

hunting, it has been our practice for decades to seek the advice of and work out details with the provincial governments. (This has been accomplished in part through a long series of federal-provincial wildlife conferences, attended by the game directors from across Canada).

"...My theme is co-operation, and I have attempted to point out that we have moved ahead in developing this sort of activity. It is clear, however, that even more is expected of us and I have, therefore, instructed officials of the Canadian Wildlife Service to work out with their colleagues in the provinces the sort of co-operative wildlife research and management programme which would properly meet the needs of our developing nation. Consultations are proceeding and I am most hopeful that a programme acceptable to all governments and serving to advance our practice of wildlife management will be worked out.

SHORTAGE OF WILDLIFE EXPERTS

"The possibility of federal grants to support wildlife research and training in conservation is something for which there seems to be an increasing demand, manifested most notably at the 'Resources for Tomorrow' Conference. Canada's record in wildlife research is a pretty good one.... But in Canada wildlife is of more importance than in many other countries, and I think it is fair to say that we should accomplish even more wildlife research than we have in the past. If we are to move in that direction, a prime requirement is to step up the training of wildlife biologists and conservation officers. Professionals in this field are definitely in short supply and I know that both provincial and federal governments are experiencing difficulty in recruiting the staff they need.

"I believe, therefore, that there is need in Canada for a co-operative programme, involving the federal and provincial governments and the universities, designed to accomplish basic wildlife research and at the same time support an expanded effort for training in the wildlife field. A similar programme in the United States met a similar need some years ago. I propose to have my officials assess the United States programme and talk with the university and provincial government people about the desirability and means of setting a comparable programme in motion here in Canada. I make no specific promises about this - other than that the whole question will be very thoroughly studied....

ARDA

"A major item of legislation, which is of considerable significance to wildlife, is the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act, familiarly known as ARDA. ARDA is, in my view, one of the most important programmes of resource development and conservation in our history. You will note that I say, 'resource development and conservation'; for ARDA is not an agricultural programme in the narrow meaning of that word - it is the kind of programme that conservationists, who love the land and are keenly interested in the relationship of people and the land, have talked about for a long time. In addition, there is another motivation behind ARDA - the need to

meet problems associated with rural economic adjustment. Great technologic and economic changes have left in their wake areas of low income, of underdeveloped resources, of poor land use, and of idle land - all usually accompanied by poverty and other social evils. So another of the main purposes of ARDA is to bring added economic strength to rural communities, to bring new and expanded economic opportunities - more income.

"The ARDA programme has as its goals to foster the best use of all the resources in the rural areas, to conserve our soil and water supplies, to increase the agricultural productivity of our good lands where it would pay to do so, to find productive uses for land no longer needed for cultivation, to develop all the economic opportunities in the rural areas, and to expand the capabilities and skills of rural people and make use of their skills by involving them in the programme.

"Let's consider the Act itself for a moment, to see how it enables us to move toward those goals. It enables the Federal Government to enter into agreements with the provinces to pay part of the cost of projects that are carried out under the Act by the province. It enables the Federal Government to do research and to pay all or part of the cost of research carried out under the Act by the provinces.

PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATION ESSENTIAL

"Except for research, then, the Federal Government, under ARDA, can do nothing strictly on its own - only in agreement with the provinces. Programmes can be undertaken only if the provinces take the initiative with us and join with us. The programme is in keeping with what had been called our co-operative federalism system of government. This is a vital point.

"The Act has three main sections. They are entitled, 'Alternative Uses of Land', 'Rural Development', and 'Soil and Water Conservation'.

"The alternative land-use section of the Act allows us to enter into agreements with the provinces for the alternative use, or more efficient use, of sub-marginal agricultural lands. These are lands which, by reason of soil, or topographic conditions, or by reason of inaccessibility or other economic factors, cannot now, and are not likely in the future, to provide an economic income under cultivation.

"These lands are certainly no liability. They are a great national asset - and I believe the time is just about here when they will prove to be just that. Our economists suggest there will be a good market for the beef that could be produced on pastures on some of these sub-marginal lands, and for the wood fibre they could produce under intensive tree management, and that there is a burgeoning demand for such lands for various kinds of outdoor recreation, including, in some cases, the intensive production of wildlife. Wildlife can, of course, be produced in abundance with proper practices on the good lands as well.

"Discussions on programmes and projects have been held with all the provinces. As a result of these discussions, a large number of projects were