

community that can be picked up and moved someplace else in short order.

Given the distances, the inability to commute, and the very high unemployment rate, I think it is important that the government consider a special designation for the community since it does not fit into the district designation. Even the 1,200 extra jobs does not push that northwestern Ontario district into a high unemployment designation. Since that is the case, I think the solution is to consider the community of Atikokan by itself. There will be, and have been, other communities in Canada in the same situation through no fault of their own, so I think we should give them a special designation and try to work out some solutions in terms of UIC, manpower thrust, DREE and particularly with CMHC.

• (2130)

I am very disturbed—and I brought this point up in the throne speech—about the attitude of CMHC to the community. This is a community with a lot of good homes and good infrastructure. The CMHC attitude is, to quote the local manager who, I believe used the phrase, “I would sooner board the places up than do something with renegotiating mortgages.” Communities like this, there are others in Canada I emphasize that, I am not taking the view from this side or from that side, but those of us from the larger ridings will have those kinds of communities, and in my opinion we should take a look at them.

I would like to conclude my remarks by re-emphasizing the fact that all in all we have done a very commendable job employment-wise. We have had something like 500 per cent greater growth in the labour force than the average members of the summit group. We have created jobs at a faster rate by far than any other country in the OECD, or any of the industrial countries, and we still have these massive problems with us. The answers are not simplistic, they are not a lot more government, they are not government turning everything over to the private sector. The answer is a combination of a whole series of things which this government has sustained over the last 15 or 20 years.

**Mr. Bill Yurko (Edmonton East):** Mr. Speaker, since this is my first opportunity to rise and speak in this Thirty-second Parliament, I would like to congratulate you for being appointed Deputy Speaker. I would particularly like to congratulate Madam Speaker for being elected to her high position.

I am pleased to rise in my place and participate in second reading on the principle of Bill C-19, the employment tax credit act. In my estimation Bill C-19 is a budgetary measure dealing primarily with employment in all its ramifications. Let me say first that the national Government of Canada is supposed to lead and guide this nation in economic direction, in economic diversity, in economic growth and development and, to a large degree, provide considerable guidance in the generation of jobs.

The over-all policies and philosophical basis of government are generally provided in the traditional budget brought down

### *Employment Tax Credit Act*

by the Minister of Finance. The budget speech to this assembly, and the nation, provides a national economic and fiscal perspective and fabric for the nation, for business, for the banking community, for labour, for provincial governments, for international institutions and in fact other nations. They all subsequently tailor their planning to this perspective. The same applies for any minister in the various portfolios of government. Each of them is responsible for the administration of vast sums of money, and their over-all basis for economic policy formulation is important for the nation to know and understand.

The present Minister of Finance (Mr. MacEachen) has brought down no budget of his own. But he has done something; he has resurrected a mangled version of “Honest John Crosbie’s” budget. Let me review briefly the budget events of the last four to four and a half months. So much has happened in the last four to four and a half months! A saga has unfolded in this House that literally dazzles the imagination and almost boggles the mind. I think that only the likes of Shakespeare could put in writing the drama that has unfolded in these last four and a half months in this place.

**An hon. Member:** How about Walt Disney?

**Mr. Yurko:** It is only Shakespeare who could catch in print, if you like, the intrigue, the intellectual dishonesty, and hypocrisy that took place in this House.

**Mr. Rae:** Love’s Labour’s Lost.

**Mr. Yurko:** That is understating it.

Just a fortnight before Christmas last year, the modern day prophets, Joseph and John, descended from the mountain of inspiration—which is somewhere near Jasper—and brought forth a budget that contained what I call the commandments of the new age, the eighties, that is, the decade of the eighties. After being duly inspired, the doctrine of that budget was as follows: free my people from economic bondage of big government and its wanton spending, and the new slogan, a very apt slogan, was “short-term pain for long-term gain”.

I have indicated, and I hope to indicate to the assembly, the new economic commandments of that budget. I want to go through them very briefly. The first said thou shalt pay thy debts. The second said thou shalt live within thy means. The third said thou shalt save and therefore prosper. The fourth said thou shalt invest and multiply and become self-sufficient. The fifth said thou shalt be rewarded for owning thine own house.

**Mr. Rae:** Thou shalt raise interest rates.

**Mr. Yurko:** And now, what was the sixth? The boys are getting excited over there. The sixth said thou shalt pay more for thine iniquities, boozing, smoking, and driving.

**Mr. Rae:** Thou shalt break thy promises.

**Mr. Yurko:** The seventh said the poor shall be relieved from the burden of higher petrol costs. The eighth said thou shalt