

In these studies we should have an examination of measures now being taken with regard to research in the field of renewable resources generally. There ought to be a paper on population and resource demands, now and in the future; on technological changes and their implications for resource use. There should be a study of the adequacy of our inventories, particularly in the realm of forests and in relation to soil surveys and land mapping. We require an examination of the pressures of urban and industrial development upon the availability and use of land for agricultural purposes.

In the case of water, there are many very important questions to be examined. We know that pollution is already a very serious problem. What measures are needed to control it so as to ensure an adequate supply of pure water for all the human and industrial requirements of the future? We know that river-basin and drainage-basin planning has to be undertaken as an integrated whole. The flow of water pays no regard to municipal or provincial boundaries. We know also that water is a resource needed for many purposes: for communities, for industry, for agriculture, for power, for fish. How should we deal with it to ensure its maximum value for the multiple uses of which it is capable? We have not gone into these matters much in Canada so far.

Turning to forests, I have already mentioned the question of inventories. We are aware that there are many aspects of forest research that have not been fully examined. Genetics and research have as much application in our forests as in the growing of wheat. What is going to be needed to ensure that our forests will be permanently available to supply the growing demands of our lumber industry? Are we doing all that we should? I doubt it. Our forest industry is of great importance to many parts of this country. The valuable and renewable resource on which it is based demands close and careful study.

As a practical example of the type of thing that concerns me, I would like to tell you of the findings of a Working Group sponsored by FAO which met in Rome in September last dealing with paper and paper board. This committee was made up of top level authorities drawn from the pulp and paper industries of 16 countries.

With new revised techniques for estimating future world demand, it is now estimated that, compared to the world consumption of 56 million metric tons in 1955, by 1965, only six years away, world demand will be 88 million metric tons. By 1975, only sixteen years away, world demand is estimated at 134 million metric tons. If Canada is to hold approximately 18 per cent of the world market, we shall have to produce 17 or 18 million metric tons of paper and export pulp by 1965, as compared to our present production of less than 11 million metric tons. By 1975 we shall have to produce 27 to 28 million metric tons. Have we pulp forests in accessible commercial positions to meet this