

being done mostly by manufacturing companies. It is clear that we cannot just manufacture goods for our own people, we must send them abroad. I repeat that thirteenth on the list is far too low for this item.

Secondly: Let us recognize the existence of a European Common Market. It is a fact of life. Let us devote relentless energy towards the expansion of a Common Market in an enlarged European Economic Community.

Thirdly: Let us recognize the significant step forward which was recently taken by the United States, a most exciting move, and let us associate ourselves with that move in an effort to strengthen it by joining with President Kennedy in a joint declaration that we and the United States are anxious to take united action with the European Common Market in order not to restrict but to expand trade.

Fourthly: Let us—and this follows from what I have just said—give serious and urgent consideration to the institution of an Atlantic Community. May I interject here to say that that was originally proposed by my leader, Hon. Mr. Pearson. This would bring together Britain, the existing Common Market, other European countries on this side of the Iron Curtain, the United States, Canada and any affected nations who may care to join us as an expanding community.

**Hon. Mr. Brooks:** Isn't that what the Prime Minister advocates?

**Hon. Mr. Macdonald (Brantford):** As I understand it, he advocates a universal meeting of all nations. I am not saying anything against that, but at the moment I am speaking of an Atlantic community.

Fifthly: Let us acknowledge the fact that our most accessible market lies in the land of our nearest neighbour, the United States, and let us take every possible step towards improving our opportunities for expanding trade with that market.

Sixthly: Let us recognize, in this day of agricultural surpluses and food deficiencies, that one of the main bulwarks of our battle against communist aggression lies in accelerating the standard of living in depressed parts of the world. I think all honourable senators will agree with that. Let us recognize our responsibility as a Christian nation to give as much aid as we can in the form of food, recognizing the desirability of a world food bank and satisfactory long-term commodity agreements.

Honourable senators, those are the six proposals I make and to which I trust the Government will give some attention.

**Hon. Mr. Brooks:** That is not original, I might say, as far as the honourable leader is concerned.

**Hon. Mr. Macdonald (Brantford):** I do not say that anything I have said today is original, but these are proposals I am advancing to the Government. The proposals which are not original should have received the attention of the Government long before this.

**Hon. Mr. Brooks:** Many of them have.

**Hon. Mr. Macdonald (Brantford):** I am sorry, but they have not received attention; the Government should have given them attention long before this. I leave it to the Leader of the Government (Hon. Mr. Brooks) to advance these proposals this time. He says they have been brought to the attention of the Government. Well, we are fortunate this time to have in this house one who has been a member of the Cabinet and I am sure he will not hesitate at the earliest opportunity to bring to the attention of the Government any of my suggestions with which he agrees.

**Hon. Mr. Brooks:** I was just about to say to the honourable Leader of the Opposition (Hon. Mr. Macdonald) that Canada is recognized out of 104 nations as one of the first five nations which has given help to underdeveloped nations in the world, and that Canada is one of the nations which has developed the idea of giving food and assistance to underdeveloped nations probably more than any other nation, except perhaps the United States.

**Hon. Mr. Macdonald (Brantford):** I am pleased to hear what the leader has said, and more power to him. What is being done I know is being done to a large extent at his instigation. I said I thought everyone would agree with my last suggestion, and he has proved that forecast was correct.

If honourable senators will bear with me for about five minutes, I wish to make another statement. Members who have been in this house in the past will recall that it has been my custom in the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, at each Parliament, to make some general observations as to the attitude I propose to take as Leader of the Opposition in the Senate in respect to the various measures to be introduced from time to time by the Government. The circumstances today are quite different from those prevailing in either 1957 or 1958, and while the principles I enumerated on those occasions are, to my mind, of continuing validity, I believe that I should now discuss in general terms their application to the existing situation.

The main principles to which I have alluded in the past are four in number. In the