

to a fund for the development of third world nations on the threshold of development.

What we are considering here is the enlargement of markets for Canadian goods of a long range. As I said a moment ago, much of the government's preoccupation is with short range, getting over the hump, meeting the exigencies of what appear to be the daily crises, the monthly figures. We have to look at where our markets for Canadian goods can be found in the future of our country.

I quote from Mr. Shridath S. Ramphal, the Secretary General of the Commonwealth. Mr. Ramphal has been distinguished in his contributions to what is called the north-south dialogue taking place today, in which the developed and developing nations are attempting to work out new strategies for industrial growth which will permit that growth to take place on a more equitable basis around the world.

He points out that most of the developing populations around the world, and most of the future markets of the world, are in what is now called the developing countries. They now have a low purchasing power, with the result that they are not able to buy very much from the developing nations. The point he makes is that if we took the long range view toward the creation of new markets in the developing world, it would not only be a good thing to do for the growth of the people concerned, but it would be very good for us. It would not only stimulate the economies of the developed countries, but it would ensure their continued steady growth to meet the growth of world conditions.

Mr. Ramphal says:

The increases in the incomes which the developing countries would earn from the dismantling of trade barriers and other obstacles and from a sustained expansion of their export income from primary commodities and from manufactures, would be spent, and spent quickly, on imports from the industrialized countries.

What he is saying there is precisely what was said by the subcommittee on international development which conducted studies in the past two sessions of parliament on questions related to commodity pricing related to the UNCTAD IV Conference and on questions related to debt financing in the third world, connected to the Conference on International Economic Co-operation which concluded its work last summer.

When we talk about fusing policies, harmonizing what the Canadian government's policies are with regard to the Export Development Corporation which is supposed to be in business to help the export of Canadian goods abroad and, in turn, to stimulate and create Canadian jobs, that whole approach needs to be keyed to the Canadian approach of international development taken by CIDA.

● (1642)

Two of the speakers this afternoon reflected in their remarks the confusion which arises when we consider the role of the Export Development Corporation, especially in the third world. Let there be no mistake. The Export Development Corporation is a commercial enterprise. It is not in the aid business, nor should it be. It ensures exports. It makes loans to what one might call middle range countries. It has been

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criticized for providing loans to first world countries—one example is the steel mill at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and another is the development of the pulp and paper industry in Poland. I would certainly criticize the corporation for its policy in providing loans for Cuba.

My hon. friend from Esquimalt-Saanich pointed out the other night, in the course of a very effective contribution to this debate, that it was altogether wrong to expect the Canadian people to support an instrument of policy which was, in effect, helping a country to expand its military operations overseas, causing havoc in the process. I have in mind Cuba's policy of sending increasing numbers of troops to Africa taking us, in my judgment, one step closer to world war III. I have expressed the view for some time that our commercial relations with Cuba through the EDC, and through our aid policies, ought to be suspended on the ground that we should express our condemnation of that country's exacerbation of the danger of war through its military activities.

The policy of EDC, whether we are talking about the development of pulp mills in Poland or of a steel mill in the United States, or the development in Indonesia which Inco is managing, ought to be debated and examined in committee. It is not my intention at this time to enlarge on the concepts put forward by others. What I am attempting to do is emphasize the commercial character of the EDC so that a sharp distinction may be made between the corporation and the aid policies of the government through CIDA. It is precisely because CIDA has got itself into the export business that its true purpose has been hurt. Further, through this jungle of policies, we find ourselves in a strange position, one in which CIDA is not only failing to carry out the humanitarian work it ought to be doing in third world countries but is failing to develop people who might in future be customers of Canadian business.

I stated at the outset of my speech that one of the most important contributions to the debate so far was made by my hon. friend from Vancouver Quadra, who said a new national policy was needed, one which would rationalize the creation of jobs and the development of our industry. I would use that statement as a stepping stone to what I wish to say next.

If the government would move away from its dependence on ad hoc decisions and policies with respect to development, and clarify the distinct roles of its agencies, it could stimulate the economy by providing a long range pattern of growth. In addition, it would be doing a better job in relation to helping those who most need help in an era of profound change.

It is not new to talk about harmonizing the various instruments of government policy. I have here a publication put out by the federal government entitled "Strategy for International Development Co-operation, 1975-1980." This document outlines a five-point strategy, and the first of those five points calls attention to the need for a comprehensive and organic approach to development co-operation. I will read the first point in its entirety because I wish to place it on the record.

In renewing its firm commitment to international development and cooperation, the government undertakes to harmonize various external and domestic