

edly be given considerable emphasis in the proposed Bill of Rights.

However, the United Nations Convention already deals with this aspect and with many others, and it sets standards for the States that become signatories to this instrument. For instance, it contains several provisions relating to poverty, including article 27 which acknowledges the right of a child to a standard of living that is sufficient to provide for physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development. The same article asks States to take the appropriate steps to help parents and other individuals responsible for the child to implement that right and in case of need, to offer material assistance in acquiring food, clothing and shelter. The general question of poverty arises in other articles of the Convention relating to the health, education, survival and development of the child.

Mr. Speaker, child abuse has to be one of the most prevailing and tragic problems encountered by underprivileged youngsters these days. In that respect the convention sets standards designed to protect children who are victims of abuse and holds governments responsible for intervening on their behalf. More significant still, the convention requests that signatory governments take all appropriate steps to ease the child's physical and psychological rehabilitation as well as his return to society. The rehabilitation programs advocated in the convention are not designed only for children who are victims of violence and sexual abuse, but also for those who are subjected to other forms of abuse, negligence, economic exploitation and drug use.

• (1810)

In addition to these articles of a general nature which apply to handicapped children as well, the convention includes specific provisions aimed at offering better opportunities to these children. Article 23 spells out the role governments are expected to play to ensure that handicapped children benefit from, in the words of the convention, "as complete social integration as possible and their personal development".

Mr. Speaker, the debate on the motion introduced by the Hon. Member for Mission—Coquitlam and the special debate on child poverty in Canada which was opened by the former leader of the New Democratic

Adjournment Debate

Party have made it possible for all Members of the House of Commons to reaffirm their commitment with respect to the need to uphold the rights of children in Canada.

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Paproski): The hour provided for the consideration of Private Members' Business has now expired.

[English]

Pursuant to Standing Order 96(3), the order is dropped to the bottom of the list of the order of precedents on the Order Paper.

PROCEEDINGS ON ADJOURNMENT MOTION

[English]

A motion to adjourn the House under Standing Order 38 is deemed to have been moved.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Ms. Joy Langan (Mission—Coquitlam): Mr. Speaker, I rise on the adjournment debate on the question that I put in the House on September 28, 1989.

The question was as follows:

Since last April the government has been telling Canadians that not many people would be hurt by the unemployment insurance cuts. They said only 30,000 people would be unable to obtain benefits. Statistics Canada has contradicted the government. It says that 130,000 people will lose all of their benefits. Thirty times more people will be hit in Newfoundland alone than the government had admitted to.

I went on to say:

My question was for the Prime Minister. Would the Prime Minister confirm that by Statistic Canada's own analysis there will be 130,000 Canadians who will lose all their benefits. And would he also confirm that his government's own stats have been a dramatic understatement.

The Minister of State for Employment and Immigration and Minister of State for Seniors responded by saying:

I am pleased to tell my colleague that since our government took office we have created 1,500,000 jobs including 878,000 for women.