also proposed measures for the extension and improvement of the Industrial Development Bank. I look forward

to seeing these measures.

As I mentioned earlier, there is strong evidence to support the belief that our capital generation is sufficient to permit us to attain our goals for economic growth. What is needed is the streamlining of our financial institutions so that we can properly channel our savings. If our financial institutions do not meet this challenge, I trust that the government will take whatever measures are necessary to make certain that they do. This is a vital cornerstone of our future economic growth. We are all too familiar with instances of Canadian businesses being sold out and the foreign buyer going to a Canadian bank for the funds to effect the purchase, bolstered by the credit rating of the foreign parent. This is the same bank which had previously denied these funds to potential Canadian purchasers.

The Speech from the Throne also proposed a review of research and development incentive programs to improve their effectiveness in permitting innovations in the private sector of the economy and the examination of patents, licensing and other policies related to technology.

One of the problems of a truncated economy like ours, as I mentioned earlier, is lack of a properly developed research capacity, with the resultant loss of jobs and growth. The Japanese have been significantly successful in exploiting licensing arrangements involving the use of foreign technology and know-how. These arrangements, I believe, would be more beneficial to Canada. As the Gray report suggested, they would permit greater Canadian influence over the industrial activity involved, while at the same time giving Canada the benefit of superior, foreign technological inputs. The licensee generally has much greater latitude in management, production, procurement, sales and pricing than subsidiaries.

• (2150)

The speech went on to promise measures to ensure further control by Canadians over their economy by the screening of foreign takeovers of Canadian-owned business, measures respecting the transfer of technology from abroad and access to it by Canadian entrepreneurs, measures to increase Canadian participation in the ownership and control of resource projects and, in consultation with the provinces, measures dealing with new direct foreign investment and the sale of land to foreigners. I am not certain whether this includes major new investments by existing foreign-controlled companies in Canada. I hope it does.

The speech also promises measures that will restructure the Canada Corporations Act, including a requirement that a majority of directors of federally-incorporated companies be Canadian. I have some doubt whether this is really significant, but it will do no harm and I believe that symbolically it is important. I am delighted to read of these proposed measures in the Speech from the Throne, and I look forward with great anticipation to seeing them become reality. I hope, and I am optimistic in this respect; that they will live up to our expectations.

There are many other ramifications in this broad area. The question of tax policy vis-à-vis Canadian firms, the subject of various forms of incentives to Canadian-con-

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trolled firms and our financial institutions are ones I look forward to discussing during the budget debate. I would like to conclude by reading a quotation from the report of the interdepartmental task force on foreign investment, as follows:

—the question must be asked whether we do not delude ourselves by believing that we can retain one of the highest standards of living in the world by relying on imported technology, imported entrepreneurship, imported economic initiatives, imported trade marks, and imported patents and licences. Will we be able to compete in manufactured products without bringing genuinely Canadian products and processes into the world market, under Canadian patents and trade marks? These questions should cause us to give thoughtful consideration to the distinction between economic growth and economic development, and to increase Canada's direct responsibility for its own economic progress.

Mr. Morgan: Mr. Speaker, may I call it ten o'clock?

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Laniel): Order. Is it agreed that we call it ten o'clock?

Some hon. Members: Agreed.

PROCEEDINGS ON ADJOURNMENT MOTION

A motion to adjourn the House under Standing Order 40 deemed to have been moved.

PUBLIC WORKS—FLOODS—ASSISTANCE TO PEOPLE WITH PROPERTY ON NORTH SHORE OF LAKE ERIE DAMAGED BY HIGH WATER LEVEL

Mr. William Knowles (Norfolk-Haldimand): Mr. Speaker, as recorded in Hansard of January 11, I had an opportunity to ask a question of the Minister of Public Works (Mr. Dubé) regarding damage done to property on the north shore of Lake Erie, caused by the high water levels in the Great Lakes. As recorded at page 174 of Hansard, I asked:

Mr. Speaker, in view of the high level of water in the Great Lakes, particularly Lake Erie, which has resulted in considerable damage to farm land, cottages and marinas, would the Minister of Public Works have his engineers advise the people in the area of Long Point on the north shore of Lake Erie how they may get temporary relief in the form of either advice or financial assistance?

I recognize that there was not time to develop the question that I had in mind during the question period, so tonight I am pleased to have the opportunity to expand on what I was trying to get across to the minister. I also appreciate the fact that he is here in the chamber to listen to my representations and that, hopefully, he will take note of them.

The problem is one dating back to historic times. Property owners on the shores of all the Great Lakes have always had to live with the fact of erosion, which in particular affects the sandy clay on the shores of Lake Erie. This erosion is caused to a greater or lesser degree by the rise and fall of the water levels of the Great Lakes. Normally, these people repair the damage that is done,