

growth, in the United States and in Europe, of agricultural subsidies which we can't match. Once, the efficiency of farmers determined success in international agricultural trade; now, success is determined by the size of the subsidies. Canada has the most efficient farmers in the world. We don't have the biggest treasury. So we have to move the rule back towards a balance that gives our farmers a chance.

The Prime Minister began that process when he raised the issue of agricultural subsidy at the Tokyo Summit -- the first time agriculture had been discussed in that forum. We have followed that initiative vigorously, through meetings in Vancouver, Thailand, at Cairns in Australia, and finally in Uruguay, at the GATT. In Punta del Este, I said "The GATT has had the bad habit of putting agriculture to one side". That bad habit has now been changed. Subsidies in agriculture will be a priority consideration in the new GATT round, and for that, Canada can take a lot of credit.

Mr. Speaker, the promotion of human rights is fundamental to our polity. The Prime Minister was forthright in his statements on human rights during his Asian tour. I have spoken out repeatedly on human rights both here and abroad. We have also taken concrete actions to back up our words. Last month, we changed our export controls policy to ban the export of military equipment to countries whose governments have a persistent record of violating the human rights of their citizens.

On June 12th, I reported to the House on the government's reaction to the report of the Eminent Persons Group of the Commonwealth. In August, the Prime Minister and six other Commonwealth leaders met in London to examine the report and to recommend future actions. All agreed that the authorities in Pretoria had shown no inclination to end apartheid. Six of the countries, including Canada, agreed to put in place a series of eleven measures aimed at inducing the South African Government to reconsider its position. The U. K. agreed separately to implement two national measures, and another measure with its European Community partners.

The six of us recommended our list of measures to the rest of the Commonwealth and the wider international community, particularly those countries with significant economic relations with South Africa. We have been in touch with those countries and are pleased that the U. S. A., the European Community and Japan have all announced measures to increase pressure on Pretoria.

At home we are implementing the London programme. Some measures, such as the cancellation of the Double