

will draw up the plans of the station and construction work will be contracted out and will start next April. This station will have an antenna dish with a ten-meter diameter which should be set up in time for the launching of the SPOT satellite expected to take place in October 1985. Thanks to this future receiving station in Gatineau and the existing station of the Canadian Remote Sensing Centre in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, reception of SPOT transmissions will be provided across Canada and the United States.

When the minister announced this project, he underlined that it would benefit those responsible for resource management, adding that this should encourage Canadians to invest more in this new technological sector. On the other hand, he pointed out that Canadian industry as a whole would also benefit as well. Canada is at the forefront of receiving station and satellite data processing technology and the ultramodern Gatineau station will give clear proof of Canada's capability in the field of high technology.

Thus, efforts towards a more balanced development are already under way on the Quebec side of the Ottawa region.

I would like to point out also that there is another very important factor which contributes to this unbalanced development on both sides of the Ottawa river as well as in the development of the Quebec side of the Ottawa region compared to the city of Hull which has been quite favoured so far. We are happy for the people of that city but we believe it is time to extend this economic development to the rest of that region.

As far as government jobs are concerned in the Quebec area of the Ottawa region as well as in the municipalities I mentioned earlier, distribution of those jobs is very uneven. For example, Ottawa, with a population of 295,168 people, that is 45 per cent of the population surveyed, gets 78,900 jobs, that is 77 p. 100 of all public sector jobs or 267 jobs for 1,000 people in the National Capital area. Nepean: population 84,000, that is 13 per cent of the population of the region, has 1,000 jobs, or 1 per cent. Hull: population 56,220, that is 9 per cent of the population, has 19,200 government jobs, or 19 per cent. Gatineau: population 74,985, that is 12 per cent of the population, has 150 federal government jobs. There is clearly an imbalance here which must be rectified. I could mention also Gloucester with one half of 1 per cent or 6 jobs. Kanata, with 1,210 government jobs, including 61 with the federal government. And Vanier with only one per cent of the government jobs. The imbalance is evident there also.

This imbalance can be found in the area of social housing in the Outaouais area. There is a ratio of 4 social housing units per 1,000 inhabitants in Gatineau compared with 18 per 1,000 in Hull. In view of the greater population in Gatineau, it is absolutely necessary to deal with this development imbalance.

The level of service, especially in the area of drinking water, is greatly lowered during the hot summer months in Gatineau.

Constitution Act, 1867

The municipality of Gatineau is presently considering this problem and trying to find a solution to it, but because funds have not been allocated evenly between these two municipalities, there are serious problems every summer. Indeed, last summer, it was impossible to obtain drinking water in sufficient quantity on the last two floors of the Gatineau hospital. It is a very severe problem.

And finally, the high technology industries for which Gatineau has all the necessary infrastructure could, because of the pressures and influence game, be further concentrated where there is not much room left. In other words, Hull has enjoyed very strong growth and has benefited from the erection on his territory of numerous commercial or governmental buildings, and is now in a situation where even its mayor would readily acknowledge that he is in search of a downtown, that he has no idea where the real core of his city is.

So, because of the traffic problems already created in Hull, it would seem fair and positive to spread this development elsewhere.

Now, if the Act dealing with the name and territory of the National Capital is reviewed in such a way that the name of the City of Hull is once again stressed, even by adding the words "and surroundings", but still the City of Hull . . . this will keep in the minds of the governing and administrative authorities the idea that in the Outaouais region the City of Hull is the largest municipality, and knowing that it enjoyed a tremendous growth, they will tend to think that quite an extensive development has taken place on the Quebec side and that there is no further need for it. That is wrong. This is another reason why I feel this Bill is badly structured. But, Mr. Speaker, I would like that—

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Charest): Order. The Hon. Member for Ottawa-Vanier (Mr. Gauthier).

Mr. Gauthier: Mr. Speaker, I hesitate to interrupt the Hon. Member for Gatineau (Mrs. Maily). Up to now, in the last 55 minutes, we have heard the Quebec side of the issue. The Hon. Member for Nepean-Carleton (Mr. Tupper) and myself representing Ottawa-Vanier might also like to participate in this debate. Therefore the matter ought to be referred to a committee for serious consideration and we should not use up all the time to kill, lovingly I would say, the bill of the Hon. Member for Hull-Aylmer (Mr. Isabelle). I believe that it would be useful if other Hon. Members could participate in this debate.

Mrs. Maily: Mr. Speaker, I was saying that this is the reason why I think this Bill is not well structured, because it puts the emphasis on one city, Hull, on one area, a sector of the National Capital and because, on the Ontario side, there are municipalities with French-speaking populations, like the municipality of the Hon. Member for Ottawa-Vanier (Mr.