

The Budget—Hon. M. Lambert

of ivory towers and was defended to the death by people who were shown to be absolutely and blatantly wrong.

This is within the context of what I have said about the needs of an industrial strategy for Canada. I commend to the Minister of Finance (Mr. Turner) that, if they have not already done so, he and his officials should start to work on a policy of industrial strategy for Canada. The manufacturing and processing benefits are going to be felt in Ontario and Quebec—the minister shakes his head.

Mr. Turner (Ottawa-Carleton): Alberta is going to be booming as a result of it.

Mr. Lambert (Edmonton West): The government of the province of Alberta does not think so. The minister should read the remarks of the provincial treasurer and provincial premier in regard to this, because they do not see it at the present time.

Mr. Turner (Ottawa-Carleton): It is giving the premier just what he needs.

Mr. Lambert (Edmonton West): I am talking about a change in manufacturing and processing. At the present time, the benefits will be too concentrated. What incentive has the minister given to Canadians to invest in new business in Alberta in competition with foreign interests which already exist there in large numbers, and which are not controlled by a foreign review board or a takeover board? This is what I am talking about, an industrial strategy. For instance, where have the benefits of DREE gone in the various provinces? They have gone to the constituency of the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Olson).

Mr. Turner (Ottawa-Carleton): Oh, oh!

Mr. Lambert (Edmonton West): All right, all one has to do is talk to the Minister of Agriculture and tell him that they have gone to his constituency, and the one next door. They have gone to other provinces too, but will there be any real benefit?

Mr. Marchand (Langelier): And the Conservative ridings in the Maritimes.

Mr. Lambert (Edmonton West): Where have they gone in the province of Ontario and the province of Quebec? In many instances, they are working contrary to the provincial departments of industry and trade. Let the Minister of Regional Economic Expansion (Mr. Marchand) ask the provincial ministers this question. I have heard his name included in a list, and it was not in a litany of saints, in relation to the operation of DREE.

Mr. Mackasey: And the Okanagan Valley.

Mr. Lambert (Edmonton West): We can pick various areas, but it has been a hit and miss operation. The Department of Regional Economic Expansion is operating on its own hook, and not within a policy of industrial strategy established after discussions between the Minister of Finance and the provinces.

There are occasions when, for the benefit of Canada as a whole, the government of Canada should consult with the provincial governments so that we do not get the

[Mr. Lambert (Edmonton West).]

situation that we have now where there is confrontation between governments nor between the Minister of Finance when he was making sharp cracks at a provincial premier the other night. I will invite the Minister of Manpower and Immigration (Mr. Mackasey) to read the newspaper reports on the remarks of the Minister of Finance concerning Premier Bourassa.

Mr. Speaker, I do not want to take up all the time of the House this afternoon. Someone else is going to talk about the details of the tariff changes. My colleagues and I welcome the creation of the new category of general preferential tariff to assist developing countries, and I commend the minister for it as will every thinking Canadian. It is much more constructive than just handing out grants and subventions. It will have to be worked out, and there will have to be some adjustments, but it is a step in the right direction.

One thing worries me about this whole change in the customs tariff, however, and that is it may be a reversal of free trading, particularly with regard to textiles. It will be much easier to impose duties and conditions unilaterally without negotiating quotas. There is a benefit in negotiating quotas in that there is usually a trade-off. During the election period of 1968, the then minister of industry, trade and commerce imposed a surcharge on certain textiles and this caused dislocations here in Canada as well as the countries it affected. As a result business relationships were soured. Surely, that is the wrong way to proceed, hiding behind the facade of bureaucracy. Members will not be able to get at those changes in a meaningful way until debate is over and the law in force. This is a point. Oh, it looks good. I know the Minister of State (Mr. Mahoney) loves efficiency and being able to put a big, heavy hand down on something, and hiding it. That is his way of behaving. But that, Mr. Speaker, is not how this House likes things to be done. It wants them out in the open.

• (1600)

[Translation]

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Laniel): Order. The Postmaster General on a point of order.

Mr. Côté (Longueuil): Mr. Speaker, I was trying to listen to the simultaneous interpretation and I did not understand exactly what was said concerning the term "façade". As a matter of fact, I did not understand the exact translation of this word.

Mr. Lambert (Edmonton West): Yes, Mr. Speaker, it is "un mur sans ouverture", "it is a façade without opening". It is an English expression, but the minister knows English as well as I know French. Therefore if the expression is not easily translated, it is comprehensible.

[English]

This trend worries me, Mr. Speaker. Some of my colleagues will develop this point.

[Translation]

Mr. Côté (Longueuil): Did you lose your place?