

tourism, architects, and computer services and data transmission.

Major service sectors are explicitly excluded from the provisions of the FTA. The major excluded sectors are the cultural industries, about which we have heard so much, the transportation industries, and basic telecommunications services. Various other services, such as day care, health services, education, and other social services are also not covered under the service provisions. Thus, not only can existing discriminatory policies affecting all these service industries be retained and new non-discriminatory regulations be imposed, but also new discriminatory regulatory, tax, or subsidy measures can be imposed by either country. We each have our own rights under this agreement.

Finally, differential treatment can be justified for prudential, fiduciary, health and safety or consumer protection reasons.

The professor concludes his review by saying:

Over the decade ahead, Canadian services industries will be challenged to find their vocation in the emerging global services economy. In turn more competitive Canadian services industries will enhance the competitiveness of Canada's resource and manufacturing industries.

To return to my first love, the Association of Consulting Engineers of Canada represents almost the totality of our skills in that field. As I said earlier, it is world-renowned. It has made a major study on behalf of our industry to see how this agreement will affect us. The ACEC raised, in its brief and its subsequent meetings with External Affairs, Canada's International Trade Office, the Trade Negotiations Office and the Sectoral Advisory Group on International Trade, the following major points of concern: professional qualifications, licensing and registration, which are always a problem when we go across the line; cross-border movement of consulting engineering firms' personnel; duties on plans, drawings, and specifications; industrial and regional development programs; local or regional preferences; selection of consulting engineers; foreign ownership of the manufacturing industry; and government procurement of services.

Totalling the reviews of all of those, the ACEC representing the consulting engineers of Canada endorses the final text of the FTA as a positive step toward liberalized trade between Canada and the United States. The agreement breaks new ground and establishes a precedent for the forthcoming multilateral GATT negotiations, particularly those addressing trade in services and government procurement which are of paramount importance to the industry represented by the association.

The association believes that the FTA will be beneficial to Canada and, in particular, to the consulting engineering industry to the extent that it will lead to increases in trade and investment in capital projects and freer movement of people. The association has gone further and has entered into negotiations with its counterpart in the United States as a result of the FTA.

Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement

Their president writes: "I wish to inform you that as stipulated in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between our Association and the American Consulting Engineers—a joint committee of both Associations has now been formed" to exploit the agreement. I have a copy of that very modern agreement in front of me.

If time permits, Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter into the record the opinion of the construction industry of Canada. It says:

The Canadian Construction Association, whose members employ 600,000 workers in this country, has closely followed the Free Trade debate as it has evolved over the past 18 months.

After careful examination of the elements of the proposed Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement, CCA is convinced the Agreement will be good for Canada and good for the construction industry.

The Free Trade Agreement—will significantly reduce other trade barriers which for years have hindered the free flow of goods and services between our countries.

CCA is confident the Free Trade Agreement will have a positive impact on the construction industry in Canada. As a result, it estimates the volume of employment in our industry will increase.

The construction workers and their leaders and engineers in this country say:

It's a deal which is good for Canada, good for the construction industry in general and one which warrants the support of us all.

Mr. Lorne Nystrom (Yorkton—Melville): Mr. Speaker, I rise to say a few words in this debate as a Member of Parliament from Saskatchewan. You may have noticed the Environments poll in *The Globe and Mail* last Friday which showed that Canadians are pretty equally divided on this trade deal. In fact, I think about 2 per cent more oppose it than support it.

• (1930)

The Province of Saskatchewan is one of two provinces where the overwhelming majority of people strongly oppose this deal, as a bad deal for Canada and a bad deal for Saskatchewan. Forty-nine per cent of the decided people in Saskatchewan say that it is a bad deal for Canada, 29 per cent say that it is a good deal. That is almost two to one against the trade deal. Only 9 per cent are strongly in favour of the deal, while 36 per cent strongly oppose it.

The overwhelming majority of people in Saskatchewan, representing all political Parties, oppose this deal as destructive to the future of Canada. On behalf of the people of Saskatchewan, I call on the Prime Minister (Mr. Mulroney) to either withdraw this legislation or go to the people of Canada and seek a mandate to implement this deal. If we on this side of the House win the election, we will have a mandate to terminate this deal and save the traditions we have developed in this country in the last 100 years.

An Hon. Member: Why do you not want it to go ahead if you are going to win the election?

Mr. Nystrom: We need an election because if the Prime Minister passes this legislation through the use of closure and