

In working out that Common Market, its members had set out as their purposes, and I quote:

(Text):

Article 3 says:

For the purposes set out in the preceding Article, the activities of the Community shall include, under the conditions and with the timing provided for in this Treaty:

(a) the elimination, as between Member States, of customs duties and of quantitative restrictions in regard to the importation and exportation of goods, as well as of all other measures with equivalent effect;

(b) the establishment of a common customs tariff and a common commercial policy towards third countries;

(c) the abolition, as between Member States, of the obstacles to the free movement of persons, services and capital;

(d) the inauguration of a common agricultural policy;

(e) the inauguration of a common transport policy;

(f) the establishment of a system ensuring that competition shall not be distorted in the Common Market;

(g) the application of procedures which shall make it possible to co-ordinate the economic policies of Member States and to remedy disequilibria in their balances of payments;

(h) the approximation of their respective municipal law to the extent necessary for the functioning of the Common Market;

(i) the creation of a European Social Fund in order to improve the possibilities of employment for workers and to contribute to the raising of their standard of living;

(j) the establishment of a European Investment Bank intended to facilitate the economic expansion of the Community through the creation of new resources; and

(k) the association of overseas countries and territories with the Community with a view to increasing trade and to pursuing jointly their effort towards economic and social development.

(Translation):

There is nothing surprising in the fact that one can hardly express a definite view on the matter, since the text only sets forth a broad outline of the treaty whose terms and restrictions have not been as yet all and fully applied.

That is why, at the news that Great Britain is negotiating terms which would allow her to become a member of that economic community, our Government may well be cautious in order to be able to safeguard the interest of Canada and of the Commonwealth.

In the course of the discussions which took place, one could readily realize that certain countries needed food and financial help, and I believe that our Government must be congratulated for having taken the initiative of suggesting a food supply program for the underdeveloped countries.

Those who are afraid of too heavy foreign capital infiltration in Canada, will no doubt welcome the measures which the Government plans to introduce to require reports to be submitted by business and labour organizations in order to know whether, and to what extent, there is foreign control or ownership.

For a long time now, criticism has been levelled at the Senate; the amending of legislation dealing with its jurisdiction has also been discussed. I do not know what legislation relating to the Senate will be brought forward by the Government, but I am confident that it will have the effect of taking away certain prejudices and that it will restore in the mind of all Canadians the real importance of this house which continues to guarantee the protection of provincial rights and of minorities all through the country.

Following the decennial census which has just been completed, certain changes will have to be made in the various electoral districts. The Government intends to take new steps concerning the redistribution of electoral districts, by creating an independent commission. This initiative should receive the spontaneous approval of both houses since many have long claimed that the redistribution of electoral ridings was done so as to suit political purposes. The new independent commission which the Government proposes to set up will surely contribute to give all voters a fair and equitable representation.

As the speech from His Excellency reminded us, the present Government has already enacted long term measures in order to boost the national economy, and it must be recognized that the benefits flowing from these measures are now very evident.

Indeed, as we read in the press release jointly published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Department of Labour on January 16, 1962, unemployment is on the downgrade and the number of workless in December has lessened by 115,000 compared with last year. As reported by the