

*Foreign Takeovers Review Act*

to decide what is good for Canada. These tests are quite subjective. The way the government decided what was good for Canada in its division of money under DREE grants does not leave me much confidence in its ability to assist in the development of regions of Canada which lie outside Ontario and Quebec.

**Mr. Chas. L. Caccia (Davenport):** Mr. Speaker, the criticism of this bill is partly because of the high expectations of those who patiently waited for an announcement, and perhaps partly because of the view held that this is the only action of the government in dealing with foreign ownership. However, if one approaches this bill as representing one of a series of initiatives preceded and followed by other initiatives, then the picture that emerges over the years shows a definite trend.

It is clear that we are moving in the direction of more Canadian control of our economy, a process that will accelerate in the next few years for these reasons. In the past few years we have begun to develop in Canada new products and processes for world markets. Here are some examples, Mr. Speaker: PT6 gas turbines, STOL aircraft, machinery for an asbestos milling process, aluminum transmission towers, aluminum hopper cars, hydraulic precision tooling sold to the U.S.A. for use in the construction of space-ships, amphibious water bomber aircraft to put out forest fires, snowmobiles, crash position indicators and flight data recorders used by airlines, snow removal equipment, foam-form-block building materials, electro-vert wave soldering equipment, an organic foam spray to protect perishable crops from frost, the "Voyageur", a cargo vehicle which rides on a cushion of air. These are just a few.

Another reason is that we have shown ourselves to be capable of generating enough capital in Canada to support our own growth. This is a very recent development. Further, the incentives included in the new Income Tax Act which became effective in January, 1972, will encourage greater formation of Canadian capital in the interests of Canadian industry. These measures have been outlined by hon. members who preceded me. The Canada Development Corporation is now in operation to participate as a shareholder in the creation and expansion of Canadian industry.

Another measure is the ministry of Science and technology which was created last year to advise the government on the investment and application of science and technology in the pursuit of national goals. More money has been granted for research and development of new products and processes. For example, in 1971-72, \$31 million was made available for support of some 900 projects for the expansion of scientific research and development under the Industrial Research and Development Incentives Act. This is also true of the program for the advancement of technology. In 1971-72 approximately \$28 million was paid under this program in support of 141 Canadian projects, a sum equal to the total amount paid in the previous four years combined.

The Industrial Development Bank has stepped up its operations considerably. In 1971 it made more than 4,000 loans to Canadian businesses for a total of approximately \$200 million. As mentioned by others, there is the CRTC

and its work to ensure that the national broadcasting system will be owned and controlled by Canadians. There have been positive repercussions in the development of Canadian talent and a Canadian musical industry.

Today we have this bill on takeovers. It is just one more step. If one looks for a moment at the initiatives of this and the preceding government over the years in this area of policy, one can see that they fall into two main categories. There have been initiatives which consist of control legislation such as this bill. I hope this bill will be followed by the establishment of an agency to screen foreign investments other than just takeovers. The other category of initiatives consists of programs and measures to stimulate the growth of new, Canadian-owned industries. These two approaches, as they grow in scope and emphasis will lead to our gaining greater control over our economy and cultural environment within a short period of time.

• (2030)

[Translation]

**Mr. Réal Caouette (Témiscamingue):** Mr. Speaker, I listened very carefully to the comments made by the two previous speakers in respect of Bill C-201 that the minister would like to see adopted on second reading and referred to the committee as soon as possible. By the way, the minister came to ask us if other Créditistes members wanted to take the floor in order to find out whether the House could adopt the motion for second reading tonight.

I find that the government or the party in power is acting in a rather strange way. If one day my colleagues are attending a committee session and are not present here in the House, the hon. member for Papineau (Mr. Ouellet) accuses the Créditistes of being absent from the House. When we are here, it is the minister who comes to ask us whether it would be possible for us to stay away from the House in order not to get involved in the discussion on a bill.

Therefore, it would be necessary to know exactly what the government or the party in power wants.

**An hon. Member:** They want us to be slaves.

**Mr. Caouette:** Mr. Speaker, this is nothing but a point I am trying to make. I do not know whether more of my colleagues will rise tonight but, anyway, we are anxious to see this bill referred to the committee for study so that Parliament may assume its responsibility with regard to foreign investors, foreign control over our economy, especially by the United States.

Mr. Speaker, this situation of economic takeover by a foreign nation is not exclusive to Canada. The same phenomenon is found all over the world. When we visited India some years ago, we realized that British subjects were in control of its economy in spite of India's status as an independent country.

Recently, I visited Cameroun which became independent in 1960 but is still controlled by France. In Iran, for instance, where we attended the interparliamentary conference, we saw that the U.S.S.R. controls the economy. In fact, I went out one day with Senator Maurice Bourget as far as the Caspian Sea where caviar is produced. We were told that the caviar produced in Iran, on the shores of the