

S.O. 21

able to get to the Port of Montreal unless the channel is dredged.

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[English]

METRIC CONVERSION

ALLOWABLE USE OF IMPERIAL MEASUREMENT

Mr. Bill Domm (Peterborough): Madam Speaker, the Progressive Conservative fight against mandatory metric is winning despite Liberal Orders in Council trying to make imperial measurement illegal. One, wieners may be packaged in one-pound packages; two, the fresh fruit and vegetable sector retains 40-pound basket-size, and potatoes in 10, 20 and 50-pound bags; three, the canning industry retain six, eight and 12-ounce sizes; four, CP and CN Railway cars will retain dual metric and imperial markings; five, the Canadian industrial sector is free to choose its preferred units of measurement, as is the construction industry; six, gasoline at the Canadian Forces bases and Canada Post is being pumped to consumers in gallons; seven, post offices in Ontario are using imperial weigh scales; eight, Consumer and Corporate officials have removed the wire from gas pumps delivering gas by the gallon in Alberta and have dropped charges against retailers selling carpet by the square yard; nine, the cattlemen have won their fight to keep the stockyards imperial across Canada; ten, major department stores retain the use of imperial measure in advertising floor covering; and finally, all media can now use either metric or imperial in all their material content. Remember, our freedom to measure is a measure of our freedom.

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IMMIGRATION

CAUTION URGED IN ADVERTISING FOR OVERSEAS WORKERS

Mr. Ian Deans (Hamilton Mountain): Madam Speaker, during the latter part of 1981 Canadian Westinghouse advertised in Britain for skilled tradesmen. It used the facilities of Ontario House and Canada House in order to have those people come to Canada. They arrived in early 1982 and, by the end of 1982, 40 such families were among the ranks of the unemployed in this country.

I want to suggest to the Government that it should seriously consider companies which are advertising for people to emigrate to Canada to take jobs for which there are untold number of Canadians available who, if not already skilled to do the work, could be trained to do so.

I want to suggest as well that when government officials in either Ontario House or Canada House make commitments to people that there will be employment opportunities in this country, the Government must then assume responsibility to make sure that there are those opportunities and that those people do not become a burden to the unemployment insurance system or, in many instances, be forced to return home at their own expense.

In closing, I want to suggest to the Government that it is time that it reviewed the apprenticeship programs that should be in place in this country but do not exist, and that it make a special effort to deal with companies such as this by making it mandatory that, if they must employ people from outside the country, it should be on a temporary basis.

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AEROSPACE INDUSTRY

PARTICIPATION OF CANADIAN FIRMS IN INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE VENTURES

Mr. Louis R. Desmarais (Dollard): Madam Speaker, international co-operation on major telecommunications contracts is a dramatic spin-off of the widely shared technology and instant communication which are features of the world in which we live.

Canada's participation in the international team approach in the space industry is evidence of the health and competitiveness of our own aerospace industry. Canada is working with the United States and France in the establishment of SAR-SAT, a global search and rescue network, which eventually will provide 24-hour international coverage of emergency signals from downed aircraft and vessels in distress.

Recently a Canadian firm won a satellite contract with EMBRATEL, the Brazilian telecommunications agency, which will be undertaken with the co-operation of France.

Such co-operation with other nations is indeed a hallmark of the space age and we look forward to seeing Canadian firms continuing and increasing their participation in international co-operative ventures in the aerospace industry.

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AGRICULTURE

USE OF MONEYS IN PRAIRIE FARM EMERGENCY FUND

Mr. Doug Neil (Moose Jaw): Madam Speaker, almost two years ago, on February 3, 1981, Bill C-245, an Act to repeal the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, a Private Member's Bill, sponsored by myself, was debated in the House. That Bill would have set up a trust for the purpose of research into cereal grains and oil seeds fit for cultivation in the Prairie Provinces.

Initial funding was to come from the Prairie Farm Emergency Fund, which is a non-interest-bearing account of \$9,060,000 made up of farmers' contributions under the PFAA. The account has been dormant since August, 1972.

In the debate two years ago the Minister of Agriculture stated that his own Bill on the matter was in the preparation stage, and he moved that the subject matter of Bill C-245 be referred to committee. Shortly after, the Minister indicated that he was prepared to turn the \$9 million over to a foundation made up of representatives of farm organizations from western Canada.