

come to a vote unless the debate comes to a close before six o'clock.

I wish to add that the gain is not only economic in terms of strengthening the foreign student presence in Canada, but that it is cultural, academic and political as well. Many of us realize that the United Kingdom had an enlightened policy in this respect in terms of welcoming to its shores people from many Commonwealth countries. When they went to Britain they were able to contribute to it their culture. They returned to their countries of origin with an understanding of the British parliamentary system. When those nations ceased to be colonies, they established from these experiences in Britain a great deal of wealth which they had brought with them. I think that in the future Canada would be well represented with political friends if we were able to see those people go from Canada and henceforth to other countries.

Mr. William C. Winegard (Guelph): Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to speak to the motion put forward by my hon. friend whose interest in education is well known in Canada and certainly well known in this House. He and I have talked many times about my own university's very large program with respect to an exchange of students and faculty between the University of Guelph and the University of Ghana. Today, I would like to focus my remarks on the domestic implications of having foreign students study here in Canada.

There are three reasons why we should extend even further than we already have the promotion of foreign students. They are international understanding, which is obvious; research, which is perhaps not as obvious; and direct economic benefits, which have been mentioned earlier today. The foreign students who come to Canada give us a window on the world, something which all good and great nations need. If one considers what they have done for us one will see that they have helped us break down the "them and us" mentality which grows so easily in any country, and certainly in a country such as Canada which is relatively new. They help us to appreciate how much we have in common with other countries of the world, not simply what the differences are.

In terms of research it is not commonly understood that much of the research in our universities is now done by foreign students. Foreign countries send their very best to us. This is certainly true with respect to the Third World. We make effective use of these students by having them perform research which, on the whole, is of benefit to Canada. They perform research at a level of intellectual achievement which is a stimulus and an inspiration to Canadian students. I have watched this in operation many times over the years.

I was pleased to hear the Hon. Member for Eglinton—Lawrence (Mr. de Corneille) talk about international education since the Canadian Bureau for International Education has been following this debate for many years. It has certainly been following it for well over 15 years. I was President of the organization some 15 years ago at which time we were debating this subject. At that time we were pushing the same

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concepts as are being pushed today. There has been some progress over that period of time. I believe it is the Canadian Bureau for International Education which reckons that the net benefit to Canada in terms of students returning to their country of origin and ordering our goods and so on is worth well over \$300 million per year. I think the Hon. Member mentioned the figure of \$400 million, which I believe is an estimate of the Vancouver Board of Trade. However, the Canadian Bureau for International Education mentioned \$300 million as a basic figure. I have no doubt at all that that is an accurate figure.

I think we need to have this infusion of talent in our country, not only at the university level or the college level, but at all levels of our educational system, whether it be the formal educational system or the rather informal educational system which occurs in industry throughout all parts of the country. I hope that as has been expressed—

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Paproski): I regret to interrupt the Hon. Member, but the hour provided for the consideration of Private Members' Business has now expired. Pursuant to Standing Order 42(1) this order is dropped from the Order Paper.

It being six o'clock I do now leave the Chair until eight o'clock, at which time the House will proceed to the question of corporate takeover of Dome Petroleum by Amoco Corporation.

At 6 p.m. the House took recess.

AFTER RECESS

The House resumed at 8 p.m.

MOTION TO ADJOURN UNDER S. O. 29

[English]

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

PROPOSED TAKEOVER OF DOME PETROLEUM CORPORATION BY AMOCO CANADA

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. Leave has been granted to the Hon. Member for Oshawa (Mr. Broadbent) to move the adjournment of the House pursuant to Standing Order 29 for the purpose of discussing a specific and important matter requiring urgent consideration, namely, the proposed corporate takeover of Dome Petroleum Corporation by Amoco Canada.

Hon. Edward Broadbent (Oshawa) moved:

That this House do now adjourn.

He said: Mr. Speaker, I want to say, at the outset, that the New Democratic Party believes that action is required by the Government of Canada, and required soon, to deal with the serious situation that Dome Petroleum Corporation is now in.