

of high school, technical school or whatever it may be, have had to take the job they could get, whether or not it was a job to which they were suited or for which they had trained, and whether or not it was a job they liked. They have remained in those positions because they were the only ones that were available to them. In many cases this situation has brought about a psychological condition in a large body of youth that in many ways is just as serious as the psychological state resulting from continuing idleness. After all, if a young man or young woman is compelled by force of circumstances to carry on a certain job for which he or she is not suited, how apt that person is to become bitter, disillusioned and entirely dissatisfied with himself or herself.

Accordingly I say the problem is far broader than the mere training of youth for specific jobs, to which the minister has just referred. Training and all that is splendid; I commend the minister on what he hopes to be able to do, but it barely touches the surface of the whole problem.

Some months ago there was set up the national employment commission, of which the youth committee was formed as a sub-committee. But my mind goes back further than either of these bodies, to a resolution that was unanimously adopted in this house over a year ago, suggesting that there should be set up a national youth re-establishment commission. I fully realize the weight of the words of my hon. friend from Broadview (Mr. Church), who has a horror of commissions, but on the other hand I am sure he would be the first to admit that the soldiers civil re-establishment commission did a magnificent piece of work in an emergency. I did not suggest a national youth re-establishment commission as a permanent commission in this dominion, but it was suggested as one of the instruments with which to tackle the emergency of the present, the problem which is so readily apparent and which is of such great magnitude that a committee, be it ever so efficient, cannot possibly adequately cope with it.

As I just stated, under the national employment commission the youth committee was set up, and in a return dated January 29 of this year we are told that this committee made five reports to the commission, under date of August 6, August 25, October 9 and two on January 6 of this year. That covers rather a long period of time. It is interesting to note that the chairman of the committee was appointed on July 4, 1936, while the next two members of the committee were not appointed until August 11. The first report

was made on August 6, five days before the appointment of the next two members of the committee, so I presume we had a one-man report. Then, on August 25, before the last two members of the committee were appointed, another report was made, with the third report being made on October 9, following the appointment of the fifth member of the committee on September 21, so that one presumes that the first three reports listed by the minister were merely progress reports, as not much could have been done in that interval by first a one-man, and then a three-man committee. The contents of all of these reports are still unknown. They were made to the national employment commission which, up to a few weeks ago, had been carried forward at the cost of \$87,418 according to the statement of the minister. That was public money expended for a definite purpose, we may assume, and I think the results of the investigations carried on by that commission should be public property. The commission itself has gathered information and must have made some sort of report; at least we may assume that it made a report. Certainly the youth committee under that commission has made several reports, and this has been done at great cost to the public. I say it is due not only to the members of this house but also to the people of Canada who have paid the cost that the contents of the reports should be made public.

At the moment the committee consists of the following members: Alan Chambers, of Victoria, B.C., merchant; R. F. Thompson, of Toronto, Ontario, retired clergyman; Joseph McCulley, of Newmarket, Ontario, headmaster; Andre Montpetit, of Montreal, Quebec, lawyer; W. C. Nickerson, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, merchant. According to the return to which I have already referred, dated January 29, 1937, the following amounts have been expended in travelling expenses by these gentlemen:

A. Chambers..	\$ 570 10
Joseph McCulley..	421 35
R. F. Thompson..	384 39
Andre Montpetit..	77 40
W. C. Nickerson..	55 64
Total..	\$1,508 88

The living allowances paid the members of this committee to January 29th, 1937, have been as follows:

A. Chambers..	\$2,985 00
Joseph McCulley..	1,290 00
R. F. Thompson..	1,507 50
Andre Montpetit..	585 00
W. C. Nickerson..	225 00
Total..	\$6,592 50