

Mr. KUHL: Where does the money come from?

Mr. POULIOT: The report goes on: From the Administrator . . .

During the course of the year inquiries by the thousand are received regarding the program of the Works Progress Administration in New York City. This booklet is an attempt to simplify and to answer graphically some of these inquiries.

Back of these pictures moves a varied program of public works and services. Through it the city's assets in buildings, in utilities, in required facilities for promoting decent living have been preserved and extended. The same is true in respect of properties of the state and federal government.

Beyond these construction projects are hundreds of others through which employment is given to "white collar" workers. Through these, WPA is aiding in the eternal struggle to conserve health, promote the public welfare, and to improve educational and recreational opportunities for all citizens and at the same time give employment to those who through no fault of their own have no other means of support.

Brehon Somervell.

These are the accomplishments of New York city through its department of welfare and also through the Works Progress Administration.

My hon. friend asks where the money comes from. Regarding WPA projects, the federal government pays for all labour, and in addition pays for a fraction of the material, namely six dollars per average man-month of labour. The proportion may be higher than that when the classifications are made respecting salaries. It is a long story.

Mr. JAUQUES: Where does the administration get the money?

Mr. POULIOT: They do not get it in the form of social credit money, anyway; otherwise no work would be done there.

I have given these facts to inform hon. members of what has been done in the way of social services to people across the border. We may learn from their example. Let us provide relief of some kind to those who are unemployable, but let us also take advantage of the ability to work when help is given to the man who is employable. Let us utilize what he can do for the benefit of the state.

It comes to this, that it is important for the Department of Labour to make a distinction between the employables and the unemployables. The distinction should have been made a long time ago. That work was done by a member who is in the house now, but afterwards a commission was appointed on which there were men who were unable to understand the importance of the problem—among them Mr. Arthur Purvis, whom I mentioned yesterday, and Mr. Tom Moore.

Mr. MARSHALL: Will the hon. member permit a question?

Mr. POULIOT: Yes, with pleasure.

Mr. MARSHALL: I wonder if the hon. member would refer to the appendix to this report under the Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act, 1939, and explain for the information of the committee the figures shown on page 40 of that report.

Mr. POULIOT: Well, I would like to explain that to the hon. member, but it would take me a whole week. I regret that those figures are very numerous. My hon. friend knows that, with twenty-six letters of the alphabet, millions of books have been printed; and here there are many figures.

Mr. MARSHALL: Will the hon. gentleman explain what is meant by the figures under "recapitulation of dominion disbursements under relief legislation as at the close of fiscal year 1939-1940:" Quebec, \$61,000,371; Ontario, \$99,919,778; Manitoba, \$26,315,113; Saskatchewan, \$56,109,009; and Alberta, \$17,954,838?

Mr. POULIOT: That is not page 40; it is page 41.

Mr. MARSHALL: No; the figures I am quoting will be found on page 40 of that report. If the hon. member will look at the list he can verify it.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fournier, Hull): The hon. member having put his question, I would like the hon. gentleman who is speaking to proceed, and stay within the limits of standing order 58.

Mr. HANSON (York-Sunbury): Will you read standing order 58?

The ACTING CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fournier, Hull): It reads, in the second paragraph:

Speeches in committee of the whole must be strictly relevant to the item or clause under consideration.

Mr. POULIOT: I am very glad that that has been read, because all this is strictly relevant. It shows the amount which has been paid to the provinces, and if we cannot discuss it, it would be just as well to lock our desks here. I know, Mr. Chairman, that you will not insist upon such an interpretation.

In this connection there are two things to be considered. In the first place, the population, which is not the same in Alberta as in Quebec, as my hon. friend knows. Besides that, no mention is made on this page of the loans and guarantees. In any case, besides the amounts set out here, other guarantees have