

and sometimes follow contradictory policies. Perhaps we should be more consistent. But for the moment at least we prefer to experiment and act in what appears to be the practical way. On the whole it seems to work. Where else in the history of the world have 13,000,000 people accomplished so much in the way of economic development.

V. Conclusion

In conclusion, it would be easy to repeat the optimistic and gratifying summary of Canadian advantages in the field of natural resources with which this paper opened. But such a summary would be incomplete.

Draw the picture brightly as we may, it must be recognized that our supplies are not inexhaustible and that at the present rising rate of consumption we - and the rest of the world - may well be faced with acute shortages within our own life-time. Dr. Vogt may have exaggerated but his general thesis is grimly valid.

New technique of discovery, conservation, and utilization must be developed and applied. The flying magnetometer, the Geiger counter, and other geophysical methods must be increasingly employed. Science and a lively sense of responsibility must be called in to redress the unbalance caused by ignorance and greed.

If nation-wide plans on the scale required are to be developed in Canada, it will not suffice to rely exclusively on private industry. Indeed, industry is becoming increasingly insistent that governments must make a major contribution to the development and implementation of the essential work of planning and research. In Canada this demand is directed particularly towards the national government.

If the state is to contribute as it must to the work of identifying, developing, and conserving the national heritage, it must be prepared to use every resource of human intelligence and co-operative industry that is or can be made available within the bounds of financial responsibility. There must be willingness to try new methods, to experiment extensively in research, to eliminate the dilatory and inefficient ways that have so often marked government bureaucracy and to substitute for them a tight, concentrated determination to serve the nation through direct, practical assistance to those who are engaged in the development of our basic resources.

In seeking to attain this end Canada has much to learn from the United States. I believe that in some fields the United States may profit by Canadian example. Here is another opportunity for these great and friendly nations - the greatest international trading community in the world - to carry to still further heights the practice of co-operation and exchange that have marked so long, and so uniquely, the history of our friendship.

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RP/A