

Report on NATO and OECD Meeting

tude toward that end. We have long believed that mutual balanced reduction of forces in that area is essential to world peace. We accept the minister's statement that Berlin is the key to détente. In this connection I should like to pay tribute to the Chancellor of West Germany, Willy Brandt, for his statesmanlike attitude.

I shall conclude by saying I am glad that the minister also seems to have spoken frankly to the foreign minister of Portugal. I cannot refrain from regretting the fact that NATO met in that country. The preamble to the NATO treaty says that its main purpose is to protect fundamental human rights and freedoms; yet the minister speaks of the colonial record of Portugal. It is not only its colonial record to which we object but also the fact that internally Portugal denies even basic fundamental rights to its own citizens. We think that NATO cannot be credible as long as it tolerates within its midst nations which deny the basic rights of human beings.

[Translation]

Mr. Gérard Laprise (Abitibi): Mr. Speaker, the Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. Sharp) has just made a statement on international meetings. Indeed, during his two-week tour around the world he has discussed at least four of those matters on which international attention is focused.

At the United Nations, the Secretary of State discussed a very important and extremely urgent problem, that of Pakistan. We know that events there, present and past, have shocked the whole world. The country has been in the throes of an unjustifiable revolution resulting in the loss of thousands of lives, and is now suffering an epidemic which has not, to date, been brought under control.

I hope Canada will be able to help alleviate hardship caused in that region to a population which I believe did not deserve such a fate.

The minister then discussed in Washington another matter which is becoming increasingly important, namely pollution. For financial reasons, our southern neighbours do not seem to be too concerned about the danger of pollution deriving from the movement of oil. In my opinion, Canada must take a firm stand in this connection and have its rights acknowledged, even if it cannot do so from a legal point of view, since international law is rather complicated.

The minister discussed in Paris a matter which I feel is quite important, since problems of the member countries of the OECD, that is inflation and unemployment, were especially dealt with. Apparently, those problems have arisen everywhere.

What conclusions can be drawn from the minister's conversations in Paris? In this connection, we read in the minister's statement:

These—

namely inflation and unemployment

—will continue to plague us and the meeting found no easy solution.

[Mr. Brewin.]

Mr. Speaker, we have known for a long time that leaders in Canada as well as in other member states of the OECD have no easy solution. Everywhere they want to curb inflation, but the only solution which they seem to have found is to allow an increase in unemployment.

Mr. Speaker, I feel that if they want to fight inflation without increasing the rate of unemployment or making consumers pay for it, they must innovate and put in practice the formula suggested by the Créditistes. It has been laughed at and will be made fun of yet, but as long as it is laughed at, we will be facing the same difficulties.

Everywhere people, especially the workers, are requesting wage hikes so as to offset the increase in prices. However, what everybody needs is not necessarily wage increases, but an increase in purchasing power which would be taken off production costs so that people could secure what they need without prices being increased.

It seems that such a solution was not considered at Paris, but until the solutions or ideas that have prevailed for the last 25 or 30 years are discarded, I do not think it will be possible to achieve worthwhile results.

At Lisbon, the meetings dealt with the problems between two blocs—the Warsaw bloc and the NATO bloc—and a relaxation would seem to be possible between the two.

We fervently hope for a relaxation between those two blocs and I find it peculiar that the Soviet side should have waited many years before initiating negotiations. The USSR waited until it had as many arms as the United States before seeking a relaxation between the two blocs.

In view of the fact that shipyards are still operating in the USSR, especially in the field of nuclear submarine construction, I am somewhat concerned about these negotiations, and I wonder whether this is not a case of the spider luring the flies into its web.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I urge the government to be careful in these negotiations and in all kinds of discussions, and I wish that all this may lead to peace, which is so much desired everywhere.

[English]

QUESTIONS ON THE ORDER PAPER

(Questions answered orally are indicated by an asterisk.)

NEWFOUNDLAND—MONEYS ALLOCATED FOR TRADE AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, MANPOWER RETRAINING AND UPGRADING IN 1970

Question No. 786—**Mr. Carter:**

1. What was the total amount of money allocated to the Newfoundland government during 1970 for (a) provision of trade and technical school facilities (b) manpower retraining, upgrading and other related programs?