

and I think that before the problems of the north can be solved some work has to be done along this line.

Here is another matter that has not been touched on too much today: I think we all realize the difficulties encountered with provincial and federal jurisdiction. This is a problem that we have across this country. I think one thing that the federal government can do is to have a stated and promoted policy of processing and manufacturing at the source of the material wherever it is economically possible. If this policy was adopted and promoted vigorously, this would solve the problems of northern Ontario. Once this policy was adopted and developed the problems would solve themselves. After all, what do we have up there? We have gold, iron, nickel, silver, copper, zinc, asbestos and uranium, to name just a few, but these are the major producers, and if these raw resources were developed and manufactured and processed at the source where they had every available facility, together with the equalization of the freight, which is the penalty they have always had to pay, then these problems would solve themselves. And with development there it would build up a population that would attract other secondary industries that are not related to the basic resources.

The CHAIRMAN: Well, thank you, Mr. Martin.

Mr. CRAM: May I just add a comment to that? I could not agree more that it would be a wonderful idea if somebody would say that we have to mine, mill, smelt, refine and make copper plate all at the source of the mine, and if we in the silver industry tried to get this through the provincial government—the mines that we are handling are fortunately, from that point of view, within one province—I suppose if they wish they could so legislate. However, I do not think that any group of politicians, be it one party or the other and whether they are in power or not, when you really get down to it, unless we go to complete socialism, could honestly say, taking Texas Gulf, for instance, that you are going to treat this stuff here. What are they going to do with Falconbridge, when they have been shipping to Norway for years and are continuing to do so, and what are they going to do with INCO, which ships their residues from Port Colborne to England, and they treat it there and make cobalt and ship it back here and make us keep our price down?

Along the same lines—and Mr. Peters knows more about this in some ways than I do—in the silver business there is one mine that is shipping to the United States and they are getting very preferential treatment. If they had not been patented before 1917 the government could say that you must have a permit to do it, but when they go to the ministers—and they even had a Cabinet meeting to talk about this matter—and they say they cannot ship there, then they are going to say, “Well why do you not stop Falconbridge from shipping to Norway?” It is practical politics when you get down to it. It sounds good but I wish it would work.

Mr. MARTIN (*Timmins*): May I say, Mr. Chairman, that I grew up within about 15 or 20 miles of Thetford Mines in the province of Quebec, where they have the biggest asbestos mine in the world. It has been operating for about 100 years. At its peak about 1700 men were employed at Thetford Mines and Black Lake. The material was all shipped to the United States and it provided 28,000 jobs for people in the United States to process it. That is our problem.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Legault?

Mr. LEGAULT: A supplementary, Mr. Chairman. We are aware that at the moment there is a study going on—and this involves federal and provincial jurisdictions—con-