

### *Nuclear Proliferation*

bers to stop this give-away of the very means to manufacture nuclear weaponry to either untrustworthy or unstable foreign governments is not halted, if they themselves do not revolt against the policies of this minister, and especially his departmental advisers, and change the course of events which surely is leading us to a world holocaust, then we have no other course but to emphasize to the electors in the constituencies that their own MP voted in favour of this policy. We will do it, and they will hear of it. Vote with the government on this one, not only at your own political peril but, in the name of the future of mankind, at your own personal peril.

Others from the official opposition will be dealing today with the general world situation which is sadly deteriorating. Others will deal with the Middle East situation which is quickly deteriorating. The Argentinian tinder-box is about to ignite, with one Canadian reactor working and another being built at a time, in a place and by financial and legal means which to say the least are extremely shaky. The South Korean transaction will be examined and our conclusion will be that a worse example of Canadian participation in this whole nuclear industry simply could not be found anywhere.

Each of Canada's contracts in these and other nations will be exposed, not as being for the general benefit of world peace, understanding or development—and certainly not for the benefit of Canada nor, in some cases, of the other country itself—but, instead, as a giant hand-out or give-away of resources, technology and manufacturing capability, at direct cost to the Canadian taxpayer, under the subterfuge that somehow, somewhere, this is going to be paid for by others when actually we in Canada will be paying for these installations. My part in the debate is simply to introduce it and to try to goad or to pry out of the minister, or even his Prime Minister (Mr. Trudeau), some rational explanation of why we, as a country, are doing what we are doing.

May I also give a short history of India's nuclear connection with Canada. In 1945, Prime Minister Nehru of India, in the tradition of Gandhi before him, proposed an end to the testing by anyone, anywhere, of any type of nuclear device. That was in 1945. On May 18, 1974, at a site in the Rajasthan desert east of New Delhi, the Indian department of atomic energy exploded a nuclear bomb, it cannot be called anything else—the yield of which was between 15 kilotons and 20 kilotons which is approximately the same force as the bomb which was exploded over Hiroshima. Canada supplied the original materials, the original financing, the original knowledge and the original technology. These contributions, inescapably and inevitably, led to the Indian development in that desert almost two years ago.

In 1956, Canada established, as foreign aid, the Canada-Indian research reactor at Trombay, India. It produces no power, but it can, and does now, produce annually 10 kilograms of weapons' grade plutonium and it has produced in the ten-year period from 1964 to 1974 at least 50 kilograms—enough plutonium for at least ten fair-sized nuclear bombs. The Cirus heavy-water reactor was built at a cost of \$70 million. Of this total, \$35 million in credit financing was accepted by the Canadian Export Credit Insurance Corporation, with an additional \$5 million in

[Mr. Lawrence.]

nuclear technological information transferred to the government of India without cost or deduction from the Colombo plan or other aid assistance.

In addition to the Cirus reactor, another reactor based on the Douglas Point power reactor has been built, with Canadian assistance, at Rama Pratap Sagar in Rajasthan state. It was to be the first of two Canadian-aided plants of 200 megawatts each. But completion of the second plant is currently being held up by Canada's decision not to supply further nuclear assistance without assurance that the plutonium coming from that plant will not be used for nuclear explosions. That is enough plutonium for 50 nuclear bombs in India. Financing by the EDC for the Rajasthan projects has amounted to \$47 million over four contracts dating from April 27, 1964, to May 5, 1971. While India is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency and both a signatory and ratifying member of the partial test-ban treaty of 1963, she has neither signed nor ratified the non-proliferation treaty. Moreover, her actions of May, 1974, are pretty clear indications as to the stand of Mrs. Gandhi and the congress party on nuclear explosions.

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One further reactor at Narora in Uttar Pradesh, and another at Madras, are planned to come into service by the mid-1980s. These plants will be modelled on the Rajasthan reactors, but 80 per cent of the project will be built from Indian resources. Reactors already in operation include two boiling water reactors of American design at Tarapur, near Bombay.

That is the situation today. Is Canada blameless in all of this? What part, really, did Canada play so far as the entrance of India into the nuclear club is concerned? In the last issue which came to my desk last week of the slick, in-house departmental organ called "International Perspectives", another academic apologist for the government infers that the Canadian government was as appalled and surprised as the rest of the world when the Rajasthan bomb went off.

What are the facts? Not once, but many times during the disarmament conference from 1965 through to 1970, and perhaps even beyond, the Canadian delegation was specifically warned by other nations of the use the Indian plutonium from the Canadian reactor was being put to. Indeed, in the United Nations itself at least once in May, 1965, and later in July, 1965, at Geneva, the Indian representatives themselves hinted that India's only alternative to the Red Chinese threat was to build the bomb. In October, 1965, Mr. Shahi, the Pakistan minister of foreign affairs, specifically detailed that India was building a nuclear arsenal from Canadian plutonium—publicly, not privately.

In April, 1967, the Indian external affairs minister, Mr. Chagla, came out in the open and threatened that his country had to develop and explode the bomb. In 1971, our Canadian Prime Minister went to New Delhi armed with these reports and came away docilely, trustingly, on the assurance of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi that the Canadian aid was not in any way going to be misused. Well, whether it was misused or not, Canada stood by, assisting, providing, co-operating—not warning, threatening or cutting off aid.