

productivity. The better society we seek will not be attained through a redistribution of present wealth if such redistribution prejudices increased productivity - and hence, future wealth. One example will suffice to illustrate our point: Some 20% of all tax revenues are devoted to education and a vast increase has taken place in the last ten years in the number, size and types of educational institutions and in the number of young people in attendance. In the 1970's hundreds of thousands will graduate from our post-secondary institutions and seek to find a useful place in society. Only a growing economy will provide the number and the calibre of employment opportunities required. To fail to provide these will result in unemployment, underemployment of training and talent and widespread disillusionment with Canadian society and the Governments responsible for such conditions.

1.8 Thus we must seek the maximum development of the national economy to make possible progressively better living standards for all Canadians and the attainment of their desired social, as well as economic, goals.

1.9 In setting economic policy, the inescapable relationship between economic progress and the attainment of desired social goals should, of course, be recognized and respected. The day is past when those primarily concerned with development of physical and human resources can ignore the concern of an increasing number of citizens for the qualitative aspects of Canadian life. The shift in emphasis today is toward human values and human needs and this fact is being recognized by governments and by the Canadian business community.

1.10 However, those primarily concerned with social objectives must recognize that the physical wherewithal to accomplish social progress comes from the productivity of the