

some was innovative. The potential for Canadian provinces to learn from such innovative activity in a number of areas is now greater than it has ever been.

For instance, both countries face problems in economic diversification in various regions. Michigan and Ontario share a dependence on durables manufacturing. Alberta, Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana face problems related to a great dependence on oil production. Saskatchewan and the Great Plains states share agricultural concerns. The number of state 'laboratories' where partial solutions might be worked out exceeds their equivalents in Canada. These must be monitored carefully if we are to work towards solving our problems.

The United States has also had considerably more experience with urban development schemes than has Canada. To a great extent, we have tended to ignore urban problems because Canadian cities have managed to keep their cores vitalized and have seen run-down neighborhoods rebuilt with upscale residences. However, the problem of urban development may be a function of the age of larger cities and the relative youth of Canadian cities may have only retarded a process, not bypassed it. The efforts being expended to revitalize Montreal and the urban development needs of smaller centres, such as Sydney, N.S., and the looming needs of depressed cities such as those in Alberta, show that urban redevelopment is no longer just a problem for the United States. So far, Canadian responses, taken largely in an intellectual vacuum, seem weak.

There are many other areas where the federal government and the