

Adjournment Debate

practically tell you how to run your own life. They can give you an order to drill. They can tell you where to drill and, if you don't, they can throw you off the land. Or, they can say you cannot drill here and if you do drill here we will throw you off. They can tell you how to transport the petroleum product that you are likely to find. They can dictate to what market you can sell your product. They can tell you how to produce, how much to produce, how little to produce or whether to produce at all. It is all left up to the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources or the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. You can take your pick; one is as bad as the other as far as I am concerned.

Third, if you are to encourage people to make those investments you need sensible taxation and a sensible royalty scheme. We do not have these either. The rule should be that if you are successful you can make a profit. But when you look at what is in this legislation you see a basic 10 per cent royalty, 25 per cent Petro-Canada backing, 40 per cent net profit. When the product gets to the refinery, you are stuck with another 8 per cent. Then you have corporate income taxes. There is no end to it. I wonder how much the industry can stand.

Mr. Speaker, in every conceivable way this bill falls short of what is needed to encourage people to explore in those areas. I would like to call it ten o'clock.

● (2200)

PROCEEDINGS ON ADJOURNMENT MOTION

[*English*]

A motion to adjourn the House under Standing Order 40 deemed to have been moved.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS—CLOSURE OF POLISH BORDER—POSSIBLE THREAT TO WORLD PEACE

Mr. Jesse P. Flis (Parkdale-High Park): Mr. Speaker, I rise to share with you, on this occasion, a matter of deep and troubling concern to all people committed to the preservation of human rights and world peace.

On Wednesday, December 3, 1980, I asked the hon. Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. MacGuigan) what steps the government planned to take to convince the Soviet Union and its satellite countries to keep their armies out of Poland and to respect the principles of the Helsinki Final Act, in view of the fact that the Soviet Union had ordered the East German-Polish border sealed off, and in view of the fact that the Deutsches Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union have moved military forces along the Polish border, thus threatening world peace and jeopardizing East-West détente.

Further, on Tuesday, December 9, 1980, I asked the Prime Minister (Mr. Trudeau) whether he is prepared to ask the

United Nations Security Council, through proper channels, to proceed under the terms of chapter VI, article 34 of its charter, under which it may investigate any dispute or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security. The Prime Minister indicated that he is in favour of this suggestion and would bring it to the attention of the Secretary of State for External Affairs. I trust that the minister, who is in Europe right now discussing this problem with other western allies, will inform this House of any developments regarding these matters when appropriate.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, on behalf of many Canadians across Canada, I thank and congratulate the Prime Minister for the sensitivity he has thus far clearly demonstrated by urging all parties to remain calm and place party politics aside. This is not a time for any to rattle their sabres. What is happening in Poland now is an internal matter, and outside interference of any form must be avoided. The people of Poland have certainly come a long way, since the last ten years when I lived there, during which a lot of bloodshed took place through the food riots of 1970. Today, on the other hand, the workers have achieved miracles in regard to independent trade unions and freedom of the press, without an ounce of blood being shed. For this the people of Poland are to be respected.

I urge us all not to raise any further exaggerated expectations or demands upon the Polish government or, by implication, its Soviet backers. Let us not forget that the Kremlin may stamp its boots on Poland's soil with a clear and sounding reply of tanks and rockets. It is obviously simple to realize that the Soviet Union is determined to limit reforms in eastern Europe and will even accept all of the economic and moral consequences of an invasion of Poland if it feels that the basics of communism are threatened.

This is why Canada must work in unison with other nations to take a unified stand against the U.S.S.R. should it move its military might across Poland's borders. Again, I congratulate the Prime Minister for comprehending the complexities of this situation and for urging the western world to act together in maintaining peace and stability. I trust the Prime Minister will also continue to communicate directly with Mr. Brezhnev of the Soviet Union, in an effort to keep the situation in Poland an internal matter.

The two most important things that Poland needs today are prayers for peace, and food. In fact, it is my understanding that people around the world, from all religious denominations and backgrounds, along with Pope John Paul II, will be dedicating Sunday, December 21, 1980, as a "prayers for peace in Poland" day.

● (2205)

Further, as many members of this House are probably aware, Poland's economic situation is stark and desperate. The people are facing food shortages similar to those experienced in many developing countries. The financial crisis Poland faces