

I trust this is the information you require.

I shall read only a few phrases from the letter which the student received.

Only if there does not appear to be a sufficient number of qualified students in Alberta will your application be considered.

The Minister without Portfolio may have some comments to make on this point. I take it from these letters—I do not see how I could draw any other conclusion—that the government has balkanized all the regions of Canada, and those who are fortunate enough to be in regions where job opportunities are available can get jobs. However, those who are in regions where there are no job opportunities will never get jobs. I do not wonder that this student from the University of Saskatchewan complained bitterly about the situation. Imagine cutting off many Canadian students from job opportunities with the Public Service Commission in Alberta, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, just because they do not live in the region. This is the way the government runs the country and spreads the misery around. The hon. member who spoke a while ago congratulated us on taking a respectable stand. The best thing the government can hope for is that the people it is abusing and neglecting continue to take a respectable stand. Representatives of the government should tell us at this point what they propose to do to meet the situation.

Ministers talk about private industry, but private industry is not providing the jobs. The government is pumping money into the capital structure of private industry by way of grants and so on, because private industry is no longer willing to take the risk of locating in certain areas. The ultimate is happening in Saskatchewan. Not only are we putting up the money for industry, but the government of the province is preparing to pay half the wages of students if they can find an employer, up to a maximum of \$150 per month. I do not know what will happen to the ordinary worker in Saskatchewan under this system. I suppose a business which is offered a student at half price will be glad to use his services if he can swing a pick and shovel or drive a tractor or a "cat" well enough. I can foresee a certain amount of dislocation arising from that situation. But this is the sort of thing we find under a government which is unable to put the economy in order and use the resources of the people we have.

Mr. Stanfield: They don't know how to use the people.

Mr. Gleave: That is absolutely right. Let me tell hon. members what is happening in the grain industry. The government is proposing, under the stabilization plan, to take a 2 per cent cut out of the gross revenue from sales. Here is an industry which is struggling to survive and which will survive, in spite of the government, because it is a viable industry. The government brings out this plan and says it will take 2 per cent of the gross to put into the program. At the very least this will amount to 6 per cent of the net which, in effect, will be a 6 per cent tax on the net returns of an industry which is already working on a very narrow margin.

Economic Growth and Employment Situation

I suppose any economist would say that if we really want to get the economy rolling we should reduce taxes as a means of making more money available to activate the business cycle. But the reaction of the government is in a completely contrary direction. It says: Oh no, we shall take 2 per cent of the gross and sink it into a fund to gather dust; we shall take 2 per cent of the farmer's purchasing power away from him. Then, the minister responsible for the Wheat Board comes along and says: we have been carrying part of the storage charge; we shall stop doing that, and the farmer can pay for those services, too. What is being accomplished? The government is progressively reducing the already limited purchasing power which farmers possess. The government is looking toward a contracting economy, not an expanding economy, and if anything else happens it will be in spite of them and not because of them.

In its decisions and in the carrying out of its policies in the past, the government has stumbled from one mistake to another. The first action it took when the farmers were in trouble was to double the amount which could be received by way of cash advances. As a predictable result, farmers are now, two years later, trying to pay back these cash advances out of a limited income. The last white paper report to the government of Saskatchewan indicated that the average farmer owed between \$1,000 and \$1,200 which he was trying to pay back at a time when the value of his products had fallen. In short, the government has done the reverse of what it should have done. Hon. members who sit on the treasury benches opposite instituted the Lift program. They pressured farmers into taking acreage out of production and allowing the land to lie idle, as a result of which the production of wealth from grain in the Prairie provinces declined. How in the world anybody but the Liberal government could believe a country could become rich by not producing is beyond my comprehension.

• (3:00 p.m.)

The government has established an extraordinary structure in the grain industry. I do not know how they can find their way around it themselves. There is EXCAN. They have persuaded the three wheatpools and the UGG., to establish an export agency which is supposed to be working to increase sales of grain. There is also the Canada Grains Council which was dreamed up when this government came in. The government is providing a small subsidy and I predict there will be more. This is really a consortium of the grain exchange interests in Winnipeg. This agency makes trips to various parts of the world to seek export opportunities and comes back and reports.

In addition we have the Canadian Wheat Board, which is a grain marketing agency and should be used for this purpose. I do not know why the government created these agencies and divided up the responsibilities. Maybe some day we will be told the reason. I can see that in two or three years from now we might have several agencies overseas, from the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, as well as the Canada Grains Council, and then we will try to get these people to appear before the