

### Supply

United States says that they have to protect their own producers, their own auto workers, their steelworkers, and their aircraft workers? Well, because we trade into that market, we will be the first nation to suffer the consequences of having an undiversified economy, one that is not owned and controlled by Canadians. We are going to be the first ones hurt.

So, Mr. Speaker, I say the time has come where we must make some pretty significant structural changes. We must say to Canadians that we can do better; we can do as the Japanese, Germans and French did after the Second World War. We can build a country to put Canadians to work, a country which will have enough money, security and productivity to clothe, house and provide good medical care for all of its citizens. We could build that future on our great resource base if we only processed and refined more of those resources before they leave this country and, Mr. Speaker, we can do that. We could build that great country of Canada if we started doing more manufacturing and processing in this country.

**Mr. Wilson:** You bring a tear to my eye.

**Mr. Nystrom:** We have an interjection here from the official finance critic of the Conservative Party. I am not sure if he was on the special committee on the National Trading Corporation or not—

**Mr. Wilson:** Not me.

**Mr. Nystrom:** —But there was a special committee and this is what they had to say about manufacturing:

Your committee believes there is a potential for exporting roughly \$10-14 billion worth of additional manufactured goods and capital projects, a figure that could mean increasing our exports by 15 per cent over present levels. Eight to twelve billion dollars worth of potential appears to lie with exporters who can be pushed to improve their export performance and with companies not now exporting who can be encouraged to become exporters. A further \$1.5 billion to \$2.5 billion in potential exports exists in the world market for capital projects. Canadian industry has the expertise and the experience to tackle larger capital projects in telecommunications, transportation, energy, pulp and paper, mining and civil works, such as highways and bridges.

That report, Mr. Speaker, says we can increase our manufacturing exports by some \$10 billion to \$14 billion with a little imagination and courage. I believe we should put our minds to doing just that. However, this afternoon, instead, we have the Minister of Finance (Mr. MacEachen) using his entire time in the House to attack and poke fun at my friend, the hon. member for Kamloops-Shuswap, for having the courage to come before this House and talk with an air of optimism and hope for the 1980s and 1990s. No wonder Canadians find this institution to be less and less relevant all the time.

I want to mention just one other problem in the area of trade which our country is going to have to address very quickly, and that is the whole area of high technology, the technological revolution. It is a revolution. I want to say to my fellow hon. members that it is here on us now. It is a massive revolution, and it will revolutionize the world. It is important that this House take a look at what is happening and make sure that that revolution becomes a people's revolution, and

that we as Canadians control the computers, the robots and the microchips so that they not control us. It is important that we realize what is happening in the world because it is moving very quickly. When I look around us, I see that as a nation we are putting less money and research into development than the Italians and only slightly more than the Egyptians or people in Iceland or Ireland. Last year, for example, the federal government put some \$93 million into high technology. The Japanese put about \$2 billion into high technology.

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In this country we have immensely high unemployment, yet we have a crying shortage of labour in specialized trade. To show this need I can take one into any part of Canada, including my province, where there is a shortage of specialized workers. Here in Ottawa one can go into the riding of the hon. member for Nepean-Carleton (Mr. Baker) and see some of the computer shops and industries where there is a crying need for people with skills.

**Mr. Baker (Nepean-Carleton):** Hear, hear!

**Mr. Nystrom:** However, in this country we are putting very few people into the technical schools and into electrical engineering colleges. Japan has five times our population. In 1981, they had 40 times as many people in electrical engineering schools. Therefore, what will happen? In ten or 20 years, who will build the hardware? Who will build the computers? Who will build the modern airplanes and farm machinery which require the new technology? Will it be the Japanese or will it be Canadians? Will it be the Americans, the French or the Canadians? I think the evidence is there that we are missing a boat. The Japanese, with half the population of the Americans, now have twice as many robots as the Americans. People in the industry say that by 1990 there will be a deficit of some \$10 billion in computers alone in this country. With evidence like this, we will have to show some leadership in this House to ensure that we realize that this revolution is here, that we as Canadians will control it, that workers in our plants are being affected, such as people in the textile and footwear industry in Spadina who are involved in decision-making as to how this new technology will affect them.

We must be concerned about safety in the work place. We must discover whether there is low-level radiation is some cases, or whether some new video machines are dangerous to the health or difficult on the eyes. We have a lot of unanswered questions. It is very important that this government set up a task force or a committee of this House, or perhaps assign some more specific tasks to the minister responsible for technology in order to come up with some really leading and forward-looking suggestions in the whole area of high technology. Then in the future, when we have all of this technology which we will not be able to stop as it is here and coming, it will be humane, it will be there for people, it will help them. It will provide us all with more wealth, productivity and free time that we can use for the general good of our nation as a whole.