

*Standards Council of Canada*

I do not know precisely what is the attitude taken by the Canadian Standards Association, but I bet the Association feels this legislation has gone far beyond what was necessary. I bet the Association feels that the federal government is sticking its bureaucratic nose much further into the affairs of private enterprise than was anticipated. The minister definitely left the impression with the provinces, the Canadian Standards Association and the other associations involved in standardization across Canada that the government's role would be to foster and promote, rather than provide for a take-over. Hon. members will find, I am sure, that there is a great divergence between the attitude taken by the minister today, as expressed in the bill before us now, and the attitude of the people to whom I have referred. I am confident the minister himself really wants to believe that the intention of the government is, in fact, to foster and promote, not to replace. I am sure he did not intend to mislead the House.

Nevertheless, I want to read clause 4 of the bill, subclauses (1) and (2), so that hon. members may see what powers are contained therein. They will find the government has power to completely replace the Canadian Standards Association, power to do everything and play a major role. And instead of the business being done for four or five million dollars, perhaps, with another couple of million from the government, we will find the Canadian public paying as much as \$20 million. We are told that one of the basic objectives of the bill is to foster and promote in Canada the voluntary standardization of weights and measures, quality and performance of goods and industrial and commercial practices. The CSA has authority given to it under letters patent going back to 1914 and renewed in 1944. For half a century or more, the Canadian Standards Association has been the association recognized internationally as being in the forefront of this work. The CSA has the authority to provide, originate and furnish Canadian standards of any nature whatsoever which are in the interest of producers and users.

Another power, which goes back to the SCC, the Standards Council of Canada, is to promote co-operation among organizations concerned with voluntary standardization in Canada, to co-ordinate standardization activities and to develop common standards and goals. The CSA has the authority to provide systematic means by which organizations interested in standardization work may co-operate in establishing and promoting

[Mr. Lundrigan.]

Canadian standards to the need that duplication of work and the promulgation of conflicting standards might be avoided. According to the powers given it here, the SCC will be able to represent Canada as the Canadian member of the international organization for standardization, as the Canadian member of the IOS, the international organization for standardization.

**Mr. Perrault:** You mean, ISO.

**Mr. Lundrigan:** All right. It is written here. I wonder whether we could have the co-operation of the hon. member for Burnaby-Seymour (Mr. Perrault) Mr. Speaker. He is getting a little hot under the collar. I hope that when he does get a chance to speak and convey his coached information to the House he will do so. I am looking forward to hearing the coached hon. member make his views known.

**Mr. Perrault:** I am listening to every word. Get on with it.

**Mr. Lundrigan:** The minister's council will have the right and the power to collect, translate and distribute information on standards and standardization activities in and outside Canada. The Canadian Standards Association has the right to serve as a clearing house for information on standardization work in Canada and foreign countries.

The bill obviously gives the government total power in this field, if it wishes to use that power, to usurp a function presently being carried on by an existing organization. Again, the proposed council is to have power to promote the use of standards approved by the council. The CSA is already promoting the knowledge of and the use of approved Canadian standards both in Canada and in foreign countries. The proposed council is to have the power to establish and register under the Trademarks Act its own standards marks, and, subject to that act, to authorize and regulate their use. The CSA has the right to register in the name of the association and to hold, own, use and operate any and all trade marks, trade names and other distinctive marks. I place these facts on record in order to show the extent of the powers for which provision is made in this legislation; they are, indeed, sufficient to enable the existing associations to be replaced.

• (4:00 p.m.)

The minister will, no doubt, say: It is difficult to write anything which is to become