
increasing exports would be necessary. Concern was expressed, however, about increased export of natural resources. Participants were of the view that the continued export of natural resources would not only deplete supplies here at home, but result in the loss of potential processing and manufacturing jobs in Canada.

(ii) Exports

Participants in all six groups were questioned on what constitutes Canada's major exports. Overwhelmingly, respondents in all groups identified natural resources, agricultural products and raw materials as the nation's primary exports. In Vancouver, respondents were most likely to identify lumber and natural resources. Residents of Winnipeg identified wheat and grains, lumber, coal, oil, gas, raw materials, water and hydro.

In two groups, concern was expressed about the exporting of water. In both Winnipeg and Vancouver, participants identified human resources (notably doctors and nurses) as Canadian exports. This was also mentioned in Ottawa, where FTA opponents pointed out that many of our best people moved to the United States for better and more lucrative job opportunities. They cited a 'brain drain' as a problem and expressed concern about declining opportunities in Canada.

Participants were generally of the view that Canada was too reliant on the export of its natural resources. They believed that Canada had to diversify its export portfolio and concentrate more efforts on processed or manufactured goods as a means of protecting and expanding jobs in Canada. Most participants agreed that Canada is a resource-rich country, but that natural resources were over-exploited (particularly in the Vancouver groups) and would eventually dry up. Again, concern was expressed that if Canada continued to export its natural resources, it would deplete domestic supplies and at the same time lose job opportunities for Canadians.

