

another course." Most of the time it was in an area where there was no hope of employment for that particular course. Does that not seem an abuse?

**Mr. Meyer:** Yes, it would seem to be, senator. There may be circumstances that may explain the situation. I was made aware at one point in time of an individual in the west who managed to coast for four years on Manpower training by moving around the prairie region from one area to another.

**Senator Quart:** But he was evidently eligible to be given preferential treatment by whoever was the supervisor in that particular area.

**Senator Macdonald:** The Manpower officer is the man who determines whether a man should take a course. I think it fair to comment that in some areas a person can take more than one course. If the Manpower officer gives a course in one subject, and there is no work there, there is nothing to prevent him from giving the man another course.

**Mr. Meyer:** The situation you describe is a rather unusual one. It is difficult for me to comment without having specific details.

**Senator Kinnear:** My question is along the lines of that asked by Senator Bourget. Would you say that the 16 to 30 age group are more employable after training than the 30 to 45 age group? I am interested in knowing if the older person is easily placed after training, or is that where some of the difficulty lies?

**Mr. Meyer:** I cannot provide a ready answer to that, senator.

**Senator Kinnear:** Do you think that those from 16 years onward can be placed easily?

**Mr. Meyer:** We hope that they can be readily placed once they have been trained; but we have had no experience with them because they were excluded from the program by virtue of the three-year rule. Our experience starts from those who are about age 20.

**Senator Kinnear:** There is such difficulty getting the older person from, say, 35 to 45 placed at any time. I wondered if they can be retrained for a different skill, or, if their skill is increased by training, they are readily placed. In southern Ontario it is difficult to place people from 35 to 45 years of age. Do you find that to be the case in general?

**Mr. Meyer:** The statistics which I have reviewed do not specifically make this point, but I can see that it is a point of interest.

**Senator Macdonald:** Might I make a comment? I took this from the Toronto *Star* of yesterday. A young lady wrote saying that she had been trying to get a course since 1969 and had been placed on the waiting list since last April. She wanted the paper to do something about it. Here is she point. The paper says:

Our congratulations to this reader who has now started her course. . . She had been accepted by Manpower. . . last April but was 18th on a standby list with some hope of being able to start school in July.

Some time ago we contacted Canada Manpower, our reader was advanced from 18th to top position.

This looks to me like discrimination, if a newspaper can call a Manpower office and they can take somebody from 18th position and put her at the top of the list. What about the other 17?

**Senator Smith:** Even politicians cannot do that!

**Mr. Meyer:** I will look into that.

**Senator Norrie:** I have noticed in Nova Scotia that there is no apparent connection or co-ordination between the different Manpower centres throughout the province. If there are no jobs available in one area, there might be many jobs available in another area. Therefore people are missed and are not located in working positions. Is there any way whereby we could have better co-ordination in these matters? It seems to me that centres should co-operate with each other and let the others know where and when a job is available.

**Mr. Meyer:** I am sorry that you have that impression, senator, because we have what we call a clearance system, which is exactly the kind of mechanism that you advocate. It works this way: where a Canada Manpower centre cannot fill vacancies, as registered with the CMC by employers from its own files and in its own area, those vacancies are given in what we call in-clearance. There are two clearance ranges, the provincial range and the national range. It means that all CMCs in the area are made aware of vacancies. The basic characteristics of the vacancies are circulated, and the CMCs which may have a surplus of these specific skills are encouraged to refer their candidates, so to speak.

**Senator Norrie:** In other words, the general public does not know enough to fight for it—and I mean fight for it—insist on it, anyway.

**Mr. Meyer:** This may be one point.

**Senator Norrie:** It should be insisted on anyway.

**Mr. Meyer:** Those who have the skill and could be employed somewhere else are reluctant to go, for a variety of reasons.

**Senator Norrie:** There is another point that bothers me quite a lot. One has to be particularly persistent, almost a fighter, to obtain a second training course for somebody. The training course I have in mind was related to the first one, and the man could not work without having a second course. Had it not been for my persistence he could not have made his point with the officials at all and could not have been retrained. I did get him into the second course for retraining. As a matter of fact, he will have three courses.

**Mr. Meyer:** Did you use your influence on him?