

NEW PARKS FOR NEWFOUNDLAND

Newfoundland is to have 12 more provincial parks, under the federal Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act programme. Federal Forestry Minister Maurice Sauvé, and Premier J.R. Smallwood of Newfoundland, in the capacity of provincial Economic Development Minister, have announced that the cost of this undertaking, approximately \$312,000, is to be shared equally by the two governments.

FACILITIES

The parks, which will be located in various sections of the province, will be created over the next two years by the Parks Division of the Newfoundland Department of Mines, Agriculture and Resources. Each will have 25 camping areas, 25 picnic areas, and swimming facilities, together with such associated roads, trails, clearings and bridges as are needed.

With the completion of the Trans-Canada Highway in Newfoundland late last year and the province's current promotional campaign to increase its tourist trade, the need has become evident for more wilderness parks.

Besides providing facilities for tourists and the Newfoundland travelling public, the ARDA park network will create employment opportunities during the construction stage and permanent seasonal employment afterwards for operating staff.

CANADA'S NATURAL WEALTH IN A CHANGING WORLD

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that year. A parallel situation exists in the output of agricultural implements valued at over \$100 million annually.

In some cases, the volume and skill derived from equipping resource industries in Canada has enabled firms to compete in the export market. About one-third of logging, sawmill and pulp machinery is currently being exported, and a large volume of basic mining equipment is also sold abroad.

OTHER INITIATING FACTORS

There are other sectors of manufacturing where the products or by-products of resources have been the initiating factors. Many of these are found among the chemicals - petrochemicals, fertilizers, synthetic rubber, to mention a few. Generally speaking, in most of our manufacturing processes the availability of good materials and energy at reasonable cost is, or can be, a key advantage.

And it must not be overlooked that a large part of Canada's financial, management, planning, research and commercial services are geared to the development and distribution of resources and energy. These services have attracted a substantial foreign partici-

pation and, at the same time, Canadian skills and knowledge are being used abroad....A great share of the participation has come from metal, mineral, fuel and other resource-based enterprises.

Some have expressed concern over the large share of primary products in our export sales. They point to the rapid rise in world trade in end-products, the increasing sophistication of industrial production and of consumer requirements in the modern world. These trends are true, and we hope that Canadian secondary industry will continue to gain an increasing share of world markets. The fact that world trade in manufactured goods has been rising faster than trade in basic materials in no way, however, diminishes the importance of sales of such materials and resource-based products. Quite the contrary; Canada needs the best possible export performance from all sections of our economy, and we must continue to work for the best possible access to foreign markets so that the scope for export expansion can be enlarged.

This is why we attach such great importance to the "Kennedy round" of tariff negotiations at Geneva. From these negotiations, and in other ways, we are striving to open up the channels of trade, to the benefit of our trading partners and to ourselves. To take advantage of the new opportunities, we must ensure that our efficiency and productivity, whether in resource production or in manufacturing, are right up to the mark, or ahead of it, if we are to hold our own in the tough world of international competition and if our investment is to yield an acceptable profit return.

A UNIVERSAL TREND

Two aspects of modern trends in international demand for resource commodities are of special interest to Canadian engineers. Many of us are aware of the rapid technological change in material specifications and also in the techniques of processing and distributing materials. These are not isolated or limited occurrences but a universal trend. Bleached kraft pulps, iron-ore pellets, and the various non-ferrous metals and hydrocarbons are highly-processed products, often tailored to individual customers' needs. They come from complicated, expensive plants, with many inputs and many products and by-products. Distribution systems have shared this trend as evidenced by the spreading oil and gas pipe-lines and the technical advances in extra-high voltage power transmission. Specialized rail equipment and unitized trains are parallel developments often geared to the flow of resources. Pipe-lines for pulp chips and potash slurry are also under study. This picture differs greatly from the uniformed and erroneous view that sees the resource section as being engaged in the simple task of extracting our national wealth at minimal expenditure by unskilled labour.

Allied with the growing sophistication of international demands is the increasing awareness of comparative cost. Nations cannot stay competitive in secondary products if they pay high prices for major material and energy requirements. Certainly, there is a reluctance in some foreign quarters to abandon traditional ties and practices. But the