

*Candu Reactor Sales*

tion, which is of a similar nature to nuclear reactors, heats the earth and impacts upon the earth all the time. There is a danger that we may be altering the atmosphere of the world such that the cosmic radiation may intensify considerably faster than anything from nuclear energy.

The first point I want to make is that mankind does not have a problem but an opportunity for potential success. Second, it has no choice but to use the success. Third, mankind will use this opportunity regardless of what some groups of society say today. The point is this; mankind must use it sensibly, rationally and with understanding rather than with fear and misunderstanding as advocated by some groups today.

One of the first things that must be realized in a progression toward acceptance in this area, because there still is great, great fear from the association of this industry with the atom bomb, the fusion bomb and the fission bomb, is that today there is development of radiation for curing cancer. Indeed, there are many areas where radiation is being used advantageously.

I come back to the essence of this problem, the fact that the whole area of research and technology must be brought into the open. It must be set up before all people so that they know what we are dealing with. They should know whether the solutions are there today or are going to be found tomorrow.

The greatest steps made in the Thirty-first Parliament were in two areas. The first was the freedom of information bill that was brought before this House. Its purpose was to get into the dark corners of the government and technology so the public would know what was going on. The second most important resolution or motion was brought forward by the government House leader. It was motion No. 3, brought forward on October 24, 1979. It proposed:

That a special joint committee of the Senate and the House of Commons be appointed to inquire into the economic, social, environmental, health and international considerations bearing upon the role of the Government of Canada in the development, use, regulation and export of nuclear energy, including but not limited to:

(a) Energy and economic policy considerations:

It was not limited to economic, social, environmental and federal-provincial considerations, but international considerations. This inquiry of the two Houses was given the widest possible terms of reference. It was permitted to dig into all the dark corners of this industry and put on the table for the people of Canada and the world where the shortcomings existed. It was also to put on the table the triumph, because this has been a triumph in Canadian technology; a triumph of Canadian excellence. Let no one say differently. The world recognizes this.

On February 18 of this year the government changed. Instead of coming forward and saying to the people of Canada; we will bring before you, to a large degree, the future energy sources for mankind, and I repeat that solar energy is literally nothing more than fission energy; we will open the gates and the cupboards and tell you what we have done as a government over the past 35 years and what we are doing today in this field of technology and commerce in order to study nuclear

energy. This government is filled with fear. Why is that so? It is going to do an internal examination and review. In the few short months we were in government we had occasion to speak with the AECL people and to have before us in the energy committee last fall—

May I call it six o'clock?

**The Acting Speaker (Mr. Blaker):** Order, please. The hour for the consideration of private members' business has now expired. I do now leave the chair until eight o'clock this evening, at which time the House will resume debate on Bill C-30.

At six o'clock the House took recess.

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**AFTER RECESS**

The House resumed at 8 p.m.

**GOVERNMENT ORDERS**

[English]

**BORROWING AUTHORITY ACT, 1980-81**
**SUPPLEMENTARY BORROWING AUTHORITY**

The House resumed consideration of the motion of Mr. MacEachen that Bill C-30, to provide supplementary borrowing authority for the fiscal year 1980-81, be read the second time and referred to the Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order. When the debate was interrupted at 5 p.m. the motion for second reading of Bill C-30 was under consideration and the hon. member for Assiniboia (Mr. Gustafson) had the floor.

**Mr. Len Gustafson (Assiniboia):** Mr. Speaker, at five o'clock I was speaking about how in the past 12 years the government had been spending money. I was trying to bring to the attention of the government that it is now asking for \$12 billion without giving the public a clear understanding as to how it will be spent.

We have dealt with how the government has spent money in the past, and that is a pretty dismal record. I would also like to deal with where money has been spent. I have given several indications of why we feel very strongly that we have been short-changed, and I would like to bring a couple more of those indications forward. Simply put, I think the cow seems to be fed in the west and milked in the east. A good indication of that could be seen in the House about a week ago. I asked the minister who answers on matters relating to the Canadian Wheat Board if he would consider, in times of drought in western Canada—and particularly after farmers had subsidized the price of bread in Canada to some \$25 million since