

in particular, should apply to those who choose not to go to university.

In certain areas of the north where there is industrial development we have witnessed large turnovers in the white population. White people go north, work for a while and then go back south. Most of them do not stay for any period of time. Yet the local people continue to live off welfare or in abject poverty. We must design vocational training programs in conjunction, in co-operation and in consultation with potential industrial development. We must keep the local population in mind and make sure people are ready for jobs when they become available. We must ensure that the local population is not trained for jobs that never will be available in the area. That sort of thing has happened to quite a large extent.

Hon. members have spoken about possibilities that might be considered. For instance, one suggestion was that the youth who are now idle ought to be engaged in militia training where that is practicable. Another member suggested that we should let our young people participate in the fight against pollution. Those were good suggestions. I wish to make an additional suggestion. We must remember that Canada for a long time has been, and still is, primarily an exporter of primary products or raw materials. Because of poor government policies or lack of government policies, we have been robbing our people of thousands of jobs.

We are sending our raw materials to the United States, Japan and other countries. We are creating jobs for the people of those countries. They produce the finished product and sell it back to us at a very handsome profit. We ought to take a serious look at this process. If we had proper government planning and proper policies there would be no reason in the world why manufacturing processes involving industrial complexes should not be carried out in our own country. This would bring benefits from two points of view; first, in creating many jobs and, second, since we would be the ones manufacturing the finished product we would ultimately reap the greatest profit.

The considerations also apply to policies dealing with agriculture. It is fine, theoretically, to say that a small farm does not have the right to exist if it cannot pay its own way. Nevertheless, we must remember the human element involved. I am of the opinion that at least on a short-term basis it would be far better to subsidize some agricultural products in order to keep people on the small farm and allow them to make a living, rather than moving them to cities where they would subsist completely on welfare. On welfare they would be subsidized to the extent of 100 per cent. Secondly, while these people are being temporarily subsidized, long-term planning will have to be carried out from two points of view: first, to find ways and means by which they can improve their ability to make a living off their land without getting so deep into debt that they can never get out; second, in offering vocational training and creating job opportunities in the area before abandonment of the farm is encouraged. Then if they decide to leave the farm, they will do so with the knowledge that they will

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find a job and will have the vocational ability to ensure that they hold it. It may be that before this can be done, a change of government will be required. Obviously, the logical alternative is my party.

• (8:20 p.m.)

**Some hon. Members:** Hear, hear!

**An hon. Member:** The same old gang!

**Mr. Yewchuk:** As a matter of fact, when this gang was in power, things were pretty good.

**Some hon. Members:** Hear, hear!

**Mr. Yewchuk:** I said that the Prime Minister is a good television performer. I like to watch him over television. That is why I suggest he should do this on a full-time basis: I am sure the CBC could use him somewhere. As far as the administration of this country is concerned, I am afraid it is just too much for the Prime Minister and this government. This country needs a government with administrative ability, the ability to develop new ideas, new directives and special policies in keeping with the special needs of areas and individuals. In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, Canadians deserve an opportunity to emancipate themselves from the economic strait-jacket in which the government has placed the country.

[Translation]

**Mr. Roland Godin (Portneuf):** Mr. Speaker, I deem it my duty to take part in this debate on the motion proposed by the Ralliement créditiste to improve the present situation of young people in Canada. The problem facing us is twofold since we must take steps to make up for past carelessness and at the same time provide for the future.

During the last five years I met hundreds of students and their distress as regards their future is disturbing. Their attitude as to the necessary action reflects great confusion.

Nevertheless nobody is assuming the responsibility of helping our youth to put all their talents at the service of the Canadian people. They are aware that the Canadian economy is more and more unable to absorb the mass of skilled people entering the labour market.

In the case of those young people, short term forecasts are most pessimistic and according to experts, job opportunities for new graduates will be almost non-existent next spring.

A recent edition of the specialized magazine *Supply and Demand* points out that the jobs intended for young university students have increased by only 3.4 per cent since 1969, while the number of graduates showed an increase of 10 per cent during the same period.

Thus the gap is widening and experts forecast no improvement in the near future.

In the arts field, the drop in available employment shows fluctuations ranging from 15 to 30 per cent.