

who will find American greatness a provocation and an irritation. This is one of the unavoidable risks of greatness.

Now...in what I am going to say, I do not want to imply that such risks are undesirable challenges. There is something of a parallel in this, however, that concerns the appeal of the American scene to the young Canadian as an individual. This appeal to some extent springs from the scale of remuneration which, in the case of individuals as well as of nations, is the offset to increased risks and responsibilities. I suggest merely that risks must always be regarded objectively by the young Canadian studying his future.

Nevertheless I realize that this at best is a negative approach. The positive comparison comes from a realization of the fact that the young Canadian of today is in the position more or less of the young American of, say, forty years ago. He is confronted with a combination of many of those elements that make for rapid economic development. His future will be determined by the use he makes of the material and opportunities at hand.

Our known wealth of natural resources is still increasing as the frontiers of discovery and development move ahead. Perhaps one of the most significant developments to keep in mind is that power resources, which form the base of all industrial expansion, are in Canada such as to quicken the imagination. For instance, the developed hydro electric power in Canada is five times per capita that of the United States and is being increased rapidly. The development of the Northern Alberta oil fields has led geologists to believe that some of the continent's richest oil resources lie within our boundaries. This discovery comes at a time when the world is increasingly aware of the importance of this commodity. One must remember also that some young scientist...I hope a Canadian... will sooner or later discover the practical separation process that will unlock the oil resources of the Athabaskan tar sands...the unknown which has been estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines to contain considerably more oil than the rest of the world's proven oil resources combined.

You need no reminder of the scale of plans now under consideration to develop the value of natural gas to Western Canada - and the way in which such a development as a rule has influenced the location of industry in other instances.

A suggestive illustration of the potential awaiting vigorous pursuit can be seen in a glance at our forest product industry. Since the end of the war research in this field has shown the road to production of many materials new to Canada. For instance, chemical engineers have always been aware that the sulphite liquor which is left after pulp has been produced by the bleached sulphite process contained all the ingredients needed for production of a number of other products. However, it was not until war-time scarcities developed that the trouble and cost involved in finding practical processes were made worth while in Canada. During the war, however, one Canadian company began the manufacture of industrial alcohol from sulphite liquor. Another will shortly be in production on a large scale. It is worth noting that every gallon of commercial alcohol we make in this way, in addition to realizing waste material, will save U.S. dollars.

In the field of metals, Canada is the world's largest producer of nickel, platinum and asbestos, and a leading producer of copper, gold, zinc, silver and lead. Expansion in the aluminum industry has increased our production of that important metal by more than ten times since 1937. We are one of the world's two major producers of uranium ore and new discoveries of that important substance are still being reported.

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