an go, however, will depend on two things; on the energy and intelligence we show in conducting our own affairs, and on the international trading policies of others. So far as we are oncerned, if we sit back - in Ottawa or in Hamilton - and let ature take its course; if we blind ourselves to the implications if the far-reaching changes that have taken place in international rade and political balances; if we rely on old patterns of trade eing continued indefinitely, or on old policies which have served s well continuing to work in changed conditions, we'll get into trouble.

At the same time, even if we avoid these pitfalls, e may still find ourselves in trouble if the United States, for istance, refuses to recognize the implications of its world reditor position or of its trade balances with Canada; or if the terling area maintains its restrictive dollar policies one moment onger than is absolutely essential on financial grounds.

It's a complicated and difficult situation. It's tough problem for any country, and a very tough one for a ountry like ours; dependent as we are on foreign trade, and with half a continent which can only be developed as we want it to e developed by the proceeds of that trade.

But tough problems are made for tough people, and ve Canadians are tough people.

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