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CONTENTS

Canada Husbands its Forest Wealth	1
Canadian Art at Santiago Display	3
Science-Teaching Conference	3
Canadian to Melbourne University	3
Canada at NATO Meet	3
War on the Lamprey	4

Columbia Power Talks	4
Arctic Laboratory Opened	5
Shipping Statistics	5
National Industrial Talks	5
Zanzibar and Kenya	6
Industrial Development Bank	6

CANADA HUSBANDS ITS FOREST WEALTH

The following passages are from a speech by the Minister of Forestry, Mr. John R. Nicholson, to the opening session of the Fifty-Fourth Western Forestry Conference at the Jack Tar Hotel, San Francisco, on December 11:

... Under the Canadian Constitution, more accurately known as the British North America Act, it is clearly stated that responsibility for the management of the nation's renewable resources is that of the provinces, with the lone exception of the national fisheries. The forests, of course, are amongst the most important of these resources.

Each province of Canada, therefore, is free to decide on its own policies of forest management, to decide to what extent it wishes to move toward sustained yields, to decide to what degree and by what plan it wishes to accommodate the strong pressures for multiple or integrated uses of forest land, to decide to what extent it wishes to hold the forest land as Crown or public land, and to decide to what degree and to what extent it wishes to dispose of the land to private interests....

In general, we in Canada have found that this Constitutional division of resource authority works admirably. I believe that we would be hard put to conceive of a more efficient system from the standpoint of effective, day-to-day operations.

CO-OPERATIVE FOREST MANAGEMENT

At the same time, the creation of a Federal Department of Forestry, in 1960, was the result of the energetic promotion by the forest agencies of the provinces, by the forest industries themselves, and by our universities. As such, the Department was

a dramatic manifestation of the Canadian forest community's desire to bring cohesion to their sphere, a desire to create a national platform for the vital exchange of communication and a desire to give impetus to the Department's principal functions, i.e. forest research, forest entomology and pathology research and survey, forest-products research and forest economics.

Thus, although the system of provincial responsibility in forest management was more or less satisfactory for several decades, it was recognized that in certain forestry areas - in research and in the control of insects and disease - a national agency was both logical and necessary to the overall benefit of the country.

I have introduced this slight diversion to demonstrate the degree to which there is an open and sincere spirit of co-operation and of mutual aid in forestry matters within recognized spheres between the two senior levels of government in Canada.

A concrete example of this co-operation is to be found in the federal-provincial forestry agreements administered by my Department and which, over the past few years, have made available several million dollars of federal funds to assist the provinces in preparing proper forest inventories, reforestation, fire suppression, access-road development and in other programmes essential to the development of efficient forest management according to provincial need.

CANADIAN OWNERSHIP PATTERN

Another matter that bears close examination, if one is to appreciate the Canadian approach to "Managing Lands for People", is the relation between public and privately-held forest land in Canada.

Of Canada's 1,000,000 square miles of productive forests, almost 82 per cent is held in the right of the provincial Crown and managed by the provincial forest departments. Another 9 per cent is held by the federal Crown in the northern territories and in the form of national parks, military reserves, Indian lands, and so forth. Nine per cent only of Canada's productive forest land is privately-held, and of this almost 31 per cent, or 17,000,000 acres, is associated with farm operations.

It might be important to draw attention at this stage ... to the fact that, in spite of the 82 percent public figure, the relative percentages, public vs. private, vary widely across the country. In some of the older provinces, the Atlantic Provinces for example, public ownership amounts to as little as 10-20 per cent of the provincial total, whereas in the far West, e.g. British Columbia, our Pacific and greatest forest province, approximately 92 per cent of the forest land is held in the right of the provincial Crown, which issues licences and leases to private corporations or individuals.

I anticipate that this Canadian pattern of forest ownership may produce shivers of horror in the spines of some gentlemen here today. I hasten to point out, however, that such a system within the Canadian social context, within the conception of the historic Canadian way of approaching the country's renewable resources, is the direct result of the application of definite value criteria in Canada. For us, these value criteria work and we feel they work satisfactorily. I may have felt that it worked a little less satisfactorily a few years ago, when I was in private industry with the Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia - but, in fairness, I must admit that, in the broad forest industry community in Canada today, there certainly is no unanimity of opinion on this matter of private versus public ownership of resources.

