



HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

SECOND SESSION—THIRTY-FOURTH PARLIAMENT

39 Elizabeth II

VOLUME VII, 1990

COMPRISING THE PERIOD FROM THE TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1990
TO THE THIRTIETH DAY OF MARCH, 1990

INDEX ISSUED IN A SEPARATE VOLUME

nize that universities now exist and are the main thrust for basic scientific work in this country. The National Research Council will do what is required in terms of basic research so that it can fulfil its general mandate to support science and technology in this country.

LITHUANIA

Mr. Jesse Flis (Parkdale—High Park): Mr. Speaker, my question is directed to the Secretary of State for External Affairs and pertains to the historical events happening in Lithuania.

It is clear that the situation in the Baltic States is very different, indeed very unique from that of the other republics in the Soviet Union. Successive governments have refused to recognize the illegal annexation of those states.

Will the minister bring a long-standing policy of non-recognition to its logical conclusion by supporting an all-party resolution that recognizes Lithuania as a fully independent, sovereign republic? I can tell the minister that I have had discussions with the hon. member for Winnipeg Transcona and he, on behalf of his party, would be willing to support such a resolution.

Right Hon. Joe Clark (Secretary of State for External Affairs): Mr. Speaker, I have had an opportunity to look at the resolution that was proposed by the hon. member and the member for Winnipeg Transcona. Certainly, that would be a resolution that would be acceptable to me and to members of the government.

We join with the hon. member in recognizing as historic the democratic decision that has been taken by the people of Lithuania, and now by their Parliament. The position of the Government of Canada, as he has correctly said, has been to recognize the political sovereignty of Lithuania.

We now enter into a very important phase in which there will be a discussion as to how the *de facto* occupation by the Soviet Union will come to an end.

intends to increase R and D performance while cutting spending?

Hon. William C. Winegard (Minister for Science): Mr. Speaker, the hon. member knows as well as anyone in this House that if we are going to increase R and D total spending in this country, industry must pick up a fair part

Oral Questions

of it. Let me remind the hon. member that in 1980, the government of the day was spending, excluding debt payments, 4.65 per cent of total program spending on science and technology. That government let that run down to 4.46 per cent. This government brought it back up to 4.89 per cent, the highest it has been in 10 years.

Oral Questions

Mr. Jesse Flis (Parkdale—High Park): Mr. Speaker, I thank the minister for that co-operation and leadership. I am wondering if he could go a step further because yesterday my riding which was linked by telephone to Vilnius where the newly elected Lithuanian Parliament voted unanimously to change the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic to become the independent democratic Republic of Lithuania.

In addition to the resolution, would the minister today give full recognition to the Republic of Lithuania by giving it full diplomatic recognition?

Right Hon. Joe Clark (Secretary of State for External Affairs): Mr. Speaker, the House was pleased that the hon. member, his colleague from Winnipeg Transcona, and the member for Scarborough Centre were able, in private capacities, to be in Lithuania to watch the elections and report back to their caucuses.

I have had some conversations with some of the members respecting those developments. This is an historic day. I have discussed with Soviet leaders, prior to the vote, the attitude that they would take.

I have received specifically from Mr. Shevardnadze can undertaking that there would be no crackdown. I think all members of the House would agree that we should encourage the Soviet Union and Lithuania to move as speedily as possible toward a situation which recognizes the *de facto* and *de jure* sovereignty and independence of Lithuania.

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Routine Proceedings

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LITHUANIA

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Mr. Jesse Flis (Parkdale—High Park): Mr. Speaker, yesterday the world witnessed another historic event when the newly-elected Lithuanian Parliament declared a reborn, independent, democratic Lithuania.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Therefore, it is a great honour for me to introduce this all-party resolution, seconded by the hon. member for Don Valley North and the hon. member for Winnipeg Transcona.

The resolution reads:

Be it resolved that this House recognize the legitimate right of the Lithuanian people, as expressed by their elected representatives on March 11, to declare the independence of the Republic of Lithuania.

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Paproski): The House has heard the terms of the motion. Is it the pleasure of the House to adopt the motion?

Some Hon. Members: Agreed.

Motion agreed to.

