

● (4:10 p.m.)

What, then, are the solutions or at least what is the program which would contribute to a solution? First of all, I should like to suggest something that might be done in the very near future. I refer to the establishment of what might be called a young Canadian service program or, to follow current government practice of describing by letters, we could call it the Y.C.S.P. Apart from the name, which of course has no real importance, what I and my party have in mind in respect of such a program is the mobilization for public service significant numbers of university students during the summer months for needed social, educational and other like kinds of work both in Canada and abroad. There are many kinds of work that could be performed in underdeveloped countries and in the poverty-ridden areas of our own country by the highly motivated and highly talented young people in the universities.

In this regard my party would favour that students volunteering for such a program should have their tuition paid by the federal government at whatever post-secondary institution they may be attending and, second, that the federal government would provide for such students a modest monthly living allowance both during the summer months when they are working either at home or abroad and during the school term. This would mean, of course, that the amount paid by the government would vary from university to university depending on the fees in the particular case and from province to province depending on the living standard. I emphasize that there are two important aspects of this. We suggest to the government that it is important to promote among our young people the kind of activity while they are still students which would involve a genuine public service both in respect of the Canadian public and the public in those countries which are undergoing economic development. This would be done not by escalated or exaggerated salaries but by modest ones. Canadian and American experience in this field shows there are thousands of young people who would readily make themselves available if the government would show some serious initiative.

What we need in order to deal with unemployment, whether student unemployment or unemployment in general, is a policy the long run effect of which is intended to remove the persisting 5 per cent or 6 per cent level of

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unemployment. To say the same thing in different words, we need a program which is intended to maintain high levels of employment throughout the year.

One of the central requirements of such a long-run solution is to remove the dominant power in our economy possessed by the modern corporation. We must, in short, broaden the role of the government; we must expand the public sector. I am not suggesting we should make the public sector or the government sector all-pervasive or completely dominant. What I and my party suggest is that the government sector must be significantly expanded.

Let me say something briefly about the nature of the modern corporation and explicitly about some of the myths concerning private enterprise which are still believed by leading spokesmen of the other two parties. First of all, the modern corporation does not function in a classical laissez-faire economy at all. Every economist, whether in the western or communist world, now recognizes the oligopolistic nature of our economy. There is no significant price competition whatsoever. Second, the modern corporation generates from within itself its own capital. It is no longer dependent in the main on the money market to obtain capital.

It has been estimated that 70 per cent of all the investment capital in Canada comes directly from within the enterprises themselves. They do not have to go outside. What does this mean for an industry operating in, as I say, an oligopolistically oriented economy? This means in effect that industry in this kind of economy obtains its investment funds directly from the people who buy their products. This means, of course, that Canadians pay corporations in a sense what has been called by Professor Taylor of McGill University "development taxes". But it is important to note that Canadians in this respect have no say whatsoever concerning the level at which these taxes should be. That is to say, they have no effective say concerning what the prices should be because they are regulated by the companies themselves. Nor do they have anything to say concerning how the profits are to be used by the corporations. We have in effect, then a system of taxation without representation.

What are the corporate purposes and practices? The main purpose, of course, is to maximize their profits over a number of years. They no longer plan their profits in respect of one or two years but rather in respect of ten or 15 years. They have no