

...in a program which is now being developed to be run in the private sector as the central jobs in the country. The bill is not yet passed. The majority of the jobs (you know) to be created. We want to see the bill passed in the light of the present situation.

(219) The Minister of Labour, Mr. ... (Parsons) has ... the way of ... job creation ... training ... such as the one proposed here ... in one ... that would ... to act as a ... when the ... is ... to be ... will ...

(220) ... (221) ... (222) ... (223) ... (224) ...

(221) People on unemployment insurance or welfare would not be forced to participate in a job-creation-plus-training scheme. There are enough of them who will do so voluntarily.

(222) People could leave a job they already hold and take a position in a job-creation-plus-training scheme. If they do this, they will vacate the job they already hold so that someone else can fill it.

(223) Our witnesses said that in other countries, as in Canada, the contents and form of job-creation or training schemes (or combinations of both) can best be designed, administered, supervised and evaluated locally (Paquet, paras. 1 to 8). We believe this. Therefore, we shall not go into details of the sectors or regions in which specific job-creation-plus-training schemes can be set up. We did prepare a list (see para. 216 above) of where some 600,000 jobs could be created, but that was a hypothesis to feed into the economic model which we used to evaluate the consequences for the economy of each job-creation and not as a blueprint plan to be imposed by the federal government.

(224) However, a further illustration may serve to show how useful the job-creation-plus-training approach can be: for example it can make a public day care system affordable for children whose parents work or study more than 20 hours a week. This was suggested in the Report of the Royal Commission on Child Care, chaired by Dr. Katie Cook. The job-creation-plus-training option suggested above

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