

necessary to the social progress of the industry itself. I would like to find out from the witnesses just what proportion the imports were, say in 1959, they do not object to, and which they do object to. What are we talking about in terms of actual imports? You tell us some of these imports are essential.

Mr. CAMPBELL: The situation that bothers us, of course, is the importation of the end product—a completed product.

Senator HUGESSEN: Take the imports in 1959, what proportion were for the benefit of the industry, and what proportion objected to?

Mr. CAMPBELL: There is no breakdown of what is end product and what is component. This is what we have asked D.B.S. for on several occasions, but it would not be possible for them to so break down the figures.

Senator HUGESSEN: You really cannot tell us, then, what proportion are really necessary?

Mr. CAMPBELL: I gave Senator Croll my personal estimate that as high as 70 per cent of the imports from the United States were components, that is, items such as we in this industry import, and that does not include necessarily what the Government buys or an importer buys. We do feel, and I think I can say that we know, that the percentage is much higher of finished products from other countries, due to the fact that so many of our products are based on North American designs in the United States. I was trying to explain to Senator Croll, in answer to his question, why the imports from the United States were so high.

Senator HUGESSEN: You could not give us any approximate figures?

Mr. CAMPBELL: Better than in our own particular manufacturing part of the industry, that as high as 70 per cent are components; therefore I would like to see us do without the 30 per cent of finished goods.

Mr. STYLE: May I also add something in answer to the question? This is a personal view, but I believe that we should reduce those components imported by a very substantial amount. I think one of the problems is related to the number of people in the business. There are new people coming into these businesses—I mean outside the long-established companies—and as new people come in they start, as Mr. Campbell explained, with what is relatively an assembly process with large importation of components, and then from that they build up their manufacturing. But I do not think, as a personal view, today it is necessary, bearing that in mind, to import half the components that are being imported into the country, and I think we have to find a way to import far less of those components so as to give labour to our own people. It is a problem.

Senator HUGESSEN: I suppose that has no relation to foreign control. They prefer to continue importing components rather than manufacturing them in Canada?

Mr. STYLE: They prefer to continue.

Mr. CAMPBELL: I subscribe to Mr. Style's philosophy and belief and desire very strongly, although I represent a majority of United States-owned companies in Canada. I do believe we have to make greater efforts and greater strides toward the greater production of our components in this country.

Senator HUGESSEN: I can understand that from a Canadian manufacturer's view, as a subsidiary plant, but can you convince your parents in the United States of that?

Mr. CAMPBELL: There is no need to convince them at all, senator. There is absolutely no pressure brought to bear on us in any direction. We can buy anywhere we like; we are not influenced in any way.