

establish industries and small businesses in the logging, lumber, textile and tanning industries, in every area that can meet the peoples' needs, and all this without any government subsidies.

Going through that study, I find industries there have been disappearing one after the other, especially during the last 15 years. The people who used to work there became unemployed, and later went on welfare. My suggestion is therefore that the policies that were put forward did not work. The government would be well advised to listen to other suggestions and change course, to promote continued growth in the area so that the local manpower can be employed.

Mr. Speaker, I realize that every government has always been advised by economists. Certainly those economists did their best, and tried to recommend measures to ensure full development in the area and also to give present and future generations an opportunity to stay there with full security and freedom. Unfortunately, the recipes put forward by those distinguished economists have not been working. Therefore, something else will have to be used. It so happens that yesterday we had an opportunity in this House to discuss motion No. 22 introduced by an hon. member and suggesting that a special committee of the House be established to consider the possibility of formulating the national objectives for the next decade.

Mr. Speaker, that motion suggested that intermediary bodies submit briefs designed to enlighten the committee and enable it to make recommendations likely to help Canada put to a better use the manpower available, our human energies, so as to check the plague of unemployment and, at the same time, fight the plague of inflation so that our young people may contribute fully to the development of our country.

On the other hand, the same day one could read in some newspapers a very pessimistic report to the effect that there would be a greater number of unemployed graduates every year until around 1990. Mr. Speaker, studies have already been made in the past, serious studies. For example, I should mention the study on poverty made by a Senate committee, when senators travelled across this country to look into the situation, find out the number of really needy people, poor people, and finally suggest remedial action to the government in order to enable those helpless people to take advantage of the blessings of this country and thus contribute through their work to its development.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Parliament is aware of those recommendations but they are still being studied in cooperation with the provinces in order to find the most suitable method of implementing the Senate committee report on poverty. We also had other reports submitted by various committees, and those reports are still on the shelves. They cannot decide to act upon them in an attempt to remedy the situation and thus provide equal opportunities throughout Canada. If only the idea began to sink in that Canada extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific! I am sure then that all this useless talk about regional disparities would stop and we would understand each other much better.

Regional Unemployment

Mr. Réal Caouette has often expressed that idea in this very spot. He often asked the federal government to see to it that Canada develops as a whole, while respecting the various government jurisdictions. He used to say: Strong provinces make for a strong Canada!

Mr. Speaker, I still share this view.

• (1620)

Mr. Roy (Laval): Mr. Matte is not!

Mr. Lambert (Bellechasse): What I would like is that the government stop talking and start enacting appropriate legislation, to fulfil its responsibilities within its jurisdiction and ensure that the provinces have the necessary revenues to fulfil theirs in their own areas. But, Mr. Speaker, I am convinced that with the present public financing it is impossible to come to an agreement.

Mr. Béchard: Be careful, you are heading towards the Bank of Canada!

Mr. Lambert (Bellechasse): Mr. Speaker, my hon. colleague from Bonaventure-Îles-de-la-Madeleine (Mr. Béchard) says that I am going to suggest a greater reliance on the Bank of Canada. I am very pleased, Mr. Speaker, whenever someone can read my mind since it proves something, namely that when you keep making the same suggestions, you finally get them through to your colleagues, regardless of the political party to which they belong.

Mr. Speaker, the federal and provincial governments should not have to depend on a private banking system operating along the side of the public monetary system, and rely on the goodwill of the private sector for their operations and the implementation of their programs. I admit, Mr. Speaker, that the private banking system is well organized and most useful, and that it serves private interests very well. I want it to survive but I do not think it should be allowed, to control governments, Mr. Speaker. Parliament and the federal government should have authority over this system. If we were to decide—and in this respect I feel the way Mr. Réal Caouette did—to set things in order in this area, much less would be heard in Canada about separatism, regional discrepancies, and B and B. This would be a good step in the right direction and it would certainly bring Canadians together, throughout the country, from coast to coast, because the central government would have the necessary financial resources to meet the developmental needs and requirements of the people in all parts of this country.

Mr. Speaker, in spite of all the efforts made over 15, 20, 30 or 40 years to improve the training of our young people, prepare their future, make them learn a trade and all kinds of things useful to the community and encourage them to get diplomas so that they can profitably serve their country while earning their living, I am sorry to note that those efforts have not been completely lost but that they have not given the expected results. I am always very sorry when I open my mail and find five, six or seven out of ten asking for help to become