

Manpower and Immigration Council

amount of manpower and would reduce the cost of unemployment insurance while helping the manpower staff to place a rather large number of those who will need their services.

I think that instead of setting up standards for a whole constituency, there should be a readiness to subdivide the constituencies and to study each case on its own merit and then decide that even on the outskirts of a prosperous city, industries could be allowed to benefit from all the advantages accruing the designated areas and to establish themselves at least a few miles from the limits. I am thinking in particular of Trois-Rivières which is at a great disadvantage today because industries which normally would settle there are going very far away.

Without being an underdeveloped area for the time being, I believe, we are nevertheless suffering from an intolerable wave of unemployment.

Mr. Speaker, the question was raised a while ago of requiring the committee to report to the government or parliament. I feel that additional work should not be placed on parliament, which is already sitting nine or ten months a year, and the way things are going, sometimes eleven and soon, twelve months a year. I am satisfied that this committee should report to the minister and it is safe to say that we will be getting the report just as we are getting those of all the committees. We will surely have the opportunity to criticize when the departmental estimates come before us. I feel it would not be practical and that it would only be an opportunity to play politics to discuss every year the internal operations of an organization like the manpower council.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I repeat that my remarks were made in as constructive a way as possible and that, on the whole, I find that the setting up of this commission is an excellent thing; indeed it has already shown its usefulness even before it came into being through the offices that had been set up. The results will be better known one year from now and we may have the opportunity to make further improvements but, for the time being, I congratulate the minister who directed the drafting of this legislation in which is reflected his long years of experience with labour organizations and which was helpful in securing practical legislation.

Mr. C. A. Gauthier (Roberval): Mr. Speaker, my remarks on Bill No. C-150 will be very brief. First, I must say, that under the present circumstances, I am in favour of the bill which

establishes the Canadian council on manpower and immigration as well as the boards connected with it, the advisory boards, and finally the regional and local manpower committees. Besides, those committees existed already. It is simply a duplication, I think, of the committees which existed before which were called unemployment committees and which have become manpower committees. Therefore, in the present circumstances, we cannot object to the principle of the bill.

Of course, if we were not dealing with a central government which continues to take over all provincial powers, taxation powers, we would say: since the field of education is a provincial matter, let us leave it to the provinces. But, since the federal government gets the lion's share of taxes in the provinces, some expedient must necessarily be devised in order to give back to the provinces a few crumbs.

Mr. Speaker, the minister has given us a masterful outline of his bill, and he is certainly qualified to do so, but he did not manage to convince and dazzle those who know how to get down to bed-rock. I believe that even if we have every reason to be satisfied with this bill, it certainly offers food for thought with regard to the future of education in the provinces.

• (5:10 p.m.)

I have always been told that whoever pays the piper calls the shots. This bill allows the provinces to have their say in the sense that they will rent the classrooms and the government will pay the rent, but the government will be the one to decide on the methods used and the courses taught. In other words, the federal government says: if you do as you are told, we will pay. That is the level at which it is said that the federal government encroaches upon the powers of the provinces, particularly in the field of education.

On the other hand, Mr. Speaker, this bill contains something which is thought provoking for, in the present circumstances, it will certainly be of some benefit to our population.

The council will include 16 paid members, four advisory boards, probably composed of about 60 members, as well as regional committees. I see there quite a large army of advisers to the minister because that is what they are called.

I am sure the minister will be well advised with all that well-paid army—even though I do not know what salaries will be paid. But, as always, that will be decided by the government or the minister. The salaries will be