It is obvious, of course, that, with such an overpowering majority of forest land being essentially public, the public pressures for the adoption of broader, more comprehensive multiple uses of these lands are very powerful.

DEMAND FOR SPACE

The demand for space to follow avocational pursuits in the forests of Canada is growing at a rate not dissimilar to that in the United States. We have all the same contributing factors - an increasing domestic population, an increased volume of incoming tourists, rising income levels, more leisure time, increasing mobility, improved recreational equipment and facilities. One must not apply this growing demand against the total supply of forest; rather one must be reasonable and apply the demand against that part of the forest domain most conveniently accessible to our major urban developments and our larger centres of population. It is often here, too, that we find the best standards of communications - roads, rail, and air services.

HISTORIC RESOURCES MEETING

Ever since the end of the Second World War, the need to face and solve this problem of optimum forest land use has been increasing in urgency.

In the fall of 1961, one of the most historic and crucial conferences in Canadian history took place in Montreal. The "Resources for Tomorrow" Conference brought together, for the first time in Canada, some 700 outstanding resource experts from all levels of government, from industry, from the universities, and from independent resource associations. Crucial resource-management problems affecting agriculture, water, regional development, forestry, wildlife, recreation and fisheries were considered, including their research, jurisdictional, administrative and information-extension characteristics....

I think it is fair to say that, as one result of this conference, a more sophisticated and responsible point of view now prevails towards the complexities of land use in all its aspects. If one thing was most evident, it was that we are not dealing in blacks and whites, rights and wrongs, goods and bads. If we are to move towards success, this will ultimately be achieved in the grey colour range and in the spirit of responsible compromise.

CCRM

Another and possibly more tangible result of the conference was the formation of the Canadian Council of Resource Ministers, with its headquarters and permanent secretariat in Montreal. The ten provincial ministerial delegates and the federal Minister of National Resources all hold equal rank and circulate the one-year chairmanship through the delegation. At the moment, the Minister of Resources for the Province of Quebec, the Honourable René Levesque, is chairman.

As examples of the type of material to be found on the resource ministers' agenda, we find that, last month, they considered such things as relations with government committees, a Canadian land inventory, federal-provincial cost-sharing agreements on fisheries and wildlife, management of migratory birds, and relations with non-government agencies, and so forth.

Here is a smooth machinery at top policy-making level, backed by a highly competent technical staff, moving toward the objective assessment of problems, the interchange of vital information, and the ultimate implementation of sound national and inter-provincial and provincial policies.

ARDA

In June 1961, the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act... was passed by the Canadian Parliament, certainly a piece of legislation of the most profound importance in the field of resource management. The Act is intended to provide means of developing national, provincial and local programmes to meet the pressing need for action on a broad front - action to develop natural resources in rural areas, to diversify and develop agriculture and local industry, and to help rural people toward greater opportunities and satisfactions. In each province, there is now a provincial-government ARDA co-ordinator.

ARDA's primary objectives - conservation, comprehensive resource development, and community development - fall into four broad categories: (1) projects for alternative land use; (2) projects for

(Continued on P. 6)

CANADIAN ART AT SANTIAGO DISPLAY

Two prizes and three honourable mentions were won by the Canadian section of the First Biennial Exhibition of American Etchings, which opened on November 20 at Santiago, Chile, and is to close on December 20. The Grand Prize of Honour, for the best collective entry among the displays of the 16 countries taking part, which consists of a silver plaque, was accepted on behalf of the National Gallery of Canada by the Canadian Ambassador to Chile, Mr. G.B. Summers. Harold Town of Toronto was awarded a "purchase prize" (*premio de adquisición*), in the form of a cheque for \$180, for his relief print entitled "Quiet Presence". The artists receiving honourable mention were James Boyd, Albert Dumouchel and Yves Gaucher.

President Alessandri of Chile showed particular interest in the Canadian entries during a recent visit to the Exhibition. The Biennial as a whole has had a good press in Chile; several complimentary references have appeared in the papers to the Canadian section, including the dozen Eskimos prints it contains. The comment of Chilean art critics has been similarly favourable.

