

four weeks' warning of this confrontation. We are told now, however, that if there was a nuclear strike on Toronto, Vancouver or Halifax or any North American city, we would have 12 minutes' warning during which the leaders of the world could negotiate. It is small wonder the Poles are concerned about the lack of mechanism and leadership to deal with the situations facing them today.

In a speech the Prime Minister called for a new code of international ethics. Never have we needed it more, but where are the plans? Where is the leadership from the government in face of the realities of today?

There is a need for new mechanisms for world order. At the forthcoming special session of the United Nations on disarmament which opens on Monday next, there is an opportunity for Canada and other nations to put in place some mechanism to head off the type of confrontation we see now. In the future such confrontations will not use conventional warheads but will use nuclear warheads.

Last September, at the United Nations, nearly 100 parliamentarians, representing 25 or 30 countries, met and introduced a resolution on peacekeeping. When we watched the Secretary General of the United Nations attempt to be an intermediary in the present crisis we realized that he has no authority.

The question of whether Canada could make forces available for peacekeeping must be dealt with. Our forces need to be re-equipped in order to carry out such a responsibility. Those parliamentarians drew up a resolution which said that, believing that it is in the interest of world order, there should be enforceable world law and disarmament and recognizing the need for a permanent administration, the establishment of a standby United Nations peacekeeping force and for members of that peacekeeping force to owe complete allegiance to the United Nations and not to the national contributing governments, and being aware that at present the contributing nations can withdraw forces at any time as well as realizing that not all members for the Security Council pay for forces which they voted to establish, and continued as follows:

Urges the United Nations to establish a standing peacekeeping force individually recruited, such recruits to be carefully screened to ensure that they are of high calibre and character; and also

Urges the United Nations to establish an international satellite monitoring agency to provide impartial information about the integrity of international boundaries and the deployment of the world's military forces.

There are options, Mr. Speaker, so that as the world moves from crisis to crisis there would be an authority to which Canada could contribute. Recently in the matter of the law of the sea we have begun, in a small way, to agree to limiting our sovereignty. In the matter of air piracy and terrorism in the air, we have begun to agree to mechanisms of order so that we can begin to limit that type of piracy. Surely national terrorism and national piracy have to be addressed in terms of the future of the human family. If we fail to do this, all who advise us tell us that the next generation of nuclear missiles will be as mobile as a house trailer in the hands of an Idi Amin or someone else, or in the hands of Argentina or some other

government with its back to the wall. More by accident than design we may find ourselves faced with the use of these terrible and terrorizing instruments.

The motion before the House tonight suggests that there are opportunities for leadership by Canada in the area of human rights, peacemaking, peacekeeping, and for sending what has been in the past one of the most able and respected foreign services, abroad. We can to this with integrity and with purpose.

It is because of the weight of public opinion that we on this side introduced this motion and urge the government to give the leadership which is its responsibility.

Mr. Jesse P. Flis (Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Transport): Mr. Speaker, the decision by the Soviet Union and the Polish communist authorities on December 13, 1981, to govern Poland with a military junta was like a knife in the heart of the Solidarity movement in Poland. This is a peaceful social movement, demanding nothing more than the same rights and freedoms that we have entrenched in our constitution, proclaimed by this Parliament on April 17, this year. They demand nothing more than the right to have free workers' unions which would be recognized by the employer, in this case the Polish government.

● (2130)

There has not been a more crucial crisis in the world since the December 13, 1981, Polish crisis. We have had many other very serious crises such as El Salvador and the Falkland Islands, but in my opinion none were as crucial as that of Poland. I have never been so disgusted, Mr. Speaker, with an opposition motion as I am with this one.

Mr. Crosbie: Get some backbone and support the motion.

Mr. Flis: This is a motion which lumps in the Polish crisis with the McDougall commission and patronage in the operation of the External Affairs Department. The official critic tells me to get some backbone. Mr. Speaker, I am standing here with backbone—

Some hon. Members: Oh, oh!

Mr. Flis:—and that is why I am taking part in this debate. This is the importance that the hon. member for St. John's West (Mr. Crosbie) places on the violation of human rights in Poland and the implementation of martial law therein.

Mr. Wenman: Look to your own government.

Mr. Flis: I appeal to the Right Hon. Leader of the Official Opposition (Mr. Clark) to do this country a favour and please—please—replace his present official external affairs critic with someone who is more responsible and knows what the hell he or she is talking about.

Some hon. Members: Hear, hear!

Mr. Flis: He is like a fish out of water, wriggling helplessly, flopping on the sand for survival.