

With regard to shipbuilding there is an obvious solution to us. Sixty per cent of the ships being constructed in our shipbuilding industry today are sold in export markets. As the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce (Mr. Horner) kept saying about every other sector today, it is a soft market. We have calculated that the number of jobs currently threatened could well be maintained if the government, in its own departments, would make advance orders now and let the shipbuilding firms, the private sector firms, know what line of ships they need to enforce our 200-mile limit, on the one hand. On the other hand, it would produce new shipping and boats for our fishermen. If there were co-ordination between government departments, something could be done in terms of their own requirements.

The Prime Minister talked in general terms and came out with platitudes, without recognizing that what is required, and has been required, is a very different kind of economic policy from the government of Canada. Canadians are beginning to know that we are running into the problems we are now experiencing in this country because of a policy established back at the time of the Hon. C. D. Howe. The reason we are having problems is that every village and town across the land, in one sense, has had a false economy which was built merely on the exporting of raw materials.

**Some hon. Members:** Hear, hear!

**Mr. Broadbent:** It has been built on the exporting of raw materials, and they are running out. Raw materials are running out, and when the world demand goes down, we suffer the consequences.

What is required, in general terms, to deal with this situation? If the government of Canada will not listen to the New Democratic Party of Canada, then I plead with it to talk to the Japanese, the French, the West Germans and the Scandinavians in order to find out that in all those countries they have investment planning, which is hardly a revolutionary idea. All those countries have a major, national governmental input into economic decision-making, particularly at the investment control level.

For years our party has talked about national economic planning. If the government of the day does not want to steal this idea from us, let them go abroad and claim they are getting it from someone else. That kind of planning is essential if we are to get out of the serious mess we are in.

**Some hon. Members:** Hear, hear!

**Mr. Broadbent:** We require a real and solid commitment in terms of job creation. I do not pretend it can be done overnight. We have presented a short-run program of three or four points which would, if carried out over a period of 12 months, create between 250,000 and 300,000 jobs. To achieve unemployment at the 3 per cent level will take three or four years. That should be told honestly to the people of Canada. If we do not start now to do the kind of planning all industrial countries have done for the last 10 or 15 years, we will not get it in three

*The Address—Mr. Broadbent*

or four years, nor will we get it in three or four decades with the kind of policies of the Liberal government.

**Some hon. Members:** Hear, hear!

**Mr. Broadbent:** On the very important question of national unity, the economic aspect of it, the need for national policies is essential in terms of overcoming regional inequalities and overcoming inequalities which exist between regions. That has worsened in the last ten years.

I should like to make a point about the constitution because there is a myth which is being increasingly accepted across our land. It is a very serious myth and it is being propagated by provincial premiers, by certain academics and certain politicians. The myth I am referring to is that we have to give our provinces more power in terms of economic activity, either by changing the constitution or by evolving further tax points.

I believe very strongly that any further movement in that direction will destroy this country, if we move any further in a world as competitive as ours. We have to deal with Japan, which has a national economic control system controlled out of Tokyo the like of which is unknown in almost any other country. We also have to deal with the indicative planning in France and a form of planning in Sweden, West Germany and all other industrial countries. Canadians are dreaming in technicolour if they think we can give our provinces more financial power and have more control taken away from Ottawa. We need national direction.

**Some hon. Members:** Hear, hear!

**Mr. Broadbent:** Canadians in our Atlantic provinces must keep that in mind. Even though Canadians in Saskatchewan and Manitoba may be wealthy now, they will see what can happen to regional economy after a year or two of bad crop failures. Then they will see the need for a strong, national economic policy and an effective government in Ottawa.

Another myth which is receiving some credibility is more power being given to the provinces. Ultimately, it will mean that Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia will do well, but no one else. The other approach which is proposed is to take Canada and its five economic regions and somehow develop a new constitutional framework in which those five regions would have new and increased powers. People who are saying that can understand that real worlds and real political communities are dreaming in technicolour. If we have a prairie economy, a British Columbia economy, an Ontario, Quebec and Atlantic provinces economy, then we are not going to receive co-operation because each of those sectors will set itself up in competition with the others.

● (1812)

The people of our prairies would say, quite legitimately, from time to time, "Let us import everything from Japan or the United States, in terms of industrial goods", and the people of our industrial provinces of Ontario and Quebec would say now, "Let us import our agricultural products from over the border, from the United States". The more you create