## May 9, 1966

for these related problems. I thought this idea was good, but only the results will show whether it is good or not.

In supporting the resolution in connection with this particular department, I say that there is no use whatsoever in making these administrative changes unless the ministers who are in charge of the departments take hold of them, and make use of the tool the government has created for them.

Mrs. MacInnis (Vancouver-Kingsway): Mr. Chairman, I am very glad, along with other members in this group, to welcome this resolution and the changes it is bringing about in general, because we approve very much of the principle underlying the reorganization of necessary government services at this time. This does not mean that we are necessarily going to believe that everything will work out as planned. There may be a great many reasons why parliament should continue to develop the reorganization. I believe what the Prime Minister said this afternoon was very true, that there will have to be continuous changes and that in these times of rapidly moving events we are far from having reached a final form of reorganization or effectiveness in governmental departments. There are several departments where I believe there is real hope for great improvement through the new set-up. One I believe will be in combining the Indian affairs branch with northern development. One finds out at every turn from people who are working with the Indians that the only hope is to deal with them in conjunction with their surroundings, and not try to pull them out of those surroundings.

I believe that the combining of these two branches will be a benefit to the Indian people and to Canada as a whole, because they are citizens of this country.

• (8:20 p.m.)

Now, in looking over some of the changes in the departments, it seems to me that the improvement lies in the fact there is an attempt in reorganizing these departments to fit the people concerned into the services in a much closer way than has been the case in the past, and to have ministers deal with a more limited range of services and a more limited sector of the population.

Another department, in which I think many of us are perhaps more interested than any other, is the new department of manpower. I am interested in it from an angle that has not been mentioned, I believe, during this

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debate. I refer to the fact that I want to hear what is going to happen not only with regard to manpower but with regard to womanpower. I find over and over again illustrations of the survival of an economy where women were expected to remain in the home and men were outside. The outside life was directed mostly toward men and their work. Even the term "manpower" indicates that such is still the case in the mind of the government.

I know it is very easy to brush off this argument in a gallant way by saying that man embraces woman, and that sort of thing. However, this is not the case when it comes to the organization of labour. I should like very much to have the new minister of manpower make a statement some time about the plans of his department for dealing with this large proportion of workers who will be married women gainfully employed outside their homes, as well as single women. I think that in any discussion of manpower there are additional facets that must be discussed. in view of the fact that women, particularly married women, have now moved out into industry in very large numbers.

In so far as vocational training is concerned, I think the department of manpower will have a great many new things to consider, which perhaps they do not even realize now. As the problem of training for women comes more and more to the fore, consideration will have to be given to the provision of facilities which will allow married women with children, even older children, to work in industry without neglecting those children. Perhaps we might like to have women with children remain inside the home, but this is not the case today and we have to deal with conditions as they are. I hope that the newly constituted department of manpower will be considering such matters as vocational training for women including the training, perhaps on an apprenticeship basis, of helpers for nursery schools and supervisors for nursery schools. Perhaps this training could be given in conjunction with universities. Nursery schools are going to be an essential part of the machinery to make it possible for married women with children, who are now out in industry, to continue their work without neglecting their children. These are the things the department of manpower will have to consider.

Far from wanting to leave the department of manpower combined with the Department