

northern exploration and development each year, 10 per cent is spent merely on gaining access to its respective properties....

I am glad to be able to say that already there has been an increase in exploration spending since the road-building programme started.

We believe that a road network that can cope with the increasing demands of a world which is said to be getting smaller is vital to the economy and development of any country. This holds true especially for the 1.5 million square miles of virtually unexplored land of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Of major importance is that the new road-building programme helps Canada to be ready and able, to keep pace with today's technology which is geared to continuous utilization and discovery of the earth's resources.

SALUTE TO PINE POINT

These programmes are designed to open up the country and make exploration less expensive for those companies which are willing to take the risks, and reap the very great rewards. Pine Point is a good example of the rewards that are possible.

The construction of new towns in the wilderness is an old story in Canada, but we sometimes wonder if the majority of Canadians, who live in that 100-mile strip along the U.S.-Canadian boundary, realize how competent Canadian developers are and how amenable these new modern efficient northern communities can be. The example of Pine Point is spectacular. Those who did the job may be more modest in describing their achievement but we cannot do less than proudly salute the men who developed the mine and built the concentrator, the modern townsite, the railway, and the hydro-electric dam, all in record time and at reasonable cost. Everything is up to date at Pine Point - the town has all the necessary services, the concentrator uses the latest techniques for automation, and the power station at the Taltson River dam is completely automatic. This is the kind of development we can be proud of - and this is the kind of development we are going to have in the North in the future!

Pine Point is assured of a place in the history of northern development, but the future will probably bring much bigger developments in other parts of the North....

EXPAND EXPORT MARKETS

Resource development and international trade go hand in hand. Canadian well-being and prosperity has grown and been sustained by the development of Canadian resource-based industries. And these have been nurtured not by the demands of the Canadian market alone but by the market demands of the world at large, most particularly those of the highly-developed economies. At the same time, we are making great strides in the diversification of our export trade, especially in the remarkable gains in secondary

materials and manufactures. Our greatest successes in the future will undoubtedly continue to lie in our ability to produce and sell products with a more advanced degree of processing, based on the natural advantage of our resources. This is a good thing and should continue to be promoted.

In the development of Canadian industry, a large concentration of our trade has come to be with the United States. It seems to me that this is natural and makes good business sense. The United States, after all, is the largest and most highly industrialized market in the world and it is right on our doorstep. But it makes equally good sense for us to consider the totality of our market opportunities. It would be wrong to forego these opportunities, to narrow our perspective by focusing all our attention on one market to the exclusion of others. The breadth of our international market interests is reflected in the policies pursued by Canadian Governments in the post-war years. And the rewards of this policy are evident in the many areas of our economy where the greatest growth in trade has been with Europe and other countries such as Japan. The potential for trade with these countries and with the developing nations of the world is even more impressive than the great strides already made in that direction.

Notwithstanding our broad international interests and obligations, we must remain pragmatic. There may well be areas of our economy which seem to lend themselves more readily to a North American continental approach to trade and industrial rationalization. The most obvious example, of course, is the automotive industry, which, even before the recent Canada-U.S. agreement, was already closely integrated in many aspects.

We all recognize that the status quo is not good enough. We must continue to look for new markets and for new efficiencies. We must continue to develop Canadian industry, particularly in those sectors where we have a natural advantage. These industries will require new markets, and I want to emphasize that we should look for these markets globally, not just continentally. We should continue in our objective of world wide freer trade, and not be satisfied with anything less.

I feel that the right course taken here will have a profound effect on most all business endeavours whether they involve the exploitation of non-renewable resources such as minerals, oil and gas, or a resource in the renewable category like hardwood.

We at Northern Affairs have been in a position to become very familiar with the tremendous effort, ingenuity and application of skill that private industry is putting behind its many exploratory ventures....

The success of new projects and the continuing success of existing ones will, to a large extent, depend on whether or not there is an open road to the markets of the world....

It will be to everyone's benefit if we continue searching for more open roads, thereby securing markets for our products now and in the future.