

up with a Canada-U.S. economy. Canadians no longer control their economy but they must pay taxes to the federal government in order to give special privileges to American companies. In fact, Canadians have only one thing to do, milk the cow and give their wealth to the Americans who are supplying capital and making millions of dollars of profit. As I will prove it in a few minutes, Americans have taken over our national wealth.

Now, the Minister of Finance cannot charge us with failing to suggest in this house since 1935 solutions to prevent what the New Democratic party is denouncing today and what we have also already denounced, that is control of the Canadian economy by the United States. Since 1935 we have been saying that even though Canada has resources, labour and talent, we must recognize that the American people have provided us with the technique, for which we have paid and are still ready to pay.

We have everything we need in Canada—a country described as beautiful, great and rich—except capital. Some incompetent governments had no foresight. Hence, after one century of confederation, Canada finds itself controlled to the extent of 85 per cent by the Americans, to whom it turns over billions of dollars in profits each year.

Here in Canada, we are lessees. We do not own our resources that we discovered and developed. We have discovered those resources ourselves, but they have been taken away from us due to a leasing and financial system that has allowed Americans to rob us of the fruits of our labour.

Mr. Speaker, we have on a number of times said: If we had the guarantees, the resources, the holdings in Canada—the potential—why should we depend on foreign countries to develop our resources? The Bank of Canada could develop our economy and allow Canadians to be their own masters. Why not use it? This is a suggestion; we have made it before and I repeat it: Why not use the Bank of Canada to allow the outflow of private capital, public savings, private savings? In Canada savings have been invested in provincial bonds for the building of roads, in school board bonds for the building of schools. All provincial developments have been financed through provincial bond issues.

We have used private savings in order to freeze public capital, in order to build schools, bridges, universities, roads, sidewalks, aqueduct systems, sewage systems. We have

used the savings of Canadians to turn it into non productive capital. That explains why today money is scarce, as far as the financing of Canadian industries are concerned. It is because Canadians believe that Canada Savings Bonds give them more security and produce more interest that they buy them. All that money will not serve industry and the development of our wealth, at home.

First, Canadian savings frozen in public funds must be used. Another system of financing will have to be established so that public funds are not supplied by our savings. That is why the Créditistes are proposing that the Bank of Canada be used to provide public capital and that private savings be used to finance private industry and provide private capital.

Mr. Speaker, to show you to what extent economically, we are the slaves and satellites of foreign countries—as the Minister of Finance already said in the house—I will say a few words concerning foreign investments in Canada. On page 1086 of the 1968 Canada Year Book, one can read the following:

Dependence upon external sources of capital for financing in periods of heavy investment activity has been characteristic of Canadian development.

Unfortunately, Canada cannot depend on its own sources of capital.

During the exceptional growth that occurred before World War I, non-resident investment was very high and the main source of that investment was London. However, during the first part of the inter-war period, the United States became the principal source of external capital and by 1926 the portion of Canada's international debt owned in that country exceeded that owned in Britain. With some interruption during the 1930s, United States investment in Canada continued to increase, particularly after 1947 when the period of intense activity in the petroleum industry got under way. Nearly half of the United States investment in Canada at the end of 1965 was accumulated since 1956.

But, Mr. Speaker, turning to the daily bulletin of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics published on Thursday, October 24, 1968, one can read, on page 3, and I quote:

—direct investment by foreign companies and individuals in Canadian firms of foreign allegiance, by the end of 1965, had a real value of \$17,208 million, compared to \$15,889 million at the end of 1964, an increase of \$1,319 million.

The total book-value of such investment, including money invested by Canadians and residents in other countries, was \$22,918 million.

The detailed distribution of direct foreign investment, by country of origin, is shown below. Direct U.S. investment, with a book-value of \$13,940 million, represents 81 per cent of direct foreign investment in Canada. The book-value of direct investment from the United Kingdom (\$2,013 million)