

deserves to be better circulated and read than the betrayal-of-Canada drivel put out by the anti-free traders.

I thought I would share that with you. There are some people out there in the world who say, particularly here in Canada, yes, we've got some problems and yes, governments have made some mistakes, both federally and provincially. I would have loved to see the dollar stay at 84 or 85 cents rather than go all the way to 89 cents, and yes, that would have been much easier if we had not had the deficit remain in the \$30 billion range during the last six or seven years. I understand that, but the fact of the matter is we are there and we have to deal with those issues.

But to then listen to colleagues opposite talk about the devastation that has been racked on the industry of Canada and our exports, I should point out some other useful numbers, and I am sure you are writing these down with great anticipation because they are going to be useful in any speeches you might give as well.

Our exports to the United States in 1988 were \$102 billion. In 1989 they were \$105 billion. I realize that is about a 3 per cent increase and that is the first year of the free trade agreement. Certainly that does not sound like any disaster to anything. It does not sound like boom times either if you only increase exports 3 per cent, but it is certainly very positive.

In 1990 we went from \$105 billion to \$110 billion in exports. Again, that is about a 5 per cent increase, but no great boom times. Again, it is a positive number. Unfortunately the numbers are not fully finalized for 1991, but I acknowledge that it looks like they are going to come in at about \$107 billion, which is down some \$3 billion from the year before. That is not great, but that is certainly no disaster. That is still well in excess of what it was in 1988 prior to the free trade agreement.

When you look at where we saw the improvements, I think that is the more interesting number, because between 1988 and 1990, our sales went up in things that were technology, in things that were manufacturing. Things like nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, and mechanical appliances were up 6.7 per cent. Electrical machinery, equipment parts thereof, sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles were up 63 per cent. It is certainly a nice number. Plastics and articles thereof were up 16.5 per cent; furniture, bedding, mattresses, mattress support, cush-

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ions and similar stuff, furnishings, lamps and lighting fixtures, not elsewhere specified, a 14.5 per cent increase; aircraft, spacecraft and parts thereof, a 53 per cent increase; rubber and articles thereof, a 16.8 per cent increase.

Those are all good things. What are we hiding our heads for? I am rather proud of those statistics, and that is why I shared them with you. I think when you look at some of these items that are being mentioned across the way, they talk about how bad things are and they seem to want to ignore that.

Let me give you some examples, because those are general numbers. You hear stories about all these major companies that are doing poorly. Well, maybe they are, but let me give you an example of some that may give you a different perspective.

These are all located in my riding, and I thought I would bring it down to that perspective because it is easy to take the companies in the headlines, the ones that announce their \$100 million expansion or announce their closing; they are easy to identify. Here is one, a company called All Temp. It is a small business, privately owned. It employs 35 people, and it really has not changed since 1988, so they indicate. Sales volume is up. It is up considerably. It distributes motors, refrigeration parts, things of that nature. Its prices are in fact lower, and some of that is because of the actual reductions that took place in duty.

More importantly, it found that there has been a reduction in the competition from the Far East, the Orient, because it is now able to source more of their products, either in Canada or the United States, and having eliminated the duty, it is in fact more competitive against those companies who use far eastern parts. That is why its business has gone up.

It has also found that some of its suppliers have been able to source some of their production now in Mexico, further reducing their cost of the parts, which in fact has made North America benefit because of the reduced over-all cost to the whole system versus that of the Far East.

So there is a company that has clearly benefited by the free trade agreement, and it says so very clearly.

Another company in my riding is Sollas Canada from Pickering. It was recently purchased by Canadian investors from its Dutch parent. It is a small company. It is a