

mergers, combines and restrictive trade practices.

It is the same thing with the Bankruptcy Act. Have we not witnessed, in the last several years, a staggering number of bankruptcies? The bankrupts are accused of having been insolvent before going into business, of having been too weak financially to operate a business. We have been hearing about those matters in the house for several months.

We are now faced with a large number of fraudulent bankruptcies. Some people rob manufacturers or honest people to go into business and then go into bankruptcy after having disposed of the goods they literally stole from manufacturers or workers or people who work honestly to increase the national productivity.

Mr. Speaker, the responsibility of the Registrar General is to see to it that the number of bankruptcies decreases, that insolvency is proven, not after the man is bankrupt but before he goes into business.

And there is also the business of corporations. These are not only Canadian corporations operating in Canada but, as I said to the Minister of Industry (Mr. Drury) last Friday, there are also Canadian corporations which open subsidiaries in Japan or China to create some competition for themselves here in Canada. There is something abnormal there.

People are allowed to open subsidiaries in Japan or China where labour is 60, 75 and 80 per cent cheaper than in Canada. Then, they ship to Canada the products manufactured in Japan to compete with the Canadian products made by Canadians and controlled and dominated by the same people. The same people are competing against themselves. That is corporation business. The minister and the government should pay attention to such complaints. I am not making them up for parliament, they come from everywhere because it is felt that such competition is dishonest. Strangely enough, that same competition which is called dishonest is created by the same people who operate here in Canada. They go under a different name in China or in Japan, but in Canada the competition is against those people.

Mr. Speaker, let us consider now the department of manpower—whose duties and functions are as follows:

The duties, powers and functions of the minister of manpower extend to and include all matters over which the parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department,

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branch or agency of the government of Canada, relating to

- (a) the development and utilization of manpower resources in Canada;
- (b) employment services; and
- (c) immigration.

Now, in the field of manpower, as concerns the utilization and development of manpower resources in Canada, I wonder, Mr. Speaker, whether this matter does not come first under provincial jurisdiction.

Is it not rather to the province—in our case the province of Quebec—to settle the matter of development and utilization of manpower resources with the co-operation of the future minister of manpower (Mr. Marchand). As to the overall picture of the country, we might utilize Quebec manpower, Quebec students for instance, to help pick up the fruit in southwest Ontario. The future minister of manpower must know, through his national unemployment offices, that jobs are offered elsewhere in Canada. Then the minister might be of some use by co-operating with provincial authorities.

In item (b) of his duties, that is employment services, there is again duplication if you want to call it that. There is a provincial employment service, and a national employment service. Would it not be possible to organize that service so that we do not have to pay twice for the same services? Could we not come to an agreement so that the provincial employment services report their labour surplus to a federal central office where the federal authorities could be of some use to the provinces?

● (4:50 p.m.)

We see two bureaucracies. The National Employment Office and the Provincial Employment Office are not in the same building. Each one sees to its own expenditures; each one controls its administration.

Section 13 (c) reads as follows: "immigration". Last night, I was reading Section 92 of the British North America Act, where we can see that the provinces have something to do with immigration, as long as this does not affect legislation passed by the federal parliament; but the provinces have nevertheless a responsibility in the matter of immigration. But we, in the federal parliament, have never in the past recognized this responsibility or this power of the provinces concerning immigration.

The province of Quebec has been forced to take immigrants nobody else wanted. We realized afterwards that these people, after