

answer was rather surprising to me. In how many of the six cases was there a recommendation to mercy by the jury?

**Hon. Warren Allmand (Solicitor General):** Mr. Speaker, I already said there were recommendations of mercy in five of the six cases that were commuted since 1968. The only one in which I was involved, about a year ago, there was a recommendation for mercy.

**Mr. Diefenbaker:** The minister has chosen to take the example of six cases. Surely he can tell us this. In the other five, was there a recommendation to mercy by the jury?

**Mr. Allmand:** Mr. Speaker, the right hon. member misunderstands what I have said. I said that since 1968 there have been only six applications for commutation and in five of those cases, there was a recommendation for mercy.

**Mr. Diefenbaker:** By whom?

**Mr. Allmand:** By the jury. In five of the six cases there was a recommendation for mercy by the jury. In the sixth there was not, but I was not in the cabinet then and I do not know on what basis it was commuted.

**Mr. Diefenbaker:** I do not think that answer is right. You had better check it out.

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### ENERGY

#### URANIUM—REQUEST FOR ASSURANCE OF ADEQUATE RESERVES

**Mr. Elmer M. MacKay (Central Nova):** Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources. In view of the statement made last Monday in Regina by the executive co-ordinator of the Ontario ministry of energy, policy section, that demand for uranium will increase ten times during the next 25 years, can the minister assure the House and the country that while the export of uranium is being permitted and encouraged, there are adequate reserves for Canada's needs in the foreseeable future so that our country will not be in the same position we are in now without petroleum and natural gas resources?

**Hon. Donald S. Macdonald (Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources):** Mr. Speaker, if the hon. gentleman would like to look back, he would note that I have stated before in the House what are the reserve requirements which Canadian producers must have before the export of uranium will be eligible from Canada. We have set out before the House a precise formula for a surplus to meet Canadian requirements and a stipulation that no exports can be made by individual mines either on the basis of reserve or producibility if they cannot meet the specific requirement set up for that particular mine.

**Mr. MacKay:** Does the minister agree that if Canada is prudent in its export policies we will have reserves for 25 years in this country, or does he have a different appreciation of the situation?

### Oral Questions

**Mr. Macdonald (Rosedale):** I would like to check the actual figures. It will depend very much on the value per pound which one sets on it. Obviously, the higher the price for uranium, the more that is recoverable from any particular deposit. Perhaps the best thing I could do is to obtain a reference for the hon. gentleman for the reserve formula which, as I say, has already been set out before the House.

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### TRADE

#### SUGGESTED NEED FOR INCENTIVES TO INCREASE COMPETITIVE POSITION OF MANUFACTURED GOODS—GOVERNMENT POSITION

**Hon. George Hees (Prince Edward-Hastings):** Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce on his return from Japan.

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

**Mr. Hees:** I might say to hon. members that in Japan, as far as I can see, he achieved practically nothing.

**Some hon. Members:** Oh, oh!

**An hon. Member:** At least he is consistent.

**Mr. Hees:** As only 2.8 per cent of Canadian exports to Japan are manufactured goods, the products which produce jobs, and as the minister was told by the Japanese minister of industry, trade and commerce, when he asked for a bigger proportion of that market for our manufactured goods, that, and I quote, "Japan is a free market, and you must sell your goods here," I would ask the minister if he now, at long last, intends to introduce some effective incentives to increase our competitiveness in this particular class of goods so that we can obtain a larger and more satisfactory proportion of this and other important markets?

**Hon. Alastair Gillespie (Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce):** Mr. Speaker, I would agree with the hon. member that the proportion of our fully manufactured sales as a proportion of the total exports to Japan is far from satisfactory. Indeed, that was one of the main purposes of my discussions with my opposite number at the inter-ministerial meetings. I think we made it quite clear to the Japanese that we expected a more forthcoming attitude on their part toward Canadian manufactured goods, including such products as water bombers, STOL aircraft and highly sophisticated technology. We also were able to make very clear to them the importance of the upgrading of Canadian resources prior to export and the benefit to the Japanese in co-operating with us on this program.

**Mr. Hees:** As the Japanese minister made it very clear that we would not make additional sales in manufactured products unless we could compete successfully with other producers in that market, and as the minister has produced no effective incentives to increase our productivity or our competitiveness, when does he intend to stop kidding the public and to get on with job he was appointed to do?