oil in the northwestern United States market, served by Mr. Brewster Jennings' company.

However, there is now before the United States congress a proposal by one group of senators to add a rider to the reciprocal trade bill which would have the effect of placing legislative limits upon the importation of foreign oils into the United States from all countries, including Canada. Mr. Jennings, in his statement before the Senate committee considering the reciprocal trade bill, did make a statement last week end, part of which was reported today by the Minister of Trade and Commerce. Another part might well be read into the record at this time, because it gives a different picture from that given in some of the press stories this morning.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order. The hon. member leaves me in considerable difficulty. He will recall that the Minister of Trade and Commerce made a statement earlier this afternoon with respect to the oil industry. Under our rules when a statement of that kind is made we usually allow a short reply from each opposition group. Advantage of that provision of our rules was taken by the hon. member for Eglinton (Mr. Fleming). The hon. member for Calgary South will realize that I cannot allow him now, in another debate, to do what was done earlier in another connection. Therefore again I must ask him to confine his remarks not to general observations about the oil industry but rather to the oil industry as it relates to unemployment.

Mr. Nickle: I am attempting to do that.

Mr. Drew: Mr. Speaker, might I recall to Your Honour's attention that in this very debate which, because of adjournments, has taken some time, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, to whose remarks reference has been made, did give a review that dealt with various specific aspects of our economic problem. However, he did not deal with it in a way that offered much that was hopeful along the lines we have been suggesting.

Surely, Mr. Speaker, if it was appropriate in such a review to discuss the various aspects of the economy of Canada, it should be arguable now that it is correct to deal with a specific aspect of that economy and point out how employment can be increased in relation to it; and that I understand is the argument now being made.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order. I thank the Leader of the Opposition for his assistance. He will recall that when I first rose to my feet some time ago I pointed out the difficulty of determining relevancy in a debate of this kind. Hon. members will agree that considerable latitude has been allowed by the Chair in order that this very important subject may be fully discussed.

The problem I am faced with at the present time is that the Minister of Labour has raised a point of order with regard to the remarks of the hon. member for Calgary South, and I am of course obliged to make a decision. I pointed out to the hon. member for Calgary South that he was perfectly in order to discuss the oil industry in so far as it relates to unemployment, and I certainly have no intention of preventing him from doing so. But I think the Leader of the Opposition will agree that to use the unemployment debate as a vehicle merely for a debate on the oil industry would not be within the scope of this debate. We should try to confine our remarks so far as possible to any specific phase of the economy which we wish to discuss in its application to employment or unemployment.

Mr. Nickle: Mr. Speaker, those who are now engaged in the production of crude oil in western Canada may be a little fearful of their jobs and their security because of the reports emanating from Washington. The statement from Mr. Brewster Jennings, of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, will dissipate their fears and set them completely at rest, since they will have available to them the records of this house. In his statement to the Senate committee in Washington last week, Mr. Jennings said that legislative restrictions on oil imports would pose the risk of reversing the progress made in international trade and of imperilling the United States' foreign relations. The Socony-Vacuum president endorsed extension of the reciprocal trade act without crippling amendments, such as imposition of quotas on imports of crude and residual oil. That statement, I am sure, will be welcomed on all sides of this house.

Mr. Jennings then went on to give several reasons why it should not be in the United States' national interest to subject petroleum imports into the United States to any form of restrictive quotas. These are the four reasons he advanced:

(1) The United States consumes 60 per cent of the oil used in the free world and, with only 21 per cent of the proved reserves, is consuming its own supply four times as fast as the rest of the world.

(2) We have relied heavily in the past on oil from Venezuela and Colombia, and the development of reserves in these countries as well as Canada depends on continued access to our market.

(3) As the United States' demand for oil increases, we may some day want more supplies from the Middle East, which now has 62 per cent of the world's reserves.

(4) Import quotas would impair our relations with friendly foreign nations and probably lead to retaliatory action prejudicial to exports of many of our industries and farms.