

**An Hon. Member:** He is a hidden Liberal.

**Mr. Keeper:** That is what I am beginning to suspect. I would not want to say that he is a hidden Liberal. I would not want to suggest that he belongs to the same Party as the Liberals. But I wonder why he does not attack the Liberals but only attacks the NDP.

The Hon. Member made many statements, mostly about the Manitoba Government. He said very little or nothing about the federal Liberal Government. He referred to false statements by the New Democratic Party, but it is he himself who made a statement which was clearly and unequivocally false. He said that the National Energy Program introduced by the Liberal Party was fully supported by the NDP. The Hon. Member knows that that is wrong and false. He knows that this Party opposed that program 100 per cent. Therefore I call upon him to withdraw that particular statement and explain to the House why he chose to attack the NDP and failed to go after the Liberal Party.

● (1640)

**Mr. McKenzie:** Mr. Speaker, I will handle the last part of the question first. The Hon. Member for Winnipeg-St. James said that his Party did not support the National Energy Program. That Party might not have supported it in its entirety because it did not go far enough to nationalize and socialize the Canadian oil industry. That was the NDP objection.

Also the Hon. Member said that I did not attack the Liberal Government. I do not think he was in the House for my full speech. I mentioned the socialistic National Energy Program and its disastrous effect on businesses and industries across the country. I will send him copies of some of my speeches on the NEP and some of my attacks on the Government over the years. I have never taken a back seat in attacking the Government. My record is well known.

If the Hon. Member for Winnipeg-St. James said that his Party did not support the National Energy Program in its entirety, I will apologize. When I think about it now, the only reason why that Party did not support it fully was because it did not go far enough. If we went as far as the New Democratic Party wanted to go to nationalize the Canadian oil industry, we would have lost 200,000 jobs rather than the 60,000 we have lost.

**The Acting Speaker (Mr. Corbin):** Questions. Comments. Debate.

**Mr. Bob Ogle (Saskatoon East):** Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the motion of the Hon. Member for Winnipeg-St. James (Mr. Keeper) which reads:

That this House condemn the tragic implications of monetarist economic policies adopted by this Government that resulted in 24 per cent unemployment among young Canadians and that deny reasonable job prospects for the 300,000 young Canadians graduating from post-secondary institutions this Spring.

I join my colleague in condemning the Government for bringing about the disastrous situation in the country today.

Last Saturday I had the opportunity to visit the University of Saskatchewan which is in the heart of the constituency of

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Saskatoon East. In a sense, it is the very lifeblood of the constituency. The University goes back to 1911. It was built by our forefathers when they saw that education and the preparation of young people for jobs in the future were part and parcel of the prospects in western Canada. When the pioneers first broke the soil of the bare Prairies, it is interesting to note that they realized that if they did not go ahead immediately with establishing institutions to prepare their young people, the future would not be much of a future.

Some 3,000 people gathered together at the University of Saskatchewan on Saturday to take part in a peace march to City Hall. There were senior citizens and children taking part, but basically the majority were university students. Many of them were the organizers and had something to do with the campus. I was with them as they went down Twenty-fifth Street and over the bridge. I could not help but feel that these young people were facing the menace of an atomic war at the same time as huge problems in their own lives. After all the preparation they had made, with the assistance of their parents, teachers and communities, they were reaching a point in their lives when they would be unemployed persons and would join an army of unemployed of their own age group numbering 600,000 people. The 300,000 graduates who will be coming out will turn that army of people into almost a million.

I would like to put some flesh and bones on that number. Our society has become so accustomed to using huge numbers such as millions, billions and trillions that it is difficult to visualize a million people. Something we can feel and see to a certain extent is the Canadian expeditionary forces in the Second World War, the military forces which were established and grew up in Canada from 1939 to 1945. Those who are my age and older can remember just how many people that was, or what it felt like to have that many military people around. Actually I was told this afternoon that between 1939 and 1945 there were 1,086,771 Canadian men and women who joined the Armed Forces—over 730,000 in the army, 249,000 in the air force and 106,000 in the navy. Many of us can remember those days. We remember how many people were in the military. There were troop trains, army camps and a constant movement of people who were marked because they wore military uniforms. An entire economy developed around the building of military bases, aircraft, tanks and the whole business which was part of the war effort. When we talk about the unemployed today we are talking about a hidden army which is equal in size to the army Canada was able to build up during the Second World War.

Basically I have a philosophical problem today. I have a question which I cannot answer totally and with which I am sure people all over the world are struggling. Why was it possible to turn around a broken economy in 1939 and build up such a large war machine which went off to destroy, kill and burn—and other countries were doing the same thing to us—and today it is not possible to raise what I would call an army of peace? We all know that the problems of the world today