

ignorance. Asiatics, whether they be from China or East India, have made and will continue to make, solid contributions to life in Canada.

**Some hon. Members:** Hear, hear!

**Mr. Lee:** Certainly there is a cultural shock that all new immigrants have to deal with when they first come to Canada, and I would encourage all levels of government to do everything within their power to help new immigrants overcome this. To stop immigration completely, or even to curtail it greatly is not the answer.

New immigrants are willing to work and live in conditions that may be considered substandard by other Canadians. Because immigrants have a sincere desire to become part of the Canadian way of life they will live in such conditions so that they can save to send their children to university that they may have a better way of life. Is that so terribly wrong?

The hon. member for Capilano labels the places where Asiatics live as "pockets" or "ghettos". Certainly in many communities there are distinct areas which one could label, for example, "Chinatown". New immigrants tend to live where their language is spoken. This is as natural as breathing. These so-called pockets or ghettos help new immigrants adjust to the cultural shock. I would ask the hon. member for Capilano whether the word ghetto or pocket is the proper word for an ethnic community which helps people adjust to cultural shock?

I would add that, as time goes on and the new immigrants adjust, they usually move from these so-called ghettos to other areas. Mr. Speaker, the process of adjustment to the Canadian way of life does not happen overnight for many Asians. It takes time.

**Mr. Hugh A. Anderson (Comox-Alberni):** Mr. Speaker, to the extent that the bill seeks to improve training and employment opportunities for Indians, Eskimos and Metis, and seeks to involve representation from the various national and regional native organizations, it may be valid. It is clear that more needs to be done, and can be done, by government to promote the training and employment of native people, and this problem has been clearly recognized by government.

The native people themselves have on many occasions stressed the need for their direct participation in the development of programs designed to meet their training and employment requirements. It is clear that success in eliminating this problem will be directly related to the extent to which the native people take an active part in the resolution of their problems.

The bill proposes to establish an employment authority which "shall make recommendations to the Governor in Council" on the subjects of reducing unemployment, hiring and employment practices. It is not clear, however, just what recommendations such an authority could make, nor is there any indication of whether the findings would be binding. Most probably the body would function in an advisory capacity. If the latter is indeed the intent of the bill it is open to question how effectively such advice might be developed in a committee of some 50 people, and whether it would be administratively feasible or, more

#### *Indian-Eskimo Employment Authority*

important, within the responsibilities of the federal government to implement the necessary changes.

It should be noted that there are many different agencies involved in training and employment programs for native people. In the north, for example, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development has an overall policy responsibility and plays an active role in dealing with resource oriented industries. On the other hand, much of the responsibility for the development and implementation of employment and more particularly training programs rests with the territorial governments. At the same time the services of Canada Manpower are made available under many different programs to native people, and the Department of Labour has an interest in ensuring the rights of the native workers are upheld. The Public Service Commission also has an interest.

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It is questionable whether the very large body envisaged in the bill would have any more significant success in analysing the many complex factors involved in native training and employment, and whether they would be able to agree on any concrete recommendations which could usefully be considered by the Governor in Council. Smaller bodies working with specific expertise in well defined areas have proven to be more productive than groups with only general interests.

Finally, it is particularly difficult to see what influence the authority could have without adequate funding to support its activities. It is extremely unlikely that the native organizations would be willing to support their participation from existing funding, and the government would be most reluctant to ask them to do so as the money absorbed by the authority could certainly be spent more usefully. Also, there are already too many bodies and agencies working in this field, a view which is shared by native organizations.

The northern program has established a training and employment liaison division to maintain a close liaison with major employers, both public and private, in the north in an effort to increase interest in and awareness of the government's policy toward the training and employment of native northerners. Specific activities include, in the private sector, the conclusion of training and employment agreements such as that just signed with Nanisivik, and participation in industrial committees such as the petroleum industry committee on the employment of northern residents, and the Northwest Territories mining industry committee on the employment of northern residents, which can serve to increase industry awareness of training and employment opportunities for native people, and work to encourage and develop concrete programs to this end. Such committees are found to be much more productive than the kind of proposal made in Bill C-218.

The division also encourages and sponsors research into specific aspects of native employment, and the results of the studies are then analysed for their policy implications and made available to all interested groups. In addition, the division has assisted Innuit Tapirisat in devoting part of its last annual conference to a discussion of the employment of native people in the public service. In the public sector, as well as encouraging employment of native