

The article continues:

Mazankowski said U.S. countervail action on Canadian pork and pork products, threatened countervails on Canadian durum wheat and quotas on dairy products contradict the agreement's purpose of breaking down trade barriers.

And he sounds surprised.

There are two things about this. If he is really surprised, then I suppose we can say he was very gullible because he should have known. But somehow I do not really think that he is surprised at all, that anyone in the government is surprised. I think that when the government dealt with this free trade agreement it had the alternative of saying, "Okay, either we go along with the U.S. and we acquiesce to the U.S. position in these areas, or we do not sign the free trade deal". The government chose the free trade deal and, in doing so, it sold a good portion of the agricultural community down the river.

Right now the U.S. is probably in a much stronger position to deal with their products as they enter Canada. Before the free trade deal was announced we could make the GATT work for us. If it did not work for us, we had at least the opportunity to say we would not accept that ruling. Now they have it both ways. If the GATT ruling does not go their way, they can bring in the free trade agreement. If the free trade agreement does not work, they can go to GATT. In both ways we lose, and in both ways they win.

There is much more under this free trade agreement that needs to be looked at as part of the attack on rural Canada. As the leader of the Opposition indicated, the process of harmonization of the structures of the economies of the two countries to the seemingly lowest common denominator is affecting us much more than it is affecting the United States. They do not have to come up to our standards. They do not have to put in the protection that we have tried to put in for our farmers. All of our supply management boards, programs such as stabilization programs—both the crops stabilizations program and the western grain stabilization program—the special wheat programs, the Canadian Wheat Board and the turkey marketing board are in place for a particular purpose, that is, to allow our industries to survive and to give some kind of security to the production of the products that they produce. In the attempt to harmonize with the United States we are being forced to change these directions.

### *Supply*

The Minister of Agriculture stood up not too long ago at a meeting and told Canadian farmers that it was about time we had a second generation of marketing boards, that the marketing boards we have now are not going to work. Again he seemed surprised that suddenly there was an attack on marketing boards because of free trade when all along the marketing boards themselves, during the free trade negotiations, were putting before this government and before the committee that studied the free trade agreement the reasons why these marketing boards were going to be under attack.

I notice the minister responsible for grains and oilseeds sitting across the way, Mr. Speaker. He very, very cautiously pointed out, ahead of time of course, that the two-price wheat system would not be affected. Of course it disappeared, but it disappeared a year before the free trade agreement so he could say that the two-price wheat system was not affected by free trade. There are some arguments to suggest that maybe he was right, but it would not have happened when it did except for the free trade agreement, and the negotiations which eliminated it would have been quite different if the free trade agreement had not been pending.

Right now the United States is continuing to use its laws to undermine our agricultural industry. For instance, not too many days ago there was an article in a paper suggesting that the European Economic Community is quite disturbed by the fact that even as it has backed off from developing new markets with subsidy programs, the U.S. has offered millions of tonnes of subsidized wheat to China, one of our traditional markets, and to the Philippines. Both of these are new markets to the United States, although they have made some exports to China before. But the point is that even now when there is a shortage of grain across the world, or at least when our stocks are low, the U.S. is out there still trying to gain a major portion of any new market that arises, to our detriment. They are doing it against a supposed understanding that we have regarding free trade. They are saying, "Well, we had this in place before the enhancement program was in place and we did not say we would get rid of it when we signed the free trade deal. It does not matter what you guys thought, we did not say we would get rid of it, therefore we are going to allow it to continue."