Petroleum and Gas

from the home of the multinational automobile industry. But he does not mind attacking the oil industry.

● (1740)

We live in a multinational world, Sir. The greatest exporter of oil supply materials in the world is based in Calgary. We have been exporting technology from the oil industry which is bought in Houston and Denver. There are millions of dollars of Canadian outflow of great technology. However, the New Democratic Party would not want to even live in that multinational world because it thinks that the multinationals only attack us. It is time that we, as Canadians, woke up and realized we had better get into the world of the multinational, because if we do not, they will cut us off and throw us away.

What is it the NDP cower from, that it so fears, that it does not want to get into the world at large? Does that Party think that if we open the doors, that we Canadians are so weak we cannot compete? The truth of the matter is, Sir, that we have some of the best educated people and the greatest volume of resource of any nation of the world. If we cannot compete with the doors open, without all of these protections of nationalizing, my goodness, what a slam that is against the people of Canada.

What is this great nationalization monument which the New Democratic Party would like to throw at us? That Party praises PetroCan. It thinks PetroCan is the greatest thing in the universe. In downtown Calgary the two tallest buildings, Sir, are PetroCan buildings. They are monuments, Sir, to nationalization. They are 500 acres of marble, cut in Finland and polished in Italy. It was shipped to the East Coast of Canada and then shipped by rail to Calgary. The tallest buildings in Canada are now in Calgary. They are tributes to nationalization. We cannot run away from Petro-Can. It does not matter which station we use, which independent, every time that attendant squeezes the pump we are paying tax to build those two buildings. That is a pretty good system.

I am a farmer. I could farm very well if all the Canadian people would just take four cents of the price of every litre of gas—or gallon of gas, I am sorry—and give it to me. It would be very simple to farm, but that is unaccountable and irresponsible. I say thank goodness that Bill C-14 is before the House now because at least it is a recognition that the Government has committed hara-kiri in what it calls the "new energy program".

I would like to say a few words about the advantage of having a strong western Canada because it implies an impact and spinoff to central Canada. There is an unfortunate myth that if we did not nationalize the oil industry, what would happen is that western Canada would become too strong.

I will tell you, Mr. Speaker, that one of the very important pieces of research was done by J. C. Underhill of the Alberta Chamber of Commerce—

Mr. Skelly: That is the Canadian intelligence service, is it?

Mr. Malone: The Hon. Member for Comox-Powell River (Mr. Skelly) thinks the chamber of commerce, those small businessmen who produce jobs in the towns and villages in our constituencies, even in his own riding, is the Canadian intelligence service, that there is some underground movement. I can understand why the New Democratic Party would think that.

I would like to say a few words about what the production of oil and gas in western Canada would have meant to central Canada. In the 25-year lifetime of one plant—and I am talking about a tar sands plant—we could expect a cost of some $60 billion to $65 billion to sustaining investment, the majority replacement for wells running into some 20 billions of dollars. If you take the multiplier effect of CPA to that, you would come up with $290 billion working through the Canadian economy, if those tar sands plants which were on stream prior to the last election would have continued to stay on stream.

What that would have meant is an enormous impact on central Canada. First of all, the Canadian debt would not have been nearly so severe. If we take a look at today's situation in light of our tremendous unemployment, the estimated impact of the oil sands plant on the income of Ontario households would be $108 billion. It would do that in the following way: iron and steel production, $800 million; metal fabrication and machinery, $370 million; transportation equipment, $325 million; manufacturing and processing, $740 million; in financing, $370 million; and in trades and services, $750 million. In short, Sir, as the oil industry of western Canada is enhanced, the manufacturing base of Ontario and Quebec is also enhanced.

We have no steel in western Canada. We cannot make our own pipelines. We cannot do the manufacturing and fabrication of products. That is what central Canada does. But whether it is east, north or west, when the regions get richer, the centre gets richer, because we are a country which is interlocked and interdependent one on the other. The truth of the matter is that a great deal of unemployment today all over Canada is a result of the NEP which cut down the potential which was making this country work.

Before the National Energy Program the strongest industry in the whole country was the oil industry. It was the one industry which was the engine which was working. The present Government killed the engine and started the trend of following the NEP, heading over the cliff to the disaster of high unemployment.

The Hon. Member for Vancouver Kingsway (Mr. Waddell) talked about Canadianization. I will give some statistics of May 21, 1980, before the NEP. At that time, Sir, we had in this country operating 324 oil rigs. We had 37 rigs moving. We had 12 rigs rigging and 46 rigs down. The May 18, 1983 statistics show 51 rigs are drilling, 17 rigs are moving and 388 rigs are just sitting around. That is what the National Energy Program did.

We import today, Sir, something like 200 million barrels of oil per day. That is down considerably from the 500 million barrels of about four or five years ago. However, the fact is that when we buy that oil and bring it into Canada, we are a