

Then the article goes on to project the problem into the future, and says that in five years' time seven million more jobs will be needed in the United States than there are today. So I say this problem which we are facing is the same problem that is being faced, and probably to a greater degree, by the United States.

What is the Government doing regarding unemployment? To meet temporary unemployment we have the largest winter works program ever, with \$30 million being voted for this purpose by the federal Government. An equal contribution by the provincial Governments will produce a total of \$60 million. We read this morning that with regard to housing the Minister of Public Works intends to amend the National Housing Act so that the ceiling on loans will be raised, with the beneficial effect of producing more employment in the housing field. The matter of assistance to municipalities and with respect to loans is now being debated in the other chamber, and will be debated here. These are some of the temporary measures which are being provided by the Government and which have been mentioned in the Speech from the Throne.

With regard to the problem of temporary and immediate employment, the Government intends to undertake special public projects to be directly financed by Ottawa. The effort to put more Canadians to work is to be undertaken, to a considerably greater extent, by encouraging provinces and municipalities, business and labour, to engage in programs of their own. The federal part in these programs takes various forms, from long-term loans to municipalities for anti-pollution projects, which I mentioned a moment ago, to guarantees on bank loans to small businesses to finance additions and improvements to their premises and equipment. In general, the idea is that the things which Canada not only needs now but will need in the future, ought, as far as possible, to be done now in order that more jobs may be created. There are other measures which would deal more fundamentally with the problem of unemployment. The need to raise workers out of the unskilled class into the skilled is recognized by the proposal to make grants of 75 per cent of the amounts spent by provincial Governments in building approved technical schools or training institutions.

As to a long-term program, a Productivity Council is to be authorized. The Throne Speech said that the Government believes "the ultimate success of efforts to improve Canada's trade and employment and the

standard of living of Canadian workers depends largely upon increasing Canadian productivity."

I think that is elementary. Membership on the council will include Canadians drawn from the fields of industry and commerce, organized labour, agriculture and other primary production, "as well as qualified individuals chosen from the public at large and from the scientific agencies of the Government". The purpose of this council would be to strengthen Canada's competitive position in export and domestic markets by improving the productivity of primary and secondary industries. There is no doubt that we in Canada can produce a great abundance of goods.

There is another necessity—it is probably the greatest of all—and that is to market the products we produce. This has become increasingly difficult in the last ten or fifteen years. As we all know, during the war it was possible to sell everything that could be produced. When the war was over countries like Germany, Great Britain, Italy and Japan were non-productive because their factories had been destroyed and it was possible then for Canada and the United States to produce and sell everything they could manufacture. Now competition is great. These countries have rebuilt their factories, and with new machinery are producing goods which are in direct competition with all that is being produced in Canada and the United States. Markets are difficult to hold and, indeed, difficult sometimes to find.

I was very pleased to learn that the Minister of Trade and Commerce decided to call together the Canadian trade commissioners from some 40 countries throughout the world to consult with his department and with Canadian business interests in general to formulate plans and to do all that is possible to make entries into these foreign markets in order to sell the products which can and will be made in this country.

Being a former Minister of Veterans Affairs naturally I was interested in the short statement in the Speech from the Throne that there would be an amendment to the Pensions Act. I might state that this comes as no surprise to me. I had recommended a review of this act last year and had every reason to believe it would be on the agenda for this session. May I say that the present Minister of Veterans Affairs has always been in favour of the same thing. In fact, it was part of the program that the Department of Veterans Affairs had undertaken for a review of the Veterans Charter over the past three years. Honourable senators know of the many acts in the Veterans Charter. Most of these are inactive now because they were for the purpose of rehabilitating our veterans after they came back from World War II, but of