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CANADA

DEBATES OF THE SENATE

OFFICIAL REPORT

(HANSARD)

THE HONOURABLE GUY CHARBONNEAU
SPEAKER

1989-90-91

SECOND SESSION, THIRTY-FOURTH PARLIAMENT

38-39-40 ELIZABETH II

VOLUME II

(January 23, 1990 to June 19, 1990)

Parliament was opened on April 3, 1989

and was prorogued on May 12, 1991

I hope they have now learned their lesson and that the attitude taken this afternoon by the Leader of the Government in the Senate points to a new strategy.

[English]

REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Hon. Jeremiah S. Grafstein: Last Sunday was an historic moment in history when the Lithuanian Parliament, the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian Republic, passed a declaration proclaiming:

... the restoration of the exercise of sovereign powers of the Lithuanian state, which were annulled by an alien power in 1940. From now on, Lithuania is once again an independent state.

I believe that all members of this house were gratified by the acts taken by members in the other House yesterday in a unanimous resolution that recognized Lithuania as a fully independent and sovereign republic.

Again, I should like to commend the government for the speedy response by the Right Honourable Mr. Clark, who, in response to a question by Mr. Flis in the other place, advised:

The position of the Government of Canada, as he has correctly said—

referring to Mr. Flis' question—

has been to recognize the political sovereignty of Lithuania.

Further on in the *Debates* yesterday Mr. Clark, in response to a further question by Mr. Flis, responded:

I think all members of the House would agree that we should encourage the Soviet Union and Lithuania to move as speedily as possible toward a situation which recognizes the *de facto* and *de jure* sovereignty and independence of Lithuania.

At the same time the minister mentioned that he had received an undertaking from Mr. Shevardnadze that there would be "no crackdown."

Again, in the international press today we are gratified that Mr. Ligachev and General Gromov, who is the commander in charge of the Kiev military, have confirmed that tanks do not help in this sort of situation, that they should not use force, and that this matter should be settled by political means.

My question, therefore, for the Leader of the Government in the Senate is: What concrete steps does the government intend to take in order to facilitate full *de jure* and *de facto* recognition of the Lithuanian independent republic, having in my mind that Mr. Gorbachev and others in the Supreme Soviet in the U.S.S.R. have indicated that they do not intend to negotiate with the Lithuanian people?

Hon. Lowell Murray (Leader of the Government and Minister of State for Federal-Provincial Relations): Honourable senators, I have read the statements that my friend has attributed to Mr. Clark and others on this subject. I have noted in particular that Mr. Clark indicates that the *de facto*

exercise of sovereignty may soon be a matter to which Canada can make some tangible contributions.

I would have to ask Mr. Clark whether he is ready to elaborate on that statement for the benefit of my honourable friend and others, and I shall do so in the next day or so.

Senator Grafstein: Perhaps, when the Leader of the Government is discussing this matter with the minister, he might refer to historic events where speed was of the essence. It is a very important position that the Lithuanian Parliament has taken, and concrete steps in this interim situation are very important. Any concrete steps taken by the free world certainly can facilitate a speedy and peaceful recognition of the independent Republic of Lithuania.

Senator Murray: I appreciate the point that Senator Grafstein has made. I will draw it to Mr. Clark's attention when I ask him for a full report on this matter.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN CANADIAN SOCIETY

EFFECT OF FEDERAL BUDGET CUTS—POSITION OF GOVERNMENT

Hon. Lorna Marsden: Like most Canadians and, I am sure, everyone in this chamber, I am concerned about the violence and discrimination against women in this country. However, the end of funding to various publications on health research studies serving women in Canada and the cuts to women's centres, especially perhaps in the more isolated areas of Canada, seem both gratuitous and counterproductive. The new minister responsible for the status of women, a woman I personally like and admire, says we must look to the provinces for funding, and that is fair because the provinces have jurisdiction. However, when women look to the provinces they see that their budgets have also been significantly diminished by this same federal government through cuts to transfer payments to provinces in a variety of forms. So the provinces are more pressed for money than ever before.

Meanwhile those facilities for women are needed more every day. Women in Canada are still the victims of beatings and violence by their husbands. Rape continues to occur at the rate of several cases a day. Women, as illustrated by the recent case in Calgary, are humiliated by their attackers and by members of the general public; children are sexually abused and battered, as the Social Affairs, Science and Technology Committee heard in testimony last week; students have been shot or, as happened this week, threatened by men with guns on campus; and women, even in the federal jurisdiction—in fact, even women working in the Senate—earn about two-thirds the wages of men.

