

through the pangs of readjustment which industrialisation makes necessary. Movement and concentration of labour, increased office work and commuting, demands for new skills both in technology and in management, a different kind of family life, and so on.

I am no expert in these matters, but it seemed to me that if these thoughts came to me during these journeys it might be a good idea to expose people with experience in industry and with prospects of authority to the same kind of treatment, in order to give them a chance to take a broad view of their responsibilities during the process of industrialisation or during the further development of existing industrial communities.

These, very briefly, were the thoughts behind the first Conference which was held at Oxford in England in 1956.

On that occasion we used examples and experience in the British Isles to demonstrate to the members in practical terms the many problems which are created by the development of industries. This time the idea is to use Canadian examples for the same purpose, and Canada has much to offer. There are old, well-established industrial and commercial centres like Montreal and Toronto; there are old, single-industry towns, some coping with problems of expansion and diversification, and some with contraction. There are new towns built to serve mining operations in the far north like Schefferville, or to serve an industrial process like the smelting of aluminum at Arvida and Kitimat.

There are towns where the mines are worked out and only the old people hang on, and new towns where there are no old people at all. Other communities are centres of great agricultural areas and one which you are