

Non-Canadian Publications

doctors and to others interested in medical matters. But simply because these magazines might get their editorial content from a foreign source, these publications are to be placed out of bounds. The acceptance of Canadian advertising promoting Canadian-made or distributed goods, and therefore for the benefit of a Canadian operation, is to be curtailed.

If this is the type of business expense which is to be curtailed because it has a foreign taint, what about the expenses incurred by businessmen attending conferences abroad? Their expenditures are made away from home. The knowledge is picked up elsewhere. There are many types of business expense which are legitimately incurred abroad. This is an introverted attitude toward what Canadian business ought to be able to do. It seems to me that here we are inviting the reverse. Remember, these swords are two-edged. There could be Canadian publications which would carry, say, American advertising directed to Americans. I do not know whether the volume is very great. But can you imagine the reaction of hon. members opposite, who so assiduously—

Mr. Baker (Grenville-Carleton): So blindly.

Mr. Lambert (Edmonton West):—support this bill, if the United States government were to cause to be enacted a similar measure under the United States income tax legislation? There would be cries of outrage from that side.

Mr. Baker (Grenville-Carleton): Tears of rage.

Mr. Lambert (Edmonton West): My hon. friend from Grenville-Carleton says there would be tears of rage. His language is perhaps more flowery than mine, but the meaning is the same. In many of these provisions which relate to income tax we should treat others as we expect them to treat us. I do not think United States law is as chauvinistic as this particular proposal.

Should we follow such a course as this for reasons of cheap nationalism? After all, the minister has made his peace with *Reader's Digest*. He has not disclosed what kind of a deal has been made, and this will be the subject of some remarks by my colleagues later in the debate. What about some of the other publications concerned? Has peace been made with the owners of the *Red Deer Advocate* and other newspapers in British Columbia, as announced by the President of the Privy Council (Mr. Sharp) in *Red Deer* on Saturday night? What was the deal there? What are the circumstances and what will be the application of the Cullen rule? It is very easy for the *Advocate* and the others to take the line they did with regard to publishing. But what about the content? This is something to which a lot of members object. It is arbitrary. We do not have anything like it on our statutes.

I find it passing strange that ministers like the President of the Privy Council, and the Minister of Public Works (Mr. Drury) should now adopt the mantle of protectors of Canadian publications. I ask: which ones though, primarily? Is it the gang in Toronto? Is it the friends of the government in the publishing field?

May I call it ten o'clock, Mr. Speaker?

[Mr. Lambert (Edmonton West).]

PROCEEDINGS ON ADJOURNMENT MOTION

[English]

A motion under Standing Order 40 deemed to have been moved.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS—CUBA—POSSIBLE REVIEW OF AID PROGRAM IN VIEW OF INVOLVEMENT IN ANGOLAN WAR

Mr. Dan McKenzie (Winnipeg South Centre): Mr. Speaker, on February 6 I directed a question to the Prime Minister (Mr. Trudeau) with regard to CIDA loans to Cuba. My question was as follows:

Will the government be reviewing any CIDA loans or grants to Cuba now its troops are engaged in the Angola conflict, and if Cuba has managed to become involved in wars, should this not disallow its receipt of aid as an underprivileged country?

● (2200)

The Prime Minister completely evaded my question when he stated "Our aid program is not linked to the ideology of a particular country". His answer in no way related to my question.

I then questioned the Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. MacEachen), asking him if there was a clause in CIDA contracts to cut off aid to a country if it suddenly finds it has money to fight in a war, and the minister stated there were no such clauses. There definitely should be such a clause in CIDA or CUSO contracts.

The idea behind CIDA aid is to help underprivileged people in underprivileged countries. Cuba cannot be considered underprivileged when it is engaged in the Angolan war. War is a costly business today and Cuba must be spending millions as it is reported to have had 12,000 troops in Angola for the past four months. Now a statement out of London by Zaire's foreign minister Karl Nguza says he has "reason to believe" Cuban and MPLA troops will be tempted to invade his country after the war in Angola ends. Canadian taxpayers do not want their tax dollars sent to communist countries which are engaged in wars.

I want to make it perfectly clear that I am referring to aid and not to trade. Canadians generally have no objection to having a sound trade agreement with a communist country, but supplying aid and cash to a communist country that is engaged in a costly war is an entirely different matter. The Cuban intervention appears to be on a large scale and must impose a considerable burden on the Cuban economy. If Cubans can engage in a war, they do not require CIDA grants and low interest loans. The loan figures range from \$23 million to \$100 million at the ridiculously low interest rate of 3 per cent. Many Canadians would like to have such a low rate of interest in order to buy homes or other commodities. At the moment Cuba has an outstanding line of credit of \$10 million and the question is, is this money being used to finance its involvement in Angola?

CIDA published a strategy paper last September that warned there are a number of third world countries which have entered a period of permanent emergency. Our aid should be directed to those countries, not countries which can afford to become involved in a war. The majority of