

all sorts of things which would absolutely baffle anyone. On December 16, 1981, it was decided that an effort would be made to put together a package of special measures for the improvement of import testing procedures by the end of January, 1982. I will not go through all the measures, but I have written to the Japanese ambassador thanking him for this information and saying I hope this is just the first step his country is taking to remove the hundreds and thousands of what we might call non-tariff import barriers. Japan was notorious for that. We know that commercial traffic was almost only one way. Manufactured goods left Japan by the fleetload. Raw materials went in by the same boats, but those who benefited most from that trade were the Japanese, to the detriment of many of us in many parts of Canada.

In certain areas I do not think there ever will be any cure for difficulties in industrial capacity and production in this country. With respect to the manufacture of shoes in Canada, I frankly think it is almost beyond the ken of man to resolve the difficulties in that industry to the satisfaction of everyone. The customer wants the most modern looking footwear. The customer wants a great variety of style and diverse materials at the lowest possible cost. If we open the door to imports of shoes of that nature, I am afraid most of the Canadian shoe industry would disappear. For one thing, there could not be any economies of scale in production and all that goes with that. The same goes for textiles. There are 25 million people in Canada. We do not have a big textile industry here. As a matter of fact, the market in Canada represents an end run of less than 10 per cent of American production in cotton and general artificial fibres and other textiles. Certainly on other types, yes, Canada can meet the market, but basically we would have one very difficult time. We cannot open our markets. As a matter of fact, even low cost countries like India, Singapore, Taiwan and Korea have some very serious restrictions on the import of foreign textiles other than, shall we say, some almost raw materials such as woven materials. The situation is the same with respect to shoes. Furniture is another one. There are difficulties around the world in relation to those items. Now we are having difficulty with regard to automobiles. Every country wants to manufacture automobiles and to keep others out, but we want the other man's style and the other man's price. It is not just that simple. I am hoping, though, that we are taking a step in the right direction. We now have Canadian banks operating in Japan. True enough, Japanese banks are operating regularly here now. They were not previously operating regularly as such. We are normalizing our trade in a much better way.

● (1720)

I do not like the way it is done, and I never will like the fact that we get bilateral trade agreements incorporated merely by slipping in changes into the tariff. I would commend to the minister to come clean. I have a copy of the trade agreement here. If this had been appended to the bill so that we had it for information, it would be in the Statutes of Canada, although I must admit that having a trade agreement under a bill which

Customs Tariff

amends the Customs tariff is an odd place, but at least it would be there. Now it is not there. As a matter of fact, it does not even appear in *Hansard*.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to ask the permission of the House, before I sit down at this moment, that this trade agreement be appended as part of today's *Hansard*. Outside of that, I think the Customs tariff bill is not that bad.

[Translation]

Mr. Bussi res: Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order. First of all, I should like to emphasize that this trade agreement between Canada and New Zealand which the hon. member has referred to is a public document which has been available ever since a press release announced its signature by both parties. This means that any Canadian and, for that matter, any hon. member who would want to have a look at this agreement could obtain a copy upon request from the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. This is a public document which any Canadians may obtain upon request.

I do not see why some hon. members are making such a big fuss about this and why they seem to imply that this is a secret document. We were not trying to hide anything. This is a public document, like any other trade agreement and it is available to anyone who wants to see it.

[English]

Mr. Blenkarn: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, the Minister of State for Finance (Mr. Bussi res) in this public document, or what purports to be a document, dated August 14, 1981, presents what is generally a rather nice agreement between two states, New Zealand and Canada. It does not refer to any reduction or changes in favour of Canada in the agreement. It talks about co-operation in trade, it talks about provisions for anti-dumping and so on, but nowhere does it set out Canada's offer to reduce tariffs to New Zealand, nor does it set out New Zealand's offer to reduce tariffs to Canada. So I presume at least that the document filed by the minister is not the complete document. I wonder if the minister would follow his clear demonstration of wanting to come clean with the House and make things public, and would perhaps file the schedules that in fact were negotiated between the two states, so that we would have some indication of what we received in exchange for these tariff reductions.

Mr. Riis: Mr. Speaker—

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Blaker): Does the hon. member for Kamloops-Shuswap (Mr. Riis) rise on the same point of order?

Mr. Riis: Mr. Speaker, I am not rising on a point of order, but seeking to be recognized as the next speaker.