

the Hon. Member to provide an incentive for them to do so, but I believe that the formula he suggests is impractical. I have nothing better to suggest, but if someone else has any brilliant ideas, I think that we should at least consider them.

To conclude, Mr. Speaker, I would like to emphasize that the policies of the Canadian Government help to maintain a balance between national security, world peace and international development, in the best interests and with the support of the Canadian population.

[English]

**Mr. Roland de Corneille (Eglinton—Lawrence):** Mr. Speaker, I wish to, first, of course, commend the proposer of this motion for his sincerity because I believe he is a member, as I am, of the group which was investigating changes to the policies and improvements to the policies of our Development Assistance Program. He made a very helpful contribution in that regard.

● (1430)

I am sure that the other members of my caucus would join me, as I am sure other Members of the House would join me, in favouring world peace. We all favour world peace. We would all like to see world disarmament. Our country has contributed to both these causes. We would all like to work for the reduction of military spending and an increase in development aid to countries throughout the world so that their wealth may be increased. By their improvements we would also see a better world for ourselves and our children.

I say in all sincerity that I believe the motion is in one sense tragic. It is typical of the fantasy land or fairyland approach that we so often find espoused by members of the New Democratic Party. It calls for the Government of Canada to transfer on an annual basis 1 per cent of our defence budget to official development assistance. In other words, the Hon. Member is calling for a 1 per cent reduction of our defence budget and dedicating it to overseas development.

According to his motion, these funds would be made available only to those countries that decrease their military budgets by at least 1 per cent on an annual basis. We can all see the intention and the thrust of the motion. But it is such a simplistic approach, an over-simplified way to find an answer to the problem.

What does this motion try to achieve? Does it try to achieve disarmament? Does it try to disarm Canada? Does it try to disarm the states being provided with our assistance? Does it try to bring about justice or peace? No matter which of these objectives we attribute to the motion, it fails totally.

There are many countries which receive our aid and which need more of our aid which would suffer from such limitations. I cite, for example, Mozambique. Mozambique is one of a number of front-line states which is faced with a life and death military struggle with South African terrorism and aggression. For months I have been demanding in the House of the

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Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. Clark) that we increase our aid to Mozambique. Earlier this week I pointed out that South Africa has mounted a deliberate campaign of aggression aimed at destabilizing the independent nations of southern Africa to make them more dependent than ever on trade and transportation links with South Africa. With this strategy in mind, Mozambique warrants special attention. It is a major transportation and communications link to all the front-line states.

I pointed out that South Africa invades Mozambique periodically, while bands of terrorists it sponsors roam the countryside spreading terror and destruction. As a result of these repeated attacks, the Government of Mozambique has been unable to deal with the unprecedented drought and floods that have plagued it throughout this decade.

The destruction of the economy and the communications system has made Mozambique the runaway winner of the International Index of Human Suffering, which is devised from a rating of human misery in more than 100 countries. Mozambique rated 95 out of the highest possible level of suffering, which is 100.

Statistics released by UNICEF in January of this year revealed the startling fact of the human tragedy in Mozambique. The 1983-84 famine in Mozambique resulted in the deaths of at least 100,000 people. The contributing factor which resulted in the famine other than weather or agricultural policy was the dislocation of rural life and food production in southern Mozambique by South African-sponsored rebels. The 1986 statistics state that approximately 140,000 children from both Mozambique and Angola have died from war and destabilization-related causes. In view of this tragic situation in Mozambique it is clear that these people require more than emergency food aid and some \$25 million in aid from CIDA.

I would also like to point out that South African terrorism and aggression has been a destabilizing problem for the other front-line states, other states that receive aid from Canada. These include Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Angola, Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana. These nations are facing military incursions right now. At the upcoming Commonwealth Conference it is up to Canada to bring forward its concerns with respect to the military problems faced by these front-line states. It was suggested by our High Commissioner in London that, possibly, we should send to the front-line states military boots and other non-lethal military equipment to help these countries survive the attacks of South Africa or the guerillas which it sponsors.

It is clear that we have talked about the possibility of peace-keeping forces, either United Nations or Commonwealth peace-keeping forces. This means that Mozambique and the front-line states are facing military problems. In view of the fact that Mozambique is spending 42 per cent of its budget on defence, what a strange suggestion it would be then that we should now go through the NGOs and other organizations and give more money to Mozambique for non-military purposes