SCIENCE-TEACHING CONFERENCE

A Commonwealth Conference on the Teaching of Science in Schools, at which Canada is represented, is in progress at the University of Ceylon, Peradeniya. It opened on December 9 and will end on December 21. At the invitation of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, the following three Canadian educationists form the Canadian delegation: Dr. Herbert Hugh John Nesbitt, Dean of the Faculty of Science at Carleton University, Ottawa (chairman); Mr. Marcel Sicotte, Professor of Science in Jacques Cartier Normal School, Montreal; Mr. J. Archie Flemming, Supervisor of Physics and Mathematics at Simmonds High School, Saint John, New Brunswick.

The convening of this conference of experts, which is sponsored by the Commonwealth Education Liaison Committee, arises from a recommendation of the Second Commonwealth Education Conference at New Delhi in January 1962. The recommendations of delegates attending are to be studied at the Third Commonwealth Education Conference, which, at the invitation of the Canadian Government, will be held in Ottawa in August 1964.

AIM OF CONFERENCE

The Ceylon conference is designed primarily to assist developing Commonwealth nations in planning science education, particularly at the secondary-school level, so that new laboratories may be built and syllabuses revised to meet present needs, taking into account the extraordinary growth in scientific knowledge and the technological advances achieved in recent years. Recognized authorities from a number of countries both inside and outside the Commonwealth are leading discussions on the aims and methods of

science teaching, and delegates are hearing first-hand accounts of new studies and experiments that are yielding encouraging results.

There is a growing awareness among the newer members of the Commonwealth that a rapid improvement of science education is one of the essentials for speeding up economic development. It is thus significant that these developing countries, in requesting educational assistance from the Canadian Government, have assigned high priority to the provision of specialists in the fields of science and mathematics. Of the 158 Canadian teachers and teacher-trainers currently working abroad under the auspices of the External Aid Office of the Canadian Government, 104 are teachers of science and mathematics.

CANADIAN TO MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY

A former member of the Canadian foreign service has been appointed first principal of the new St. Hilda's residential college at the University of Melbourne, Australia. She is Mrs. E.K. Smart, widow of Lieutenant-General Edward Smart, former Australian Consul-General at San Francisco and later at New York. Mrs. Smart (*née* Marjorie Gordon) met General Smart while she was serving as Vice-Consul for the Canadian Government in New York and press officer to the Canadian Delegation to the United Nations, during the '50s. She held these posts until 1953, when she married General Smart. He died after their return to Australia.

Mrs. Smart comes from a distinguished Canadian university family. Her brother is Professor of International Affairs at the University of Alberta, and her grandfather established, and was first principal of, Manitoba College, the forerunner of the university. Mrs. Smart's father, Dr. Charles W. Gordon, better known as a novelist by his *nom de plume* Ralph Connor, was a moderator of the Presbyterian Church and first moderator of the United Church of Canada.

CANADA AT NATO MEET

Canada was represented at the recent ministerial meeting of the North Atlantic Council in Paris by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, and the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Paul T. Hellyer. They were assisted by the Permanent Representative of Canada to the North Atlantic Council, Mr. George Ignatieff, and the Chairman, Chiefs of Staff, Air Chief Marshal F.R. Miller, as well as officials from the departments concerned.

While the permanent representatives to the North Atlantic Council in Paris meet regularly every week, ministerial meetings are held usually twice a year. The last regular NATO ministerial meeting was held in Ottawa in May.

WAR ON THE LAMPREY

Continued progress in the joint Canadian-United States war on the predatory sea lamprey was reported recently at an interim meeting of the Great Lakes Fishery Commission, the international body formed eight years ago to find means of protecting and, in the case of some species, rehabilitating the commercial fish stocks of the Great Lakes.

The sea lamprey, which has played havoc with the once valuable stocks of lake trout and whitefish in many fishing areas of the Lakes, is the biggest problem facing the Commission.

First priority in the fight against the lamprey was given to Lake Superior, last of the Great Lakes to be invaded. The lamprey population there was reduced by 80 per cent in 1962 through the use of "lampricide", and has been kept at about the same level in 1963.

