

which Canadian members paid out \$41 million to international unions. The answer lists pension and welfare payments to beneficiaries in 1965 as \$2,700, and over the years this continued to grow until it reached \$33,000 in 1969. It also shows gross salaries, wages and other remuneration to officers and employees of international unions as increasing from \$8,800 in 1965 to \$11,462 in 1969. So, Mr. Speaker, in the year 1969, returns to Canadians totalled \$16,000, \$3,000 and \$11,000, which looks like something in the neighbourhood of \$30,000, yet in that same year moneys paid into international unions totalled \$41 million.

At times I question whether international unions are as sensitive to the economic climate, to the conditions in which Canadians are working, as a Canadian union might be. Mr. Speaker, I remember a wildcat strike in which the railroad engineers engaged a number of years ago. The railroaders in my constituency called me up and wanted to meet with me. When I met them, I asked them what their union was doing about it. These men were expressing their opposition on the question of run-throughs and they told me, "Ours is an international union. It does not think the problem is big enough to worry about; that is why we are taking wildcat action." As a result of that situation, a royal commission was set up to study the question and the workers went back to work.

If we are going to look at the question of Canadians controlling the Canadian economy I think it is wrong to look at only one side of the ledger. We must also look at the other side of the ledger. If we are going to look at international companies as being the ultimate of all evil, then we must say that international unions must be categorized as part and parcel of that evil.

Mr. Pepin: Perfect logic.

Mr. Horner: Thank you. Trouble is developing in our economy which frightens me. Business has been frightened by the actions which the government has taken. One may ask to what action am I referring, and I point out that the white paper on taxation started this reaction. Business withdrew into its shell. It became hesitant about whether the government was creating the right climate in which business could operate. Then, we had the introduction of the labour bill with its technological change clause, which has now been moderated to some degree. We had the introduction of the competition bill, which has now been withdrawn but which may re-appear. A whole series of pieces of legislation has caused business to be rather hesitant about whether the government was creating the proper climate.

The hon. member who preceded me said that this bill was a first step, and that the government had other steps in mind. That is the reason the business community is worried. The business community was not particularly pleased with the Canada Development Corporation, but the bill establishing it was passed and it is now off the ground. One of the main criteria associated with it was that it was not to be used to buy back Canada, and it was to make a profit right from the beginning. Mr. Speaker, if we look at some examples in the province of Quebec, we can say that its Crown investment company has not been too successful.

Foreign Takeovers Review Act

This country is being confronted with another round of inflation, and the government is doing nothing about it. Inflation can be brought about by extensive government spending, and by putting more and more money into circulation. All this is taking place. We are back in the situation which we experienced in 1958 and 1959 when the Conservative party took office. Our dollar then was worth about \$1.05 U.S., and we are facing the same situation today. Our dollar is increasing in value, and we have a great deal of unemployment brought about by mismanagement of our economy.

The hon. member for Yorkton-Melville says there is lots of money in Canada and that we can buy back Canada with Canadian money. Mr. Speaker, in the first four months of this year provincial governments have gone down to the United States and borrowed in the bond market to the tune of \$1.5 billion. If there is this kind of money available in Canada, why do the NDP governments in Manitoba and Saskatchewan not float provincial bonds to attract Canadian money? It is all well and good to say that there is a difference between investment capital and equity capital, but if we have governments borrowing all this money, and doing all that spending, then we are just one step away from the socialism that the Waffle group wants; in fact, one step away from the socialism that I sometimes think the federal government wishes to create.

What will we have next winter, Mr. Speaker? We may not have this government, but in the economic sphere we will have high unemployment, and we may well be reaching the peak of inflation in January. The government will be faced with difficult decisions. It may then say that this piece of legislation which we are debating now is not effective, and it may move toward direct investment by government in business. We are only one step away from that.

It is often said that Canadians can buy back Canada with Canadian money. But there are difficulties, Mr. Speaker. If one looks at the recent budget, one sees that our biggest single expenditure goes to pay the interest on our national debt. If we were starting out with a completely brand new country, with no debts, but with our natural resources and human resources, we could probably borrow the money to expand our economy and create more jobs, but for the Canadian government and Canadian business to borrow money now, on top of the national debt which we have, is almost impossible.

In fact the federal government itself from time to time has difficulty peddling its debt, as an article in *Executive* magazine of May, 1972, pointed out. This article deals with Mr. Rasminsky, the Governor of the Bank of Canada, and portrays some of the difficulties that Canada has had with high rates of inflation. On page 28 it points out that in 1968 during the exchange crisis, and again "when Ottawa was unable to peddle its debt," the bank had to reverse its policy. We have had some discussion with regard to managing our economy and managing the size of our debt. How will this bill affect this whole concept? I think it will cast a further shadow on business and I question whether it will accomplish the government's aims. Will it merely be used in once in a lifetime situations, such as the time the government stopped Home Oil from selling out to