

1980 by the Justice Department that prosecution under Canada's Official Secrets Act would not have been successful. Information obtained by the RCMP from Mr. Hambleton had been passed on to other friendly security services, leading to Mr. Hambleton's arrest in Britain earlier this year. Many questions about governmental knowledge of the case were not answered by Mr. Kaplan, who warned that statements made in the House of Commons could, if communicated to Britain, jeopardize a fair trial. Mr. Kaplan said that revisions to the Official Secrets Act were under consideration by the Justice Department.

Referendums on Disarmament

Canadians who voted in municipal referendums on disarmament in over one hundred municipalities in six provinces during October and November were 76.5 percent in favor of the pursuit of balanced general or nuclear disarmament, according to the promoter, "Operation Disarmament." After the results of the referendums in Saskatchewan October 27 (70 percent voted yes), and in Ontario (75 percent voted yes) were reported, NDP MPs presented motions in the House of Commons (October 29 and November 9) calling on the government to respond to the demands of the people by stopping the plans to test the US Cruise missile in Canada, and by urging in the United Nations and elsewhere, a global referendum on disarmament.

Ambassador for Disarmament

External Affairs Minister Allan MacEachen announced October 21 the appointment of J. Alan Beesley to the position of Canada's Ambassador for Disarmament. He will represent Canada at international meetings concerned with arms control and disarmament, and be the chief liaison point for Canadian non-governmental organizations and individuals interested in arms control and disarmament. Mr. Beesley replaced Arther Menzies in this position (External Affairs press release, October 21).

Mr. Beesley addressed the first Committee on Disarmament of the 37th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York November 3. He called arms control and disarmament, "the most pressing issue of our times." He praised the recent resumption of important talks between the US and the Soviet Union on strategic arms limitation and reduction and emphasized that Canada strongly supports these negotiations. He also reaffirmed Canada's commitment to the achievement of a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty, a "strategy of suffocation," and urged forward movement in the negotiations for the prohibition of chemical weapons, and outer space weaponry (Canadian Delegation to the United Nations press release, November 3).

Cruise Missile Testing

Canada's plan to allow the US to test its unarmed cruise missile in Alberta did not change during October and November, despite escalated protest and opposition throughout Canada. The intended deal is part of an umbrella agreement covering weapons testing. In Canada, the proposed testing had become the "rallying point for the burgeoning peace movement" (The Citizen, October 28).

Protest over the proposed testing in Canada had been largely peaceful, but on October 14 a bomb composed of

500 pounds of dynamite exploded outside Litton Systems Canada Ltd.'s Etobicoke plant, causing damage and several injuries. A group called "Direct Action" claimed responsibility. Litton Systems produces the guidance systems for Cruise missiles, and had received government grants: \$26.4 million and a \$20 million interest-free loan (Globe and Mail, October 16). A group organizing a mass demonstration in Ottawa for October 30 disclaimed any knowledge or even moral support for the bombing incident.

On November 28 and 29, NDP MPs in the House of Commons called on the government to heed the "wishes of the majority" by not going ahead with the negotiations with the US to test the Cruise missile. Also on November 29, NDP external affairs Pauline Jewett asked External Affairs Minister Allan MacEachen what stage the negotiations for the umbrella agreement and the Cruise missile testing agreement were in. He answered that the negotiations were still under way with respect to the umbrella agreement. He was not sure when the negotiations would be completed, but until the umbrella agreement was completed and signed, he said, it would not be possible to enter into any particular project for the testing of any weapon system. Miss Jewett also wanted Mr. MacEachen to refer to the Standing Committee on External Affairs and National Defence "all the terms of the framework agreement, the letter from President Reagan to the Prime Minister asking for it in the first place, and the Prime Minister's reply, and all of the terms, before any negotiations for Cruise testing are undertaken." Mr. MacEachen said that the umbrella agreement negotiations may be completed within a few weeks but that "new items have been raised within the last short time which must be dealt with before any agreement can be signed." He told reporters later that day that public protest and opposition had "absolutely no relationship" to the delay (The Citizen, October 30).

A coalition of anti-nuclear groups, religious organizations, student and labor groups, and individuals gathered in Ottawa October 30 to stage a march and rally to "refuse the cruise." The protest attracted an estimated 15,000 people, and was claimed by organizers to be the largest peace demonstration ever held in Canada. Speakers at the peaceful demonstration vented their opposition to Canada's agreement to test the weapons, Canada's subsidization of Litton Systems, and the nuclear arms race. They believed that the development of missiles made nuclear war more, not less likely. Canada's role in allowing the testing had been defended by supporters as part of its commitment to NATO, but opponents believed that Canada's role, as a non-nuclear state, should be to take leadership role in the pursuit of peace. NDP MP Douglas Anguish read an anti-Cruise proclamation at the rally signed by all thirty-one MPs belonging to that Party. Smaller rallies were held the same day elsewhere in Canada (The Citizen, October 28, 29 and November 1; Globe and Mail, November 1).

On November 8, Terry Sargeant (NDP, Selkirk-Interlake) told the House of Commons that Prime Minister Trudeau had shown "surprising naivete on the nuclear arms race" when he had told a Liberal convention the previous weekend that the West needs to deploy the Cruise missile in order to force the Soviet Union to the arms reduction bargaining table. He said that "while the US had enjoyed overwhelming superiority in nuclear arsenal during the sixties and early seventies, the Soviet Union fe