

magazines in Canada decreased by 62 per cent and the circulation of Canadian magazines increased by 64 per cent. There is no question that, as a result of the imposition of that tariff upon advertising, a considerable number of American publishers caused their magazines to be printed in Canada for distribution in Canada, thereby providing employment not merely for printers but for designers, illustrators and all the different labour factors that enter into the production of a magazine. If my recollection is correct, the present Prime Minister opposed the imposition of this tax at the time it was brought into being on the ground that thought was universal and that no handicap should be placed upon it and so forth. I remember that quite well. I would point out both to the Minister of Finance and to my hon. friend from Winnipeg North (Mr. Heaps) who was speaking along the same line, that under the provisions of 184c of the tariff magazines maintained by and in the interests of religious, educational, scientific, philanthropic, agricultural, labour or fraternal organizations or associations were not subject to the tax. That, I think, allowed some scope for the dissemination of useful thought. Now the government must have known that if this tax were removed it would result of necessity in some if not all of these magazines which had been printed in Canada being discontinued here and shipped in from the United States. The other day I conceded good intentions to the Minister of Finance and therefore I want to ask him this question. In view of these circumstances am I to take it that this change is something put in voluntarily by the present government in order further to disseminate that international thing called thought, or is it a straight concession to the United States to get from them some other concession and in order to make this trade treaty?

Mr. DUNNING: The item we are discussing is one which grants to the United States the existing intermediate tariff; it was inherent in any arrangement that might be made granting to that country our intermediate tariff. The effect of it in this schedule is merely to bind the duty under that intermediate tariff for the period of the treaty and also to define it more closely than previously, that is all. Such granting was simply inherent in the making of any trade arrangement with the United States involving the granting of the Canadian intermediate tariff.

Mr. LAWSON: Then I say it was a necessary condition to the making of this trade agreement.

Mr. DUNNING: If you want to give the intermediate tariff as a basis, yes; of course.

Mr. LOCKHART: We have had some conflicting figures given by hon. members of this house as to the actual number of employees who have been affected by this change. I was wondering if any information had been given the minister with regard to the actual amount of labour that would be lost to the printing industry in general. I refer not only to the actual number of printers; I have reference to the approximate amount of labour that will be lost through the free entry of these magazines.

Mr. DUNNING: It is quite impossible to get such information accurately. Various statements have been made by interested parties, based of course, I assume, upon their own knowledge of their own particular institutions, but in very many plants the employees engaged in printing these magazines do other printing work as well. Then the answer is rendered much more difficult by the fact that a considerable number of these magazines will continue to be printed in Canada. I am sorry to say that it is quite impossible to answer my hon. friend on that point with any degree of accuracy.

Mr. HEAPS: May I ask whether the minister has any information as to any plants having closed down as a result of this change in the tariff?

Mr. DUNNING: I know of none.

Mr. LAWSON: For the information of the hon. member for Winnipeg North (Mr. Heaps), Mr. Chairman, I may say that I understand that not a plant has closed, but the secretary of the union advised me that up to this date 320 printers had lost their jobs. Plants do not close; they simply run with a lessened staff.

Mr. HEAPS: Then may I ask the hon. member who has just made that statement whether these 320 printers have lost their jobs as a result of this tariff change?

Mr. LAWSON: They allege so.

Mr. WILTON: I think it is an insult to the intelligence of Canadians to say that the flooding of Canada with United States magazines is in the cultural interests of the young manhood and womanhood of this country. Canadian publishers are just as capable of supplying the cultural needs of young Canada as are the American publishers. I have some knowledge of newspaper work in Canada, and I have no hesitation at all in saying that the cultural standards of our Canadian newspapers and magazines is far superior to the yellow brand of journalism so much in evidence in United States newspapers and magazines. If we allow