

about it and be ready for it to be delivered. The author of it can come before the committee and make these points. We can then deal with it and bring it back. If, again, someone says, "But I have a letter here that refutes that," we can send it back again. That is why it is unfair to do that; that is all.

Senator Guay: Right on!

Senator Frith: To have stood and said, "This is what I say about some of the evidence I read" is one thing. But to try to qualify a person who was a witness by saying what his job was, and then trying to bootleg it in in this way—

Senator Guay: That is a good word.

Senator Frith: —leaves open the question—and I leave it to the leader and the chairman to consider this—whether or not the only thing to do is to let the committee look at this letter.

Senator Guay: A good bootlegging job!

Senator Perrault: Hear, hear!

Senator Murray: Honourable senators can indeed reflect on that. Since they have a majority in this place, they will decide what they want to do.

Senator Frith: That is correct. Now you are right! Now you are on the right track!

Senator Murray: Honourable senators, I want to deal with another matter that was raised by Senator Stollery.

Senator Frith: That is the reward for cooperation.

Senator Guay: Did you get another letter?

Senator Murray: I want to deal now with the question of the temporary entry of professionals and others that was raised in comments by Senator Stollery.

The first thing that has to be said about this matter is that those provisions relating to temporary entry are in the Free Trade Agreement because we Canadians asked that they be put there. It is our business community in this country that is applauding the provisions that are there in that respect.

Honourable senators should know that because Canada has been a good deal more liberal over the years in this respect than the United States—

Senator Guay: That is hurting your feelings.

Senator Murray: —we have to make few legislative adjustments as a result of the provisions in the Free Trade Agreement relating to temporary entry—

Senator Stollery: Because it is by regulation, and the entire section is being handled, we are told, by regulation.

Senator Murray: —whereas the United States has to make considerable adjustments in its legislation and regulations.

Senator Guay: A small price to pay for its passage!

Senator Murray: I want to put it to the honourable senator, and to others who are interested in this, that without these provisions the gains that we have made in terms of trade in services would be far less useful to our country without the ability of our business people to go across the border, as

provided for in the Free Trade Agreement and the legislation. Without the ability of our business people to go across the border as provided for in the Free Trade Agreement and in the legislation, the gains that we have made with regard to the services industry would be far less useful to us.

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Further to that, and as a long-standing issue in trade between our two countries, our manufacturers will be able to provide after-sales service to their U.S. customers as a result of these provisions. As I say, the provisions are reciprocal, but we should not be concerned about that. Canada has historically been much more liberal in its temporary entry policies than has the United States, and there will be no great change for us.

Senator Stollery: Two years is temporary?

Senator Murray: Some concern was expressed about the wide range of professionals who will be permitted easier entry under this chapter. Again, I should like to point out that it was important to include as many professionals as possible, because without the ability of architects, engineers or management consultants to cross the border freely the benefits of open access for the provision of services could not be achieved.

Finally, with regard to professionals such as lawyers and university teachers, while they are on the list for expedited temporary entry, the rules on hiring or licensing in these specific professions have not been touched by the Free Trade Agreement. In other words, they are not covered by the services chapter of the agreement. Thus we can still institute or retain "Canadians first" policies, if that is what we wish to do. If, at some future time, the governing authorities for these professions choose to allow U.S. citizens equal opportunity in Canada, their entry will be facilitated at the border. In the meantime they will at least have expedited entry for purposes of research, consulting and so on. Therefore, in summary, the temporary entry chapter is an important achievement for Canada, which will prove itself time and again as business people take advantage of the Free Trade Agreement.

Senator Bosa: What about the European Economic Community?

Senator Murray: Honourable senators, the report made by the Foreign Affairs Committee today suggested that—

Senator Stollery: Honourable senators, I rise on a point of order. I must say that I did not join in the previous point of order. Even though the credibility of my remarks was thrown into some disrepute in a very spurious manner rather late in the day, I especially chose not to join in that protest because I wanted honourable senators to have the opportunity to get away from Ottawa.

However, I must say that I deplore this method of bringing up—at the last moment, when everyone has reluctantly agreed to end this matter today—argumentation which was not brought up before the Standing Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. I refer in particular to the immigration matter and to the testimony of a government witness—and not testimony by an independent witness—who said that the entry procedures