

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Thursday, June 18, 1959

The house met at 11 a.m.

PRIVILEGE

MR. MARTIN (ESSEX EAST)—REFERENCE TO
REMARKS IN DEBATE ON JUNE 17

Hon. Paul Martin (Essex East): I rise on a question of privilege. In today's unrevised edition of *Hansard* at page 4829 I am correctly reported as having said:

The Prime Minister referred to this same judgment as an alleged finding. No prime minister—

Then there was an intervention by the Prime Minister:

An alleged finding?

After which I continued:

The Prime Minister's words are there to be scrutinized and observed by everyone. The Prime Minister said that. While this might be understandable in the mouth of a lay prime minister, it certainly is not proper for the Prime Minister, a distinguished advocate in the criminal courts of our country, to refer to a finding of a judge as an alleged finding. Whether we agree with the decisions of our courts or not, once those decisions are made then unless appealed they must not be referred to in the language used by the Prime Minister as "alleged findings."

At page 4827 of the unrevised edition of *Hansard* now on our desks the following words are given as being the words in the concluding part of the Prime Minister's speech of yesterday:

—a charge on the basis of his opinion and belief with respect to the alleged findings of wrongdoing by a judge.

My question of privilege is that this change in the unrevised edition of *Hansard* alters the meaning of what I said. What the Prime Minister said was "a charge on the basis of his opinion and belief in respect to the alleged findings of a judge in that direction." These were the words I took down as being the words uttered in this house yesterday by the Prime Minister. I find that this is confirmed by some of my colleagues who likewise took down the Prime Minister's words. But lest there be any doubt in the matter I have yesterday's *Hansard* blues which confirm what I myself took down and which read as follows:

A charge on the basis of his opinion and belief with respect to the alleged findings of a judge in that direction.

Mr. Speaker: I suggest that the matter be left at this point, as the Prime Minister

should have an opportunity to comment on it, and he is not in his place, and is involved in the point of privilege raised by the hon. member.

STANDING ORDERS

CONCURRENCE IN SEVENTH REPORT OF
STANDING COMMITTEE

Mr. J. W. Kucherepa (High Park) presented the seventh report of the standing committee on standing orders, and moved that the report be concurred in.

Motion agreed to.

ATOMIC ENERGY

ANNOUNCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION OF ATOMIC
POWER STATION

Hon. Gordon Churchill (Minister of Trade and Commerce): Mr. Speaker, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited is to begin immediately the final design and to plan for early construction of a large scale atomic power station. The plant is estimated to cost about \$60 million exclusive of design and development costs, and could be completed and in operation late in 1964 or early 1965, at a site yet to be determined.

Known as CANDU, Canadian deuterium uranium, the power station will produce 200,000 kilowatts of electricity and will use a natural uranium-heavy water system. It will be similar in general principles of operation to the NPD—nuclear power demonstration—atomic power station which is now under construction near Rolphton, Ontario, as a joint project of A.E.C.L., Ontario hydro and Canadian General Electric Company Limited. The NPD station will produce 20,000 kilowatts of electricity when it goes into operation in 1961.

In February, 1958 A.E.C.L. was authorized to establish a nuclear power plant division in Toronto to carry out design and development studies for a large scale power plant. This was to be an advanced stage of the work that was previously done in a CANDU feasibility study at Chalk River during 1957. The work of this division, together with results of development work at Chalk River and the design work on NPD done by the Canadian General Electric Company Limited in Peterborough, has increased the confidence of the engineers and scientists involved in these