

# HOUSE OF COMMONS

Wednesday, March 31, 1954

The house met at 2.30 p.m.

## HISTORIC SITES

### ESTABLISHMENT OF "WOODSIDE" AS NATIONAL PARK

**Right Hon. L. S. St. Laurent (Prime Minister):** I have a short announcement to make regarding Woodside, the boyhood home of the late Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King.

The Woodside property includes the old residence and about eleven acres of wooded land in Kitchener, Ontario. Plans to restore the site were made by a group of interested citizens in 1942. It was not until 1950, however, that it was possible to bring these plans to fruition. In that year the Mackenzie King Woodside trust was established as a non-profit, non-political corporation with the purpose of restoring Woodside. Contributions were received by the trust from Canadians in many walks of life, and the trust has since carried out the physical restoration of the site at a cost of some \$90,000.

Shortly after the work was started the directors of the trust approached the federal government with the suggestion that when restoration was completed Woodside be made a national historic park. This proposal was referred to the historic sites and monuments board of Canada. The board, after investigation, declared Woodside to be a site of national historic importance and recommended that it be taken over and maintained as a national historic park. The recommendation of the board was made in May, 1952. The restoration having been completed, it has now been decided to accept the offer of the trust and to take over the site as a national historic park as of April 1, 1954.

## RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES

### CHINA AND EARTHENWARE—TABLING OF REPORT ON RESALE PRICE MAINTENANCE

**Hon. Stuart S. Garson (Minister of Justice):** Mr. Speaker, I beg to table the report of the restrictive trade practices commission concerning alleged instances of resale price maintenance in the sale of china and earthenware.

## TRADE

### JAPAN—EXCHANGE OF MOST-FAVOURLED-NATION TREATMENT

**Right Hon. C. D. Howe (Minister of Trade and Commerce):** Mr. Speaker, I should like to make a statement to the house in regard to negotiations with Japan for the exchange of most-favoured-nation trade treatment. As hon. members are aware, these discussions have sought a treaty which would be mutually beneficial to both countries. An agreement on commerce between Japan and Canada was signed this morning by the Secretary of State for External Affairs and myself and by the ambassador of Japan to Canada.

The Canadian government welcomes the signing today of the trade agreement with Japan which, when it is ratified and comes into force, should contribute to the prosperity and good trading relations of both countries. Japan is a great trading nation and last year was Canada's third best customer. The importance of the agreement, however, goes beyond commercial considerations, for the agreement should also contribute to stable and friendly relations between the two countries and to the peace and security and progress of the Pacific area. If the house so wishes, I shall table the agreement now and outline its principal provisions.

Under the terms of this agreement Canada and Japan will exchange unconditional most-favoured-nation trade treatment. The agreement also provides that neither country will impose or maintain restrictions or prohibitions affecting its trade with the other country unless similar measures are applied equally to all third countries. Similarly, in the allocation of foreign exchange and in the administration of foreign exchange restrictions affecting trade, each country will accord unconditional most-favoured-nation treatment.

In a supplementary exchange of notes which is appended to the agreement Canada reserves the right to establish special values for duty on any imports entering Canada in such increased quantities and under such conditions as to cause or threaten serious injury to domestic producers of like or directly competitive products. In the event of such special values being applied, and in