

Government would reintroduce a new plan in order to assist older workers. Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, that has not materialized. What we have had were discussions between the Government of Canada and the provinces with no clear resolution of this particular problem.

In my own province the Cape Breton Building and Trades Council has submitted a proposal to the Government of Canada as well as to the Government of Nova Scotia but to date it has not received a favourable response from either level of government.

I would urge on behalf of its members and, indeed, all older workers in this country, that the Government of Canada announce clearly and forthrightly the terms and conditions of its older workers' adjustment program so that various provinces can take advantage of those schemes in order to put in place suitable incomes for older workers who are in need of financial assistance at this time.

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ABORTION

USE OF FETAL TISSUE IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS

Mr. John Oostrom (Willowdale): Mr. Speaker, fetal tissue is fast becoming a prominent material in surgery for there is evidence that fetal tissue implants in the brain and in other organs will allow cell regeneration in the recipients. This process poses very serious implications to human life. Fetuses will be harvested like common commodities. A black market will undoubtedly develop where women will become pregnant with the sole purpose of aborting.

It has been shown that fetuses in the 16 to 24-week stage are the best in providing usable tissue. The 16 to 24-week stage is a fully developed baby.

Life must be respected and held sacred above all other rights. If our society is to continue to be civilized, Parliament must ensure that life is protected from conception and that the exploitation of innocent life for any situation is severely punished.

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EXTERNAL AID

ETHIOPIA—RED CROSS ORDERED TO REMOVE FOOD AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES

Mr. Jim Manly (Cowichan—Malahat—The Islands): Mr. Speaker, since 1984 Canadians have responded with compassion and generosity to famine victims in Ethiopia. Until now Canada has had good co-operation with the Ethiopian Government. Now, under pressure from the military struggle

S. O. 21

in Eritrea and Trigre, the Ethiopian Government appears to have abandoned this co-operative approach.

Early this spring it barred foreign relief workers except for United Nations staff, from working in these northern provinces. But Canada continued to provide assistance and only last week provided for two Hercules transports to fly food into the area under dispute.

Now the Ethiopian Government has given the International Red Cross only 50 days to remove its food and medical supplies. Diplomats see this as a preliminary to seizure of these stocks by Ethiopian authorities. Canadians still want to help, but more and more they ask how effective their help can be when the Ethiopian Government seems intent on placing short-term military objectives ahead of international co-operation designed to keep Ethiopian people from starving.

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THE LATE LAZARUS SITTICHINLI

Mr. Dave Nickerson (Western Arctic): Mr. Speaker, during early 1932 the attention of North America was riveted on the manhunt for one Albert Johnson, the notorious Mad Trapper of Rat River, who had murdered several persons, including an RCMP officer. This was one of the first occasions that aircraft and wireless had been extensively used for police work.

Albert Johnson was killed at the shoot-out at Eagle River on February 17, 1932, and is buried in a graveyard at Aklavik, Northwest Territories.

Last Friday former Special Constable Lazarus Sittichinli, who had played an important part in the manhunt and who, after a lifetime of service to the RCMP, the Anglican Church, and his community, died in his ninety-eighth year, was buried in Aklavik just a few feet from the man whom he had brought to justice over half a century ago.

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SOVEREIGNTY

HIGH ARCTIC—RETENTION OF CANADIAN SOVEREIGNTY

Mr. Alan Redway (York East): Mr. Speaker, 25 million Canadians live north of Point Pelee, Ontario. Only 75,000 Canadians live north of the 60° parallel in Yukon and the Northwest Territories, and just 250 Canadians live permanently in two small communities, Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord in our High Arctic. Yet the French are doing television commercials in our High Arctic.

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There are more Japanese, American, Chinese, British, Russian, Australian and French tourists than there are Canadian, and the U.S., the U.S.S.R., Britain, France, and