

to the dogs. As I said, I am not a pessimist; I am an optimist, and I am sure that no great decline will continue, provided the Government faces up to the facts and takes bold and constructive measures, which for some reason or other it hesitates to do, in the interests of the long term well-being of our country.

Just what is Canada's position as a world trader? We like to think that we are trading on a multilateral basis, but if we examine the statistics we will find that we are trading with comparatively few countries, and that Canada is paying only lip service, as the *Globe and Mail* has said, to the principle of multilateral trade. We have, in effect, put most of our trading eggs in one three-compartment basket.

In 1960, the latest full year for which figures are available, of all our export trade over four-fifths was with the United States, the United Kingdom and the Common Market countries. The United States is by far our best customer. We did 55.7 per cent of our total trade with her. By the way, the 15 per cent of our imports which the Prime Minister was going to divert from the United States to the United Kingdom has, of course, not been diverted. Any change in our imports from either the United States or the United Kingdom has been insignificant, and apparently the Prime Minister has written off that promise as a lost cause.

But, let me get back to Canada's so-called multilateral trading policy. The United States as I have said, has 55.7 per cent of our trade, the United Kingdom has 17.4 per cent, and the Common Market countries 8.3 per cent. This amounts in all to 81.4 per cent, leaving only 18.6 per cent of our total export trade to be distributed amongst our other 22 trading partners.

I am, of course, referring to export trade, and I point this out to emphasize that our well-being in so far as our trade is concerned is tied up with the United States and the Common Market, including the United Kingdom, and when these countries enter into a new trading pact, the negotiations for which are rapidly being concluded, Canada just cannot remain on the outside. The United States is putting forth every effort to make satisfactory trading arrangements with this enlarged Common Market. Canada cannot afford to dissociate itself from the United States in this effort. This is indeed a great challenge for Canada, and there is no excuse for our not being prepared to meet it.

Indeed, it can never be said that the Government was not warned of the changing trend which is about to take place in international trade, especially as it concerns Europe. In this very house the Honourable

Wishart Robertson, supported by a number of other senators, introduced a resolution bringing what was taking place in Europe forcibly to the attention of the Government. Aggressive action on the part of the Government should have been taken at that time, but the Government sat idly by with a self-satisfied feeling that all was well when it should have known that all was far from well. It may be that even now it is not too late, and it is reassuring to know, although belatedly, that the Government is at long last taking some steps towards retaining for us our market with the United States and with the proposed enlarged Common Market with which over the past years we have been doing 81.4 per cent of our trade.

Honourable senators, perhaps I can restate my points in four short sentences:

1. As everyone realizes, export trade is vital to Canada's well-being.

2. Our trading position today is seriously threatened, and in the future will be more seriously threatened, by the emergence of new patterns.

3. Our employment position and the maintenance of a satisfactory rate of employment are inseparable from our strength or weakness as a trading nation.

4. Therefore, we must keep our export trade high and our traditional markets solid, and at the same time emphasize our search for new markets if employment is to be available for the thousands who are yearly being added to the labour force.

According to the Honourable William Nickle, Minister of Commerce and Development for the province of Ontario, 60,000 new job opportunities must be developed yearly in Ontario alone for at least the next ten-year period. Dr. John J. Deutsch, Vice-Principal of Queen's University, who is recognized as one of Canada's most eminent economists, has said that one million more jobs will be needed in Canada by 1965, which means that each year for the next three years there must be created in Canada over 300,000 jobs if we are to maintain even our present rate of employment. The fulfilment of that requirement is, indeed, a staggering undertaking, and sometimes I wonder if the Government is aware of its seriousness.

But, honourable senators, my object today is not to blame the Government for its many shortcomings, but rather to assist it in finding a solution for the many difficult problems which confront it. An increase in our export trade is essential, but it must be admitted that many of our exports are not dependent on a large number of employees. I have before me a table which lists our