

Moreover, considering the number of successful candidates already on our lists, we have to inform you that the need for further examinations to be held is most unlikely.

Mr. Speaker, if war broke out tomorrow morning, everybody would be working. But, in peace time, the young people are being kept on lists of "successful candidates".

Again I quote the letter:

—considering the number of successful candidates already on our lists—

Fantastic, Mr. Speaker!

In business, accumulation of overdue accounts or too large an inventory often leads to bankruptcy. I wonder just how far we can go with our labour inventories, so well drawn up by our staffing officers in the Public Service Commission.

Mr. Speaker, I know of a young man who was an outstanding student and 95 per cent bilingual. Following a discreet inquiry which I dared conduct, I was simply told that this young man was not proficient enough in the English language.

Yet to fight against the bad Germans the government did enlist men who could neither read nor write. However, in peace time, they have to be 101 per cent bilingual.

At the present time, any reason is good enough to get rid of young people no matter in what department they apply for a job.

For those who are not eligible, there is not even a Kardex system; their names are simply removed from the list.

Then, our man is on the loose and ready to accept whatever occupation is offered to him.

If he is laid-off after three months with too small a contribution to be entitled to unemployment benefits, he can still go to the local Welfare office. There, he will be entitled to respect only if he has spent every cent of every pay cheque. If he has saved some money, he will be told: Spend it, man; come back when it is all gone. Then, he works for three months and remains unemployed for six. It is automatic; the guy is always broke and there is no way out.

In December 1964, the Economic Council of Canada stated in its first annual review, at page 38, and I quote:

In the light of careful studies, we have concluded that a 97 per cent rate of employment, or a 3 per cent rate of unemployment, of the labour force would constitute a realistic objective to be aimed at over the balance of the 1960's, and that economic policies should be actively directed towards the achievement of this target. We recognize that this target has important implications for other basic economic objectives—such as the maintenance of reasonable price stability and a viable balance of payments position—

Further, on the same page, we find the following:

—we are satisfied that, given favourable domestic and world economic conditions and appropriate economic policies, it is a practicable objective.

Employment of Graduate Students

Mr. Speaker, according to experts, the objective was practicable in 1964. However, the July 1970 monthly bulletin of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics indicated that the number of unemployed stood at 529,000, that is 6.1 p. 100.

Mr. Speaker, the government has also neglected several points. And if, in spite of thorough studies, it has utterly failed, it is because it has neglected the economic aspect. It has lagged once again and has continued to meet the requirements of those who create money and credit, that is the chartered banks to which it has yielded its powers.

The government has also failed, because it does no longer take into account the fact that in several sectors of national production, the machine is displacing man.

At page 13 of the first annual review of the Economic Council of Canada, the following can be read:

—from 1946 through 1963:

- total real output has approximately doubled;
- real output per capita has increased by about 30 per cent;
- real output per person employed has risen by close to 50 per cent;
- real production per man-hour has increased by almost 70 per cent.

From 1946 to 1963 Canadian production doubled but we know that it trebled from 1954 to 1970 since from \$25 billion in 1954 it is expected to reach \$80 billion in 1970.

Instead of paying 500,000 people for doing nothing, for not producing, why not use new credits to fight unemployment?

Why not design a plan for paying people to work?

In the various regions of Canada would it not be possible to carry out urgent and useful work which could be done immediately by people who are presently unemployed?

Is it impossible to imagine in various regions the unemployed being put to work creating industries commensurate with the areas, with the areas' resources and which would provide employment once the building stage is over?

In a certain city, could we not undertake collective projects that would create, at short range, a predictable industrial development?

In a region where slum tenements are plentiful, are we incapable of developing a cooperative housing project, to the achievement of which the badly accommodated unemployed would be most eager to work?

In my opinion, if we voted new credits to put the unemployed to work, these serious problems which we are facing would quickly disappear. Thus we would get rid of this most serious social disease which afflicts Canada.

There is another step that I would suggest. Since there are few relations between education and industry, this government might consider and implement the integration of students into industry while they are still taking courses.