

The federal Government has recognized this. It has recognized the fact that many hundreds of American tourists now come to New Brunswick in small boats and sail up the Saint John River, and that wharves and other facilities are needed. The federal Government has been building and repairing wharves and setting up facilities for the use of these tourists who are visiting there.

An official of the Canadian Government Travel Bureau who was in New Brunswick not long ago made certain recommendations regarding the Atlantic provinces. He said that our scenic wonders and natural beauty and our splendid historic past could very well make the tourist industry a great industry that would take up the slack as far as lack of industry in the Atlantic provinces is concerned.

I was very pleased, indeed, to note in the Speech from the Throne a paragraph which referred to the prevention of the pollution of our rivers and streams. We are very proud of our rivers in the Atlantic provinces, as elsewhere in Canada, but if these rivers are to be allowed to become, as they could very well become, and as rivers are becoming in the United States and other countries, simply glorified sewers for great cities and towns along their banks, then no tourist will ever visit them, and no one else will want to live beside them. I am pleased, indeed, that the federal Government has announced its intention in the Speech from the Throne of advancing money to municipalities, cities and towns to help stop the pollution of our rivers.

Honourable senators, I do not intend to enter into a discussion of everything mentioned in the Speech from the Throne. Opportunity will be given to discuss most matters as they are brought before Parliament, but there are certain subjects which I feel should be mentioned at this time, and for the next few minutes I would like to speak about a problem which is of major importance to the people of Canada, as it is, indeed, to the people of most countries all over the world today. It has received special mention in the Speech from the Throne. I refer to the problem of employment. While it is primarily the responsibility of governments, federal, provincial and municipal, as well as of industry and labour, it is a matter of vital concern to all of us. I was pleased when the federal Government called together representatives of all branches of government as well as of industry and labour to discuss solutions to this problem, and I am sure that from a pooling of ideas, suggestions have come which will further assist the splendid and tremendous effort which has been and is being made by the federal Government.

May I say, honourable senators, that I was greatly interested to hear last night the debate

on the setting up of the Special Committee on Manpower and Employment. This is an excellent committee: one has only to read the names of its members to realize that it is a very able committee. It is recognized that splendid work was done by the committee last session, and that splendid work will be done by it this session. May I say that regardless of who was responsible for the idea of setting up the committee, and regardless of who seconded the motion, we all feel there is going to be very successful work done by it.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald (Brantford): Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. Brooks: I would like to express my personal views regarding work. First, it is the primary responsibility of all governments at all levels to provide work as far as is humanly possible, together with adequate remuneration for that work; second, it is the responsibility of the individual citizen to accept that work, and to do it with the best of his ability as far as he is physically and mentally capable; and, third, I believe that the measure of a country's greatness is the degree of thrift and endeavour on the part of the average individual citizen, and we must at all times be careful to direct our legislation toward developing those characteristics in the individual.

We have an anomalous situation in Canada today, as has the United States and other countries. We have the largest number of people employed that we have ever had in the history of this country. We have 6,449,000 people employed. We have a large number of unemployed—368,000—but we have 209,000 more employed now than we had in October of last year. This problem of employment concerns not only the people of Canada, but it also is of great concern to our neighbours to the south. In the issue of *U.S. News and World Report* dated November 14 I read of some ideas on the problem in that country in an article headed, "Jobs for All: One Tough Goal for the New President". The article starts out by saying:

The population explosion that began in the 1940's is creating a headache for the next Administration.

As population booms, the labour force grows. By 1965, there will be a need for about 7 million more jobs than exist today.

Question is: Where will that many new jobs come from?

One of the biggest domestic problems facing the new President is to be this:

Where will jobs be found in the years just ahead for the millions of people who will be hunting jobs for the first time?