

the government said that was tough; they had to build it anyway. I believe that 300 to 400 people work at this smelter. The only problem now is that there is a Conservative government in New Brunswick that is not ready to follow the progressive policies of the previous Liberal government; as a result, the province is now exporting some raw minerals.

An hon. Member: Shame.

Mr. Breau: It is a shame. Some hon. members might think it is a joke, but it is very important to an area such as northeastern New Brunswick which has a high level of unemployment. Raw minerals should not be exported, especially in a case such as this. Even if the hon. member said that export controls were negative, I would not agree with his rationale. I am sure he will admit that an extracting operation must be viable, and to be viable there must be a certain volume of extraction. If the company is forced to process the minerals, they would not be able to close down because of their investment in processing plant and equipment.

Mr. Andre: So you twist their arm?

Mr. Breau: The Liberal government twists the arm of business in this country so that the people can benefit. If the present government of New Brunswick would do that, the company would have to keep the mine open and continue to process the raw material in my riding, which perhaps would create a thousand new jobs in the area.

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Laniel): Order, please. I regret to interrupt the hon. member, but the hour appointed for the consideration of private members' business has expired. I do now leave the chair until eight o'clock tonight.

At six o'clock the House took recess.

AFTER RECESS

The House resumed at 8 p.m.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS

FOREIGN INVESTMENT REVIEW BILL

PROVISIONS RESPECTING ACQUISITIONS OF CONTROL OF CANADIAN BUSINESS ENTERPRISES AND ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW BUSINESSES

The House resumed consideration of the motion of Mr. Gillespie that Bill C-132, to provide for the review and assessment of acquisitions of control of Canadian business enterprises by certain persons and of the establishment of new businesses in Canada by certain persons, be read the second time and referred to the Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs.

Foreign Investment Review

Mr. Lorne Nystrom (Yorkton-Melville): Mr. Speaker, before we adjourned this debate for private members' hour I was suggesting that Canada, perhaps more than any other country in the western industrialized world, is dominated and controlled by foreign economic concerns, mainly foreign-based multinational corporations. As a result, we find ourselves in the position of being a net exporter of jobs and wealth as well as political, economic and, to some extent, military decisions. We also find we are culturally assimilated as part of the North American continent. This also adds to the problems of national unity, regional disparity, unemployment and inflation.

I suggest that we in this country are well aware of these problems having had two reports dealing with foreign ownership, the Watkins report and the Grey report, as well as a third report by the external affairs committee saying about the same thing as the other two. At five o'clock, before I was interrupted, I had suggested that when we are discussing foreign ownership it should be made clear, in answer to some Conservative speakers during this debate and the debate last year, that we are not being anti-American; we are being very much pro-Canadian.

We in this party have talked about repatriating the Canadian economy and putting more Canadians in control of our own destiny. If I were the head of a United States multinational corporation, I would be doing the same thing they are doing: I would locate and invest in Canada. I do not blame the heads of U.S. corporations, but I do blame Canadian governments which during the past 20 or 30 years have allowed this type of activity in Canada without regulation or rule and without any guidelines for the protection of Canadian people. The situation is entirely our own fault.

Other countries have set down guidelines and regulations. The one which comes to mind first is Mexico, whose President addressed this chamber last Friday. Sweden set down guidelines in 1935. Norway and other countries have done the same. Indeed, in the United States at one time there was a great deal of foreign ownership and foreign capital, but it was able to develop its own economy which is now extremely viable. After the Second World War, Germany and Japan were practically destroyed, at least many sectors of their economies were, but they developed an industrial strategy and today are viable and forging ahead rapidly. We must do the same thing here in Canada. We must repatriate our economy and develop an industrial strategy that will start this country moving economically again.

In 1958, a Canadian academic writing in a Canadian magazine said:

Shall we suffer passively our situation and economic domination? . . . It could be better to be annexed outright by the United States than be exploited without limits.

That academic is fairly well known here: his name is Pierre Elliott Trudeau, and he wrote those words in *Cité-Libre* in 1958. Last year when the government brought forth its foreign ownership bill, the Prime Minister (Mr. Trudeau) and the Liberal government betrayed those words: they produced a foreign takeover bill which covered only 5 per cent, 10 per cent or 15 per cent, at the most, of foreign activity in the economy of our country.