

Motions for Papers

by all the key parties, Saskatchewan extended environmental approval in principle to the project. This approval followed a public review period in Saskatchewan and is subject to Husky completing, in the near future, a detailed investigation of liquid waste disposal options (including both deep well injection, and treatment and discharge of wastes into the North Saskatchewan River).

[*English*]

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Speaker, I ask that the remaining questions be allowed to stand.

Mr. Speaker: The question as enumerated by the Parliamentary Secretary have been answered. Shall the remaining questions be allowed to stand?

Some Hon. Members: Agreed.

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MOTIONS FOR PAPERS

Mr. Doug Lewis (Parliamentary Secretary to President of the Privy Council): Mr. Speaker, I ask that all notices of motions for the production of papers be allowed to stand.

Mr. Speaker: Is it agreed?

Some Hon. Members: Agreed.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS

[*English*]

BUSINESS OF SUPPLY

ALLOTTED DAY, S.O. 82—JOB CREATION PROGRAMS—DIVERSION OF CHALLENGE '86 FUNDS TO PRIVATE SECTOR

Mr. Howard McCurdy (Windsor—Walkerville) moved:

That this House condemns the Government for its management of job-creation programs and in particular for diverting Challenge '86 funds for youth employment from non-profit service organizations to the private sector, thus not only eliminating valuable social services but at the same time limiting new job creation and career experience for youth.

He said: Mr. Speaker, just moments ago I tabled two petitions which protest the Government's cancellation of Katimavik, which cancellation led to considerable focus being placed upon the Government's youth policy, or lack thereof.

The motion we are debating today dramatizes in a way the narrowness of the perspective which the Government has brought to the issue of youth policy. As Hon. Members well know, when questions have arisen in the House with respect to youth policy the Government has repeatedly responded by reference to its employment and training programs. I certainly would not deny that employment programs and training programs are a significant and important part of the development of youth policy.

I would like to draw attention to the fact that youth policy does not simply entail Challenge '86 or the Canadian Jobs Strategy but, as has been dramatized by the New Democratic Party task force, the Senate committee task force and many, many others, the issues involving youth are manifold. We should at least address the fact that these must include the enhancement of participation and a vehicle by which young people can be heard and by which they can build their own mechanisms for addressing the policies affecting them and the entire country.

● (1520)

As well, it is perfectly clear that primary, secondary and post-secondary education is of dramatic importance not only to young people but to the entire country. When we address the issues of economic development and opportunities and the Government's own economic policies, we must be concerned about the fact that the Government has not brought to bear the kind of focus on education that it deserves in terms of the future of Canada, let alone the needs of youth.

I would be remiss if I did not point out that there was a great deal of confusion resulting from the debate on youth policy, not only about what it should entail but about where it is to be established. After the unfortunate discovery of the real motive behind the activities of the Government with respect to youth, the recruitment of youth to the Progressive Conservative Party, resulting in a great deal of criticism from youth over the rather compassionless, complacent and incompetent youth ministry, the Ministry was mysteriously transferred to the Department of Employment and Immigration. Again, this dramatizes the rather narrow and restricted concept the Government has of youth policy.

Quite frankly, I think we must call attention to the fact that when in committee we elicited from the Secretary of State (Mr. Bouchard) clarification of the Government's youth policy that was to be released by the end of the fiscal year, the end of the spring, the fall and maybe the winter, he said that he did not know. I think it is about time that youth received an answer, not only as to what youth policy will be but where it will be formulated, by whom it will be formulated and the directions it will take.

We rise today to talk specifically about the Canadian Jobs Strategy. It is really not quite a jobs strategy as such, but is a program designed to allow for training. I think that is the fittest description that can be applied to it. At the outset, I have to say that there are many components of the Canadian Jobs Strategy which we think are quite good. We think its concept is good. On a theoretical basis there is much to recommend it. The Job Entry Program and the Job Development Program are excellent concepts. We do have some doubt about the Innovations Program because we do not know what that means, and the Community Futures Program is another obscure concept. However, let us focus on the strategy's practical application.