

trade negotiations because Canada may lose heavily in the bargaining process.

The Federation was concerned that Canadian negotiators may bargain away important Canadian agricultural policies that the U.S. disapproves of to gain concessions in other areas. The U.S. would not reciprocate equally in the agricultural area.

The CFA was also concerned that the U.S. would attack vital policies of supply management, wheat board marketing and horticultural tariffs since Canada "has little to negotiate with".

Farmers felt that trade liberalization would be of little use to them since existing quota systems and tariff structures benefit the individual farmer. Tearing away these structures would erode the farmer's security.

The federation agreed that some discussions about countervailing, anti-dumping and health protection are necessary, but that these can be done in a non-agricultural context.

The Dairy Farmers of Canada supported the position of the CFA in regard to specific agricultural discussions between Canada and the United States.

The DFC felt that the disruption of their established industrial milk policy would not be desirable as the quota system and protectionist policy provides and aims for a high level of domestic self-sufficiency and stability.

The Prairie Implement Manufacturers Association suggested that a sectoral or functional free trade agreement between Canada and the United States regarding farm equipment and parts would be beneficial to Canada.