

Investment Canada Act

enterprise, Canadian business, Canadian investment would have a better opportunity for success than investment from outside the country.

The three or four amendments our Party has put before this House in this group are exactly along that line. They indicate that Canadian investment should be encouraged as much as possible. Where investment deals directly with the national identity and cultural heritage areas of the economy, there should be a blockage of investment from outside of Canada, or at least the Canadian investor should be given specific encouragement and some specific responsibility in making that kind of investment.

I think everyone in this House would agree that rather than suggesting we buy foreign-made products, we should produce those products here. The problem seems to be with what is meant by "Canadian-produced". The Government suggests that buying Canadian means buying products made in Canada by a foreign investor and that this is better than buying those made by a Canadian investor. The Bill does not give the Canadian investor the title bit of an edge required because of our smaller market.

A major amendment which we have put forward is that which would require foreign investors to take some responsibility for their treatment of labour in the Canadian tradition. We have had some bad experience with foreign corporations coming into the country and establishing labour-management relationships which are not in the Canadian tradition. An example is that of the Nova Scotia Government over the last few years which did not help that province's labour-management situation. We do not want the creation of a no-man's land in labour-management relations, which is possible if this Bill passes.

One of our amendments deals with that, and when we come back after the lunch break I would like to put before the House the reasons why Canadian investment is more important than foreign investment.

[*Translation*]

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Charest): Order! It being one o'clock, I do now leave the chair till two o'clock this afternoon.

At 1 p.m. the House took recess.

AFTER RECESS

The House resumed at 2 p.m.

STATEMENTS PURSUANT TO S.O. 21

[*English*]

HISTORIC EVENTS

COMMEMORATION OF HOLOCAUST'S ENDING

Hon. Bob Kaplan (York Centre): Mr. Speaker, our capital is host this week to a gathering of survivors of the Nazi Holocaust which ended 40 years ago with the Allied victory in Europe. Over 3,000 Canadians are here for the gathering. They include survivors who were liberated as the death camps were discovered, exposing to the world the full horror and inhumanity of the Nazi agenda.

The gathering includes as well the children of survivors, here to commemorate and to try to understand further the experience, the scars of which will never fade from their lives. Many are here today in the galleries of the House. They are welcome.

The scars which they bear are also scars on Canadian and world history. Racism is an evil from which no society is immune. The death camp was the ultimate expression of racism. As proud as Canada can be of its honourable role in World War II, as we remember those Canadians killed and wounded in that arena we must also remember that it was racism which held Canada back in the 1930s when it might have acted to alleviate the Holocaust by admitting refugees from the Nazi agenda.

As a Canadian and a Jew I call upon the House and Canadians to dedicate themselves to fight all racism. Let us keep the wounds fresh as a warning—never again.

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EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES—PRESIDENT'S PROPOSED VISIT TO GERMAN MILITARY CEMETERY

Mr. Ian Deans (Hamilton Mountain): Mr. Speaker, last Friday my colleague, the Member for Spadina (Mr. Heap) asked the Secretary of State for External Affairs if he would, on behalf of the Government of Canada, intervene with the President of the United States and request that he cancel his proposed visit to the cemetery in Germany in which former SS troops are buried. The Secretary of State for External Affairs responded by saying:

In view of the Government's regard for the sovereignty and sovereign decisions of other countries, we will leave decisions about United States policy to be taken by the administration of the United States.

That answer is totally unacceptable. In the circumstances, to sit by and watch this happen is neglectful. When a Government sees another Government doing something that is totally wrong, it is appropriate to intervene in a friendly way to suggest that it ought not to pursue the policy it is pursuing. In this instance it is an affront to those who died in the concentration camps that our Government refuses to bring to the attention of the Government of the United States that it would