

compelled to do just the opposite and will now certainly
with the deployment of Cruise missiles with the deploy-
ment of their own." He called on the Prime Minister to not
allow the Cruise missile testing. At the Liberal Party con-
vention, a workshop had passed four resolutions urging the
government to oppose nuclear arms escalation without
reservation (*Globe and Mail*, November 6).

More public protest took place on November 11, Re-
membrance Day. A reported six hundred people demon-
strated close to the Litton Systems plant. At a rally there,
Darrin Heap (NDP, Spadina) said, "We are here to tell Litton
and to tell the government to stop the violence." The
protest was also backed by Toronto Mayor Arthur Eggleton,
who said that he would like Litton to cancel its contracts for
the Cruise missile parts. About seventy demonstrators
were arrested for sitting or lying on the road to block access
to the plant (*The Citizen, Globe and Mail*, November 12).

In the House of Commons November 17, Pauline Jew-
ett again questioned the Prime Minister about the weap-
ons testing agreement, and asked if Canada's agreement
with the US had been in return for a much larger share of
US defence contracts in the nuclear weapons field. Mr.
Trudeau said he knew of no relationship between Can-
ada's decision to carry out, as a member of NATO, the two-
track NATO decision, and increased defence contracts
from the US. He told the House that during a recent visit to
Moscow, Bonn and Paris, he had indicated to governments
the very serious concern of the Canadian people with the
problem of nuclear escalation and Canada's intention to
make sure that "both tracks, not only the re-arming track,
but the negotiation towards disarmament track, be followed
sincerely by the two super powers." Miss Jewett re-
peated her earlier request that the agreement details be
made available to the Standing Committee on External
Affairs, and the House of Commons. Mr. MacEachen said
that when the agreement is signed, "which may be in the
next month or so," he would be ready to make the details
available to MPs and members of the public in the fullest
possible way.

The delay in the signing of the agreement was re-
ported on November 24 by *The Citizen* to be because
Canada wanted the US to guarantee to pay all costs arising
from the Cruise missile testing. According to *The Cit-
izen*, Canadian sources had told reporters that Canada's
"user-pay" argument had been consistent through the re-
cent rounds of document exchanges.

MX Missiles

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau was called upon in the
House of Commons November 23 to attempt to persuade
US President Reagan to reverse his decision to deploy 100
MX missiles in Wyoming. The US President had an-
nounced this plan, which had to be approved by Congress,
a day earlier. Because "the Prime Minister goes around the
world portraying himself as a man committed to peace,"
NDP leader Ed Broadbent told the Commons, he should
oppose such action by the United States. Although the
question had been directed to Mr. Trudeau, External Rela-
tions Minister Charles Lapointe answered on the govern-
ment's behalf. He said that Mr. Reagan's statement had
contained some encouraging signs, such as the mention-
ing of a "wide range of cases where advance notice would
be given of nuclear tests and all governments with nuclear
arms would be notified of potential accidents and also of

how the missiles would be deployed." Mr. Broadbent con-
tinued to ask the Prime Minister to "follow up on public
statements he had made outside this House calling for
disarmament, by getting out front here in the House of
Commons and saying he will appeal directly to President
Reagan to reverse this important decision." Mr. Trudeau
responded that the NDP leader was expressing a valid
concern, one that the government had expressed many
times. He repeated the government's policy, which was in
favor of NATO's two-track system: to achieve parity in
nuclear arms, and also to engage in de-escalation or re-
duction talks. The opinion of the NDP and, Mr. Broadbent
pointed out, many US politicians, was that a rough nuclear
parity already existed.

The next day, the subject was brought up again, this
time by PC defence critic Allan McKinnon. Mr. McKinnon
wanted to know whether Canada had been advised or
briefed on Mr. Reagan's decision prior to the US President's
announcement. He also asked what Canada's position
was concerning the feasibility of the proposed "dense-
pack" plan for the missiles. Mr. Lamontagne said that the
MX missile was a particular issue dealing with American
defence, but that he expected that US Defence Secretary
Weinberger would give his NATO colleagues information in
Brussels the next week at a Nuclear Planning Group and
Defence Planning Committee meeting.

The Canadian contribution to the construction of the
MX missiles was also brought up in the House of Com-
mons on November 29. NDP defence critic Terry Sargeant
revealed that one Canadian company, Boeing of Canada in
Winnipeg, was seeking a contract with the US Air Force to
build part of the re-entry system for the MX missile war-
head. He also said that under the Canadian Defence In-
dustry Productivity Program, Boeing had been granted a
\$120,000 contribution pending the contract award. Mr.
Sargeant asked Mr. Trudeau what "justification can he give
for involving Canada — whether through Canadian corpo-
rate involvement or through the use of taxpayers' money as
incentive — in this latest and ever more frightening step in
nuclear arms development . . ." Mr. Trudeau said that
although he had no knowledge of the potential Boeing
contract, the jobs involved and salaries paid to Canadian
workers would be more important than whatever tax incen-
tives there were. In a press release the same day, Mr.
Sargeant charged that the government should not be
spending taxpayers' money to put a "Made in Canada"
stamp on the MX missile. He said that through the Defence
Industry Productivity Program (DIPP), the government will
be spending almost \$160 million to "sweeten Canadian
defence contractors' bids on export contracts," mostly for
US weapons systems.

TRADE/ECONOMIC

Restrictions on Clothing Imports

Initiatives intended to restrict selected clothing im-
ports to Canada for 1983 were announced October 1 by
former International Trade Minister Ed Lumley. Because of
particularly difficult economic times, some 27,000 Canadi-
ans had lost their jobs last year in the Canadian garment
textile and clothing industry. Meanwhile, imported goods