

Government Orders

the opposite results. If you think of security as being security of the individual, the country, production ability of the country, the movement of goods and so on, to continue in a normal way, then the preparation for what we at times call security often has the opposite results with the fact that we have situations where the security forces dominate. In the cases of Romania and Panama in the last little while, the security has had the opposite effect.

Rather than securing people, jobs, the economy, it had the effect of limiting growth and freedom.

This kind of security produces refugees, it deprives people of the basics in education, of health care, housing, and employment. People find themselves living in fear, even in fear of their own government. Many die unnecessarily. Far from being a convention that will that ensure security forces do not impinge upon freedom of the individual, the security forces are assisted in doing so.

In Canada there are things that we could do to assist the world in becoming secure for the individual. There are things that we could do to make war less possible and, in the eyes of some, unnecessary. That is the direction that the foreign policy of Canada, the foreign policy of the nations of the world who considered themselves peace-loving should be moving.

We cannot expect Canada to fully address the situation but the government can do everything possible to help build an international order in which all can live in peace, freedom and with economic justice. We have within our House of Commons a group of parliamentarians who call themselves the Parliamentarians for World Order who have as their aim an internationalist approach which would allow the world to proceed from now on with a minimum or, hopefully, without any wars.

In proposing this kind of action for the government, or asking that the government spend more time on pursuing this kind of a goal, there are many areas which we could define specifically. I will mention a couple. The first one is the Third World situation. Over two million

people died in wars in the Third World in 1945. Every hour the world spends \$130 million on armaments while 2,000 children die of starvation and disease. The transfer of arms to Third World countries has risen from \$5 billion per year in the 1970s to \$35 billion in the late 1980s.

Many arms transfers are sales on credit which then add to the already great debts which these governments are forced to pay. These weapons do not have the effect of calming the situation in those Third World countries. Instead, they have the effect of adding to the tension in those countries and making it less possible for there to be positive development since the money is being spent on arms and not on development.

Canada's record with development aid, peacekeeping works and so on is good but it is not having the kind of impact in the Third World countries which it should. Yet the government is withdrawing from that kind of support and that kind of aid in those countries. That is only one, and in the further opportunities that I will have, I would like to present more of these kinds of situations.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I gather the hon. member had not finished his speech. The reason that he sat down was because it was five o'clock. Right?

Mr. Hovdebo: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

[*Translation*]

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The hon. member for Okanagan-Shuswap (Mr. MacWilliam) has given me written notice that he will be unable to move his motion during Private Members' Hour on Friday, January 26, 1990.

Since it was impossible to arrange, in accordance with Standing Order 94, for an exchange of positions in the order of precedence, I hereby order the clerk to drop this order to the bottom of the order of precedence.

The hour provided for the consideration of Private Members' Business is therefore suspended, and pursuant to Standing Order 94, the House shall revert to the business before it prior to Private Members' Hour.