

National Location of Industry Council

Development Act which has had such a significant impact on that part of the Canadian economy. I would also refer to our national policy for agriculture. After all, agriculture is a basic renewable resource, and a most significant addition was made to our legislation a year ago when the house approved the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act.

I am dealing only with my own department at the moment, but I would emphasize that there has been other planning over the past five years. What is contemplated now is a further step forward because we have arrived at the point in the Canadian economy where we must secure the co-operation of the private sector of the economy. In a day and age when society was less complex it was easier to have this sort of co-operation on an informal basis, but I fully anticipate that the national economic development board which will be organized when this legislation is approved by the house will make it possible to bring in representatives from the various private sectors of the economy who will work more closely with the government programs that have already been launched.

I submit that this is a further step forward in the sort of development that has been taking place in the past five years. It is not unlike the kind of planning that has been going on in Europe since the war. This fact was established by the members of the productivity council when they visited Europe recently to study the kinds of economic planning going on there. In Sweden and the other European countries they found, that planning is not rigid and authoritarian but rather provides for encouragement of the spirit of co-operation and co-ordination in the various sectors of their economies.

Mr. Speaker: In the spirit of co-operation I will now say that it is five o'clock, the time appointed for the consideration of private members' business, being notices of motions as they appear on page 24 of today's order paper.

INDUSTRY**REQUEST FOR COUNCIL TO LOCATE INDUSTRY
ACCORDING TO REGIONAL SUITABILITY**

Mr. Arnold Peters (Timiskaming) moved:

That, in the opinion of this house, it is expedient to establish a national location of industry council for the purpose of directing new industry into those regions of the country which are dependant on a narrow industrial base and those which are areas of surplus manpower; and

That the national location of industry council, in co-operation with the monetary and fiscal authorities, be empowered to offer incentives to attract new industry to such regions when requested by provincial and municipal governments.

He said: I am sure that hon. members will see a similarity between the purpose of this resolution and some of the speeches that have recently been made on a number of other items of government legislation. If the recommendations of hon. members of parliament were put into effect and carried with them the benefits that are sometimes outlined by speakers discussing legislation, then probably it would be possible for me to withdraw this resolution. However, Mr. Speaker, in moving this resolution I wish to say nothing has yet been accomplished that would indicate to me legislation is not necessary to assist industry move into areas which now have little or no industry.

One of the reasons I am interested in looking at legislation in European countries, and particularly that of Great Britain which we are apt to follow, is to try and find some solutions for problems that we ourselves have not been able to solve.

I come from northern Ontario where the problem of lack of industry is very acute. In that area we have dozens and dozens of towns built around two basic industries that were the backbone of the country's economy until the last few years, and now we see secondary industry in other areas rapidly approaching its sphere of supremacy and growth. Seeing secondary industry grow, and looking at the two basic industries which provided the initial spur to the economy of many parts of the country, we realize something must be done for the municipalities which grew out of those basic industries.

The two industries are not alike. The basic development occurred through the forest industry, which is a renewable industry. I believe that fifty or a hundred years ago, had we looked how people in Sweden, Norway and other countries in Europe utilized their natural resources in the forest industry, it would not be necessary for me to ask for assistance on behalf of the people in forest towns and people in the pulp and paper industry, in terms of locating secondary industry in their areas. However the fact is that very little has been done to renew the renewable resources of our country, particularly forestry, which is very nearly in the same position as the mining industry, which is based on a non-renewable resource.

When conducting negotiations a number of years ago with a company that had been in the lumber industry in one area for 45 years, I was surprised to find the company could not go back to the first cuts it had made 45 years ago and find itself in the position of getting timber off those limits in order to continue the cycle of its operations. I think