

Government Orders

military in El Salvador which is supported by the United States to the tune of \$1.3 million a day.

There we have an instance where existing international law has something to say about something which is actually happening. It is very fine for the government to be acting finally with respect to international law as it affects something which is not happening in many respects, that is to say with regard to some future war although wars are going on in the world, but where we have an opportunity to comment on the enforcement or the appropriateness of existing international law, we have passed up those opportunities.

We have passed them up with respect to El Salvador, which I have just mentioned. We passed up the opportunity to show our respect for international law when the United States invaded Panama in contravention of a considerable body of international law. Yet the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for External Affairs said that although they regretted the use of violence, they were not willing to condemn that particular violation of international law.

We show contempt for international law in our continuing silence about what is being done to the formerly separate country of East Timor and its people by Indonesia, because we regard our commercial relationships with Indonesia as more important than the fate of the people of East Timor.

I was very disturbed to learn just the other day that Australia has entered into a contract or an agreement with the Indonesian government with respect to a body of water that formerly seemed to be part of East Timor, and therefore our Australian colleagues are giving credibility to the Indonesian claim, a claim which stands over against the obvious case of East Timor with respect to the UN Charter and the whole matter of the right to self determination.

It seems to me that the government's record with respect to international labour law is also suspect. It has come to our attention in recent weeks, as a result of events in Romania, that the CANDU reactor which was being built in Romania was being built by what can only be described as slave labour.

Now, Mr. Speaker, does the government really intend to have us believe that the people in AECL and the

people in the appropriate government departments did not know that this was going on? Or was it, in fact, a willingness on the part of the government to turn a blind eye to the violation of international labour law in the interests of promoting the agenda of the nuclear industry in this country? It certainly seems to me that the latter interpretation is the one that has the most probability of being true.

Violations of human rights in the context of wars continue. Yet what does Canada do to prevent these kinds of conflicts from occurring around the world, which conflicts these protocols to the convention rightly address? It seems to me the main thing that Canada could be doing would be acting to prevent these conflicts in the first place. Instead, Canada, to our shame, has a record of contributing to these conflicts by being a country which sells arms to many of the countries involved in the very kind of conflicts that these protocols now try to address.

I have here before me the most recent edition of *Ploughshares Monitor* for December, 1989. It has a handy list, if you like, of all the countries in which there are now armed conflicts proceeding in which there is documented direct Canadian arms sales and documented indirect Canadian arms sales. I am relieved to see that there are some conflicts going on in the world where there are no documented direct Canadian arms sales or, for that matter, indirect Canadian arms sales. Let me mention the ones in which there are documented direct arms sales. In Columbia there is a record of documented indirect Canadian arms sales. There is documentation of direct Canadian arms sales in Peru, in Israel, in Northern Ireland and Turkey. There is documentation of indirect arms sales in Western Sahara, Sudan, Chad, Uganda and Angola.

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There is a record of indirect Canadian arms sales in the Iraq—Iranian conflict. In India where there is conflict between the government and separatist ethnic and religious rebels, there is direct Canadian arms sales; in Samolia, indirect Canadian arms sales; in Mozambique, direct Canadian arms sales; in Sri Lanka, direct Canadian arms sales; in Indonesia, direct Canadian arms sales; in Malaysia, direct Canadian arms sales; in the Philippines, indirect Canadian arms sales.