

*Private Members' Business*

in the country who would go through the exercise of training a worker and who would then want to lose a worker who was useful to him. The idea that you need to force somebody to keep somebody who is good for him and good for his business makes absolutely no sense to me. The world does not work like that. People who have been trained on a job in a business are the most likely people to get the permanent jobs that that company may be able to create in a growth economy.

More than 86 per cent of those who receive combined training and work experience have said they would keep their present job or, in their view, obtain a better one because of the training they have received.

We will continue to move further and further away from passive support programs and into skill development and relevant career training because we are determined to help young Canadians in particular realize their potential and become full participants in Canadian economic life.

We have committed \$296.4 million to the five-year initiative to convince young Canadians to stay in school. Drop-outs become increasingly marginalized in the new and high-tech economy and we therefore have to keep more of our young people in the mainstream of economic life.

All of these programs, particularly the programs aimed at young people, have been expanded. We continue to direct more resources into co-operative education, work orientation workshops, Canada Career Week, and counselling services, and we are doing our best to mobilize business, labour, and the provinces in our stay-in-school efforts.

Madam Speaker, I know my speaking time is about to expire and I would therefore simply close with this: If one assumes that the hon. member for Essex—Windsor's long-term objective, and I think it probably is, is to get more Canadians who are out of work back to work, then somewhere in his thinking I think that he would understand that while we may have a different philosophical approach about how we believe business will get back to being able to create work in this country, we believe it will come through lower interest rates and less government intervention and more opportunities for business with government's assistance.

That is the philosophy we choose to adopt and I can assure him as I am sure you know, Madam Speaker, that we all want to put as many people back into real productive work as we possibly can.

[*Translation*]

**Mr. Jacques Vien (Laurentides):** Madam Speaker, many important developments have occurred since this motion was introduced, a long time ago.

Since it came to power, this government constantly improved, with the advice and assistance of other government levels and the private sector, the training and job programs it offers. In January, we announced a historical initiative calling for a government-private sector partnership. Because the concept was all new, we set up the Canadian Labour Force Commission.

One of the most important things we learned up to now is that the training and employment needs are very different from what they were a few years ago.

• (1450)

To set the context of these spectacular changes, we should perhaps look back a few years. When the government started looking into the problem of the labour force in Canada, we drew a number of conclusions which were grouped together in the policy statement entitled "Success in the Works" which was tabled in the House of Commons in April 1989.

The Labour force Development Strategy set out in "Success in the Works" predicted that, in the 1990s, the labour force would be confronted with new realities. The main one is that the level of training offered throughout the country no longer meets the requirements of the new decade.

We are going through rough times economically. The training and employment programs we are developing take into account these new realities, one of which is that Canada must invest more money and effort to train a more highly specialized manpower. We are also coming up against another reality, that of the globalization of the market, which will put us in competition with the rest of the world to sell our goods and services. As the international market gets more and more accessible, opportunities will become plentiful, but only for those of us who have acquired the appropriate skills.

It was stated in "Success in the Works" that, unless the trend reversed, there would be a loss of competitiveness in