

This story of Canada's resource development is of direct and immediate concern to you in the United States and to the free world as a whole. A high percentage of our production of an impressive variety of raw materials and other products has long been shipped to other countries. For more than a decade Canada has been the world's leading exporter of base metals. We produce about 80 per cent of the world's nickel, 28 per cent of its aluminum, half of its platinum and two-thirds of its asbestos. We rank second in zinc and gold production, third in silver and fourth in copper. Canada also supplies about 30 per cent of world exports of wood pulp and 80 per cent of newsprint exports.

The United States has particular cause to be grateful for the wealth of Canada's natural resources and their availability. The products of our mines, fields and forests contribute not only to your standard of living but to the strength of your defences. You need our nickel and asbestos. Eighty-five per cent of your newsprint comes from Canadian wood. We supply you with uranium. In these anxious 1950's, Canada's resources have become a bulwark in the defence of a free world whose need for them has grown with its preparations to defend itself. The accelerating pace of their development may be reckoned as a real contribution to our joint defence preparedness. It is partly a joint undertaking of both our countries because a great influx of capital from the United States is providing the means and the stimulus for bringing into production several of the most impressive discoveries of mineral wealth made in Canada in a long while. Let us take a brief look at some of the most important examples of our resource development, but before we do, and lest there be a wrong impression, let me state that we in Canada are financing over 80 per cent of our development. Foreign financing represents less than 20 per cent.

New Development

A new chapter in the history of Canadian iron-ore production is now opening in the wilderness along the Quebec-Labrador boundary some hundreds of miles north of the St. Lawrence River. Ore shipments are scheduled to commence in 1954 with an initial annual output of two and a half million tons. But ore can be shipped only after a railway 360 miles long and built northward over difficult terrain at an estimated cost of \$100,000,000 is completed. Given the St. Lawrence Seaway, production might reach 20 million tons annually. Joined with other important iron ore developments, especially in Ontario, it could raise our total output of iron ore from the current level of 4,700,000 tons annually to as much as 33,000,000 tons. I believe that in 1950 the United States produced about 110 million tons of iron ore.

Farther west, we come to the extensive nickel-copper deposits at Lynn Lake in the northern part of the Province of Manitoba. A 50-million dollar project now under way there - including a 155-mile railway - is scheduled to result by 1955 in an annual production of 8500 tons of nickel and quantities of copper sulphide and scarce cobalt. In Saskatchewan a townsite is growing up around a great uranium deposit at Beaverlodge Lake. In Alberta there is the impressive oil development which in a bare five years has increased Canadian petroleum production six-fold. In 1947 we produced only 10 per cent of our domestic oil requirements; today our production is close to 50 per cent of our needs and