

some of the terrible consequences which afflicted their community as a result of their not having had a say in the determination of the allocation of fish resources.

● (1700)

**Mr. Skelly:** Mr. Speaker, I have a point of order. I notice the previous speaker had only two minutes to question and comment in the question and comment period. When the next session starts, would there be seven minutes remaining? Some of the material was very fascinating. Am I correct that the next time the Bill appears the Hon. Member will be allowed seven minutes?

**The Acting Speaker (Mr. Charest):** As the Hon. Member for Comox-Powell River (Mr. Skelly) knows, this is a question that arose last week in the House. May I just remind him that if the Hon. Member for Kenora-Rainy River (Mr. Parry) is present, at that time, it would be possible to complete the question and comment period.

**Mr. Skelly:** I rise on another point of order, Mr. Speaker. I notice that Mr. Speaker today, in the absence of the Member in the House, invited comments or questions. Could the principle be extended a little further?

**The Acting Speaker (Mr. Charest):** I do not intend to discuss a decision made by another Speaker in this chair which I have not seen. I just explained what the position is of the Chair now. There are other recourses for the Member if he wishes to take them.

[*Translation*]

Order, please. It being five o'clock, the House will now proceed to the consideration of Private Members' Business as listed on today's Order Paper.

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## PRIVATE MEMBERS' BUSINESS— MOTIONS

[*Translation*]

**The Acting Speaker (Mr. Charest):** Is there unanimous consent for the House to proceed to Item No. 164?

**Some Hon. Members:** Agreed.

**The Acting Speaker (Mr. Charest):** Agreed.

## *Training and Development Program*

### EMPLOYMENT

#### ADVISABILITY OF IMPLEMENTING HIGH TECHNOLOGY TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

**Mr. Jean-Robert Gauthier (Ottawa-Vanier)** moved:

That, in the opinion of this House, the government should consider the advisability of consulting the provinces, educators and labour representatives, for the purpose of implementing a modern high technology training and development program which would offer to many Canadians, and especially to youth, the possibility to find satisfactory employment.

He said: Mr. Speaker, the issue is a very current one. The motion was tabled last year on December 13, if I remember correctly, and although much has happened since then, I still think it is a very current subject and one that, I hope, interests the people of my riding and the Members of this House.

Mr. Speaker, you have read the motion, and I therefore assume Hon. Members have understood the purpose of this motion: to implement a national training program with the support of the provinces and the private sector. This will be a training program for our young people, for the jobless, and for those people who today are having trouble finding satisfactory employment.

Mr. Speaker, it is always wise to put problems in perspective and in this case it means that we should remember that since the end of the Second World War, there has been a spectacular development in technology. This development has meant a complete transformation of the kinds of machines and tools used by man. For over 2000 years, energy-producing machines have been evolving to the point that their development has produced a complete transformation of our society. It was the industrial revolution in the nineteenth century, which was to modify profoundly our social structures, radically change production techniques and diversify goods and create both new needs and new services.

These changes did not always occur smoothly, but after 100 years, we can easily perceive the benefits this revolution brought to western society. However, the technological changes did not stop there. With the discovery of increasingly powerful energy sources, we started to develop new tools which were themselves increasingly powerful. This was the advent of the data processing machine, the vacuum-tube computer, the transistor and microelectronics.

The changeover from energy-oriented technology to information-oriented technology is going to bring about changes in our society which, I think, could be equated with a second industrial revolution. The first revolution completely transformed society and social relationships, but the second revolution, by its very essence which is information, will bring about a transformation that will be so complete that we are hardly capable of imagining all the repercussions it will have. We need only think, for instance, of the tremendous potential the computer gives us in management, production, and planning and control of services. Our financial systems and international banking as we know them today will no longer be able to