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government in the history of Canada. In fact, we have always acknowledged that the federal government has a significant role to play in achieving our employment objectives.

To help us achieve our employment goals, we have enlisted the resources and the energies of the provinces, the private sector, employers and workers in comprehensive training plans. This creation of partnerships in employment training has been an important part of the over-all job development strategy.

In doing so, we have not simply cobbled together short-term make-work projects, the traditional approach to job-creation. Instead, we have adopted a different long-term strategy, a strategy that addresses unemployment and labour market dislocations with an eye to establishing prolonged stability. This strategy has proven its effectiveness by adapting to local conditions. Indeed, our training efforts are specifically designed to produce permanent jobs that are in demand now and will be in the future.

As I have already stated, I am proud that the federal government has provided consistent leadership in helping Canadians prepare for the labour market of the 1990s, and I am prepared to outline the actions we have taken.

In September 1985 we launched the Canadian Jobs Strategy after intensive consultation with the provinces, business and labour. Since then the strategy has helped over 400,000 people each year receive training they need for tomorrow's jobs. Unlike previous programs, the Canadian Jobs Strategy is decentralized, relying on people who understand local conditions to come up with solutions that best suit their needs. It places an emphasis on co-operation with the private sector at the local level. It offers a mix of tools and programs and has provided a unique and integrated approach to the labour market.

These programs include such programs as skills investment, job entry, job development, skills shortages, community futures and innovations. All of these programs can be creatively mixed and matched to produce the most appropriate training package to meet the specific

local conditions. Best of all, the Canadian Jobs Strategy has an excellent record in helping those who are on the margins of the labour force and are most in need. Because of this, I can assure my colleagues that our work through the Canadian Jobs Strategy will continue.

• (1640)

As you can see, Mr. Speaker, we are now moving further and further away from the passive support programs into the skilled development and relevant career training. Bill C-21, the bill now languishing in the Senate, is an important part of this dynamic job development process. This is all a part of our labour force development strategy which updates the Canadian Jobs Strategy for the 1990s.

This strategy builds on the successes of the Canadian Jobs Strategy and places a major emphasis on skill development and employment training. I would like to remind hon. members that the development of the Labour Force Development Strategy did not come about by chance. It did not emerge spontaneously to fill a vacuum. It was all part of a deliberate plan.

In the 1988 election, we promised to provide Canadians with the best possible training programs for our labour market. We made the commitment during that campaign to build a strong, adaptable and effective labour force. The Labour Force Development Strategy is the fulfilment of that pledge. The Labour Force Development Strategy is a comprehensive, wide-ranging formula for improving the functioning of Canada's labour force. It contains measures geared specifically to help communities experiencing economic difficulties.

These measures include strengthening of the Community Futures Program and the Industrial Adjustment Service. Both programs would receive additional financial support under the Labour Force Development Strategy. Community Futures, for example, will see its 1990-91 budget increase by \$50 million to some \$198 million, while the Industrial Adjustment Service allocation would be doubled from \$15 to \$30 million.

Because employment difficulties remain in certain regions, we have undertaken a new regional development initiative to meet these problems. The creation of