

crop year than was presently available under several programs that were there. I do not think that is the point.

I think the point is that there is real concern in the farm community that with these kinds of prices if they prevail very long, there are not going to be very many farmers around. I for one am concerned that if farmers are staring at the same kind of prices in the face when they go to the field next spring as they are now, what is likely to happen. It is my view that we are going to see a big number of acres not seeded at all. That, in my view, would be a big tragedy, not only for the way we use our land, but for the whole infrastructure that is there.

I have numbers here to show that the number of farm machinery dealers is down dramatically, depending on the part of the country you come from. It is down probably as much as 25 per cent right across the country. The whole infrastructure gets to be questionable as to how long it can survive. If you start losing that, then no matter how quickly grain prices come back, it is going to take a period of time to get some of those farm dealerships, fertilizer people, the farm chemical people and all those people back into business.

In the meantime, I think we have to do everything in our power to point out to the Europeans that what they are doing is totally unacceptable. In many ways it is like an invisible invasion on us. They have destroyed our markets internationally and we are suffering the consequences at home. The evidence of it was there at the meeting we were at last Thursday in Miami. The evidence of it is here in the kind of debate we are having in the House today. What they are doing is totally, totally unfair.

Their tariffs are away out of whack. For instance, when we buy automobiles from Europe, the tariff coming in is 9.2 per cent. When we send automobiles to Europe, the tariff is 29 per cent. What I find even more despicable—and I could use stronger language, but it literally is despicable—when we send our wheat to Europe the tariff in some cases is as high as 200 per cent. How can that be fair?

We produce a high quality product as far as wheat is concerned. When we send it to Europe, the tariff, because of their variable import levies, runs as high as 200 per cent. When we buy cars from them—they make good cars, we are not saying they do not—the tariff is 9.2 per cent. When we look at the balance of trade, the

Supply

balance of trade is in their favour. The European Community, the 12 countries, run a balance of trade surplus with Canada that has been running \$3.5 billion or in that neighbourhood.

The tariffs are decidedly in their favour and the balance of trade is decidedly in their favour. Yet when we go to compete with them, we find it very difficult because of their size. We have to do everything we can to let the Europeans know that this cannot continue. We have been doing this at the GATT negotiations. We walked away from the table when we were in Montreal two and a half years ago because they refused to deal adequately with agriculture. We did the same thing last fall in Brussels and said that: "Unless you are prepared to do something substantial on agriculture that is going to stop driving our farmers out of business, we have no intention of doing anything on the other areas that Europe wants to be dealt with in this GATT round".

Germany is an example. I do not understand Germany. By its own admission in conversations, 1 per cent of the German economy is agriculture. It is 1 per cent. There are ways in which it could support its farmers with the same monetary value, the same amount of money, without tying it to increased production.

At the same time, Germany now is the largest exporter in the world, both in percentage terms of its economy and in dollar terms as far as absolute amount. The Germans, of all people, with 1 per cent of its economy dependent on agriculture, should realize that unless it is prepared to address some very reasonable requests by the rest of the world—I do not have time to get into what is happening in the Third World—are going to find that the rest of the world is not going to give access to Germans for some of the manufactured goods it produces. Its common agriculture policy is damaging its environment.

For instance, I have figures to show that Holland uses somewhere between 25 and 30 times as much nitrogen fertilizer as we do in Canada. It has problems with its groundwater damaging its environment. Its common agriculture policy makes no sense, whether it is on the environmental side or the economic side.

As far as the Third World is concerned, the IMF for instance estimates that if you deal properly with agricultural trade in this GATT round, that you would increase the amount of earnings of Third World countries by as