

threat of World War III. We have been told by our side, the NATO side, that these bombs will protect us from World War III. The Soviet people have been told by their side that these bombs will protect them from World War III. I do not think that anybody really seriously believed either claim.

For the first five years after the United States dropped the bomb on Hiroshima, the United States had the monopoly. It was the sole country that had a nuclear weapon that it could use. Then in the early 1950's, the Soviet Union developed its nuclear weapons, then the race began so that now we have 60,000 of these. We do not know what we would do with more than about 1,000 of them because there would be nobody left to do it with.

The arms race has not only threatened the future, but it has actually killed people in the present. One researcher, Rosalie Bertelle, a Canadian scientist, estimates that one million people have already died in World War III. She is speaking of the people who have been contaminated by the radiation the radioactive substances spread into the air over the last 40 years by these tests, and spread into the Pacific Ocean where they cannot possibly be contained.

People finally mounted enough pressure that we got the partial test-ban treaty in 1963 at least to stop poisoning the air that blows all around the world and that all of us have to breath. This was to stop poisoning the air, and we thought to stop poisoning the sea, although the American tests violated the principle of that bill because their tests on the Atolls of the Southwest Pacific have contaminated the sea around them and the contamination is spreading. The British, not so much with their bomb tests, but with dumping waste from the production of bombs into the Irish Sea has also been contaminating the Irish Sea and the Atlantic.

Therefore, the idea grew that we might discourage the great expense of developing new weapons by prohibiting the testing, since there comes a point, so we are told, when it is not credibly worthwhile to go on with research unless you can test at least the preliminary result. The idea was to stop the testing, not only in the air, not only in the water, not only in space but also underground, because there also the poisons do not necessarily stay where they are originally put.

### *Private Members' Business*

Since 1963 and before, there has been continuing proliferation. We now understand that China and India have nuclear weapons. We are not quite sure how many, or of what force. We are almost certain that Israel has 100 or so nuclear weapons. There is a strong probability that South Africa, Taiwan, Pakistan, and, maybe, Iraq either have them or are close to having them. A small country that no one though very much of in this game was Romania. Canada has provided CANDU reactor technology to Romania and even signed a secret deal to allow Romania to sell CANDU technology to Third World countries with whom, so the story goes, Canada finds it hard to deal. Now whether that means a country with which Canada has no official recognition, such as North Korea, I do not know. In letters to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, I have not been able to get any further information on points like that.

A story in *The Toronto Star* on December 30 from Southam News suggests that one of the countries that Romania might have sold that technology to was Iran. In other words, even Canada has not taken any serious measures to restrict the proliferation of the technology for producing nuclear weapons. Yet, I think a huge majority in Canada, as in other countries, would say that a future nuclear war, a future nuclear exchange to use the more technical term, cannot benefit us because there will be no winners. It will not be a question of winning that war as we believe we won World War II and we won World War I. There will be no winners. There will only be losers and that will include us.

For these four decades it has seemed impossible to get agreement because the political difference between Moscow, Washington, London and Paris seemed so great. In the last few years that political distance has shrunk. Yesterday we had Mr. Shevarnadze speaking to a large gathering of members of the House and speaking peace and drawing a peace response from those in the House who had the opportunity to question him. We had a year and a half when, under the Gorbachev administration, the Soviet Union stopped all testing of the bombs. Now we have the possibility for moving toward a total test ban treaty, a comprehensive test ban treaty. The hon. member who spoke from the other side claims that is not the right method but so far nobody has found any better method. At least we got part way with a partial test ban treaty and there is an obligation written into that. He calls it a loophole. That is a silly word to use. It