

Mr. Jesse Flis (Parkdale—High Park): Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate and thank the Hon. Member for Edmonton Southeast (Mr. Kilgour) and the Hon. Member for Windsor—Lake St. Clair (Mr. McCurdy) who this morning called through their motions for an emergency debate, together with my motion on behalf of my Party.

I congratulate you, Mr. Speaker, for having the wisdom to adjourn the House to allow this emergency debate to take place.

It is with a heavy heart that we hear the news from the Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. Clark) that the violence is spreading across the country and may even cause a chain reaction. That is very sad news that we hear during our emergency debate.

Over this weekend the world was witness to one of the most brutal incidents in modern history. It is an incident which was in itself shocking, but even more so when it seemed only last week that a peaceful demonstration held by the most promising of populations, that is the students of a country, was going to be met with restraint and that eventually this restraint would lead to discussions that would be of mutual benefit to all parties concerned.

However, this was not to be. Somebody decided that enough was enough and that the acceptable method of dialogue and discussion was not the route to take. Somebody decided that the only route that would be successful was that of violence, of bloodshed and of murder, as expressed by our Leader just a few moments ago. Yes, Mr. Speaker, murder. That is what it was. It was the murder of thousands of young people who were unarmed, defenceless, and wanted to save their country from a Government that they believed was immoral, unethical, and a Government that they now believe is evil.

There are many theories as to who was behind this entire episode. Some believe it was the Army. Some believe it was a move made by an opportune politician to slander the reputation of the present Government. Some believe it was the Government itself.

Whoever was at fault, the reality lies in the number of young people dead and the number of young people dying. At a time when historically positive events are taking place in other countries around the world, when the Soviets promised to pull out of Afghanistan and are opening their doors to political and economic reform, when Poland's Communist Party has relinquished a

S. O. 52

sizeable amount of power to a trade union, Solidarity, when we are all looking forward to free elections in Namibia and the occupied territories, it is a travesty to see China so robbed of any semblance of respect for the human rights of its citizens.

• (2100)

One could have foreseen, were we still in the early 1900s, that Gorbachev's visit to China and the reaction of students to it would be the cause of more than a little unrest. But today, with China being governed by so-called moderates and its movement toward economic reform, it seems inconceivable that such an event could ever take place.

Our relationship with China has increased, as has China's relationship with the rest of the world. Canadian exports to China nearly doubled in 1988. Our imports rose by nearly 20 per cent. China's foreign trade in general has doubled since 1982 and stands at approximately \$40 billion.

What is the world's reaction going to be if this situation continues to get worse? We in the West are all known for making grandiose statements with respect to our relations with countries that have human rights problems, but we are also known for taking into account *ad nauseam* the implications of such actions on our relationship with these countries.

Our own country has gained a reputation for rhetoric on the question of human rights. We swore economic sanctions to South Africa and then suddenly found that our trade with South Africa has more than tripled this year alone. We updated our export control regulations so that trade with countries with gross human rights violations would be more difficult. Yet we find that we continue to import and export to countries such as Panama, Colombia, Chile, and Iran.

In response to the statement by the Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. Clark) that Canada had no military sales to China, I would like to point out that, according to Statistics Canada, Canadian exports to China in 1988 included arms and ammunition, aircraft and space craft for nuclear reactors and associated equipment amounting to over \$80 million.

We continue to insist that emergency debates in the Security Council would do no good toward resolving the situation in Lebanon. We give in to threats from terrorist Governments by quietly scolding them and then looking the other way. We then send messages of condolence on the death of a man who was known to have detained and