

Supply

The supply management practices that will be allowed to continue in Canada as a result of this agreement raise a concern, because the products from the supply management systems will be sold to the processing industries. The processing industries will also be able to purchase more products from the United States. Of course, the United States will be selling them much cheaper than we do in Canada. We have identified the various areas, and I do not have to repeat the list, but they include areas such as chicken, turkey, shelled, processed and powdered eggs, and so on. Those products will now be allowed into Canada on an increased basis to compete with our producers. Those products will be allowed in at lower rates because of cheaper costs to do business in the United States. That will cause our farmers problems.

Unfortunately, my time has almost lapsed, and there are many other items that one ought to mention. In summary, as I stated at the outset, in our estimation, this deal with the United States that includes agriculture has been the deciding factor as to the future of the family farm in Canada. All parliamentarians, particularly those who represent rural or semi-rural areas, realized that we reached a point where the Government of Canada had to decide whether we would support our farmers in an up-front real manner in terms of making a commitment not only to the farm but to the farm family and the small towns and the rural parts of Canada, or whether we were going to abandon that and allow agribusiness or corporate agriculture to come in by and large initiated from the United States.

Unfortunately, the time has now come and it would appear that the Government has made its decision. The jury has indicated its decision which seems to me has been very clearly against the family farm in favour of corporate agriculture and, much to my chagrin, corporate agriculture sponsored, financed, and controlled largely from the United States. It is a sad day for Canadian agriculture and Canada.

Mr. Manly: I was interested in the remarks of the Hon. Member for Kamloops—Shuswap (Mr. Riis) on the fledgling wine industry in his constituency. That is also something that is happening in the Cowichan Valley. It causes me concern as we see this Mulroney trade deal being pushed through. It will destroy or make very difficult the possibility of developing that industry in different parts of Canada.

Like most Members of this House, I enjoy drinking wine from a wide variety of places, including British Columbia, Ontario, and Europe. It is important that we try to develop our own industry. We do not need to be exclusive devotees of one particular part of the country and state that we will only drink wine from British Columbia or from the Niagara Peninsula, but it is an important part of Canada's development.

I was interested in the comments of Jeffrey Simpson in *The Globe and Mail* today where he stated:

The wine issue, peripheral in itself to the free trade debate, nevertheless illustrates the nibble-nibble strategy of free trade opponents. Throughout the country, there are groups whose interests will be adversely affected by the deal.

On behalf of each of these we can expect free trade opponents to make a special appeal.

The implication is that the wine industry is not that important in the over-all picture of the trade deal that we are talking about. The Hon. Member pointed out that we are talking about 16,000 jobs. I would like him to comment on those 16,000 jobs, and how they all add up to what the Minister of Employment and Immigration (Mr. Bouchard) talked about, a possible loss of 500,000 jobs.

I would be interested in hearing the Hon. Member's comments on the relationship of those 16,000 jobs to the total 500,000 jobs that could be lost through this deal.

Mr. Riis: Madam Speaker, it is always a pleasure to receive a thoughtful question from the Hon. Member for Cowichan—Malahat—The Islands (Mr. Manly). As usual, he has raised a critical point in this discussion. The Minister of Employment and Immigration (Mr. Bouchard) indicated both outside and inside the House that, when the final analysis is done, there could be a loss in Canada of up to 500,000 jobs. The Minister stated that there was a possibility it could be as high as 500,000 jobs, although it might be less.

Today we are focusing our attention on the agricultural sector. It is unfortunate that we have to rely only on the opposition Parties to enable debate to take place in the House. We decided that we will use whatever days are available to debate it here, since the Government has indicated not much interest in debating it on the floor of the House, at least at this stage.

My friend asks if those 16,000 jobs are simply part of a pattern leading up to the half million job losses. I wish to say to him that the 16,000 jobs that will be lost in the grape and wine sector are not even the whole picture. There are two other critical aspects. Many other jobs will be lost. If 16,000 jobs are lost in the grape and wine sector, to a certain extent related jobs will also be lost, for example, the equipment that is used, the services and supplies required, and the jobs of other individuals such as shopkeepers and professionals like dentists, teachers, and nurses who are associated with that healthy, viable economy in the Niagara Peninsula.

Perhaps what is more important is the point made by my hon. friend that in his area of British Columbia, Vancouver Island, a fledgling wine industry is getting started. One could make the same claim for other parts of Canada, specifically, the Province of Quebec. That province has certain areas where the climatic and soil conditions are adequate to develop a vineyard industry, and it is just beginning. As we are seeing this new industry beginning to develop across Canada, it is being put on the chopping block, its head hacked off, and its growth stopped. It is that conscious decision to cut off the ability of this new industry to grow and expand that we find very disappointing. Not only do we lose 16,000 jobs directly, but other jobs are lost that are indirectly related to the grape and wine industry, plus the future jobs that will now not be there. This is an industry that will not be permitted to expand