

only 20 per cent is allowable for foreign voting capital and so a major test case is under way.

Famous Players has a chain of 21 broadcasting companies across Canada which reach into thousands of Canadian homes. In opposing the application, the Canadian Society of Film Makers said: "Granting the change-in-ownership would be a sellout allowing American interests to retain their stranglehold on Canadian broadcasting. It has become a wearying and discouraging task to try to save a little of this country's soul in the face of the indifference of successive Canadian governments."

These are serious matters, Mr. Speaker. For all our efforts and money to establish a viable alternative to imported programming we are now being told that even the 55 per cent Canadian content rule is under review. Mr. Juneau has told us he will have a new policy by spring.

Speaking in Edmonton recently, Mr. J. R. Peters, Vancouver president of the Canadian Association of Broadcasters had this to say, as reported in the *Gazette* of May 9, 1969:

• (5:40 p.m.)

Private broadcasters have done their best over the past 50 years to meet the requirements of public policymakers that radio and television programming safeguard, enrich and strengthen the cultural, political, social and economic fabric of Canada.

As a result of technical developments, the so-called public policy objectives... are approaching the position where a far more realistic objective must be sought. In fact, the combination of satellite and cable communication makes it likely that this long-standing government policy is even now obsolete.

I suggest that what Mr. Peters is saying is that, unless we are extremely wary, our radio and T.V. stations will become nothing much more than expensive juke boxes spinning out canned, foreign produced films and music at fantastic profits to the owners, and with complete irresponsibility towards developing Canadian talent or identity, while using the publicly owned airways to accomplish this.

The public does not have nearly enough access to information about the ownership of our broadcasting stations. There has been nothing printed giving the details of ownership and management of broadcasting stations since the list on page 287 of the Fowler report. I charge that the Canadian Radio and Television Commission is guilty of keeping the Canadian public in the dark about the ownership of our broadcasting stations by failing to publish annually reports concerning

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ownership of stations, plus financial disclosures which would reveal some enormous profits on relatively small investments. The public must see what is taking place in this industry.

I would like to deal now with a third subject, that is Canadian higher education. Considerable publicity has been given recently to the studies of Matthews and Steele showing that our universities are dominated, at least in numbers, by professors who are not citizens of our country. I would like to underline the fact that my concern is with the citizenship, not the national origin, race or religion of the immigrant professor.

It has been reported that 86 per cent of the new academic appointments to Canadian universities this year went to non-Canadians, and at present 51 per cent of the positions are similarly filled. At a time when there is marked concern for Canadian identity, we Canadians have allowed to take place what no other civilized country in the western world has permitted—that is, if the trend continues—a virtual monopoly of its higher education institutions into which our government pours upwards of \$500 million per year; a virtual monopoly of instruction and policy making decisions by citizens owning allegiance to countries other than Canada.

Before someone challenges me on the ground that knowledge is international, and therefore it follows that to suggest a policy would be parochial, discriminatory or non-cosmopolitan, let me say that I agree with them wholeheartedly. But the concept of a cosmopolitan university is markedly different from that of the existing situation, where there is no reciprocity and equally or better qualified Canadians with up to 10 years of investment in higher education are denied positions in Canadian colleges, preference being given to outsiders. The United States does not operate this way; neither does Sweden or France, nor even little Tanzania. None of these countries gives permanent and senior positions to non-citizens.

Last year 1,013 persons entered Canada from the United States to take positions in our colleges. Only 105 persons from Canada—after waiting a minimum of eight months—entered the United States in search of academic appointments. During that time nearly 10,000 Canadians have qualified themselves here and abroad for positions in Canada, so no one can excuse this trend on the basis of a shortage of qualified Canadians, except in a few fields. On the contrary, there is an estimated excess of highly qualified Cana-