

*National Development Policy*

we get down to the basic facts, if we get lists of the shareholders of the so-called big corporations, we find that in the great majority of cases the shareholders are made up of thousands of small investors and employees of these corporations across the country. Really, it is the people from every section that constitute the so-called big business.

I do not believe the need exists any longer, at least in this party, to condone any of the excesses of monopolies or of big businesses because our party has a record of rising in opposition at any time when big businesses overran the legitimate interests of other classes of our society. I believe the government is vigilant enough to stamp out abuses whenever they occur. I have said all I wish to say with respect to the subamendment.

I should like to say a word or two about the Liberal amendment. There is not very much that can be added after that most eloquent discourse given to us by the minister of northern affairs.

But the amendment proposed by the Leader of the Opposition is again indicative of the thinking of the Liberal party which was the primary reason why that great party has now descended—to use the words of one of their former leaders, namely Hon. Mr. King—into the valley of humiliation. That is also the reason why it will remain there for a long time to come.

When the Liberal proponents talk about declining conditions in public investment and about recession and when they say that the north is so much waste land, I think of a famous French writer and philosopher of the 18th century by the name of Voltaire who once stated in France: Why worry about Canada? All Canada is a few acres of snow. From the way the Liberal party has been talking, you would think that our vast north land, which offers so much promise for the future, is nothing but a few acres of barren snow land. I think what the hon. member for Yukon (Mr. Nielsen) said this afternoon certainly shows that vital things are being done in our northland and that it is really not only a frontier but is already a great, prosperous and established portion of our country. It is right that, like the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources (Mr. Hamilton), we should look towards the future, towards the day when the population of this country will be 50 million or perhaps 100 million. In planning today, we are planning for that great future which has certainly the assurance of the continued greatness and the destiny of our country. That does not mean that we must today neglect local development or neglect the settled portions of our country. We are not

doing that. The Minister of Transport (Mr. Hees) as well as the Minister of Public Works (Mr. Green) have enumerated to this house all the projects that have been initiated by this government since it took power. I think that is convincing proof that they are doing everything possible for the settled portion of our country but that at the same time they are maintaining that vision. I think that the word "vision" is one that we can very well use and that it should not be ridiculed by members of the opposition. We shall maintain that vision which will be the assurance that we can go on to greater and better things. I think the words of a great past leader of the Liberal party will some day become true and that this century will truly be the century of Canada.

**Mr. M. A. Hardie (Mackenzie River):** Mr. Speaker, yesterday we heard Moses, in the cloak of the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources (Mr. Hamilton), expound to us the ten commandments of the Conservatives' northern development policy; but like the Ten Commandments, they have not changed. On looking over the northern development policy of the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources at the present time I would say that he has taken the former Liberal policy, with maybe a few extensions and projections, and has called it the new Tory policy.

Yesterday the minister stated that his government was taking the recommendations of the former government found in the briefs submitted by the commissioners of both the Yukon and Northwest Territories to the Gordon royal commission in November of 1955. Those proposals included a network of roads in both the territories and roads from the provinces linking the provinces with the network of roads recommended for the territories. These road proposals made by the commissioners projected the completion of these proposals over a period of 15 years to 25 years.

Let us take a look at the definite road proposals made at that time. I have here a map showing roads proposed at that time by the commissioner of the Northwest Territories, the deputy minister of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. In the Northwest Territories these roads included an extension to the Mackenzie highway system from Hay River, Fort Providence, Fort Rae to Yellowknife, a road, I may add, that was started three years ago by the former administration and which we hope will be completed some time in 1960. This same extension on this map shows the extension of that road to Great Bear lake. Then in addition to that, we have a road from