• (1530)

I should like to ask the Leader of the Government in the Senate how the government justifies these particular cuts in the budget. Can he deny that the government has singled out the women of Canada for particular abuse?

and how they relate to domestic law enforcement legislation;

(d) the relationship between the Charter and drug-enforcement legislation, agreements and mechanisms;

(e) whether the government has sufficient powers to properly execute Canada's responsibilities with respect to money-laundering by international drug traffickers; and

That the Committee present its report no later than Thursday, June 27, 1991.

He said: Honourable senators, I move the motion standing in my name, requesting that those matters listed in the motion be referred to the Standing Senate Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs. I do not have a great deal to add, as the motion is somewhat self-explanatory. I should perhaps mention that during consideration of the two recent amendments to the Criminal Code dealing with the *Proceeds of Crime Act*, subsequently the *Mutual Legal Assistance Act*, and I thought one other piece of legislation, some concern had been expressed by members of the committee as to the effect of this in combatting the drug problem.

In any event, this is a revisiting of that problem. Those pieces of legislation have been passed and it is now the view of the committee that it should examine them. We think it is a matter of being able to consult with police and government agencies with respect to the bank and business community and how they are dealing with problems of money laundering, et cetera. We think it is a worthwhile effort.

My deputy leader has passed me a note indicating what he thought is an error. It says that we will report no later than Thursday, June 27, 1991. That is not an error.

Senator Doody: It is a horror story!

Senator Petten: It is a life's work!

Senator Nurgitz: We were planning on being here for a long time. There was no hurry, and we thought we needed this much time to give consideration to a problem that obviously is not going to go away. Honourable senators, I urge the adoption of this motion.

The Hon. the Speaker pro tempore: Is it your pleasure, honourable senators, to adopt the motion?

Hon. Senators: Agreed.

Motion agreed to.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

COMMITTEE AUTHORIZED TO EXTEND DATE OF PRESENTATION OF REPORT

Hon. Lorna Marsden, pursuant to notice of Tuesday, March 13, 1990, moved:

That the Order of Reference of the Standing Committee on Social Affairs, Science and Technology dated June 28, 1989, respecting problems encountered in short-term care hospitals and institutions under the National Health

Program in Canada, be amended by deleting the words "March 31, 1990" and substituting therefor the words "June 29, 1990".

She said: Honourable senators, I might say that we are on the second draft of our report and therefore expect to have it prepared before the suggested deadline, but it is not able to be translated by the original date promised.

The Hon. the Speaker pro tempore: Is it your pleasure, honourable senators, to adopt the motion?

Hon. Senators: Agreed.

Motion agreed to.

REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—DEBATE ADJOURNED

Hon. Stanley Haidasz, pursuant to notice of Tuesday, March 13, 1990, moved:

That the Senate of Canada convey its congratulations to the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania for its patriotism and courage on March 11, 1990, expressing the will of the nation, unanimously and solemnly proclaiming Lithuania a sovereign power and an independent state;

That the Senate recognize the right of the Lithuanian government and democratically elected Supreme Council to declare independence of Lithuania; and that the Senate express its wish that Lithuania achieve full freedom and complete sovereignty;

That the Senate also urge the Government of Canada to support the will of the Lithuanian nation and the Supreme Council toward that goal; and

That the Honourable the Speaker send the text of this motion to the Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania.

He said: Honourable senators, it is a great joy and privilege for me to move this motion which is before you. I would now like to put the substance of this motion in its historical perspective. As you know, Lithuania is one of the three Baltic states, with a population of 3.6 million people. One-third of that population is of Russian origin and there are also many minority groups, 300,000 of which are of Polish extraction.

This country was a nation-state and, for a time, a European power in its 1,000 years of recorded history. From the year 1386, and for the next 200 years, a Lithuanian dynasty of the Jagellonian royalty ruled as kings of the Lithuanian-Polish Commonwealth, which stretched from the Baltic to the Black Sea. However, in 1795 Lithuania was taken over by the Czarina of Russia, Catherine the Great. Over the next 123 years Lithuanians suffered great oppression. Lithuania regained its independence in 1918. Its short-lived period of freedom and independence was again brutally ended by the Russians at the order of Stalin when he annexed this country in 1940, forcibly joining it with the U.S.S.R. A few weeks after the annexation Stalin deported 300,000 Lithuanian

people to Siberia. They had to work very hard and many perished in the slave labour camps there.

