

all honourable senators realize the problem with which this new board will be faced. Whatever government is in office, and I hope it will not be a minority government, I am confident that all honourable senators, on both sides of this house, will support any legislation which is likely to bring about those very desirable and necessary objectives for which the board is being constituted.

Honourable senators, I must admit that up to the present time the greater part of my speech has been of a critical nature. I feel that honourable senators would have been disappointed had that not been so.

Hon. Mr. Brooks: It was not serious.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald (Brantford): Indeed, criticism is the main function of the Opposition. That is why we are so named. If we did not oppose, we would have to change our name. However, we have another function, that is, while opposing, to make alternative proposals wherever possible and to advance any suggestions which we think will be in the interests of the people. In other words, we should be helpful to the Government in a positive way. I feel that we are helpful to the Government from time to time in a negative way also, but we certainly have that other responsibility to be helpful in a positive way. I hope that what I am about to say now will be taken in that vein and accepted in the spirit in which I express it.

Over the years, since 1867, one central theme has dominated the discussions in the Senate and in the House of Commons, that is to say, export trade. It is an interesting fact that one job in every five in Canada is dependent upon export trade.

All governments, with the possible exception of the governments in office during time of war, have had to concern themselves with exports. The question of tariffs is one which over the years has divided opinion across this country. There have been heated debates on the tariff issue.

My party has steadfastly taken the general position that an orderly removal of trade barriers is in the interests of this country. We are confronted today with the Common Market, to which so much reference has been made in recent months. The position of Canada as a world trader is affected by the emergence of the new patterns of trade which the Common Market must inevitably bring about. Our employment rate is tied directly to the necessity for keeping the export of our products at a high level.

It was no less a person than the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Mr. N. R. Crump, who said in Windsor early this year that trade expansion and not protectionism is the key to full employment and a higher standard of living in Canada. I do not know

what Mr. Crump's politics are; I do not think he has ever been considered a Liberal, but that is what he said this year.

Mr. Crump's speech leads me to make some suggestions which I hope will be helpful. He made the basic point that the Canadian market is simply not big enough to absorb the tremendous productive capacity of our extractive industries, and said that a retreat into economic isolation would inevitably mean a lower living standard. Will honourable senators permit me to set out for their consideration some goals which I think are all important in the field of trade? Perhaps not all of these goals can be accomplished, and some will take longer to achieve than we would like. Nevertheless, I offer them in the hope that we can, with all possible speed, put trade in a better position in our country and thereby give higher employment and a better standard of living. My six suggestions are: First, let us bend every effort toward the expansion of our exports, not only in our primary industries, but also in the field of our secondary industries, which are far too low down on the list of our domestic exports. If my memory serves me correctly, manufactured articles of any kind come thirteenth amongst our exports. This is too far down the list. We have to find markets for more of our manufactured exports.

Hon. Mr. Brooks: Is not pulp and paper the first on the list?

Hon. Mr. Macdonald (Brantford): Part of it is.

Hon. Mr. Brooks: There are thousands employed in the pulp and paper industry.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald (Brantford): Pulp and paper does stand higher than thirteenth on the list, but it is interesting to note that heavy industry, as perhaps it should be called, is thirteenth on the list.

Hon. Mr. Brooks: You said manufactured goods. Paper is a manufactured article.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald (Brantford): Well, with the exception of paper.

Hon. Mr. Brooks: Oh, there are others, if you go down the list.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald (Brantford): There may be some lumber, but I doubt it. Pulp is partly manufactured; but certainly what are regarded generally as manufactured goods, such as agricultural instruments, stand as the thirteenth item on the list. These are too low on the list because the building and developing of the large cities in Canada is