

developing and general contracting services, and wholesale trade services.

• (1620)

As well, it covers commercial services, including professional services such as engineering, architectural and surveying services, scientific and technical services, repair and maintenance services and building management services.

I am now to chapter 15, annex 1502.1 dealing with business visitors. On page 2260 of *The Canada Gazette*, it is noted "(a) Business visitors. A business person seeking temporary entry into Canada—shall be granted entry without being required to obtain an employment authorization—upon presentation or proof of United States citizenship and documentation" et cetera.

Those business persons covered include persons doing technical, scientific and statistical research, conducting independent research or research for an enterprise located in Canada. It includes production management personnel conducting commercial transactions for an enterprise located in Canada.

As well, it includes after sales service such as installers, repair and maintenance personnel. It includes general service professionals, including management and supervisory personnel engaging in commercial transactions for an enterprise located in Canada.

Virtually all of the work associated with the Hibernia project, especially in the construction of the various parts of the project, is covered by the free trade agreement, so that in the absence of some indication in the act, a provision for Canada first will be undertaken notwithstanding the free trade agreement, it cannot be done.

Again, I say we will be voting for this amendment, but I am afraid that in the face of the free trade agreement, it would have to fall. We will vote for it, hoping that it will pass regardless, because we think this is precisely the sort of contradiction that Canadians ought to be made aware of.

Government orders

However, I would note—and I do this with some heavy heart—that we are dealing here, unfortunately, with an amendment proposed by persons who perhaps are not dealing entirely genuinely with this House. I would note that at the time of second reading, report stage and third reading, among those voting for the free trade agreement, the agreement which precludes that which is being sought in this amendment by the Bloc Québécois, were the members for Lac-Saint-Jean, Verdun—Saint—Paul, Megantic—Compton—Stanstead, Longueuil, Richelieu and Rosemont.

All of those members voted for the free trade agreement at second reading, report stage and third reading.

Two other members of the Bloc Québécois, the hon. member for Shefford and the hon. member for Hull—Aylmer, were not present at any of those votes, so they did not oppose the free trade agreement.

Now we have the circumstance of a series of members—it would be wrong of me to accuse them of being hypocritical, atavistic reactionaries so I will not do that, Madam Speaker—however, we are confronted with the spectacle of members who, previously having voted apparently with great passion and determination for a particularly odious government measure, are now proposing measures to this House which cannot be implemented unless that prior piece of legislation is in some way overturned or at least put aside in this instance.

I will leave this conundrum to the House. Again, I will say that we absolutely support the goal of maximum Canadian content, of Canada first. We support those measures that would be part of any rational economic strategy involving the maximum upgrading and value adding on our resources here in Canada.

For that reason, we will oppose the Liberal subamendment. We will support the Bloc Québécois amendment. We will continue to oppose the bill.

[*Translation*]

Mr. Yvon Côté (Richmond—Wolfe): Madam Speaker, I am extremely happy to take part in this debate not only as a member from Quebec, but also as a House of