

ministers of the provinces and a number of extremely valuable co-operative studies are under way.

Water and the law of private ownership is much more of an issue in the United States than in Canada. Private ownership of water and riparian rights are vexing questions in areas of scarcity, but we have noticed some of your states are making commendable progress in revision. These questions may well harden in Canada in those areas of aridity and we shall be studying your progress.

#### JOINT COMMISSIONS

We are having complex but amicable discussions with you on fisheries. The question in context is, as you know, that of historic rights and the demarcation of territorial waters for fisheries purposes. Conservation fortunately, is well looked after, being governed by a group of international commissions whose performance has been nothing short of superb. These bodies, and we have a number, have been of extraordinary usefulness to both our nations. The outstanding example is the International Joint Commission with its magnificent record on boundary waters extending over almost 60 years. These commissions, adequately supplied with facts upon which the base sound and fair judgments would seem to demonstrate that when the spirit is right there need be no insoluble differences between us. Navigation has never been a serious problem between us and we have been able to co-operate well on such gigantic international undertakings as the St. Lawrence Seaway.

Technology has produced a brand new area of international law in the question of resources of the sea bed. We are both signatories to an international convention on this matter which answers some questions but leaves others open. Your Association, no doubt, has somewhere provided a sub-committee to study the problems in this area. This so called "hydro space" is likely to contain even more resources than our land mass and the most advanced methods of exploitation are being quickly devised. Questions of ownership, both national and individual, are bound to arise where regulations and control in a medium where surveillance, at least with present techniques, is inherently very difficult.

#### PUBLIC MANAGEMENT

The management of public lands would no doubt provide some fascinating comparisons between our two countries. As a broad generalization there is a significant evolution over time with respect to the degree of retained control by the public authority. In Canada, more and more, the attitude is not to alienate government lands outright. Some resources, as oil and timber, are subjected to specific retained controls. In many parts of Canada we have tree farm licences providing for general management by private companies but subject to government conditions regulating allowable cut, public access, reforestation, and forest-fire control. We have cases where governments delegate the management and the allowable crop to the operating company, but not the ownership of the land nor even the resources thereon. Another degree of public control is exemplified in the

concession system where government actually constructs and invests in the asset and charges a fee to private management on a short term basis. You are using this device in your national parks. We are studying the progress of your system very carefully.

#### GROWTH IN EXPLORATION

I have spoken at length on conservation. There are areas where exploitation should be encouraged in the public interest. We Canadians share with the Soviet Union 90 per cent of the Arctic area. This vast region embraces 1.7 million square miles - 40 per cent of the land mass of Canada. There is little evidence of much resources above the ground - recent discoveries suggest that below it is incredibly rich. North of latitude 60 degrees we have a population of only 40,000 people. The volume of sedimentary rocks indicate we *could* have something like 30 billion barrels of oil in the Arctic Islands. In the North, we have a portion of the Canadian Shield equivalent to that in our provinces and this latter section, even in its undeveloped state, produced last year \$1.6 billion in minerals. Mineral production in the Northwest Territories grew from \$17 million in 1964 to \$70 million in 1965, and I am hopeful it will this year exceed \$100 million. Best of all, the rate of exploration is increasing. We now have a mine where open-pit development is producing ore of over 50 percent combined lead and zinc. We must develop our nation in depth and we cannot afford to leave the resources in cold storage. We are engaged in a major road-building programme of \$100 million, we participate with industry in the building of airstrips, we create townsites and provide schools and hospitals. We have just recently announced a subsidy for mineral and oil exploration. To see how others develop their remote areas I, last year, visited the Soviet Union and spent 14 days in Siberia travelling some 13,000 miles. It was the most fascinating experience of my life. The Soviets have six million people living above latitude 60 degrees and 800,000 above the Arctic Circle. Under the new dispensation, incentive is the order of the day. Thirty per cent of the construction budget of the Soviet Union is being placed in Siberia for six per cent of its population. The land is indescribably harsh and incredibly rich. They have there over 50 per cent of the world's soft woods, vast quantities of lead, zinc, copper, asbestos and nickel, and oil and gas in abundance. They have bauxite, gold and diamonds. They also have recorded winter temperatures of 90 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. The new enticements include Moscow wages plus up to 80 per cent, cheap housing, and subsidized food. Three thousand two hundred miles east of Moscow I saw a cellulose plant in which half a billion dollars had been invested. They have an excellent inventory of their resources and one cannot help but admire their difficult but courageous attack on the frontier.

It is reassuring to find that the qualities of the enquiring mind, the inventiveness, the accommodation to conditions, and the persistence and industry of the peoples of our countries remain as valid on this continent as they have ever been....