

The Department of National Health and Welfare is concerned with pollution and drugs. I had thought of two or three organizations that could investigate the drug problem, for instance, in my constituency. An inquiry could also be made on pollution. That would be of interest for the groups of young people entering the community, who would find an opportunity to do useful work.

I have here the publication of the Public Service Commission. I should like to have certain things clarified, especially that part of the publication where it is said:

Students from universities, CEGEPS and community colleges in provinces other than Quebec can choose between two methods to apply for summer employment in the Civil Service of Canada.

—either through the Civil Service or the Manpower Department.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of the minister to the use of the words "in provinces other than Quebec". I am wondering what we can tell our young people if Quebec is excluded. I would not know if this means that Quebec has its own organization. Perhaps there are university centres in Ontario as well as in Quebec, but I should like to have this matter cleared up, namely, where should our young people be told to direct their applications?

In fact, I intend indeed to try and find out, in my own region, everything that might help the young in order to implement this program, as I have already started to do. Every home, every board of trade and every municipality will receive, during these coming days, a copy of this publication in order to give our region a chance and publicize the programs made available to people by the department. I think that such is the work of a House member, and this is why I shall probably have discussions with the hon. minister in order to insure the implementation of this program.

Mr. Speaker, I do not want to take up the time of the House, because I know that several other hon. members have also remarks to make. I would like simply to say, in conclusion, that we are satisfied with this plan, because it will enable us to call upon all young people so that they may take part in a constructive endeavour instead of being allowed to wander about throughout their holidays, not knowing what to do with their hands.

[English]

**Mr. Lloyd Francis (Ottawa West):** Mr. Speaker, I listened with a great deal of interest to the speech of my colleague, the hon. member for Don Valley (Mr. Kaplan). Because of the firm agreement which we had on time limitation, he was not able to complete his speech. But knowing the interest of other hon. members I shall try to anticipate what he might have said had he been able to complete his speech, and if I make extensive use of some notes I hope this will be overlooked by hon. members opposite.

**Mr. McGrath:** This is a dangerous precedent.

**Mr. Bell:** Where did the speech come from originally?

**Mr. Francis:** The hon. member for Don Valley is capable of producing original speeches himself, and this is

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one he produced this afternoon. The hon. member said that Canadians want an increase in population and a sophisticated manufacturing economy with which we can express a distinctive life-style and generate economic autonomy. We do not want, therefore, to be locked into a natural resource export situation. Then he might have gone on to state the dilemma which our economic strategists—

**The Acting Speaker (Mr. Richard):** Order. I have no objection to the hon. member reading a speech, but I am sure he would not want to attribute the whole of his speech to somebody else.

**Mr. Francis:** Mr. Speaker, I am just trying to complete a few remarks that were being made by the hon. member for Don Valley and which will be the basis of my personal comment. I hope there will be no objection to my doing this.

**The Acting Speaker (Mr. Richard):** The hon. member may proceed provided he follows these remarks with his own comments.

**Mr. Francis:** The hon. member was stating the dilemma which our economic strategists must face. We know that the export of primary products and the import of foreign capital each separately create job opportunities, but operating together they are pushing up the cost of our exports in foreign dollar terms and closing down our manufacturing economy. In this context, the problem is how to achieve the most important goal of all—the growth of job opportunities. Four solutions have been suggested. Two steps in solving the problem are obvious, if not necessarily easy to apply, and the government already is working toward them. First, we must try to achieve better utilization of our own capital. Remember that when we invest our own capital to create jobs and products, we do so without hardening our dollar. This is one of the main focuses of the work of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. It is also a justification for the establishment of the Canada Development Corporation and for the negotiations to keep Home Oil Canadian.

Second, we have to try to get dollars out of Canada, if this can be done without affecting job opportunities here. This part of the reasoning, which presumably, lies behind the recent lowering of the rediscount rate of the Bank of Canada and the fairly rapid response of the private banks in lowering their rates, indicates indeed that some shift-out of Canada of short-term capital was justifiable. This has taken some pressure off our dollar, but there is a limit to how far we can go and the disequilibrium is by no means corrected.

Third, and this is something not yet adequately understood by the government, we could try to impose a higher labour content in our exports. We are making some headway in this area but more will be needed especially if we are to satisfy the less-developed regions of Canada that the struggle to provide job opportunities will not be confined to urban manufacturing but will be fostered on-site or close-to-site in respect of areas con-