

the key pillars in the whole matter of holding up the train and giving the passengers the possibility to live as human beings.

One pillar which I did not even think about 25 years ago was that some natural resources would run out. Natural resources are one of the pillars holding up the track as the train passes over. It is not as solid as it was 25 years ago. Twenty-five years ago I never heard a single person speaking about the fact that there would be an energy crisis because we would run out of petroleum in my lifetime. They talked about 400 years, 500 years, unlimited quantities. But the pillar we did not even think about years ago has now become a key pillar to keep the train on the tracks. If we look at that energy pillar, at this particular time it is one that is keeping the poor poorer because they cannot afford energy as they could ten or 20 years ago. It is a new piece of track which must be crossed.

I should like to refer to another idea which is another pillar. I do not think I even heard the word "pollution" when I was in high school, but now it is used by grade one students. Pollution is what we leave around as garbage and trash in the air, on the ground, and in the water, which make up our planet. That is what we leave around as human beings, particularly if we continue to develop in the manner we have. We leave garbage and trash around to the extent that we are destroying the planet. That particular pillar will be crucial if our train is to get across. Anyone who has listened to the questions in the House concerning acid rain, the death of lakes, and atomic waste dumps, realizes that is another pillar that is necessary for us to cross.

Another real factor in the whole situation is the pillar of population. If my statistics are correct, Mr. Speaker, half the people who have ever lived on the planet will be alive in my lifetime. The third pillar is population. For centuries the population of this planet was stable and low, but suddenly it has spiralled. That is a pillar that reflects part of our expectation for the future.

● (1510)

Brandt indicates some other things in his program for survival that are essential to the whole question. Naturally, when discussing survival, he deals with food. This is an easy subject to discuss when one is satisfied and not hungry. I doubt if anyone in this House or in the gallery today is really hungry, and I am sure no one is starving, so it is very difficult to put into perspective the tremendous importance of the food pillar and the production of food.

Another pillar we have to cross with our train carrying the human population of the world is the transfer of resources — how to sustain life over there. How is this going to work in this poker game? Until now we have not been able to find a way to fix that pillar.

In the context of the Bretton Woods Agreements and the International Monetary Fund, we must find a way to build the final pillar so that not only will it bear just the first two or three coaches that go over, but so that all the people of the world will be able to cross that bridge to the future.

Bretton Woods Agreements Act

Until now most people have been afraid to look ahead. There is now a greater awareness of the future, I believe. It may have a very real impact upon us in ways that we may not want but will not be able to stop because of the interrelationship that now exists between all the peoples of the world.

This little book, "North-South, A Program for Survival", is published as a result of the findings of an independent commission chaired by Willy Brandt. Why was it not given another title? What does that title mean? It is not north-west or north-east. It is north-south. It is as if north-south were an impossible direction, as if you cannot move that way. Of course it does not mean that is the direction we are going, but rather it presents the idea that two sides have to get together that do not normally do so.

Where do these words come from? We get into the habit of using words and terms that do not mean anything to others, so I do not think it would be out of line to explain how these terms originated and how I believe they were addressed at the Venice Summit last week in a way that I do not think they have been addressed before by the international community.

The first thing to consider is the direction—east-west. Following the Second World War the term east-west came to mean the west, referring to the capitalistic countries of western Europe, the Americas, Japan and Australia, and the east, referring to the communist bloc, Russia, China and other iron curtain countries. Following World War II the confrontation that came at various levels of détente became known as east-west.

In the 30 or 35 years since World War II another movement of people was taking place. This was not because of a political affiliation to the capitalistic or communist systems, but came about because of differences between those who had and those who had not. In general those who had were part of the northern part of the globe, not always, of course, but in general those who had lived in the northern part of the globe; and in general, those who had not lived in the southern part of the globe. In the last ten years or so countries in the poor areas of the world, those that have not developed an economy sufficient to sustain them, became known as the south, and those in the area of the world that has goods became known as the north.

The new terminology that Willy Brandt has used in his dialogue refers to the new tension that exists between those who have and those who have not.

At the Summit in Venice last week the part of the meeting which dealt with international aid, international exchange and so on, was unfortunately not reported in the Canadian media, as far as I could see.

Last night I was informed by the president of the Canadian International Development Agency that after the committees had prepared the document and handed the work over to the leaders in Venice, the leaders wanted to add another paragraph. I believe that paragraph relates to what I have spoken about here—east-west, north-south. Apparently it indicates that this question of development is no longer a question of the