

Supply

Corps, \$20 million; Defence Youth Program, \$60 million; and Katimavik, \$10 million. As I consider these announcements, I do not find that they bring a great echo of encouragement.

In speaking today to the Registrar at Wilfrid Laurier University, he told me that approximately 940 students will be entering the work force this summer. However, his comment was that the university graduate is still the most likely to find employment, according to his statistics, because it is more advantageous to fund post-secondary education rather than the unemployment cushion. However, he suggested that of those going out, the great majority from the University are still without significant hope.

The Registrar's Office of the University of Waterloo, which has a world class program of cooperative education, stated that there will be approximately 2,600 students graduating at the convocation this Spring. The final figures, of course, have not been exactly determined. However, this is the estimate with respect to a university student population of close to 20,000. The head of graduate placement, Tom Fitzgerald, told me today that although no final figures are yet known, placement is definitely down from last year. The number of employers recruiting graduates is down by more than 50 per cent over the last calendar year. Approximately one in four engineering graduates has a permanent position to which to go. Only two areas are doing well: computer science and electrical engineering. Science graduates are doing about 25 per cent as well.

With this particular situation in mind, I want to turn my attention for a few moments to the capacity to absorb not only the university-trained graduates, the great majority of whom are not optimistic, but also many of those who are leaving secondary institutions. Where can they be incorporated? How can we somehow begin to take them into the life of the country? The Government proposes several areas, but they are relatively low in employment numbers. For example, the Defence Youth Program will provide work for 5,000 over two years, and Katimavik will provide experience for 4,000 over two years. We are dealing with large numbers in the universities in my own area. In terms of the national picture, we begin to realize the size of the problem we are facing.

We have been hearing from agencies such as the Canadian Council on Social Development and others about the social implications of not addressing the employment situation. For a moment let me share an excerpt from "Youth: The Forgotten Generation A Study of Skill, Training and Apprenticeship Programs in Metro Toronto", dated February of 1982. That report says:

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In the past, society looked to its youth to be the future strength of communities. But even then too many youths were left behind. Now the problem has grown worse. The aged, the aging, the training of high-tech workers and other special needs groups gained most of the attention.

Today's youths are being forgotten as we are distracted by continual economic crises and rapidly changing technology. Personal alienation and the risks of social unrest have become substantial and appear to be worsening.

It was in the context of this social concern for the potential of this group that the YMCA, one of our significant national voluntary agencies, undertook a pilot project. It proposed 104

jobs to the CCSP Program of employment. They all had objectives related to the development of volunteers, staff development, social development and program benefits. They stated in their report that the support of jobs of this nature has double benefits in that jobs are created and at the same time some kind of community need is addressed that might otherwise have to be paid for by the Government.

I have a report from the YMCA Canada Community Service project study which was piloted by the YMCA here in Ottawa. This project report has some very interesting statistics which illustrate the information which has been brought forward by the National Voluntary Organizations Coalition. It suggests to the Government in its brief, addressed to both the Secretary of State (Mr. Joyal) and the Minister of Finance (Mr. Lalonde), that there is an enormous job creation and retraining capacity in the voluntary sector, and that this capacity in particular can be related to the high unemployment of our Canadian youth.

It is very interesting that the budget ignores the voluntary sector with the exception of the reduction of the \$100 charitable deduction. The Minister of Finance tries to portray to the country and the House that he is somehow doing the voluntary sector a favour by removing that \$100 deduction, but he has failed to give any incentives to the voluntary agencies of this country. As Members of the House know, there are over 40,000 registered charities.

I will return to this statistical analysis project conducted by the YMCA as an illustration of the capacity of this sector. Members of the House may ask who these groups are who have been excluded from the incentives that the Government has put forward. Let me go through the list of Members of the NVO Coalition. There we find the names of the churches of Canada, Big Brothers, the Boy Scouts of Canada. We find such groups as amateur hockey associations, associations for the prevention of crime, the Association for the Mentally Retarded, Neighbourhood Services and the Association for the Deaf. There is the Congress for Learning Opportunities for Women and the Council for Youth. We find the Mental Health Association, the Red Cross, the 4-H Council and the Girl Guides of Canada. There is the John Howard Society, the National Councils of the YM-YWCA, OXFAM, the Native Council of Canada, the Salvation Army and the Unitarian Service Committee. There is La *fédération des femmes du Québec*. There is an ongoing list of national voluntary agencies.

These agencies, which are represented in the brief that was presented to the Minister, are charities which took in some \$5.6 billion in 1980, which is equivalent to 11 per cent of all federal Government revenues, or almost 2 per cent of the Gross National Product. Their wage bill alone was \$1.7 billion in 1980 and was estimated to compensate 173,000 workers. This represents 1.6 per cent of the employed workers in Canada, twice as many as are directly employed in the forest industry, one-quarter of all employed in public administration at all levels of Government, or all the employed workers in Newfoundland. We are talking about a sector which has 2.7