• (1650)

Then there followed 50 years of oppression and numerous violations of human rights. The Lithuanian people and their emigrés throughout the world have reminded us of this tragedy several times, especially in Ottawa, where a memorial service has been held at Notre Dame Cathedral for the past several years and at Baltic Evenings held annually on Parliament Hill. I am sure that we will hear many more speeches on this topic at the eighteenth Baltic Evening, which is to take place on Parliament Hill on April 4 next.

Honourable senators, in early January of this year I listened to an historic meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev and the politicians of Lithuania. This meeting was broadcast over the television in my hotel room in Warsaw. You could see the anguish and disappointment of Gorbachev as he listened to what these Lithuanian politicians had to say about their lot. Honourable senators are aware, I am sure, that there have occurred recently with great swiftness profound changes, especially in the political field, and many social upheavals in eastern Europe, commencing in 1980 with the Solidarity movement in Poland under the leadership of Lech Walesa and spreading to neighbouring countries and recently to Lithuania. The Lithuanian independence movement is commonly called SAJUDIS and operates under the chairmanship of Vytautas Landsbergis. During the recent election campaign an appeal was made to the people to vote for SAJUDIS and any candidate who was for the freedom and independence of Lithuania.

On February 24, during free elections, the Lithuanian people voted in the majority for SAJUDIS, including the chairman of that movement. At the first meeting Vytautas Landsbergis was elected by the deputies as President of Lithuania, defeating the Communist candidate, former ruler Algirdas Brazouskas. The Supreme Council of Lithuania then quickly asked for reforms. After the election of a president, the next item of business at this first meeting of the Supreme Council of Lithuania on March 11 was the adoption of the following resolution:

The Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania, expressing the will of the nation, resolves and solemnly proclaims that the execution of the sovereign power of the Lithuanian state, heretofore constrained by alien forces in 1940, is restored. Henceforth Lithuania is once again an independent state.

This resolution passed with a vote of 124 to 0, with the abstention of six Communist deputies. The legislature then demanded that the local KGB and police accept the new government's authority. It laid claim to gas pipelines, rail and power lines, as well as military sites on its territory.

At this point I should like to say that this whole procedure in the Lithuanian Parliament was followed closely by many Canadians of Lithuanian origin and some Canadian politicians at the Lithuanian Community Centre in Toronto, in my former riding of Parkdale. They were connected by telephone

with what was going on during the debate in the Supreme Council. Of course, there were cheers and tears when they heard of the unanimous adoption of that resolution, one might say, with a vote of 124 to 0, with six abstentions by Communist deputies.

The next day the Liberal member for Toronto (Parkdale-High Park), Mr. Flis, rose in the House of Commons and presented the following resolution:

Be it resolved that this House recognize the legitimate right of the Lithuanian people, as expressed by their elected representatives on March 11, to declare the independence of the Republic of Lithuania.

This resolution was non-debatable and the House of Commons accepted it.

In an editorial in the *Globe and Mail* the next day there appeared the following:

In Poland, senior Solidarity official Adam Michnik expressed immediate enthusiasm for the move: "We believe that the declaration of the Lithuanian parliament will not initiate any nationalist conflicts and will become an element in the democratic rebuilding of our European home."

Canadian MPs were equally supportive but a little more muted. Yesterday they unanimously endorsed a resolution recognizing the Lithuanian government's right to declare independence.

May I say at this point that there is nothing in the present Constitution of the U.S.S.R. preventing any republic from seceding from the union.

Honourable senators, I gave notice yesterday of my motion, the essential point of which is basically the same as that passed in the other House. I have added to it, however, the Senate's congratulations and have called upon the Government of Canada to support the Lithuanian people in their efforts to eventually attain their goal, which is full independence and complete sovereignty.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Right Honourable Joe Clark, stated in the House of Commons last Monday that the resolution in the chamber was acceptable to him and to his government, and joined with Mr. Flis in recognizing the historic democratic decision taken by the people of Lithuania and their Parliament.

The position of successive Governments of Canada has always been to recognize the political sovereignty of Lithuania. Canada, like all western governments, although recognizing the *de facto* occupation of Lithuania by the Soviet Union, never accepted the *de jure* annexation of Lithuania into the Soviet Union. Mr. Clark also stated that he has received from Mr. Shevardnadze, Foreign Minister of the U.S.S.R., an undertaking that there would be no crackdown on Lithuania, no invasion by tanks. Mr. Clark further stated in the House of Commons last Monday that we should encourage the Soviet

Union to move as quickly as possible towards a situation that would recognize the *de facto* and *de jure* sovereignty and independence of Lithuania. I call upon all honourable senators to act in this manner by first accepting this motion of mine. I am sure that people of Lithuanian extraction in Canada and other countries, and especially in Lithuania, would appreciate

very much such a positive action by the Senate of Canada. Honourable senators, I move the adoption of this motion.

