

*The Address—Mr. MacInnis*

a private enterprise economy can be mobilized to suggest solutions for the economic and social problems of their society.

This, can be a truly radical and progressive move in the proper sense of the term. The possibilities of this council and the good it can accomplish are almost without limit. How different, how vastly different is this decision of the present administration; how sensible, how practical and hopeful it is when contrasted with the attitude of those who would have the government clothe itself in some ideological armour and go charging recklessly about without initiative, purpose, or effect. This council, if it works properly, can help set economic goals, help chart an economic course, without using some sort of state buggy whip. Naturally enough, both management and labour will be expected to play a major role in this undertaking.

I consider this an appropriate time, Mr. Speaker, to inject into my remarks a quotation from General Montgomery's memoirs, as follows:

The raw material with which the general has to deal is men. The same is true in civilian life. Managers of large industrial concerns have not always seemed to me to have understood this point. They think their raw material is iron ore or cotton or rubber, not men but commodities. In conversation with them I have disagreed and insisted that their basic raw material is men.

If the approach to the human factor is cold and impersonal, then you achieve nothing, but if you can gain the confidence and trust of your men then they feel their best interests are safe in your hands. Then you have in your possession a priceless asset and the greatest achievements become possible.

Since I come from the ranks of labour, naturally pleased to find that the electrical quotation to management. However, I am also aware of the fact it is applicable to labour leaders. With this uppermost in mind, it is my hope that both management and labour will close any existing gap that may prevail and attack this problem in a unified manner.

Our people in the Atlantic provinces are gratified that the dreams of generations are being fulfilled across the land. We are naturally pleased to find that the electrical power potential of the Columbia river is nearing such fruitful development; that the long hoped for Saskatchewan dam and its irrigation and energy benefits is fast becoming a reality; that northern development is progressing, holding promise of mineral wealth yet untouched, and that the province of Quebec has joined the rest of the nation in hospital, highway and university grants programs. It is interesting to note that United States developments in the north are beginning to parallel the forward thinking of the Diefenbaker government. We rejoice with

[Mr. MacInnis.]

the peoples in the other provinces over these projects and programs because we are Canadians, and members of the Canadian family.

We hope the people of the other provinces will join to help the Atlantic region realize its dreams. These would include a revision of the freight rate structure to make it possible for us to compete more effectively for a share of the Canadian market; improved transportation facilities and additional ferry services between our provinces and the New England states; a means to uplift the economy and the per capita income of the people of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick to the Canadian average.

The geographical position of the maritimes has often been mentioned as a detriment in regard to the central market. It is my hope that Canadian industry will take another look. It should not restrict its vision to a domestic central market, but should look toward the central world market, which would reverse our position and place the Atlantic provinces in an advantageous position to serve such markets.

We are hopeful, because there is a new spirit of Canadianism and understanding abroad in this country, that we from the Atlantic provinces will be given a sympathetic hearing as we stand during this session to lay our regional and constituency problems before parliament. We shall not be asking for any projects which will stand as monuments to the members of parliament from the Atlantic region. We shall be asking for projects which would narrow the gap between our economy and that enjoyed by our neighbours to the west of us.

When I turn to the current crisis in the coal industry of Nova Scotia it is difficult to know just where to start. As a matter of fact there are some hon. members who claim that when we maritimers talk about coal we do not know where to end. This house has heard a great deal about coal during the past several years. As a representative of a coal mining area I am grateful for the interest and the sympathy shown by hon. members from all parts of the country in our Nova Scotia coal problems. It is hardly necessary for me to go back a century or so and trace the history and background of the coal situation.

First of all, I suppose it is common knowledge that Canada is not alone among the countries of the world in going through a coal crisis. Britain, as we have been reminded very recently, nationalized her coal industry but, in common with the countries of continental Europe, there are still vast stockpiles of coal