

of them to which I have referred have received the approbation of the Minister of Trade and Commerce. Why should there not be legislation introduced at this session in order to correlate all the recommendations and to give substance to those that could be made the subject of legislative enactments.

I am not going to quote from the report except to refer to certain pages that are indicative of support for the stands that we have taken. At page 48 the recommendation in connection with iron ore is that it would be difficult to greatly extend the fabrication or processing of iron ore in Canada. Then, the report continues:

There may be sound arguments and better opportunities for refining a greater percentage of certain metals—for example, nickel, lead, zinc, titanium and perhaps uranium—prior to export, but each situation requires careful study on an individual basis before any such conclusion would be justified. . . .

As a way in which to come to grips with this problem, there might be some merit in requiring exports of ores, concentrates and other semi-processed commodities to obtain export permits, which when issued would be good for a stated number of years. Each case should be examined carefully and individually. New mines, for example, could be given every opportunity to get under way and into production. But it could be made clear that the circumstances in each case would be re-examined at stated intervals and that exporters would be expected over the years to do more processing in Canada except when the obstacles in the way of doing so proved to be real and the cost disadvantages appreciable.

At the moment I am not advocating export permits. I am asking the government, now that the Minister of Trade and Commerce has at long last agreed with many of the suggestions that have been made by this party, what is going to be done in order to preserve to the greatest possible benefit of Canada those vast mineral resources that are ours? What attitude does the government take? Our resources are not inexhaustible. This becomes apparent when one reads of the situation in the United States and how in recent years many minerals have become reduced to a degree that could never have been anticipated 25 or 30 years ago. When the United States becomes more dependent upon Canada, what are we going to do about it? According to Professor Allan N. Bateman, chief of the department of geology of Yale University, by 1975 the United States will be dependent for 65 per cent of its copper, in part from Canada, whereas during the war it was only dependent for 37.6 per cent of its requirement.

Iron ore, during the war, 2 per cent; by 1975, from 35 per cent to 45 per cent, mainly dependent upon Canada and Venezuela; lead, during the war, 44.2 per cent; by 1975, 70 per cent; mercury, 43.2 per cent. By 1975 it will go up to 80 per cent. Petroleum; it was

not dependent upon importation during the war. By 1975, it will require in imports from Canada, the Middle East and Venezuela, 50 per cent of its needs; sulphur, from nothing to 50 per cent; titanium, from 26 per cent to 80 per cent; tungsten, from 61 to 70 per cent; zinc, from 36.7 per cent to 60 per cent. In every one of these instances there are, of course, other countries which provide a portion of the necessary supplies.

Last year the dominion bureau of statistics answered those who contend that Canada has an inexhaustible supply of raw materials, and indicated that Canada's present resources would be exhausted in varying degrees in from 22 years to 64 years if further discoveries were not made. The figures were that Canada's copper resources would be exhausted in 24 years unless further discoveries were made; petroleum in 22 years; lead in 26 years; nickel in 30 years; zinc in 30 years; and asbestos in 64 years. All of this indicates that our resources are not inexhaustible and that action should be taken to encourage the processing of those resources in Canada in a considerable way instead of shipping them in the main in raw form.

Now, sir, that is the background of the amendment which I intend to move after I have placed before the house certain suggestions and ideas with regard to a national development policy. We say first that every encouragement must be given to the processing of domestic raw materials in Canada to a much greater degree than exists today. The reason is that our resources should be utilized to the maximum advantage of the Canadian people. Again, I repeat, that does not mean the discouragement of foreign investment, but it means that investment in Canada in our resources must be directed to the maximum benefit of Canada. We follow the recommendations of the Gordon commission in this connection, that wherever possible foreign companies should employ Canadians in senior management and technical positions, should retain Canadian engineering and other professional and service personnel and should do all of their purchases of supplies, materials and equipment in Canada.

I mentioned a moment ago the degree to which we are losing such a percentage of our highly trained engineers and technical scientists to the United States because of the fact that in connection with research, most, or all in many cases, of the research done by these large United States corporations operating in Canada is done in the United States rather than in Canada. We feel if those companies within our country