

*Supply—Trade and Commerce*

interesting evidence from their witnesses. I had in mind calling Dr. G. Edward Hall, president of the University of Western Ontario; Mr. R. K. Stratford, scientific adviser to the Imperial Oil company of Canada Limited and formerly president of the Ontario research council. Another person I would call, whose name is well known to Canadians, is Sir Robert Watson-Watt. Then there are Dean J. Miles Gibson of the faculty of forestry, University of New Brunswick, Father Mailloux, director of the research centre on human relations at Laval University, Dr. J. E. Robbins, secretary of the social sciences research council. Another man who is certainly well known in Canada as well as in many other countries is Colonel W. Eric Phillips, president of Duplate Canada Limited and many other corporations. Then there is President Sidney Smith of the University of Toronto and Dr. Cyril James, vice-chancellor and principal of McGill University.

These people and many others foremost in their fields of endeavour could give evidence that would be invaluable to the committee. I was hoping that it would be a continuing committee. However, the committee was not set up, but I hope, and I am sure many other hon. members on both sides of the house share the hope, that at the beginning of next session the committee will be set up and that the terms of reference will be wide enough to include calling witnesses such as I have suggested. When the Minister of Finance made his budget speech this session we heard the interesting announcement that a royal commission would be set up to study the economy of the country. I am quite sure that many of the people I have mentioned would be in a position to give valuable information and evidence to that commission. As a matter of fact, if the committee had been set up a year ago a great deal of information could have been obtained that would have been of very considerable value to the commission.

Realizing that we have such unlimited raw resources and also realizing that we recently had over 600,000 people unemployed, I think it is evident that the matter requires study, and I believe everyone will agree that for the dollars spent on research we get many more dollars in return. I say without any hesitation that I think accelerated research in Canada is more necessary now than ever if we are to retain our competitive position. Research, and its place in the economic development of our country, is more important today than ever. We not only must spend more on research but we must get more for our research dollar.

[Mr. Murphy (Lambton West).]

I should like to mention for a moment the position that Germany apparently has attained. I think most people will agree with me that Germany has attained her position today through concentrated endeavours to bring herself up to a level comparable with the position she held some years ago before the two world wars and before Germany became so war-conscious. There is no question in anybody's mind that there is a resurgence in Germany that is going to have an effect on Canada. I understand that Germany has just recently taken over from Canada third place in world trade. Because of the two world wars there was a lapse in various fields of research in Germany, but most certainly they are putting forth a tremendous effort today to rebuild and have certainly geared themselves to a level of production which is going to make their competition felt in every market of the world. Another interesting point is that just within the last year or so France, one of the leading nations in world trade, in an effort to enhance her position in this regard has established a ministry of research as an important part of her government.

I think we must also concern ourselves with the ideas and statements expressed by some of our leading industrialists. I have here, for instance, an observation made by Mr. R. C. Berkinshaw, a leading Canadian industrialist. He pointed out that with the resurgence of Germany and Japan in world trade and the steadily improving economic conditions in the United Kingdom and elsewhere our position in world trade is rapidly deteriorating, which is most unfortunate. He said:

We face today a series of very serious problems, which must be solved if progress is to continue.

In our country we want full employment and not unemployment relief. Then there is another observation I should like to make at this time. I think it is about a year ago that a spokesman for General Electric made the statement on their radio or television hour that since the war General Electric has spent over \$800 million to improve its research and manufacturing facilities alone. It is research in General Electric that makes more jobs, provides better products at lower costs, and often new products from which the public can choose. I think the same thing would apply to any industry, and in my opinion industry as well as government must realize today that there are problems we have to face.

Rather than give any serious consideration to high tariffs as a method whereby to meet the competition of foreign goods coming into the country, while I do not doubt for a moment that it may be necessary to have a