

self-interest. It may be losing sight of the fact that the total value, nationally, of the resources of the entire country, should be larger than the sum of their values in its individual parts.

Nature did not take our political whims into account when she bestowed her resource treasures upon our national territory. She did not arrange the distribution of these resources to occur exclusively on one side or the other of our provincial boundaries, or of our national limits. In point of fact, the distribution of our resources bears little if any relationship to the configuration of our provincial jurisdictions.

As must be obvious, this natural spread of our primary wealth creates an overlapping of both problems and opportunities associated with the use (or preservation) of the various resources involved. The air we breathe, for example, can be polluted by man's industries and cities and this pollution will become carried to wherever the winds happen to blow. Farm lands in the Peace River District have become seriously waterlogged by this year's unprecedented rainfall. Neither the excessive precipitation nor the damage was confined exclusively to Alberta or B.C. Magnificent stands of forest reach across many of our provincial boundaries. These stands, in whichever province they occur, are susceptible both to fire damage and to commercial exploitation....

These...examples should suffice to indicate the interweaving of provincial and also federal interests in this whole matter of resource management and development. However, I might still mention water, because this resource gives perhaps the best example of all to illustrate one of the most fundamental policy factors involved in the wise management and use of our Canadian primary wealth. I hope to prove beyond dispute that there is a vital need for an effective, umbrella type of management of our Canadian resources beyond that which can be provided by individual provinces acting alone or in concert with each other....

WATER RESOURCES FAILING

Already, in many areas of this North American continent, the supplies of usable water are becoming dangerously limited. Dry-land farming areas, and on a more temporary basis, cities like New York and Los Angeles, experience water-deficit conditions recurrently. Virtually the whole of the Great Lakes basin has been going through a cycle of low water for the past several years and an end to the problems which this is creating is not yet in sight. Elsewhere, pollution has turned formerly usable water into a health hazard for wildlife and humans alike. The spread of pollution threatens to undermine some of our finest outdoor recreational values.

The call is already out on this continent for multimillion, even billion, dollar water-diversion projects to help those areas which are in need. Canada, as we know, is blessed with fresh water. It has myriad lakes and rivers, particularly within the tremendously large area known as the Laurentian or Canadian Shield. It is said that our country holds nearly one-half of the fresh-water supplies on earth. Whether this is so, water in any event is our largest and probably our major resource. Absolutely radical

but completely serious proposals advocate the diversion of quantities of this water to areas to the south of us where the need for an increased water supply is currently greater than our own...

The Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River drainage basin provides a conspicuous case in point of a problem area where there is an immediate requirement for statesmen-like interprovincial and international co-operation and initiative. The water which feeds this vast inland system arises from three Canadian provinces and from eight states on the United States side. Almost without exception, these jurisdictions, acting individually, find it necessary to draw upon this water supply for a variety of purposes. They use it for transportation, as a source of power and of drinking water, for sewage disposal, and in other individual ways. No one knows the absolute quantity of water that gets taken out of the basin every year, but beyond a doubt a vast total amount never gets back into the basin and so becomes lost to the basin for good. Also, as I mentioned a moment ago, nature has been unkind to this part of the country in recent years and hydrologic inflows of water into the Great Lakes are now at a dangerously low ebb.

The whole problem of maintaining, or restoring, water levels in the Great Lakes basin is exceedingly complex. It is welded to the greater human problem of how to live with a resource that is unique both in kind and in size. Merely to understand the cause of what is happening here involves the examination of extensive and complicated technical data. It requires the highest degree of pooling of knowledge and of unselfish co-operation by all governments, including the two federal governments, which have a direct concern with the matter....

EFFECTS OF CANADA'S IMMATURE ECONOMY

In recent years, we have heard frequent warnings from various prominent and responsible Canadians to the effect that we are losing control of our economy to outsiders. It is claimed, and usually backed up with statistics, that equity ownership of our resources and industries is shifting out of our Canadian hands and coming into the possession of non-Canadians located abroad. It is certainly not my intention to try to minimize the inherent dangers which may lie in this situation. However, possibly we have been losing sight of what is basically cause and result in this matter. We have perhaps tended to forget that the whole question of who owns what in Canada is a direct and inevitable consequence of our nationally immature economic condition, of our top-heavy dependency upon foreign capital and foreign commodity markets for our survival and growth.

In the final analysis, the chief difference between our great neighbour to the south and ourselves lies in the size of our respective consumer markets and labour force. The United States can engage in massive production, and it has an internal market sufficiently large to consume nearly all that it produces. This is certainly not true of us....

Canada needs all the outside capital and technical know-how it can obtain from abroad. It cannot expect to sustain its present growth rate if it adopts the merely negative course of barring its doors to the foreign investor. However, it may be to our

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