

Motions

Note: Regular hourly rates are converted to FT annual salaries by multiplying the rate per hour by regular annual hours for each job classification.

Current information with respect to CPAA population distribution by job classification is not available, therefore consolidated average wage rates are specified.

A tentative agreement with IBEW will result in a 3 per cent wage increase effective September 16, 1987, and a further 3 per cent increase effective September 14, 1988.

PRB average wage rates for labourers are used for comparison with CUPW, LCUC, and CPAA job classifications.

[English]

Mr. Hawkes: Mr. Speaker, I ask that the remaining questions be allowed to stand.

Mr. Speaker: Shall the remaining questions stand?

Some Hon. Members: Agreed.

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MOTIONS FOR PAPERS

Mr. Jim Hawkes (Parliamentary Secretary to Deputy Prime Minister and President of the Privy Council): Mr. Speaker, the Government is ready to move on Motion for the Production of Papers No. P9 in the name of the Hon. Member for Skeena (Mr. Fulton). I do not know if he has yet appointed an agent and I do not see him in the Chamber. If no one is prepared to move on his behalf then I ask that all Motions for the Production of Papers be allowed to stand.

Some Hon. Members: Agreed.

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MOTION TO ADJOURN UNDER S. O. 29(1)

FUR TRAPPING INDUSTRY—CAMPAIGN ON SALE OF CANADIAN FURS

Mr. Speaker: I want to advise Hon. Members that I have received two applications for an emergency debate under Standing Order 29(1) with respect to the action of anti-fur lobbyists in Europe and the intentions of the British Government. The first application is made by the Hon. Member for Timiskaming (Mr. MacDougall) and I shall hear him, and then hear the Hon. Member for Yukon (Ms. McDougall) on the second application on the same point.

Mr. John A. MacDougall (Timiskaming): Mr. Speaker, I rise today under Standing Order 29 to ask for an emergency debate on a subject which affects all parts of our country. The Canadian fur industry is being jeopardized by recent happenings in Europe and Britain. The anti-fur campaign has

mounted an aggressive assault on our industry. European boycotts, called for by animal rights groups, seriously threaten Canadian trappers across our land, particularly our native people who harvest fur-bearing animals for their livelihood. Currently the British Government is considering harmful legislation requiring fur products to be tagged with labels in an effort to stop retailers from selling furs and the public from purchasing them.

As you know, in December, 1986, *The Fur Issue* report called for the Government to play an active role, along with the industry and its representatives, in supporting and promoting the industry, its trappers, and the aboriginal harvest activities. The Government was called upon to promote the industry in overseas posts and assist it in countering the threat posed by the animal rights campaign.

In writing that report a lot of hard work was done by Members on both sides of the House. Clearly this is a non-partisan issue, one that we as representatives must work on together to maintain the fur industry for not only the economic implications, but more important for the cultural continuity of our native and northern communities.

The economic importance of trapping and the fur trade to Canadians cannot be doubted. The fur industry is worth approximately \$600 million annually, with a spin-off of \$200 million to allied industries. For the last two to three years Canadian fur exports contributed approximately \$350 million annually to Canada's balance of payments. It is estimated that 105,000 Canadians earn all or part of their income through the fur industry. Approximately 100,000 are trappers, half of those being aboriginal people. There are approximately 3,000 Canadians in the manufacturing end, and more than 80 per cent of retail fur sales in Canada are made through privately owned, family run, one store businesses.

Trapping and the fur industry are vital not only to Canadians whose livelihood depends upon them, but the country as well. To native people trapping involves more than simply trying to earn cash income. It implies a unique social, spiritual and cultural relationship with the land and its resources.

In closing, Canadians have been busy trying to resolve this problem, but I raise this issue today because I feel it is extremely important at this time to send a strong message to the British and European Parliaments and public. In this time of need we as Canadian parliamentarians must be active. We must remain steadfast in our support for the fur industry, our support for trappers across the country, our northern communities, and in support of our native communities and peoples for whom the fur trade is an integral part of their lives.

● (1530)

Ms. Audrey McLaughlin (Yukon): Mr. Speaker, I rise under the provisions of Standing Order 29 to seek leave to adjourn the House for the purpose of discussing the impending disaster facing the Canadian fur industry.