nal in the Canadian capital
Ue foreign --- again chiefly economy, the growth all respects has been reconciliation between p of our means of hent of an identifiable
ays the presence of large nve pit concentrated in U.S. dulty of developing a This has potentially economic and political ely in the creation of a milieu which favours ination.
the 'economic' area to with the political, social in own way. There is no the real world." la point out that a sort e less national culture a the danger of foreign ack of a strong identity d to create...a vacuum foreign influence and porting our culture from orces this tendency by nadians to develop their
af an external technology optt of national autonomy. neter cent of patents issued ed toreign owners, of which byl d States residents..
sho hat in a list of 25 fire percentage of patents led last in the percentage of tiot of the issuing country." at technology has been dents of nations other than we to achieve any form of matips with a technology needs and problems.
no fian hands, the chances wil adapted to the needs of het rrt concludes. inational verge being " "major enterprises -ig major corporations nd the world and treat ' Two-thirds of these American-controlled. isil about these corporate that of even the largest
if Anerican direct foreig
by 200 firms.
porations operating i n babout $\$ 200$ billion a
at its are responsible for 15 atil al Product --- the value of pro red -..- in the non-socialist
|l ribo 050 per cent by 1990 at ltin onal enterprises operating evalue at around $\$ 2,000$
it w not be unusual for these vedr one million employees. A erican direct investment om pout $\& 7.5$ billion in 1929 9 al is still expanding.

- report is that these on hrough their size and the on of national economies than most national ill ve to be some kind of

The extent of the control of these multinational corporations in Canada is furthered amplified by these figures:

In 1968 the assets of firms which were 50 per cent or more non-resident-owned were $\$ 50.7$ billion. (It should be remembered that effective control of a corporation can be gained by possession of as little as three per cent of its common stock.)
-As measured by taxable income --- usually not the best gauge because of the numerous tax loopholes which corporations can find --- 64 per cent of the manufacturing industry in Canada is foreign-owned. Ontario tops this industrial sellout parade with 70 per cent foreign ownership of manufacturing firms followed by the Prairies with 61 per cent, the Atlantic Provinces with 60 per cent and by B.C. with 44 per cent.

Foreign ownership in Quebec --- considered by the government to be non-Canadian as opposed to
non-Quebecois --- is somewhat below national levels in all sectors except services and utilities.

Over 8,500 Canadian firms are foreigned-controlled, at least 7,000 by Americans. This list has been growing in recent years by about 170 companies a year.

There are some important realizations about the shakey chances for Canadian survival contained in the Gray Report. It would appear that the Trudeau government is prepared to make at least token steps to arrest the trend that is marking our destruction. But neither the authors of the report, not the government nor the men who hold the real power --the corporate titans-- are willing to make any fundamental changes to a economic and social system that operates only for the rich.

It looks like we'll have to be content as colonials for some time to come.

FIRMS 50\% OR MORE NON-RESIDENT OWNED' TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES 1965-1968

| YEAR | ASSETS | EQUITY | SALES <br> \$million \% | PROFITS <br> \$million \% | TAXABLE INCOME \$million \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$million \% | \$million \% |  |  |  |
| 1965 | 35,560 24.5 | 18,780 34.9 | 30,078 33.4 | 2,671 40.1 | 1,764 44.4 |
| 1966 | 40,468 25.8 | 20,324 35.3 | 33.96733 .6 | 2,907 40.0 | 1,699 42.2 |
| 1967 | 44,825 26.0 | 22,328 35.7 | 36,730 33.5 | 2,913 39.3 | 1,652 40.4 |
| 1968 | 50,766 26.8 | 25,008 37.0 | 41,301 34.7 | 3,514 41.3 | 2,070 42.2 |

NON-FINANCIAL FIRMS 50\% OR MORE NON-RESIDENT OWNED' TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES 1965-1968

| YEAR | ASSETS <br> \$million | EQUITY <br> \$million $\%$ | SALES <br> \$million | PROFITS <br> \$million | \% |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | | TAXABLE INCOME |
| :---: |
| \$million $\%$ |

PERCENTAGE OF NON-RESIDENT OWNERSHIP AS MEASURED BY

| MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY | ASSETS | SALES | PROFITS | TAXABLE INCOME |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Food and beverages | 31.3 | 27.1 | 29.4 | 30.9 |
| Tobacco | 84.5 | 80.1 | 82.7 | 83.1 |
| Rubber products | 93.1 | 91.5 | 90.1 | 88.4 |
| Leather products | 22.0 | 21.4 | 25.2 | 27.3 |
| Textiles and clothing | 39.2 | 28.5 | 54.9 | 54.6 |
| Wood | 30.8 | 22.2 | 23.8 | 23.0 |
| Furniture | 18.8 | 15.5 | 20.4 | 22.2 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied | 21.0 | 13.2 | 22.0 | 39.0 |
| Paper and allied | 38.9 | 40.7 | 62.4 | 64.4 |
| Primary metals | 55.2 | 51.1 | 64.7 | 62.6 |
| Metal fabricating | 46.7 | 45.0 | 78.1 | 87.2 |
| Machinery | 72.2 | 72.7 | 89.8 | 88.7 |
| Transport equipment | 87.0 | 60.6 | 48.0 | 88.1 |
| Electrical products | 64.0 | 42.7 | 99.7 | 52.9 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 51.6 | 99.6 | 88.9 | 99.4 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 99.7 | 81.1 | 72.1 | 89.1 |
| Chemicals and chemical products | 81.3 | 51.2 | 63.4 | 72.6 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 53.9 |  |  | 62.4 |
| Total--All Manufacturing | 58.1 |  |  |  |

