

Up to June of 1987, the Government sponsored 101 Central American landings in Canada, and private groups sponsored 17. From the U.S., the Government sponsored 680 and private groups, 19.

If Hon. Members want to help Central American refugees, the simplest thing they could do is to go to the United States and sponsor all the refugees they want. If they do it in the United States, the refugees come to Canada with work permits and they are secure as soon as they are in Canada.

There are thousands of refugees in the United States. I ask Hon. Members opposite who speak on behalf of these organizations why they only brought 76 refugees from the United States in 1986 when the Government brought in 1,018. Why did they not bring in more? There are unlimited opportunities to sponsor refugees if they want to. Why in the first six months of 1987 did they bring in from the United States only 19 refugees when the Government brought in 680? If they are so interested in helping refugees, why have they not done so?

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Paproski): Is the House ready for the question?

Mr. Marchi: Mr. Speaker, could I ask for the unanimous consent of the House to ask a question of the Parliamentary Secretary?

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Paproski): Is there unanimous consent for the Hon. Member for York West (Mr. Marchi) to put a question to the Parliamentary Secretary?

Some Hon. Members: Agreed.

Some Hon. Members: No.

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Paproski): There is no unanimous consent. Is the House ready for the question?

Some Hon. Members: Question.

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Paproski): The question is on Motions Nos. 15 and 17 standing in the name of the Hon. Member for York West (Mr. Marchi). Is it the pleasure of the House to adopt the motions?

Some Hon. Members: Agreed.

Some Hon. Members: No.

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Paproski): All those in favour will please yea.

Some Hon. Members: Yea.

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Paproski): All those opposed will please say nay.

Some Hon. Members: Nay.

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Paproski): In my opinion the nays have it.

Nuclear Armaments

And more than five Members having risen:

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Paproski): Pursuant to Standing Order 114(11), the recorded division on the proposed motions stands deferred.

[Translation]

It being 5 o'clock, the House will now proceed with Private Members' Business as listed on today's Order Paper.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BUSINESS--MOTIONS

[English]

NUCLEAR ARMAMENTS

ADVISABILITY OF DECLARING CANADA A NUCLEAR ARMS FREE ZONE

Mr. Neil Young (Beaches) moved:

That, in the opinion of this House, the government should consider the advisability of declaring Canada a nuclear arms free zone by prohibiting the deployment, testing, construction and transportation of nuclear weapons and associated equipment through and within Canada, the export of goods and materials for use in the construction and deployment of nuclear arms and further, the government should encourage cities, provinces and states throughout the world to undertake similar action.

He said: Mr. Speaker, the establishment of nuclear weapons free zones in areas around the world has increased enormously over the last several years. Nuclear weapons free zones exist by international treaty in four global regions: The sea bed, Antarctica, outer space, and Latin America. International recognition is presently being sought as well for the nuclear weapons free zone established in the South Pacific during 1985. At least 17 nations have declared themselves nuclear weapons free zones, including Japan, Sweden, Austria and New Zealand. A number of other countries which are members of NATO have also done so. In addition, there are currently proposals for regional zones in the Balkan states, the Middle East, Southeast Asia, Africa, the Indian Ocean and parts of Europe.

Here in Canada as of June of this year the number of nuclear weapons free zones has grown to 169. In addition to cities such as Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Toronto, Montreal, Bathurst, Lunenburg and St. John's, scores of local Governments have passed motions declaring their own communities to be nuclear weapons free. The Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, as well as the Northwest Territories, have done the same. Just over 59 per cent of the Canadian population now lives within nuclear weapons free zones.

Almost from its beginning the UN has urged its members to create these zones in order to build an international climate that would bring about a comprehensive arms limitation agreement. In fact, in 1978 the final report of the UN special session on disarmament declared: "The establishment of nuclear weapons free zones on the basis of arrangements arrived at among states in the region concerned constitutes an