● (1700)

On motion of Senator Doody, debate adjourned.

The Senate adjourned until tomorrow at 2 p.m.

Hon. Royce Frith (Deputy Leader of the Opposition): Memory fails. It sounds like President Reagan talking about the Contras.

Hon. Jacques Flynn: Are you asking that Mr. Waters be appointed?

Senator Olson: Definitely! The people of Alberta have spoken—600,000 of them.

Senator Flynn: You would like that too!

Senator Olson: I would like you to obey your own rules.

Senator Argue: You can tune him up if he ever gets here, Senator Flynn! We will help you too.

Hon. M. Lorne Bonnell: Honourable senators, rather than just giving Senator Fairbairn a copy of the letter, I wonder if the Leader of the Government in the Senate would table the letter so that all senators can have a copy of it.

Senator Murray: Honourable senators, I can do that also, subject to the condition I mentioned a few moments ago, namely, that Premier Getty agrees to have it released. I was under the impression that he had released it yesterday.

REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—DEBATE CONTINUED

On the Order:

Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Haidasz, P.C., seconded by the Honourable Senator Buckwold:

That the Senate of Canada convey its congratulations to the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania for its patriotism and courage on March 11, 1990, expressing the will of the nation, unanimously and solemnly proclaiming Lithuania a sovereign power and an independent state;

That the Senate recognize the right of the Lithuanian government and democratically elected Supreme Council to declare independence of Lithuania; and that the Senate express its wish that Lithuania achieve full freedom and complete sovereignty;

That the Senate also urge the Government of Canada to support the will of the Lithuanian nation and the Supreme Council toward that goal; and

That the Honourable the Speaker send the text of this motion to the Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania.—(*Honourable Senator Doody*).

Hon. C. William Doody (Deputy Leader of the Government): Honourable senators, I have nothing to add to this motion. As far as I am concerned, I consider this motion as having been debated. However, if any other senator wishes to speak at this time, I would be only too willing to let him or her do so.

Hon. Hazen Argue: Honourable senators, I should like to adjourn the debate in my name.

On motion of Senator Argue, debate adjourned.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

COMMITTEE AUTHORIZED TO EXAMINE THE PROBLEM OF ILLICIT DRUG USE IN CANADA

On the Order:

Resuming the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Marsden, seconded by the Honourable Senator Turner:

That the Standing Senate Committee on Social Affairs, Science and Technology be authorized to examine the direct cost of the present problem of illicit drug use in Canada as it has an impact on Canadian taxpayers, and expected trends in the 1990's; and

That the Committee present its report no later than June 29, 1990.—(*Honourable Senator Phillips*).

Hon. C. William Doody (Deputy Leader of the Government): Honourable senators, Senator Phillips adjourned this order in his name. However, I do not think it was with any intent to delay the work of the committee. At the time he was more interested in getting some information. Since he will not be with us for another week or so, perhaps it is best that we let this matter proceed. If Senator Phillips has anything to say he can add it when he returns.

The Hon. the Speaker pro tempore: Honourable senators, is it your pleasure to adopt the motion?

Hon. Senators: Agreed.

Motion agreed to.

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

CONSIDERATION OF FIFTH REPORT OF COMMITTEE—DEBATE CONTINUED

On the Order:

Resuming the debate on the consideration of the Fifth Report of the Standing Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry (farm financing) presented in the Senate on 20th December, 1989.—(*Honourable Senator Hays*).

Hon. Dan Hays: Honourable senators, I have been intending to speak on this order for some time. As I delay that, more and more information comes to hand and my speech gets longer and longer. Accordingly, I have decided to give my speech today so that I can get it off my mind and off the Orders of the Day, as far as my name is concerned.

This order is an important one and was spoken to by Senator Baroote and Senator Olson on January 24. To remind you, it relates to an update that was undertaken during the last Parliament by the Standing Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of a study on farm finance, entitled: "Financing the Family Farm to the Year 2000". To begin with, my comments will be of a personal nature. Then I would like to