The Commission and its advisers were welcomed by Dr. A.W.H. Needler, Deputy Minister of Fisheries of Canada, who said it was gratifying to note that new means of bringing the lamprey under control were being developed. He stated that the research sponsored by the Commission showed promise and had broad value, but pointed out that questions regarding long-term economic control of lampreys remained unanswered.

The meeting, under the chairmanship of Dr. A.L. Pritchard, Director of the Conservation and Development Service of the Department of Fisheries of Canada, heard progress reports from its agents, from the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and the Fisheries Research Board of Canada, as well as from certain state agencies.

LAMPRICIDE

There are 110 lamprey-producing streams tributary to Lake Superior. Ninety-eight of these have been treated with chemicals to kill the young lamprey. The chemical treatments have now been extended to Lake Michigan, and surveys recently completed on Lake Huron have located 90 lamprey-producing streams there.

In Lake Michigan, 66 of the 99 lamprey-producing streams have received initial treatment. An interesting development noted at the meeting was the discovery that a "molluscicide" used to destroy snails in tropical countries could be used to improve the action of the lampricide. Small amounts of this chemical, added to the poison now in use, can almost double its effectiveness. This will reduce considerably the cost of treating the remaining Lake Michigan streams, particularly those with high flows.

IMPROVED TROUT SITUATION

In addition to reports on the lamprey-control programme, the Commission heard reports on the lake-trout rehabilitation programme from the states of Wisconsin and Minnesota, as well as from the Bureau and the Research Board. The improvement in the lake-trout population is most pronounced in the Wisconsin waters of Lake Superior, where there was a marked increase in the numbers of large fish (over 25 inches) and in the numbers of spawning trout.

Hatchery fish planted in the lake were found to have survived well. It was reported that hatchery plantings are expected to be the mainstay of the inshore fishery until natural reproduction reaches its former levels. The survival of large, mature fish indicates that this will occur and that the natural population will be rehabilitated.

There has also been evidence of improved survival of larger and older trout in Canadian waters in Lake Superior, and the general improvement appears to be continuing.

The Commission and its advisers discussed the walleye situation in Lake Erie. After several years of high production in the mid-50s, the walleye population in that lake has declined drastically, though some recent recovery is in evidence for certain year classes. A programme is under way to find the causes of the changes in abundance of walleye and the means of improving the fishery.

At this meeting the Commission received for study proposed programmes for investigation of the Great Lakes fisheries prepared by fishery scientists on both sides of the border.

COLUMBIA POWER TALKS

Representatives of the United States and Canada met in Ottawa on December 9, 10 and 11 for further discussions on the Columbia River Treaty.

The United States delegation was headed by Mr. Ivan White, Minister of the United States Embassy, and included Mr. Charles Luce, Bonneville Power Administrator, Major-General W.W. Lapsley, North Pacific Division Engineer, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and other officers of the departments and agencies concerned and of interested utilities.

The Canadian delegation was headed by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, and included Mr. Ray Williston, British Columbia Minister of Lands, Forests and Water Resources, Mr. Arthur Laing, federal Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Mr. Robert Bonner, B.C. Attorney-General, Dr. Jack Davis, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister, Dr. Hugh Keenleyside, Chairman, B.C. Hydro and Power Authority, and other officers of the departments and agencies concerned.

The meeting discussed reports of the technical working groups that had been set up at the previous meeting in Washington, D.C., on September 6. The discussions dealt with several major points concerning arrangements for the sale of Canadian downstream benefits and for financing the development of the Columbia River in Canada. After three days of discussions, during which substantial progress was made, the negotiators were in general agreement on a report that would be submitted to the governments concerned. Working parties were to meet shortly to draft the necessary documents for consideration at a further meeting of the delegations in Ottawa on December 20.

ARCTIC LABORATORY OPENED

A manager has been appointed for Canada's first permanent scientific-research laboratory north of the Arctic Circle, at Inuvik, Northwest Territories. He is Richard M. Hill of London (Ontario) and Toronto.

The Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Mr. Arthur Laing, recently announced the completion of the Inuvik laboratory, which is ready to provide year-round facilities for research and to serve as a base for extensive field studies in the Western Arctic. "Research is the key to development and this centre will play a vital part in the future of Northern Canada," Mr. Laing said.

