

S.O. 29

I can see that you are indicating that I have but three minutes left, Mr. Speaker. I might ask for permission to have another three minutes in order to put my proposals forward. When I talk about this type of situation I admit—and I am not apologizing—that I become very passionate. I will always be passionate when I defend the rights of people to equality and respect. I do not think we should apologize for that.

What can Canada do? We are told that South Africa will make it more difficult for the countries surrounding it. It will be very difficult for its neighbouring countries in terms of trade. Perhaps Canada should assist in developing alternative trade routes. In this regard Canada could help develop and maintain the port system in Mozambique and assist in the maintenance of the railway links between Zimbabwe and Mozambique on the Tanzanian Railway.

We could assist in ensuring the safety of trade routes. It is widely believed—and the events of recent days make me believe it—that South Africa has engaged in sabotage, as it already has in the case of the Zimbabwe-Mozambique railway link. Thus the possibility of establishing an international police force made up of Africans to supervise these trade routes should be considered.

● (1940)

We could assist in developing alternative markets for goods from frontline states. We should undertake to study the possibility of increasing the import of goods from the frontline states that are suffering and will suffer more. I know many of my colleagues would tremble to say this, but I do not.

We could assist the liberation movement with the supply of humanitarian aid, medical supplies, food and the like. Furthermore, Canada should ask for the absolute, unconditional release of Nelson Mandela. That is the message Bishop Tutu gave in Montreal. That should be our prime effort. It could dilute the aggressiveness of those who are against people who rightly intend to be equal and respected.

The Government should close all trade, immigration and consular offices, though perhaps we should keep just one accredited person in Pretoria for the time being. My information is current as I checked into this this afternoon, and it is disappointing for me to note that Swaziland and Lesotho are under the jurisdiction of the Pretoria mission for immigration purposes. If it is disappointing to note that, it is extremely embarrassing to note that the independent states of Zimbabwe and Botswana are served by the Canadian immigration office in Pretoria. If people from those independent states do not wish to go to Pretoria, they have to go all the way to Nairobi. When there is a Canadian diplomatic mission in Zimbabwe, why should a Zimbabwean have to go to Pretoria? I suppose my colleague, who is an ex-Minister of Immigration, would say

that it makes sense now but that later on, if the situation becomes perfect, we will revise it. At the moment, we should not force Zimbabweans to go through the Pretoria office to have immigration queries settled.

In the very limited time available to me under the rules, I have tried to speak passionately. I believe that one must not be sorry to look passionate and act passionate. When I talk about human beings, I am passionate.

My colleague, the Hon. Member for Mount Royal (Mrs. Finestone), said rightly that if people would have condemned anti-Semitism in the thirties, our eyes would have been opened and we would have understood that we cannot kick someone because he is Jewish and we cannot hit someone because he is black. If we do, eventually someone will come up with a system for the disposal of those people.

[Translation]

Or to crush them. Two of the worst ills that I know which affect the hearts of men are certainly apartheid and anti-Semitism, two fatal diseases which should be condemned every day. If we condemn these ills, we must apply the same justice to others. We must not—

[English]

When we talk about human rights, we must be consistent. We must not defend the human rights of only a few and forget about the human rights of others. I say that I believe that Canada's ambition to defend equally the human rights of our fellow citizens around the world exists but there must be consistency.

I hope and pray that our Government—tonight there is no partisanship so I refer to my Government of my country—will take the lead in the Commonwealth and, if necessary, at the United Nations and will not wait. South Africa will not wait any longer for the famous little bit described by the Prime Minister of England. You recall, Mr. Speaker, the famous meeting at which the Prime Minister of England said that she moves a tiny little bit. Africans are not in the mood any longer to wait for that little bit.

I ask you, Mr. Speaker, myself and the Government, are we going to answer this question? I would hope we will.

[Translation]

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Charest): Pursuant to Standing Order 29(13), I am satisfied that the debate has been concluded and I declare the motion carried.

The House therefore remains adjourned until Monday, June 16, 1986, at 11 o'clock, pursuant to Standing Order 3(1).

The House adjourned at 7:45 p.m.