

(19) Free trade will mean Canadians will *continue* to modify U.S. equipment to accommodate the Canadian environment.

(20) Due to the similarity of Canada to the northern tier of the U.S., will free trade hurt Canada as the free American market system has hurt these states?

(21) The EEC countries faced the same potential problems of manpower/mobility.

(22) In North America, free manpower/mobility will mean the depletion of some of our high-level manpower with a negative impact on our economic growth.

(23) We do, in fact, have a comparative advantage over the U.S. in the production of agricultural processes, oil and gas.

(24) We have not taken advantage of these comparative advantages.

(25) We must assume that technology will improve so that producing oil from tar sands, for example, will be possible financially and that international oil supplies will eventually decrease.

(26) This will not produce jobs, although it will produce wealth.

(27) The shift will have to be toward social services for job creation.

(28) Today, however, government intervention is anathema, especially to the business community.

(29) Business fails to see that it, too, has added redundant people to support. When things slow down, staff is reduced.

(30) Given economic growth, i.e. sufficient rates of increase in national output over a long period of time, employment can be created to the full employment level of 2% to 3% (frictional level and some structural unemployment).

(31) In the period of rapid growth in post-war Canada, revolutionary structural changes took place in the economy over a short time (1944-1958).

(32) During this time, the economy was turned upside-down as agriculture decreased its manpower absorption and the secondary sector expanded.

(33) Now we talk about manpower training to accommodate changes in structure.

(34) Post-war Canada accommodated the labour force changes of that period. This was a low-skill labour force as contrasted with the highly educated, highly skilled labour force of our workforce today.

(35) Figures are available showing that the proportion of highly skilled Canadian workers is far greater than that of Japan.

(36) In Japan, 28% of the population have life-time tenure, this is comparable to the Canadian experience.

(37) Structural and technological changes taking place in Canada are not of a magnitude such that the Canadian workforce cannot easily accommodate the nature of these changes.

(38) Most new technology does not require long periods of training.

(39) Given sustained, stable growth, jobs will be created.

(40) We have failed to significantly reduce unemployment over the last ten years due to sporadic growth patterns because there is a considerable amount of labour-hoarding in the industrial sector in times of decline.

(41) Sustained growth requires an increase in labour utilization.

(42) To sustain growth, we need tax incentives to stimulate domestic investments.

(43) Why are Canadian entrepreneurs not borrowing to invest?

(44) Investment, whether in resources, capital or humans, takes place with the idea that it will have long-term gain.

(45) Long-term policies are important in increasing confidence to encourage investment.

(46) Foreign investors want the same security that their investment is safe over a long period of time.

(47) We have to sell the idea of Canada being a low-risk country in the eventuality of policy changes.

(48) This would require concertation on the part of business, governments and labour that policies be coordinated.