The two-storey building will accommodate a permanent staff of eight scientists from many disciplines, and as many as 16 visiting researchers. Field stations will facilitate operations over a wide area. There are low-temperature rooms and experimental facilities specially designed for arctic research, in addition to general laboratory facilities, a photographic darkroom, a library, offices, and a seminar room. The station includes a cosmic-ray counter, installed by the National Research Council in an attached building as an important part of Canada's participation in the observation programme for the International Year of the Quiet Sun.

CHOICE OF SITE

Inuvik was chosen as the site for the laboratory because of its wide and varied research potential. The town is built on permafrost on the edge of the Mackenzie River Delta about 50 miles from the Arctic Ocean. It is on the tree-line, with easy access to both bush and barrens, and is the home of Indians as well as Eskimos. It looks across the Delta to the Richardson Mountains in the west; the rolling barren grounds of the Precambrian Shield stretch eastward. The broad Mackenzie Valley lies to the south.

Visiting scientists will be encouraged to participate in community activities and to give talks on their work. Collections illustrating the natural history of the Mackenzie Delta area will be made and displayed.

SHIPPING STATISTICS

The volume of freight handled at Canadian ports during September rose 7.2 per cent, to 23,439,427 tons from 21,873,477 in September last year; 15.3 per cent more was handled in foreign service, at 13,493,638 tons versus 11,701,154, and 2.2 per cent less in coastwise service, at 9,945,789 tons versus 10,172,323. This brought freight handled in the January-September period to 142,617,528 tons, from 134,977,711 a year ago. The amount handled in foreign service rose 6.9 per cent in the nine-month period, to 80,549,263 tons from 75,356,527, and in coastwise service 4.1 per cent, to 62,068,265 tons from 59,621,184.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

The arrivals and departures of vessels in both services declined in September to 26,521 from 29,490

a year earlier and, in the January-September period, to 195,344 from 208,896 a year ago. The registered net tonnage of these vessels also declined in the month to 36,578,063 tons, from 37,622,328, and, in the cumulative period, to 245,235,999 tons, from 246,840,071.

Ports handling the greatest volume of freight in September were: Montreal, 2,764,615 tons (2,295,191 in September 1962); Seven Islands, 1,855,981 tons (1,908,885); Port Arthur-Fort William, 1,717,763 tons (1,368,911); Vancouver, 1,390,073 (1,203,161); and Hamilton, 1,031,936 tons (1,206,467).

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL TALKS

On December 10, Mr. C.M. Drury, Minister of Industry, met provincial ministers responsible for industrial development. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the most effective means of achieving increased co-operation and co-ordination between the federal Department of Industry and provincial governments, leading to greater industrial growth in Canada.

The conference heard a report from Mr. Drury about the organization and activities of his Department. The Minister pointed out that the objects of the Industry Department were to create employment opportunities in manufacturing industry, to foster research and development, to enhance the competitive position of Canadian producers, and to improve the balance-of-payments position. In addition, he indicated that the Area Development Agency of the Department of Industry would work with other agencies, federal and provincial, in encouraging sound regional development.

INTEGRATED PROGRAMME

Federal and provincial ministers were in agreement that close co-operation and co-ordination were the key to the achievement of greater industrial growth. The ministers recognized the benefits of an integrated programme using all the resources of the federal and provincial departments. In the field of regional development, the Minister of Industry stated that the Area Development Agency of his Department would consult fully with provincial authorities and co-ordinate its activities with provincial plans. In this regard, it was agreed that care should be taken to avoid any duplication of effort.

The desirability was recognized of introducing an integrated approach to many development projects. In particular, the federal Department of Industry would employ provincial facilities wherever possible to conduct local surveys and field work. It would work closely with provincial departments, which had been active in this field for many years, in emphasizing and developing local and provincial aspects of national projects.

The ministers agreed that the conference had been most useful in bringing about increased co-operation between the federal and provincial governments. It was decided that further meetings should be arranged on a periodic basis.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK

A number of milestones were passed by the Industrial Development Bank during the fiscal year ended September 30, 1963, its nineteenth year of operation:

The amount of loans outstanding reached \$200 million.

