

*El Salvador*

hostilities of World War II, the United States was very concerned that western Europe should not fall into the hands of the communists. In order to help western Europe, it sent over massive amounts of economic and social development aid. Those are the signals that the American government ought to be sending today.

In the North-South dialogue the United States has already given early signals that it is very cool to the issue and shows a lack of any element of concern. An illustration of that was the cutback in its foreign aid budget. The United States must be encouraged by Canada and others to play a leading role in the North-South Summit. If it indicates that it is not interested in attending the North-South Summit, I say to the Secretary of State for External Affairs and to others who play a leading role that the United States should be encouraged to attend; indeed, I say that pressure should be mounted to hold the summit in Mexico irrespective of the position or the United States.

Finally I come to the position of Canada. I listened carefully today to the Secretary of State for External Affairs as he recounted our involvement through our international development program in Central America. Our financial involvement in El Salvador and Nicaragua is minimal relative to the total CIDA budget. As host to the economic summit which will deal with the North-South question, I find it strange, when speaking to the problem of poverty in the world, that we should do so little about El Salvador. Even today I believe that the Secretary of State for External Affairs has not spoken as forthrightly as increasing numbers of Canadians would like our government to speak. They want it to say clearly that it opposes intervention by any government in El Salvador, that it opposes the sale of arms, the transfer of arms or gun-running by anybody. We believe that a political solution can and should be worked out through the United Nations.

The minister said that we would not take an initiative beyond that which our major partners in the west would take. Why not? Why cannot Canada raise its voice at the United Nations? Why cannot we propose an international commission for El Salvador? Why cannot we emphasize human rights, indivisible? Why cannot we emphasize development throughout the developing world? Why cannot we emphasize that this country will pay special attention to those who are most oppressed, those who live in regimes that are beneath contempt in their treatment of human life?

May I close by saying that if we are truly serious about fighting communism—and the United States is using this as its excuse—then I think we have to emphasize that the only way to make our world a safe, secure and stable place is to emphasize social reform and justice for the downtrodden people of the world.

## PROCEEDINGS ON ADJOURNMENT MOTION

[English]

SUBJECT MATTER OF QUESTIONS TO BE DEBATED

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order, please. It is my duty, pursuant to Standing Order 40, to inform the House that the questions to be raised tonight at the time of adjournment are as follows: the hon. member for Grey-Simcoe (Mr. Mitges)—Public Service—Dispute involving veterinarians in Ontario and Quebec—Efforts to reach settlement; the hon. member for North Vancouver-Burnaby (Mr. Cook)—Housing—Shortage of dwelling units in Vancouver—Government action; the hon. member for Burnaby (Mr. Robinson) Parliament—Collective bargaining rights of employees.

## GOVERNMENT ORDERS

[English]

### BUSINESS OF SUPPLY

ALLOTTED DAY, S.O. 58—AMERICAN MILITARY INTERVENTION  
IN EL SALVADOR

The House resumed consideration of the motion of Mr. Broadbent:

That this House condemns the government for its failure to protest publicly the American military intervention in support of the junta in El Salvador, and calls on the Prime Minister in his talks with the President of the United States to urge an end to this military involvement on the side of a regressive regime which denies civil rights and is fighting those who wish to establish a democratic government.

**Mr. Chas. L. Caccia (Davenport):** Mr. Speaker, it is clear from the way the motion before us is worded that it requires us to think about two aspects of the role that Canada should play in relation to what has been happening in El Salvador, and at the same time, to make an attempt to understand what is going on in that part of the world.

It seems to me that it is important for those of us in this House and elsewhere who are interested in what is happening in Central America these days to understand the nature and the dynamics of the forces operating in that part of the world. We must also endeavour to make the people in Washington understand what is involved here, in their own best interests. That may sound presumptuous, put in those terms, but I am convinced that it is essential to make an extra effort at understanding.

Before I develop that thought, Mr. Speaker, I should like to address myself to that part of the motion that deals with civil and human rights and put on the record, very briefly, Canada's role so far in relation to El Salvador.