

mends that our people receive out-of-work benefits. He went on to say—and I think rightly so—that the people of the maritimes do not want charity. It is not out-of-work benefits that we desire. It is work that we want and it is work that we should receive. The hon. member appealed to the Minister of Public Works (Mr. Fournier). I realize, as I am sure does every other hon. member, that it is not possible to build industries in a few days or a few months. Our unemployment is a thing of the present; and you cannot go along and, by a wave of the hand, establish a factory here and another one there. We must have something else. I hope this government will realize that factories and secondary industries must be developed. We have the common sense to know that these industries and factories cannot be established overnight. In the present unemployment situation in the maritime provinces, what I suggest to the government is that there be voted by this parliament money with which to start public works. An eloquent appeal was made to this house not so long ago for the commencement of the Chignecto canal between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. This would give work to many thousands of people, and is something which would be of everlasting benefit to those small provinces down by the sea.

In my own province of New Brunswick we have no national park, and we are the only province in the Dominion of Canada without one. We are told that the tourist industry is one of the greatest industries that can be developed in Canada. I would ask this house or anyone who has visited the maritime provinces if there is any finer part of this Canada of ours, for the purpose of development of the tourist trade. I do not think there is any finer place than along the Saint John river. But we have no national park there. I am not blaming the federal government for this deficiency as much as I blame our own provincial government, because when national parks were established in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick could have had a national park if the provincial government at that time had not been so small that they fought over the site of the national park and did not select the one which the federal government had recommended.

This is a situation which the hon. member for Cape Breton South thought was so urgent that it could not wait for even a day. Well, we have waited now for eighty years, and perhaps one day more would not have made a great deal of difference. I hope the govern-

ment will consider the seriousness of the present situation. We have had a strike in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Mr. GILLIS: And still have it.

Mr. BROOKS: And we still have it. Perhaps the fault is not all on one side; I do not know. I have heard it said that there are 13,000 men or more out on strike, and that they account for possibly 13,000 or 15,000 of the 30,000 unemployed in those provinces. The men want to work, but for some reason—I am not here to judge what it was—it was a case of "on again, off again, Finnigan"; work one day and not work the next. There may have been some fault there, but it is a sad commentary on the industry of this country and on the labour regulations of the government when men can go to work one day and then, because of a dispute over some matter which certainly could have been settled, not go to work the next. If there is any common sense at all in industry and labour, surely this small matter could have been settled and these men could have gone back to work or could have remained at work.

Mr. GILLIS: There were fifty-eight points at issue.

Mr. BROOKS: Yes, and I suppose you could make fifty-eight more. I am not blaming labour. I am not blaming industry. Probably there was fault on both sides and both should be blamed. However, it is the children and the wives who are suffering. As I say, 15,000 of this 30,000 are possibly responsible for half of the unemployment in our provinces. In my own constituency there are 700 to 800 men out of employment in the mines. Not one of those men wanted to go on strike.

Mr. GILLIS: They are back to work.

Mr. BROOKS: Yes, they are back to work today. But if these men had been left to themselves, if they had been allowed to form their own union and not the tail-end of the union at Glace Bay in Nova Scotia—

Mr. GILLIS: Mr. Chairman, I know the hon. member did not want to be unfair—

Mr. BROOKS: Not at all.

Mr. GILLIS: —but he has certainly demonstrated that he is uninformed. The miners were an independent union for years. When they came in with the mine workers of Nova Scotia they voted on the matter. It was a democratic vote, and they voted themselves into that union.

Mr. BROOKS: Well, I will admit that my hon. friend is better informed than I am on