

has already created 16 jobs in Newfoundland, 14 in Nova Scotia, 18 in New Brunswick and 14 in Prince Edward Island.

I thank the minister and his department for designating my area as the area in Prince Edward Island for a LEDA project. I have talked with the people involved in setting up and administering the program. They seem to be quite confident and are enthusiastic about its future. We look forward to greater things in the years ahead through programs such as these.

The program for the employment disadvantaged, which is an employment incentives program rather than direct job creation, has placed 515 physically and mentally handicapped and other seriously employment disadvantaged in continuing private sector jobs; 240 people have been placed in Newfoundland, 135 in Nova Scotia, 110 in New Brunswick and 30 in Prince Edward Island. All members will agree that anything we can do for our disadvantaged and handicapped should be supported wholeheartedly.

In the fiscal year, the employment tax credit program placed 447 in subsidized jobs in Newfoundland, 764 in Nova Scotia, 1,176 in New Brunswick and 174 in Prince Edward Island. Although this program was terminated March 31, 1981, contracts with employers were signed right up to the last minute and the jobs can last for up to 52 weeks, many of them continuing beyond the period of subsidy.

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The total sum for training program participants by provinces are as follows: Newfoundland, regular institutional training, 8,216; industrial training, 3,988; critical trade skills, 30. Included in these totals are 19 native Canadians in institutional training and two in industrial training. A total of 86 women receiving training in non-traditional occupations, and this is also included.

Nova Scotia, regular institutional training, 11,695; industrial, 4,957; critical trade skills, 180. There are 76 native Canadians in institutional training and 26 in industrial. Training in non-traditional occupations was provided to 53 women.

New Brunswick totals show 9,474 in regular institutional training, 6,012 in industrial training and 90 in critical trade skills. There are four native Canadians in industrial training and 112 women in training for non-traditional occupations.

Prince Edward Island has a total of 2,069 in institutional training, 1,177 in industrial training and 30 in critical trade skills. Three native Canadians were placed in industrial training and 44 women took part in training for non-traditional occupations.

In all instances, institutional training data reflects full-time trainees. The government recognizes the necessity for rendering all possible aid to the Atlantic provinces in job creation, training and economic development. The figures quoted for the fiscal year 1981-82 are comparable to expenditures for previous years and undoubtedly will be compatible for those of future years.

### *Employment*

This evening I have listened to the speeches by members of the opposition. I found that many of their comments were rather pessimistic, to say the least. I believe that our government has made a good start toward job-creation programs. Not only are we in difficult economic times in this country, but in all the western world. I think all members should recognize this fact.

Almost daily, during question period and in debates such as this, we hear innuendoes from those members opposite about how disastrous things are. We do not hear many proposals for answers to the problems they seem to identify.

**An hon. Member:** You do not listen.

**Mr. McDermid:** You do not hear, either.

**Mr. Henderson:** We do not hear many solutions. The hon. member for Central Nova (Mr. MacKay) in his speech mentioned the number of Canadian executive offices being staffed with foreigners. Well, those boys over there had nine months—it took them five to call the House into session—and did nothing about that.

**Mr. McDermid:** We got rid of Mackasey, though.

**Mr. Henderson:** The first thing the Conservatives did when they got into my area—the people have never forgotten them and never will—was to freeze everything that moved. That seemed to be their motto; freeze it if it moves, and if it does not move, pension it.

They had plenty of time when they formed the government to take action on some of the things they are mentioning now. Fortunately for the Canadian people, they were turfed out of office.

There is no question that we are in difficult times, but I think that Canadians are satisfied that they would sooner have the group which is here now than the group they got rid of on February 18, 1980.

**An hon. Member:** That's not what the polls say.

**Mr. John McDermid (Brampton-Georgetown):** Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to wind up the debate on the consideration of the motion introduced by my hon. friend from Rosedale (Mr. Crombie) and seconded by my hon. friend from Yukon (Mr. Nielsen). I think that it is worth while to remind the House of that motion. It reads:

That this House condemns the government for its deliberate failure to create job opportunities for Canadians.

I have been sitting here all day listening to the debate and I think I can sum up what the government has said in three points. First, the Minister of Employment and Immigration (Mr. Axworthy) said, "I am right. I am doing the proper thing, trust me. Support me, we will get the job done." That was the first point made by the government. Second, the point which came through loud and clear from those on the government side was, "It is not our fault. It is the other guy's fault, the provinces' fault, the municipalities' fault. It is the United