaign has been so strong that several NATO members have been obliged to state that they will not allow neutron bombs on their soil.

The protests have also developed a huge anti-neutron lobby in the United States. In major U.S. cities, tens of thousands have marched against the bomb, gathering a momentum unseen in that country in over a decade. Some city councils have voted to tell the government to ban the bomb, and public figures throughout the nation have taken part in the protest. These actions have attracted support from members of nearly every political party, every religious organization, scientists, workers, writers: in other words, peoples from all walks of life.

In Canada, we have been slow in reacting to the dangers of the neutron bomb and the arms race. General grass-roots protest has only begun to take shape, and much remains to be done if the voice of Canada's people is to be heard in the debate.

People interested in world peace must increase their pressure and broaden their activities if the bomb is to be shelved forever. A victory of this sort would pave the way to a beginning of real disarmament; failure will open the door to further escalation of the arms race and increased international tension.

