

posals. The majority view of the Committee had rejected the concept of a nuclear arms freeze, or "even a pause to allow negotiations to catch up with nuclear arms developments." Instead, it supports the concept of non-use nuclear weapons.

On April 29, both NDP leader Ed Broadbent and Pauline Jewett asked the House of Commons to support the Minority Report on Security and Disarmament, urging that Canada put humanitarian commitments over NATO ones by not allowing Cruise missile system testing in Canada. The position taken in the minority report was that further development of the Cruise missiles would "only stimulate the Soviets to develop one of their own." By denying the tests, Canada would be registering a protest against the arms race.

In the House of Commons on May 4, Doug Anguish (NDP, The Battlefords-Meadow Lake) made a motion that, in light of the UN Special Session on Disarmament (UNSSOD II) in June, "the government not allow the testing of the Cruise missile in Canadian territory so that we will be removed from the nuclear arms race and can act as a mediator between countries in the world which wish to work toward a freeze and abandonment of nuclear weapons." Pauline Jewett made a similar motion in the House May 20, urging that the government promote global survival by "pressing for a nuclear weapons freeze and a no-first-use pledge at the UN next month, and an end to Cruise missile test plans in Canada." The May 20 motion corresponded with a demonstration in Ottawa and a Congress of Canadian Women petition with 79,000 signatures to be presented at the UN in June.

As well as parliamentary opposition to the missile testing, demonstrations and petitions throughout Canada during April and May served to notify the government that strong public opposition to even symbolic participation in the arms race exists. The largest demonstration, in Vancouver April 23, attracted 30,000 people, a volume which "outstripped the anti-war demonstrations of the late 60s and early 70s" (*Toronto Star*, April 26). Several petitions were tabled in the House of Commons favouring global disarmament.

The *Toronto Star* May 29 described the official positions of the federal Liberal, Conservative and New Democratic parties. The Liberal and PC parties are opposed to a nuclear weapons freeze while the Soviet Union is believed to have an advantage over the western alliance, although the "Minority Report" was supported by members of all three parties. The NDP argues that there is rough parity now between the two major power blocs in the world, and so this is best time to move toward a nuclear weapons freeze. The NDP officially advocates Canada's withdrawal from the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance (NATO) and the North American Air Defence Command (NORAD). (See Cruise Missile Testing, this issue.)

### **Cruise Missile Testing**

Protest against the government's proposal to test unarmed US cruise missiles over Alberta continued during April and May. (See "International Canada," March 1982 in *International Perspectives*, May/June 1982.) Opponents of the proposed testing had said that any agreement to test

the missiles, which they believe would have "first strike capability" in a nuclear war, is contrary to Canada's nuclear-free stance. External Affairs Minister Mark MacGuigan had defended the proposed testing on the grounds of Canada's need to support NATO commitments.

On April 23 NDP foreign affairs critic Pauline Jewett (New Westminster-Coquitlam) proposed a review of Canada's foreign affairs policies. She told the House of Commons that, internationally, the government has "made a great deal of the fact that Canada has insisted upon there being no nuclear role for Canadian forces in Europe. In other words, they have proudly said time and time again that Canada is non-nuclear. On the other hand, they have found no inconsistency whatsoever in Canada being involved in the creation of the guidance system for the new Cruise Missile," even giving substantial grants to Litten Industries, which is involved in the manufacture of the guidance system.

A motion the same day by Bill Blaikie (NDP, Winnipeg-Birds Hill) called on the Prime Minister to "show that he is serious about his nuclear suffocation strategy by cancelling Cruise missiles testing in Alberta."

The government's position regarding the Cruise missile testing was questioned April 26. External Affairs Minister Mark MacGuigan responded to a question by Miss Jewett by telling the House of Commons that "there is a framework agreement under which various kinds of arms tests will be able to be established under joint Canadian-US control; tests which may take place on Canadian territory. The negotiations on that agreement are going forward. An agreement may or may not be reached before UNSSOD II. With respect to the sub-agreement under that framework agreement which would authorize tests of the Cruise Missile, we will not be going forward with that agreement before UNSSOD II. I might add that even if we did, and if there were a general disarmament agreement at UNSSOD II, that would take priority over any bilateral agreement we had with another country."

A speech made by Prime Minister Trudeau May 16 to an audience at Notre Dame University in South Bend, Indiana, was "welcomed" by Miss Jewett. She viewed Trudeau's words in favour of disarmament as a "shift away from the government's recent rough talk on cruise missile tests and the threat of the Soviet missile arsenal," the *Globe and Mail* reported May 18. Miss Jewett told reporters: "I would say that generally he is trying to move into a more creative role for Canada to play in the world in ending the nuclear arms race." (See Prime Minister on Arms Control, this issue.)

### **Prime Minister on Arms Control**

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau told an audience at Notre Dame University in South Bend, Indiana that the key to slowing down the arms race is to bridge the gap between East and West. Mr. Trudeau argued in his May 16 speech that "fears are rooted in the perception that both sides may be prepared to contemplate using the ultimate weapon in order to achieve pre-eminence... nations arm out of fear for their security and will disarm only if they are convinced that the threat to their security has diminished." He said that we should not link non-military objectives, such as