

young people, should be increasing that number this year, as a result of the general business recovery and with the co-operation of businessmen and even private citizens across Canada, because no matter how small the job or the employer, they will all be considered because every job counts for these young people.

We have also just added \$20 million to the Career Access Program, and there again, I would urge employers not only to give young people practical assistance in entering the labour market but also to take advantage themselves of the financial benefits, and I am referring to the wage subsidy to which they are entitled while training workers to their specifications. Incidentally, Mr. Speaker, this program offers a far more practical approach than the tax rebates suggested by the Opposition, which in any case would not be immediately payable. There are many other programs for young people, programs initiated in co-operation with other federal Departments, including National Defence, Fisheries and Oceans, Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Environment, Secretary of State and other Government agencies.

There are also federal programs such as Canada Works which largely benefit young people. Over all, in 1983-84 the federal Government spent \$478.3 million on job creation for 169,400 young people. In 1984-85, the Government will be spending \$618.6 million for the benefit of some 185,600 young people.

Mr. Speaker, it is a fact that the federal Government's training programs also largely benefit young people. For 1984-85, total funding exceeds \$1.226 million and out of 281,000 participants, 132,100 will be young people. I might also mention that an increasing number of women is taking part in these training and job creation programs, but those who know me also know that I am not satisfied with these results and that I will continue to make every possible effort to improve the record.

Mr. Speaker, although I could provide many other details on federal programs designed to help young people, I am sure subsequent speakers will do so, in any case, and I therefore prefer to expand on other aspects of the problems that concern us all.

First of all, we must realize that for too many young people, getting a job continues to be extremely difficult. The disruption of the world's production apparatus and its repercussions on the Canadian economy have created a very difficult situation for all socio-economic partners. There is no general solution to the problems experienced by workers seeking jobs or by those who want to get ahead and are trying to find a job more in line with their career aspirations and their way of life.

Like their elders, young people see a job not only as a source of income but also as a way to independence and personal development.

### Supply

At this very moment, more than 20 per cent of young Canadians between 15 and 19 years of age, and nearly 18 per cent of those between 20 and 24, are seeking employment. Again, these figures are of grave concern to governments, the private sector and even more so to young people themselves.

Young Canadian men and women are, for the most part, aware of the main obstacles created by these new labour market conditions. They know that their skills do not always meet the requirements of a rapidly evolving workplace. They also know that many of the obstacles to employment in the eighties are due to structural problems. However, in addition to criticizing, young people are also making some very valid suggestions. We have a lot to learn from the young, and we must have confidence in them. In my many meetings with young people, especially since my appointment as Minister of State for Youth, I have realized more clearly that their interests tend to coincide with those of the country as a whole.

Mr. Speaker, generally, the problems mentioned by young people with respect to their situation are well known. Nevertheless, the way in which they describe these problems and the solutions they propose are, if we take the time to listen and to understand, a great source of inspiration. That can only be the case if we invite them to take part in the discussions held prior to major decisions.

• (1530)

[English]

**Mr. Hawkes:** Order.

**The Acting Speaker (Mr. Guilbault):** The Hon. Member for Calgary West (Mr. Hawkes) on a point of order.

**Mr. Hawkes:** Mr. Speaker, I thought we had a rule against all Hon. Members, even Ministers, reading a speech, that the purpose of the chamber was to speak from the heart and from the head with knowledge, and not simply read something which someone else wrote.

**Some Hon. Members:** Order!

**The Acting Speaker (Mr. Guilbault):** The question of reading speeches is a bit more complicated than a mere ban on reading prepared text. *Beauchesne* devotes three different citations to this subject. Citation 309 sets out the general rule that a prepared text should not be read in the House. Citation 310 specifies a number of exceptions, one of which is Ministers of the Crown. Therefore, the Hon. Minister is quite in order in reading from a text.

**Mrs. Hervieux-Payette:** Mr. Speaker, I also write and read with my heart, and the Hon. Member could listen also with his heart.

[Translation]

Young people want to establish their identity as full-fledged members of society. They want more responsibility for choices