

The market for other secondary goods must be expanded so as to increase our secondary industries, which form the basis of the large employment factors required in this country.

How many people would be employed in the oil industry if we merely extracted crude and sold it? How many additional people are employed because we not only extract but refine, and deal in by-products? The same follows for all our extractive industries in Canada.

It is not enough merely to lift from the ground our raw materials and take them down a couple of steps and sell them. Canada must realize that this is 1960 and get into the selling of the completed product that can result from our extractive industries. I repeat, government merely provides the information, the encouragement and the climate. The free enterprise system in the end must provide the results.

And, so we have the horizons of 1960, not unlike those of 1867. The tremendous potential still exists in the natural resources plus the added worth of our technical know-how. Competition still exists as it will always exist. Trading blocs existed then as now. There has been no era in Canada when the struggle to maintain national sovereignty through economic strength has been easy. Canadians long ago set out on the road of self denial, industry and determination, so as to remain Canadians. The new frontiers of 1960 are not dissimilar to those of 1867.

I quote the Honourable Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce:

"Canada's future standard of living will depend to a great extent on its success in primary and secondary industry. The challenge of keeping Canadian production at a competitive cost rests in the first instance on the shoulders of industry. Labour and management must provide strong and able leadership if they, between them, can keep Canadian industrial costs in line with those of our leading competitors. If this can be done, then it will be possible for us to enhance our trading position in most or all of our markets".

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