

There are questions in some instances as to whether there is adequate planning and supervision. One of the scourges of the third world is rural unemployment and the concentration of people in vast slums in metropolitan areas. Aid, therefore, should be extended to employment-creating, labour intensive projects, not for the enrichment of an already rich minority. The urgent need for increased food production in the developing countries was recognized by the World Food Conference in Rome, and it was recommended that aid be extended so that small rural farmers will have a chance to develop their own self-reliant economies. Parliament in all these matters has a serious responsibility which it is not fulfilling at present.

The occasional examination of CIDA's estimates in the Standing Committee on External Affairs and National Defence is no substitute for a continuing review by the parliamentary committee or a subcommittee. I was delighted when the hon. member for Edmonton-Strathcona made a motion in the committee on May 29 that the committee be empowered by the House to study and report on Canada's role in international development and co-operation, including Canada's economic and social relations with developing countries.

The resolution went on to say that:

The committee believes that the subject of Canada's aid program must be viewed in relationship to the interlocking nature of pressing global problems of mass poverty, food shortages, mass unemployment, population growth, capitalization needs and development itself.

I was pleased that today, in what I think was a tremendous move forward, the reference of this matter to the committee was approved unanimously by the House, and indeed the longer resolution which I quoted was approved by every member of that Committee.

I have already mentioned that Canadian policies in the field of international economic relations are by no means limited to CIDA and to external aid, and I am glad to say that the motion which we passed in the House relates to wider spheres of international development and co-operation with the developing nations and our economic and social relations with them. This, of course, involves the Minister of Finance and his department because the various monetary funds such as the World Bank, and development funds such as the International Monetary Fund and so on, are concerned with that department and are an arm of the Canadian external foreign policy. Their policy should be co-ordinated with the external policies of the government. I wonder, for example, why that branch of our government is encouraging the rescheduling of the debts of the Chilean junta, notwithstanding opposition by many European countries, including Great Britain, and in the face of the condemnation by the United Nations of the repressive nature of that particular regime.

There is one message that I got from the food conference in Rome above all, and that is that the basic objective of the third world is not so much aid as it is the expansion of trade, and indeed the reconstruction of world trade structures so as to provide for an equitable distribution of the world's resources.

Of utmost importance to developing countries in their plans for self-reliance is that they should be able to earn through trade the means of developing their own countries in their own way, and that is what they are asking from

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the rest of the world. So not only at the World Food Conference in Rome but at other conferences, the third world has insisted—sometimes to the point of irritating some of the members of the developed world—on the need for a new economic order.

One of the questions I would ask the minister or other spokesmen of the government to discuss on this motion would be what plans the government has to put forward constructive proposals at the special General Assembly of the United Nations to be held in September to discuss this whole question of world trade and a new economic order. It will not be good enough for Canada to follow the line of some of the developed countries and turn a deaf ear to the pleas of the third world.

There are two other questions that I want to raise briefly because I think my time is nearly up. The first one is the urgency of need for Indochina. Viet Nam is at peace for the first time in more than 30 years, but the ravages of war were immense. Some representatives of the PRG in Toronto gave a detailed list of their needs to volunteer agencies. They include food, medical supplies, building materials, tools, seeds, and fertilizers.

The government already has said that it will assume obligation for a \$6.75 million emergency relief which would be routed in the direction of South Viet Nam and Cambodia. I understand this aid is being extended through voluntary agencies and the UN High Commission for Refugees which, from my point of view, is excellent. But the government itself described this aid for Indochina as the first phase of dealing with the problem. I would like the minister to say what is the second stage and where it is planned.

● (1530)

I would further like to ask whether the other suspended Canadian aid projects covering water supply and health projects are to be renewed. Since we have recognized the authorities now in control in South Viet Nam, has the government yet established effective means of communication so that reconstruction and emergency aid can be discussed? As Mr. Charles Taylor, in his excellent article of June 12 in the *Globe and Mail*, said, "Canada has a particular moral obligation."

The Pentagon reported that in 1972-74 Canada exported \$50 million in Canadian arms sales to the United States specifically listed as being for the support of Southeast Asia. That is our contribution to war. I hope our contribution to peace and reconstruction in that country will be at least as great. There is need for a real sense of urgency in this field. I am not much of a cold war warrior, but I have read that the seas of Indochina are full of Soviet vessels taking food and other things into Indochina. I do not think we should accord them any monopoly in that field.

There is one other point I wish to raise. What is Canada doing about the situation in Namibia? The United Nations has frequently, in pursuance of decisions of the World Court, ruled that South African occupation of Namibia is illegal and has demanded that it get out and relinquish control by the end of March. This has not been done. The United Nations has appointed as sole present authority, pending elections, UN Commissioner Sean MacBride.