

A difference of such magnitude certainly seems worth explicit and emphatic notice and it is greatly to be hoped that in future some work may be possible on this further problem of the effective application in Canada of energy sources in their end-uses.

Economists cannot but be very grateful for the successive valuable additions made in recent years by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to the material available in this complex and controversial field. Because the role of water-power and of electricity has been of such special significance in Canadian economic development they look for a statistical treatment which makes evident this significance and which consolidates for them as much factual material as possible about both water-power²⁸ and electricity, in addition to the material on fuels. Other energy sources are likely to become increasingly important in future. To take proper account of tidal, solar, and nuclear power as these develop will require the solution of the difficulties that are already apparent in existing comparisons of the importance of electricity derived from water-power with that of mineral fuels.

²⁸It was impossible to give in Reference Papers 69 and 74 any figure for water-power used, not to generate electricity, but to provide direct, mechanical power, notably in the pulp and paper industry. While this is of diminishing importance it is perhaps not yet negligible.

C. H. HERBERT, 1904–1957

CHARLES HENRY HERBERT was killed in an automobile accident near Philadelphia on December 28, 1957. He was fifty-three years of age. At the time of his death he was Chief of the Economic Division of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Ottawa, a position which he had held since 1949.

Charles Herbert was born in Rangoon in 1904. He was educated at private schools in England, and at McGill University, where he graduated in Commerce in May, 1927. Almost immediately following graduation he entered the Investment Department of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada in Montreal. For some years he was a member of the foreign investment section of the Company and was engaged on foreign exchange problems.

In due course the Company decided to establish a unit in the Investment Department to study North American economic and monetary conditions and he was assigned to this work. The Sun had a group of investment specialists supervising segments of their large United States portfolio and Herbert's activities were intended to provide a background to this work. His duties required him to assemble and transmit to the management and staff of the Investment Department the essential features of United States economic and social policy, influenced by Keynesian thinking and exemplified by the New Deal. These novel ideas were not fully appreciated at first, even in the generally receptive atmosphere in which Herbert worked, so that persuasion and persistence, both of which he possessed in good measure, were indispensable. In this work Herbert was fortunate from time to time in having unusually able

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associates who complemented his own qualities, among whom were George Luxton and R. B. Bryce. Almost from the outset there developed in Herbert's work a pattern that conditioned, or at least rendered logical and effective, the rest of his career. One observes from the beginning the painstaking observation of facts, the discriminating tracing of social and economic patterns, and the lucid presentation of the results. Whether as an economic adviser to policy-makers or in the field of public economic information, these qualities were evident—qualities which he possessed to a quite unusual degree.

Significant facts about government economic and monetary policy are best obtained in North America by personal interview, discussion, and acquaintance. It seemed at first that these would be effectively denied Herbert by the pronounced stammer from which he suffered throughout his working career. Encouragement from his various employers, and his own persistence, enabled him to become effective despite this handicap, which probably, however, frustrated the full development of his capacity by making it difficult for him to speak at length in public.

To the scope for development and wider contacts which were provided by the Sun Life were added Herbert's activities in the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, which in the stimulating pre-war years provided associations and training in seminar work in both international and domestic affairs. Herbert's growing interest in public information work logically led to his appointment as a member of the Research Committee of the Institute, a position which he held from 1939 until his death. In due course he also became active in the Canadian Political Science Association and for a time was a member of the Executive Council of that body. His lifelong interest in music encouraged him to take an energetic and enthusiastic part in the development of the Montreal Orchestra in its formative years before the Second World War.

Herbert's interest in public education made it natural that he should play an active part in interpreting the economic problems of wartime. He took an especially keen interest in the exciting economic experiment of wartime price control, and in April, 1942, his close connection with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board was made formal through the loan of his part-time services to that body. Thereafter, until April, 1946, he was Economic Adviser to the Information Branch and shared in the production of a great deal of literature on price control, some bearing his name, some appearing anonymously. The excitement and bustle of a wartime agency and the new friends (and sometimes new frictions) which it brought were a source of enjoyment and of opportunity for useful work in a public cause.

In November, 1946, Herbert resigned from the Sun Life and joined the Prices Board on a full-time basis, first as Economic Adviser to the Research Division, and, subsequently, as Chief of the Research Division. In June, 1947, as the activities of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board drew to a close, he joined the Dominion Bureau of Statistics where he was engaged in a variety of duties of an informational and public relations character. The development of the *Canadian Statistical Review* represented very largely his initiative and ingenuity, and few changes have been necessary since it left his hand.

In the spring of 1949 Herbert left the Bureau and joined the then Department of Mines and Resources, now the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. About that time he became a more active participant in the Ottawa Executive of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, and in 1954 was the first Vice-President and one of the creators of the Ottawa Chapter of the Canadian Political Science Association. In his Department he continued his interest in the informational function of the staff economist, but soon found himself playing an active role as economic adviser to the Department on matters of policy, especially with regard to resources and the north. It was appropriate that the Deputy Minister, speaking before the Northwest Territories Council shortly following Herbert's death, should pay tribute to his contribution to the development of many aspects of Canadian policy in the north, and to his substantial though anonymous authorship of such important documents as the brief presented on behalf of the Council to the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects.

Finally, complementing his professional qualities, were personal qualities of directness, humour, and resiliency. As, in his daily work, he brought order and precision out of confusion so, in his personal affairs, he demonstrated a capacity to achieve a measured and cheerful adjustment to misfortune.

WALTER E. DUFFETT