

The fourth goal was to discuss colonialism and racialism in South Africa. That was very frankly discussed, and, if I may say with great pride, Canada took a very important and forthright stance in support of our African brothers on that continent with regard to the problems they are facing with South Africa and also Rhodesia.

● (1650)

Perhaps the most significant short term development of that meeting was that the heads of government pledged themselves to promote a new and equitable international economic order, and they agreed to invite a small group of experts, to be selected on the basis of their personal capacities and knowledge, to draw up a comprehensive and interrelated program of practical measures directed toward closing the gap between rich and poor countries.

That particular group includes such outstanding people as Alister McIntyre, Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community; Professor Nurul Islam, Deputy Chairman of the Bangladesh Planning Commission; Mr. Amir Jamal, Minister for Commerce and Industries, Government of Tanzania; Sir Donald Maitland, Deputy Undersecretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of Britain; and our own Mr. Larry Smith, Canadian High Commissioner to Barbados and High Commissioner to Canada. This group of ten men will sit down here in Ottawa and struggle over the several months ahead to do what everyone is publicly saying is impossible, to try to reach understanding between the developed and undeveloped, the advanced nations and those who need assistance.

We need some appreciation of the most practical way to move toward this so-called new economic order so that the nations which have will appropriately share with those which have not, and it will be begun in a way which is practical and useful to those which have not, and not simply be window dressing which is costly to us and not truly beneficial to them. That group will then report to the meeting of finance ministers of the Commonwealth which is to be held in Guyana in the fall.

Those are the principal points I wished to make, except to conclude by saying that when people have doubts about the Commonwealth, I ask what other association of states affords the opportunity to bring together more than a quarter of the nations of the world, with the heads of state sitting face to face discussing their problems and their aspirations in an effort to promote understanding? That group, and the special role it has, will assist in dealing with associations such as the European Economic Community and the United Nations. It will help us deal with the United States as well. Aside from the understanding we will be afforded, I must say with all sincerity how moved I was by the special respect Canada has earned within that group.

**Some hon. Members:** Hear, hear!

**The Assistant Deputy Chairman:** Before proceeding further, it is my duty, pursuant to Standing Order 40, to inform the House that the questions to be raised tonight at the time of adjournment are as follows: the hon. member for Okanagan Kootenay (Mr. Johnston)—National parks—Entrance fees—Complaints from Radium and Invermere regarding reduced business revenue; the hon.

### *Business of Supply*

member for Cape Breton-East Richmond (Mr. Hogan)—Regional economic expansion—Possibility of task force to study wage policy in Atlantic region; the hon. member for Selkirk (Mr. Whiteway)—Indian Affairs—Lack of natives in senior positions in department—Government action.

**Mr. Douglas (Nanaimo-Cowichan-The Islands):** Madam Chairman, the Department of External Affairs has the final authority in determining to what nations Canada will sell nuclear reactors, uranium, and nuclear technology. In the limited time at my disposal I want to examine how effectively the Department of External Affairs has discharged its responsibility in this matter.

Let me begin by reminding the committee that in 1945, when the first atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, a new age was born, the nuclear age. Prior to that time mankind had the capacity to destroy cities and to lay waste countries, but in the nuclear age mankind now has the power to destroy himself and to obliterate all life on this planet. We are nothing quite so much like children out in the backyard playing catch with sticks of dynamite, totally unaware of the dangers involved.

Since 1945 the nuclear club throughout the world has grown. Nuclear weapons are in the hands of more nations, and the capacity to produce the nuclear bomb has spread at an alarming rate.

Canada is one of the nations which has an awesome responsibility in this nuclear era. We possess large deposits of uranium. Successive governments and successive parliaments in the early stages very wisely determined that the production, marketing, and sale of uranium and reactors should be placed under the control of the federal government, and that has saved us from proliferation of unsafe reactors, something which has taken place in some other countries.

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited has produced the CANDU reactor, which is one of the most efficient in the world and one of the safest, insofar as any nuclear reactor can be considered safe. I agree with Mr. Maurice Strong who said that we are in danger of becoming a prisoner to reliance on nuclear energy before we understand the risks. As Atomic Energy of Canada Limited has developed the nuclear reactor, it has become a super-salesman, sending its emissaries to all parts of the world in an endeavour to sell this reactor.

On June 5, as reported at page 6456 of *Hansard*, the Prime Minister said:

I think there is a very serious moral problem which is raised by the Leader of the Opposition but there are two sides to it. The other side is whether we can sit on this technology and not share it with the developing countries who have no energy—

Mr. FAIRWEATHER: South Korea?

Mr. TRUDEAU: —and who have an extremely low standard of living. No, I am not talking about South Korea;—

The Prime Minister may not have been talking about South Korea, but the fact is that it is to South Korea the government is planning to sell a CANDU reactor. We also plan to sell one to Argentina, which could hardly be described as a developing country with a very low standard of living. We have been carrying on negotiations to sell a CANDU reactor to Iran, which could not be