

ensure that our productivity can once again be increased. It would ensure that the private sector would be more inclined to spend money on research and development perhaps to reach the point where we would spend 2 per cent of our Gross National Product on research and development. Before the private sector can get moving, we must once again inspire in it the confidence that the Government of the day will not through interventionist tactics and high taxation that basically frustrate the very thing we want to accomplish for all Canadians, that is, higher prosperity, greater real wealth and, in truth, what freedom is all about, a freedom for them to carry on their business and lives with a minimum of Government intervention.

If the Hon. Member dares, perhaps he will get up and try to rebut what I am saying. He likes to use the emperor's classic excuse for the problems with which he now finds himself confronted.

Mr. Breau: Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order. I regret to interrupt the Hon. Member. I believe that the rules are very clear that when any Member of the House is referred to we must refer either to his title, such as if he is a Minister, or to his constituency. The Member has been repeatedly referring to a term, obviously referring to the Prime Minister (Mr. Trudeau), which I believe is against the rules.

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Corbin): In the opinion of the Chair, the rules are very clear that one should not refer to another Hon. Member by his given or family name. One must refer to a Member by the name of his portfolio, office or constituency. As far as any other name which an Hon. Member wishes to call another Hon. Member, in the Chair's opinion it is parliamentary as long as it is not included in the list of unparliamentary language.

Mr. Stevens: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I am sure that you and all Members of the House noted how quickly the Hon. Member associated his Prime Minister with the word "emperor". That clearly meant something to him. He almost automatically assumed that if I was referring to an emperor it was, in truth, the Prime Minister of Canada.

I am very anxious to put on the record what I feel would be some concrete policy moves on the part of the Government of the day that would lead us back to a more free and more private enterprise oriented system. In turn, it would be a system that would produce the jobs and prosperity that this Government is obviously incapable of engendering in Canada at the present time.

I say this because I noticed that, in a classic socialist debating stance, the Hon. Member for Comox-Power River (Mr. Skelly) stood up and spoke in that righteous tone that they like to take to talk about how they have listened to our criticism of the Government but were somehow unable to discern what policy moves we in the Official Opposition would make if we had an opportunity to govern this country. Every socialist has made that kind of argument to some extent. I have noticed that when the Members of the NDP feel that their ally, the present Liberal Party in power, is under attack, they are the

first to rise to their defence. They try to convey the message that the issue we are talking about is a little more complicated than it is in reality.

In short, let me suggest to that Hon. Member that he might, for example, if he is looking for policy moves, consider a move in which the investment tax credit up to perhaps 10 per cent could be allowed on all investments by the private sector with respect to new investment in manufacturing and non-manufacturing activities. I would suggest that the Member might consider a 5 per cent reduction in the federal corporate income tax rate in order to give industry a somewhat better after tax profit, which is really capital to invest and begin developing our country.

• (1730)

I would like to suggest to the Hon. Member that he take a look at the November, 1981 budget to which presumably they had little objection. That budget changed the capital consumption on manufactured investment, which I think should have been restored to what it was. In other words, if you make an investment prior to the year's end, you could write that investment off 100 per cent. You are allowed only a 50 per cent write-off at the present time.

I would like that Hon. Member to consider that there be various research and development incentives designed to encourage the private sector to increase R and D expenditures combined with any university R and D expenditures and related expenditures in order to reach a target of 2 per cent of the nation's Gross National Product by 1990. That would be in sharp contrast to the 1.1 per cent share we are now putting into research and development in Canada, which is one of the lowest ratios of any industrialized country in the world. Over the next six years that would involve a \$20.5 billion incremental. I want to emphasize that extra investment in research and development in Canada.

I would suggest the Hon. Member might take a look, speaking about energy, at a \$20 billion energy investment plan to ensure that a marketable surplus exists in oil and gas by 1990. These investments would include additional exploration and development expenditures, several small scale oil sands projects that would produce heavy oil and asphalt type of tar for export markets and, finally, it would provide for the accelerated development of such fields as Hibernia and the Beaufort Sea projects. That is the type of private initiative where the Government essentially sets, if you like, the atmosphere and gives the incentives that we need in Canada in order to get us moving again. What is so encouraging, Mr. Speaker, is that if we started to take those kinds of thrusts we would be able, in the export field alone, if we simply regained the fair share of the world trade market that we used to have prior to the emperor's taking power, to increase our agricultural exports to the rest of the world by \$11 billion by 1990. Once again, percentage wise, we would be exporting what we used to export to the rest of the world prior to the emperor's taking over. I would suggest that the type of energy thrusts to which I