

willing to keep their side of the bargain. This has had a very serious effect on this industry.

The union also wants to know what has happened to the promised restructuring and retraining assistance that was promised by the Prime Minister during the last election.

One of the sections of the city planning department, the Workers' Information and Action Centre, has pointed out that Kellogg shut down its Etobicoke plant in June 1991 laying off 380 workers. VS Services of Toronto announced in its annual meeting in February that 1991 was the worst year for the food processing industry in its history. It cited the effect of the free trade agreement on closings as one of the causes.

Nobody pretends there has not been a recession around the world. However, the rate of job loss in manufacturing in Canada has been 23 per cent over the last three years and the rate of job loss in the United States for the same period has been only 6 per cent. We have lost jobs at four times the rate of the United States.

**Mr. McDermid:** If you want to know why read the Conference Board report.

**Mr. Heap:** That is largely because of American take-overs and American ownership, and their preference for shutting down plants, such as Inglis in my riding.

**An hon. member:** Read the facts.

**The Acting Speaker (Mr. Paproski):** There will be an opportunity to ask the hon. member questions after his speech. I would like to hear it and I hope other members will give him the opportunity.

**Mr. Heap:** In the film, video, and audio industry from 1989 to 1991 there was a 7.7 per cent drop in employment in the city of Toronto and a 3.6 per cent drop in metro as a whole.

In the radio and TV stations there was an 18.4 per cent drop from 1989 to 1991 in Toronto, and a 9.8 per cent drop in metro as a whole. There are many industries that are not listed here. Only a few of the key ones were picked for emphasis.

In the publishing industry other than newspaper publishing, newspapers seem to have done well, there was an 11 per cent drop in employment from 1989 to 1991 in the city of Toronto and 5.5 per cent in metro as a whole.

### *Supply*

Obviously the city of Toronto, being the centre of many of these industries, has felt a greater impact than metro as a whole.

The Canadian Printing Industry Association has estimated that 3,000 jobs were lost across Canada which were directly attributable to the free trade agreement. It maintains that the industry's current unemployment rate in metro is 14 per cent following a loss of 3,700 jobs. It also points out that the annual trade deficit in printed products has jumped by 214 per cent since 1989. That is a very big jump in the trade deficit in print between Canada and the United States over two years, to the disadvantage of Canada.

It went from \$106 million to \$331 million and it expects that with an annual growth rate this deficit will reach \$485 million by the end of this year. This is the industry association speaking.

It also points out that another way in which government policies have hit this industry is the unexpected end of postal subsidies and the imposition of the goods and services tax on magazine publishers. These actions together increased the publishers' mailing costs by 40 per cent.

Magazine revenue dropped in 1991, and of course the result of that is staff reductions.

There was a study by Price Waterhouse & Company in 1991 that showed that Canadian book publishers have dropped an average of 6 per cent each year since the free trade agreement and that four publishers have gone bankrupt.

There was also a study by Employment and Immigration Canada that suggests that the economic picture of this sector would be further eroded under the proposed North American free trade agreement. It says that Canadian printing plants are expected to lose further market share to American competition, and says that investment may even be diverted to Mexico.

The industry which has lost the most has been the fashion, or garment, industry. It is called both. It dropped from 1989 to 1991 by 45.8 per cent. It lost almost half its employees in the city of Toronto. In metropolitan Toronto it lost 27 per cent. That is a very serious drop.

Many of these workers who live in Spadina are recent immigrants with origins in China, Portugal, or the West Indies who have not been able to find other work. When