

excluding gold which comes in for special consideration, is some \$750 million. Below is a list of the major products which go to make up the total of their dollar volume for 1952, including nickel, copper, zinc, lead and asbestos.

We then give the export percentage of each of those metals which you will note as follows: nickel 98 per cent, copper 53 per cent, zinc 87 per cent, lead 72 per cent and asbestos 99 per cent. We say that where, as with copper in particular, a substantial quantity of metal of Canadian origin is fabricated in this country, the export market is also of importance.

In the latest report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, analysing Canada's export trade by industries, the non-ferrous metal industry ranks third in importance. Non-ferrous metal exports are shown as amounting to \$707 million in 1952, an increase of \$137 million over 1951.

Non-ferrous Metal Exports by Value, 1952

	1952	Increase Over '51
	\$ millions	
Aluminum and products	162	38
Nickel	151	14
Copper and products	119	32
Zinc and products	97	12
Lead and products	50	4
Precious metals (except gold)	47	—1
Brass and products	23	17

Traditionally Canada's two most important markets have been the United Kingdom and the United States. Figures given in the Appendix illustrate the marked swing which has taken place since the war from the United Kingdom to the United States market.

It may be added that with the developments now taking place in Canadian mining, Canada's mineral production may be expected to increase in important respects, and for many years to come the industry will have to look to external markets for the sale of a high proportion of its products.

In these circumstances it is clearly of vital importance to Canada's third largest export industry that stable and unimpeded conditions of multilateral trade be achieved and maintained.

I should like to add the comment that when we are speaking about base metals we are not referring merely to international interchange of commodities, but of very special commodities which are of vital importance to Canada's defence program for the western world.

In the following paragraph of the brief we suggest that attention be directed this morning to two principal aspects of this question which your committee, Mr. Chairman, is now considering: First, any steps which can be taken to remove direct obstacles which now impede the flow of trade across national boundaries, and secondly stable currency relationships, currency convertibility and more adequate means of international payments.

With regard to restrictions on trade we point out that important progress has been made since the war in the reduction of barriers of trade, but we believe that further progress is to be made in this regard. Further, we say it is fortunately possible to discuss the subject with some candor and without incurring the risk of appearing critical of a friendly neighbour, because the United States tariff policy has been and now is the subject of thorough examination by the present administration of the United States and has received the thoughtful scrutiny of many American public and private commissions and business organizations.

We have in mind two particular reports which have brought out strong recommendations in favour of a liberalization of American tariff and trading policies. The first is entitled "Britain's Economic Problem and Its Meaning