

following the December revolution overthrowing the brutal dictator, Nicolai Ceausescu. [English]

While there, my colleague from Winnipeg North Centre and I visited the Cernavoda nuclear reactor site where AECL has, since the early 1980s, been overseeing construction of two Candu reactors. It is clear that this project has involved the use of forced labour in appalling living conditions and a dangerous neglect of basic construction standards, including wells and concrete quality.

Neither AECL nor the Department of External Affairs took any effective steps to address these critical concerns. Now, the Romanian government is asking for more EDC funding. No funds should be advanced until there has been a full, independent assessment of the project which gives it a clean bill of health from the perspective of working conditions, as well as safety.

There must be a thorough parliamentary inquiry to determine what role AECL and the Department of External Affairs have played in turning a blind eye to this disastrous project as long as Ceausescu paid the bills each and every month.

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[Translation]

#### MEECH LAKE ACCORD

**Mr. Maurice Tremblay (Lotbinière):** Mr. Speaker, as usual, this weekend I met a number of constituents in my riding, the riding of Lotbinière. They said they were concerned about the failure of some provincial Premiers to understand that Quebecers already negotiated the Accord and made all possible concessions to reach an agreement in 1987.

My constituents also praised the wonderful job being done by our Prime Minister and wished him every success in his meetings with his provincial counterparts so that the Constitutional Accord can be ratified by June 23.

However, Mr. Speaker, we want to appeal to the premiers who have yet to give their support to honour the signatures of their predecessors and thus accept Quebec as part of the Canadian constitutional family.

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#### MYANMAR

**Mr. Jesse Flis (Parkdale—High Park):** Mr. Speaker, over the weekend, we were witness to a truly astonishing event, a seemingly democratic outcome to elections in a country whose government has been called Asia's most repressive regime.

Myanmar, formerly known as Burma, held its first multi-party elections in over 30 years. A country rich in resources and enterprise under a socialist regime, Myanmar became one of the world's least developed countries.

In September 1988 a military government seized power after a brutal crushing of a country-wide pro-democracy movement. In the 20 months since then the government has imprisoned and intimidated political opponents and has in general gained a reputation as one of the world's worse human rights violators.

We urge the Myanmaran government to respect the will of the people and hand over power to the new civilian government as soon as possible, so that for the first time in a very long time, the Myanmarans can get on with the business of salvaging what is left of a rich and beautiful country.

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[Translation]

#### ARMENIA

**Mr. Marcel Prud'homme (Saint-Denis):** Mr. Speaker, today, the seventy-second anniversary of Armenia's independence is being celebrated throughout the world.

We are greatly honoured today in Ottawa by the presence of His Holiness Karekim II, Catholicos of the Armenian Apostolic Church of the Holy See of Cilicia. We wish him a cordial welcome and want to assure him of our prayers.

This people whose history has been one of tragedy and disruption has remained faithful to its culture, language and religion.

This evening, there will be a reception in the Railway Room from 5 to 7 p.m., during which His Holiness Catholicos Karekim II and the executive of the National