

The Address—Mr. Broome

learn from the man-made satellites passing overhead and that lesson is that we must develop our human resources by education as well as exploiting our material resources. Federal subsidies to the provinces are now used in part by the provinces to aid in educational costs. A province can, however, use this money and rightly so in any way it sees fit. Some over-all pattern must be evolved which will deal fairly with educational problems and educational standards on a national scale and at the same time relieve real property of the greater part of educational costs.

A few days ago the hon. member for Nanaimo (Mr. Cameron) told the house that Canadian welders had not been given equal opportunities of employment with United States welders on some pipe line construction spreads. The hon. member for Kootenay West (Mr. Herridge) said that similar cases had been drawn to his attention and, on being investigated, had been found to be true. The situation was drawn to the attention of the former minister of labour who replied that only a limited number had been admitted as supervisory personnel. I wish to inform the house that if anything the hon. members understated the facts. Citizens of the United States by the hundreds came in as landed immigrants with absolutely no intention of taking up permanent residence. Others came in supposedly as visitors but in reality to take pre-arranged jobs. This applies not only to welders but also to engineers, foremen and other supervisory personnel. On many jobs they might just as well have hung out a sign reading "Only Americans need apply."

For all practical purposes in certain fields of construction in British Columbia and Alberta we have become another state of the American union. I am not speaking of matters I know nothing about. For the past 12 years I have had a close association with the engineering field in western Canada. I believe citizens of the United States coming over should be subject to the same rules and regulations as govern Canadians going to the United States. United States personnel working for Canadian subsidiaries should be required to develop Canadian understudies for their jobs or else become Canadian citizens if they intend to stay here permanently. It is high time that the national interest of Canada should be considered in the operation of wholly-owned Canadian subsidiaries of foreign firms. We threw off the yoke of colonialism a long time ago but the yoke of economic vassalism is becoming ever more firmly fixed to our necks. I tell this house that there are highly trained engineers,

skilled craftsmen and supervisors unemployed in Vancouver and Edmonton while the jobs which should be theirs are held by United States citizens who have no intention of ever becoming citizens of this country.

The granting of work permits has become a routine matter with our officials and the whole system needs tightening up. No permit should be given unless it is proven by the applying company that they cannot secure qualified Canadians, and I can assure this house that if this procedure is followed we shall need little if any technical help from outside the country.

We welcome all foreign capital. Such capital is needed to develop and exploit the resources of this country. This is a safe home for such capital; this is a free enterprise economy and, my friends on the opposite side to the contrary, the chances of state socialism are practically non-existent. This is one of the few safe homes for foreign capital offering good profit possibilities and also almost certain appreciation of capital through the natural growth of this country. But these Canadian subsidiaries must be Canadian in spirit as well as in name, with Canadian interests their first concern and not simply branch-office extensions of the parent company and operated in the national interests of another country. It is in the best self-interest of foreign companies owning Canadian subsidiaries to operate them in this manner.

For 22 years, Mr. Speaker, we were ruled by a government which eventually became the servant and not the master of its own bureaucracy. The former cabinet ministers became simply administrators of huge complex departments out of touch with their own members and out of touch with the Canadian people. It was time for the change.

Bureaucracy, by its very nature, fears and resists change and therefore any advances had to be made at a pace slow enough to allow the bureaucratic machine to assimilate these changes without too much trouble. The gap between the brass and the grass, as it has so aptly been described widened to the point where communication utterly broke down.

In the Conservative party today we have the true reform party, the true party of the people. Our leader, the Prime Minister, has done more for the people of Canada in seven weeks than the previous government did in the same number of years.

Mr. Byrne: Explain.

Mr. Broome: His leadership has been felt not only in Canada but throughout the whole British commonwealth of nations. Canada