

ures have not only been well received, they have been successful. Through these programs, jobs have been created for more than 22,000 young people in various parts of the country where otherwise they would have faced many more problems in entering or staying in the labour market.

**Mr. McDermid:** Tell that to the 500,000 young people who are unemployed.

**Mr. Smith:** Are we hearing from the red or the blue Tories now? In Canada community development projects, almost 30 per cent of the participants are women, and in the Canada community services projects women participants comprise 70 per cent of those for whom jobs have been created. The statistics are really amazing when one takes a close look at them. For example, in Canada community development projects, 15 per cent of the jobs which have been created in construction-related activity are being filled by women, whereas in society as a whole, there is only 1.1 per cent female employment in the construction industry. It is a real achievement and a successful indication of targeting.

Now I should like to talk about entry and re-entry. In the case of Canada community services projects where a high proportion of the participants are women, the program provides a means of entry or, in many cases, re-entry into the labour market and so addresses a particular need of women at this point in time.

I should like to talk for a minute about handicapped persons. In addition to creating facilities and services for the handicapped, such as making various buildings accessible to those who are handicapped, direct job-creation programs have provided employment to more than 1,600 people with some form of physical disability. I see the hon. member for Oxford (Mr. Halliday) here tonight. He was a very helpful member of the committee which travelled across the country and listened to many handicapped people. There is no doubt that this group requires special attention, which is exactly what these programs have been endeavouring to do and have been doing successfully.

Direct job-creation programs are also targeted toward the employment needs of the country's native people. For example, in the western provinces 45 per cent of the funds of Canada community development projects have been directed toward the creation of native employment. Native job-creation proposals have first claim on a portion of the program allocation. This year the government introduced a special \$6 million component of Canada community development projects which is being used in urban centres across the western provinces, to facilitate the entry and adjustment of native people into urban labour markets and the opportunities for employment which these afford.

In non-urban areas, job-creation funds have been used in conjunction with the on-reserve housing program of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to address the serious problems of native housing. Anyone who has spent any time on reserves is very familiar with the high priority that social need presents. It has also been used by the

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bands across the country to meet other community infrastructure needs. It is important to know that these jobs are not make-work activity. They are legitimate jobs. It is not just a question of jobs for the sake of jobs.

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I read an article in *Time* magazine on the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Franklin D. Roosevelt. It mentioned some of the types of job-creation programs that were spawned by Harry Hopkins in the early days of the New Deal. There were such things as the hiring of 100 people to go around Washington with balloons filled with helium to scare the starlings away from public buildings. He hired guys to chase tumbleweeds across the prairies. He hired artists to paint pictures, and then he hired other artists to paint pictures of the artists painting pictures.

There is none of that in what this government is doing. Every single one of these jobs is a legitimate job and it is not just jobs for the sake of jobs.

**Some hon. Members:** Oh, oh!

**Mr. Smith:** If you want some examples of what we are doing, listen and learn. It is always good to learn something.

We are doing such things as retrofitting, municipal energy conservation and other energy conservation projects. We have fish storage sheds, wharf improvements, harbour construction to support the fisheries sector, as we have just heard from the hon. member for Cowichan-Malahat-The Islands (Mr. Manly). These are some of the things we are doing in terms of that industry. There is also the development of tourist facilities and services to increase the cash flow into communities. There is restoration and development of community facilities, including main street restoration projects. Then there is environmental conservation and reclamation activities, such as clearing fish spawning grounds and forest stand improvement. There are feasibility studies on the potential for the commercial development of local resources, such as community pasture, blueberry production and maple sugaring.

About 60 per cent of the projects carried out under the Canada community development projects are in the area of light construction.

In addition to leaving assets of value in communities and creating downstream economic possibilities in certain sectors, these projects have a multiplier effect in the creation of jobs in the supply industries.

To give you an indication of how quickly the government is responding, it should be pointed out that because these programs are an effective means of providing quick, targeted direct action, the government increased its expenditures on this form of job creation by 20 per cent last December, which created jobs for over 6,000 more people.

Direct job-creation programs are also used in special cases where there is a rapid or unexpected deterioration or unemployment through the special response feature which, in December, was increased from \$4 million to \$8 million over