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entrepreneur will be in a position to accept a move toward a shorter work week. As a result there will be more people in the consumer marketplace, more people buying his product and more people active in society. That will be to his long-term benefit.

I do not think anyone is suggesting that a shortening of the work week would happen overnight. We must move systematically to reduce it in a gradual way, recognizing that there can be some detrimental effects, but also recognizing that the economy can be stimulated because there is new capital flowing to those small businesses.

Mr. Lang: Mr. Speaker, I would like to comment on the Hon. Member's assertion that there is no resistance at all by the union movement to the apprenticeship program. He made the point, and I agree with it, that in the past business has tended to import skilled labour because it was cheaper to do so. However, government has put up obstacles to this by requiring that any new jobs must be posted across Canada for a full month before an immigrant can take that job. I also agree that business, labour and government all have a role to play in ensuring that a good apprenticeship program comes in and in dealing with the problem in other ways.

I do not think we can whitewash and say that the trade union movement is receptive to the apprenticeship program. They have legitimate concerns that this may be a method of reducing income and cutting costs in the workplace. I think that has to be legitimately addressed. We must set aside some of our natural biases, depending upon our Parties, to address that particular problem. I would like to hear the Hon. Member's ideas on this.

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Guilbault): The Hon. Member for Hamilton Mountain (Mr. Deans) has one minute to respond.

Mr. Deans: I recognize the time is passing quickly, Mr. Speaker. Nothing the Member has said would lead me to believe that there has been resistance on the part of trade unions to the implementation of an accredited apprenticeship training program in Canada. There was resistance by trade unions to the thrust which would result in people being hired at lower wages to do the work already being done by others who would then be unemployed. Great Britain, Sweden, France and Japan have been able to establish apprenticeship programs which allowed young people to enter the workforce and be trained properly in the way in which the work was to be done without impeding or in any way detrimentally affecting the employment opportunities for those workers presently working. I do not see why that cannot happen in Canada. You will find no resistance on the part of the trade union movement.

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Guilbault): Order, please. The time has come to resume debate on the amendment. The Hon. Member for Eglinton-Lawrence (Mr. de Corneille).

Mr. Hnatyshyn: Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order. I do not want to delay this debate because it is an important topic.

My recollection, Mr. Speaker, was that you recognized the Hon. Member for Mission-Port Moody (Mr. St. Germain) who then, out of the graciousness for which he is well known in the House, deferred to the Member for Hamilton Mountain (Mr. Deans). It seems to me that under the circumstances, having been recognized, the logical person to be recognized to carry on the debate should be the Member for Mission-Port Moody. You had asked him, Sir, if he would be prepared to defer to the Member for Hamilton Mountain. I will not make any further comment except to say that, in all sense of fairness, he has been waiting and was prepared to proceed. I think it is only equitable that he now proceed with his speech.

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Guilbault): Earlier the Chair humbly recognized that it had made a mistake in not passing from the Progressive Conservative Party to the New Democratic Party since we are in an initial round today. To do what the Hon. Member is suggesting would simply compound the mistake by depriving the other Party from having a speaker in the initial round. The Chair has recognized the Hon. Member for Eglinton-Lawrence.

• (1220)

Mr. Roland de Corneille (Eglinton-Lawrence): Mr. Speaker, youth unemployment is not, as some members of the Opposition claim, a problem that can be solved easily or quickly. The public and the Opposition know that there is no quick fix. Nor is it, on the other hand, as some propose, a temporary aberration that can be blamed on the arrival of the baby boom generation. Rapid growth in the population has certainly had its effect, as has the recent recession, but of more significance I suggest is the way we do business in this country, the way our educational system works and the way we counsel and guide our young people as they prepare to enter the workforce.

Our young people in Canada represent the best trained and best educated generation of our history. Yet it is a cruel irony that many of them are still on the outside looking in, unable to find a job. It is no secret that many young people who are out of work are now coming to the conclusion that their skills and their education are of no use.

The youth of Canada are ready and able to take their rightful place in society and we, as a Government and as concerned adults, must see that they do. Technology is rapidly carrying us to the 21st century, but because of the rapidity of this change, all too often our skills and management techniques are still those of the 20th century. Exciting new jobs are being created that demand workers with specialized training. Our competitiveness in international markets and ultimately our standard of living depend on our ability to fill these jobs with qualified people.

We live in the age of the technician. If we do not train people for the types of jobs available in the labour market, if we persist in producing workers without the right skills, then the unemployment rate will remain high with jobs just going begging. The young people today recognize these facts and are expressing their concerns eloquently and admirably. Certainly