

me that that runs contrary to the very principle for which we put them out of the Commonwealth.

● (1752)

The Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. Jamieson) made much of the fact that we were forbidding EDC to consider loans to South Africa. The Export Development Corporation has not made a loan to them in 15 years. On the other hand, we know that the Canadian consulate office in Johannesburg offers technical assistance through Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce officials to Canadian corporations wishing to do business in South Africa. That is speaking out of both sides of your mouth at the same time.

We are not asking any other country to do anything, but there are things that the government can do. We say that apartheid is despicable. If we feel apartheid is so despicable, we must take action to show how we feel.

**Mr. Philbrook:** What about Guatemala?

**Mr. Rodriguez:** The hon. member refers to Guatemala. I am glad he raised Guatemala, but I will deal with that later.

**Mr. Philbrook:** Double standard.

**Mr. Rodriguez:** What have we done by this *de facto* approbation of the South African regime? What we have is Canadian banks anxiously running in to lend money to South Africa. When concerned Canadians recognize the hypocrisy of the position we take internationally, they are told that the loans do not really help the South African government, that they are just a small wedge in the total South African scene. There are other banks in the world which lend money to South Africa. John Vorster is quoted as saying—and we have to take his word for it—that “each new investment in South Africa is another brick in the wall of our continued existence”. The leader of the South African government is saying in effect that they need that type of investment from Canadian banks so that the regime in South Africa can be built up and can continue to exist.

We have been very phoney in our whole approach to South Africa. The philosophy on which the regime is built is one which Canadians despise. Our whole philosophy is contrary to the concept of apartheid, but we have a government which is prepared not only in a *de facto* way to prop up the regime, but also to help it along. For example, a double taxation agreement was established with South Africa with respect to companies that do business with that country so that they are not taxed in both places, they are only taxed in one place. If that does not perpetuate the South African regime, I do not know what it does.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs said today that we have to wait to see what other governments are doing. Why do we have to wait to see what other governments are doing? Do we not know what is right and just in the eyes of the international community?

### *External Aid*

It did not take Sweden, West Germany and Great Britain long to recognize the proper thing to do with respect to investment in Chile. That is the other country to which I was going to turn. The Allende regime was legally and democratically elected in the country in Latin America where the history of democratic government was the longest. It was a legally elected government, and yet today two officials from IT and T are being charged with perjury. They perjured themselves in front of a Senate committee by denying that IT and T had worked to undermine the regime. It has now been found that IT and T did work to undermine the regime. We have had evidence from Amnesty International, church groups and from individuals who were incarcerated and tortured in Chile.

What is this government doing? We find that the Export Development Corporation is moving in with Noranda and Falconbridge and setting up business. One billion dollars have been invested to strip mine copper in Chile at a time when we in Canada could use the investment to create jobs. They are running in to make a quick buck on the misery of the Chilean people.

Those are two examples which every decent, self-respecting regime in the world can identify as regimes that defy and deny civil rights and, indeed, abuse humanity. This government through its agencies ought to withdraw any further support to those regimes. The government should show an example to the world and to the people of Canada and start putting its money where its mouth is.

I will stop there, Mr. Speaker, because I would like to see this bill go to committee and become law.

**Mr. Douglas Roche (Edmonton-Strathcona):** Mr. Speaker, before I start I would like to know what time you intend to adjourn the private members' hour in view of the fact that it started at 5.10.

**The Acting Speaker (Mr. Ethier):** There is nothing in our rules that permit us to sit beyond six o'clock.

**Mr. Roche:** Since it is two minutes to six, I will confine myself to one or two sentences. I do not want to talk this bill out; I would rather see it go to committee.

I commend the hon. member for Egmont (Mr. MacDonald) for having brought before us for the second time in two weeks a bill dealing with foreign aid. What the hon. member is asking us to do fundamentally is to shore up Canada's standards on human rights by taking more concrete action than we have hitherto. He wants this bill to go to a committee for study. If there is anything that the Standing Committee on External Affairs and National Defence needs to do, it is to make a serious study that would get to the heart of the issue.

I commend this bill to hon. members. Its time will come. Eventually the hon. member for Egmont will see his idea incorporated. It is not yet six o'clock.

**Mr. F. A. Philbrook (Halton):** Mr. Speaker, first I would like to congratulate the hon. member for Egmont (Mr. MacDonald) very sincerely for proposing this bill. Without a