The number of customers on the books passed the 5,000 mark, having doubled in just over two years.

The amount of loans approved by the Bank since its inception in 1944 passed \$500 million.

The number of loans approved by the Bank since 1944 passed the 10,000 mark; 40 per cent of these loans were made during the past two years.

NEAR RECORD BUSINESS

During fiscal 1963, the Bank approved 1,986 loans. This was 45 per cent more than in fiscal 1961, and within 5 per cent of the record number of loans in fiscal 1962. Toward the end of fiscal 1961, the Industrial Development Bank Act was amended by Parliament to enlarge substantially the Bank's field of lending. The initial surge of applications from businesses not eligible to borrow from the IDB prior to that amendment carried the Bank's volume of new loans to a record level in fiscal 1962 and, after having expanded threefold during the preceding two years, the total number of loan approvals a year levelled off in fiscal 1963 at close to the 1962 figure.

In fiscal 1963 the number of loans made for amounts of \$25,000 or less was actually greater than in fiscal 1962. Loans in this category have been increasing from year to year both in number and as a proportion of total loan approvals, while larger loans have been declining as a proportion of total loans.

The increased proportion of small loans made by the Bank reflects the continuing financial needs of small businesses, which tend to experience more difficulty than larger businesses in obtaining required financing on reasonable terms and conditions. Moreover, the businesses made eligible by the 1961 amendment of the IDB Act — businesses which accounted for approximately 40 per cent of the loans made in fiscal 1963 — typically require smaller amounts than businesses such as manufacturing to which the Bank has been lending since its inception in 1944.

ZANZIBAR AND KENYA

Mr. N.F. Berlis, High Commissioner for Canada in Tanganyika and Uganda, represented Canada at Zanzibar's independence celebrations from December 9 to 11, and Kenya's from December 11 to 13. Mr. Berlis carried letters from Prime Minister Pearson to His Majesty Seyyid Jamshid Bin Abdullah, Sultan of Zanzibar, and to Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, Prime Minister of Kenya, extending the good wishes of the people of Canada to the people of Zanzibar and Kenya on their achievement of independence.

Canada will present gifts of books to its new Commonwealth partners to mark this important oc-

casional. It was felt that gifts of this nature would be particularly appropriate in view of the great emphasis the Governments of Zanzibar and Kenya place on education.

CANADA HUSBANDS ITS FOREST WEALTH (Continued from P. 2)

soil and water conservation; (3) assistance to develop and diversify uses of natural resources for community benefit; (4) a wide range of research projects.

My Department becomes intimately involved with a number of specific projects in the alternate land-use category, such as use of marginal farm lands for forestry purposes, reforestation, encouragement of farm-woodlot operations. All these and a wide variety of other related matters will be developed as the result of cost-benefit, physical, social, and economic studies. We want to be sure of our reasons for following any particular resource-management plan before we go too far.

For several years my Department has been closely associated with the Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board, upon which are represented a variety of levels of government and different agencies, all with the common purpose of planning the comprehensive development of the vast Saskatchewan River Basin so as to produce optimum results for the greatest number of Canadians for the longest period of time.

FOREST FACTS

Some three weeks ago, I returned from Rome, where I had the honour to head the Canadian delegation to the twelfth biennial conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Naturally, many items of the most profound interest came to our attention while in the Eternal City. The most significant of these with direct implications to this crucial matter of land management in Canada was the clear indication that the world's demand for forest products is expected to double over the next 15 to 20 years and to continue to double every two decades thereafter....

I think it is appropriate to say right now, and clearly, that Canada's forest industries bear a great national responsibility to see to it that they obtain their proper share of this world market. Canada expects them to exert every possible effort to that end, expects them to exhaust every shred of research knowledge, and every technique of marketing in order to succeed in meeting this challenge throughout the world....

In Canada... we feel everyone has a duty towards the management of our renewable resources. In the key area of the forests, we feel that our great exporting industries, operating within our historic conception of public accountability, have a duty to be profitable, to succeed, to energetically, and with vision, pursue the development of foreign markets for their products — products of Canada's forests....