

that in Canada and we will have nothing but trouble because of it. We may even eventually have rebellion in the north if we do not listen to the people of the north. There is a great judge of the north, a great Canadian hero who many people do not know about. His name is Judge Sissons, the first Supreme Court Judge of the north. He travelled around and brought justice to the people of the north. Someone said he brought justice to every man's igloo in the north and he literally did. He was made of the stuff heroes are made of. The native people of the north called him the one who listened. He was prepared to listen to them.

Having agreed to go up north, the Liberal majority on the committee, on the instructions of the minister, rescinded the resolution to go up north. I do not understand why we could not take that extra time and at least give the people of the north a fair hearing.

During the course of the debate on this bill we will be proposing numerous amendments. I am speaking specifically about the offshore amendment. Before I sit down I would like to talk about other areas of importance in the bill. We will propose amendments dealing with the grants and the giveaways. We will say that one needs to have equity. Let us take back some control if one is going to give 93 cents of every dollar. We will point out, too, that this is consistent with the pattern of the National Energy Program. There is a lot of big talk and a lot of talk of cancellation. But ultimately the furthest the National Energy Program may go is that there will be a replacement of the big American guys by big Canadian guys. We will make Dome Petroleum and the NOVA corporation and some of those companies the Standard Oil of Canada. We will make them the giants, and all through Canadian grants and incentives.

● (1600)

The Canadian people are starting to see in this bill that Canadian ownership is Canadian private ownership, not Canadian public ownership. I think Canadians are ready and want to have public ownership of their resources. I suggested in the committee, and I suggest now, Your Honour, that if one looks at the regimes of Norway and Great Britain, one will find that they are a lot tougher than this one. They do not have the 25 per cent backing. They are a lot tougher. I just want to read, if I may, what the vice-president of Petro-Canada told the committee. He told the committee that the land tenure and rent collection regimes proposed by Bill C-48 are less onerous than those applied elsewhere. He said that Petro-Canada developed a model of the economics of developing a field similar to the current Hibernia discovery off the east coast at a wellhead oil price of \$41 a barrel. Then he set down how much money would be made, how much profit would be made, in millions of dollars. I will not go into those figures, but it is far higher in Canada than it would be in the United Kingdom or Norway.

Mr. McNicholas, the manager of the economics and public policy of Petro-Canada, in a letter to our chairman of the committee dated March 25, 1981, had this to say:

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It is clear from the above analysis that the development of a field like Hibernia yields higher present value returns and comparably higher rates of return on capital invested in Canada under NEP rules than in the U.K. or in Norway.

If these multinational companies are prepared to accept tougher regimes in Norway and in the United Kingdom, why do we not have these kinds of regimes in Canada? This is what our amendment will try to do. It will try to bring this regime up to a tougher standard.

This bill also speaks of the difference, when we are developing the offshore, between ownership and control. This bill talks about Canadian ownership. However, it is control which is important, so that we do not just have a number of dummy Canadian companies, dummy consortiums, which will be really controlled by Americans. That will be consistent with our history. We have been a nation—and this government has been the most to blame—which has allowed our oil and gas industry to be controlled by foreigners. We have done it again and again, and even after this bill is passed we are going to continue to do that.

Therefore, let me sum up by saying this. We believe that the provinces should control the offshore, but there should be an overriding federal power. There should be concurrent power, in the federal government and the provinces, in a number of areas like the environment, shipping, fishing and so on. Finally, there should be revenue-sharing as a result. That is the way Canada can work fairly.

I hear the hon. members criticizing and shouting at me. I say to them that they are very confident, that they can impose regimes on areas of the country where they have no members. They do not hesitate to impose their will on places. Now they are allowed to do that legally. However, I think that they should be very careful and should try to listen a little bit before they do that. The north is a prime example. They are imposing a regime on the north, and they are not even prepared to give a fair hearing to the northern people.

Finally, I say that this bill has been amended under pressure, I submit, from Americans. The government is yielding to pressure. It is also coming from the oil industry. My friends to the right, the Conservatives, are happy with this bill in many ways. They co-operated in getting it out of committee. They agreed to the closure in the committee; but when it was passed, they fought the bill in committee to try and get these things through, on Canadian content, on Canadian control, on a tougher regime, on a fairer regime for the coast, on a fairer environmental regime for fishermen and environmentalists, and finally, on a fair regime for the northern governments. Therefore, as a result of these changes which the committee has made to the bill, the people who have gained have been those in the oil companies, the large multinational companies and the large Canadian companies. The people who have lost are Canadians, as a whole, and specifically a number of groups.

Frank Scott, the great poet, a great Montrealer who is now in his eighties, I believe, once wrote a poem about the north and Canada. I remember one line from it: "A large land silent,