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Development (cont'd)

Our strength in the forestry sector would indicate a good chance for developing technological advantage in the area of forestry harvesting equipment. Any successful attempt, however, to develop a viable manufacturing base along such lines would be facilitated by close links between industrial interests and UNB's Forestry School in the area of research.

With respect to structural unemployment, the retraining task in the Atlantic region would be sifnificantly greater than that experienced in New England, which already had a traditional, well-established industrial base from which to progress. Unlike our New England neighbours, the disadvantaged Atlantic region is not already endowed with well-trained, competent entrepreneurs nor a skilled labour force; thus pointing out the tremendous task confronting our educational systems which must be met if our development efforts are to be successful.

Therefore, both quantitative and qualitative growth could be faciliated by adopting an industrial strategy emphasizing the development of a high-technology secondary manufacturing sector directly linked to our strong extractive sectors.

As well as accenting high-technology manufacturing, as in the New England example, the Atlantic region could do much towards accomplishing quality growth together with quantitative employment, investment, and per capita income targets through concentrated efforts to add more value to our primary good exports — wood, fish and agricultural products.

The greatest impediment to any further processing of our primary goods for export has been, of course, the tariff structure existing between Canada and the United States. The higher tariff levied on processed goods compared to goods in a raw, unprocessed state is responsible for the movement of unprocessed pulp from Edmundston to Madawaska where it is processed into paper and sold in American domestic markets. It is a similar higher tariff on processed fish which has facilitated the tremendous movement of frozen fish fillets, devoid of any processing, to New England processors at alarmingly low prices. With the last Kennedy Round of tariff talks, tariffs on processed fish moving into the U.S. dropped from 35 per cent to 15 per cent, a level which is still not low enough, however, to encourage the establishment of large-scale processing in the Atlantic region. The success of any attempt to establish a viable fish processing industry will ultimately depend on elimination of such prohibitive tariff levels. The initial impetus towards achieving lower tariff levels must come from Ottawa, and Canada's traditional status as a "high-tariff" country would require considerable revamping before the U.S. would consider a move to accommodate the economic interests of Atlantic Canada.

The Fundy Fish Port, an ambitious project co-ordinated by the NBDC, which has been on the planning board for a considerable number of years, would appear to be a potential means for creating more value-added exports. Originally intended to be located in the Champlain Industrial Park, it was to consist of a variety of fish processing industries designed to achieve lower cost levels, maximum labour utilization and increased New Brunswick participation in the use of her resources. However, if it ever materializes, its economic viability will be greatly determined by the prevailing tariff structure.

Fish processing in the Atlantic region has the potential to emulate the dramatic developments in food processing engineered by McCain Foods Ltd., if the proper steps are taken. The Research and Productivity Council, (RPC), who have done considerable innovative work for McCain interests, are also engaged in similar efforts along fish processing lines, thus perhaps indicating that the initial technological foundations for a viable fish-processing sector are being laid.

However, the success of any such large-scale endeavours will be dependent upon careful planning, adequate development capital, and enhanced co-operation between industrial co-ordinating agencies such as DREE and those people involved in all facets of the fishing industry.

Thus it is obvious from the preceding discussion that the qualitative aspects of growth, I feel, must be viewed as a major priority along with job creation and investment growth targets of economic growth. Both quality and quantity criteria must necessarily be framed in the context of a selective form of development best suited to meet the needs of Atlantic Canadians in the future. Possibly the Maritimes could be considered actually fortunate in the respect that we have not experienced the evils which accompany industrialized growth. Of course, one cannot ignore the associated benefits of growth but one of the objectives of this paper has been to point to the fact that all too often the social costs of economic growth do not receive adequate consideration. There is still time to determine the degree and quality of economic growth best tailored to maintaining the positive aspects of the Atlantic way of life.

Could one go as far as to rationalize our underdevelopment as a biessing in disguise?

VICTORY MEAT MARKET
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475-5519

Simon's Cello Bacon 2lb. pkg $1.79	Bulk Wiener 65¢ lb
Pre-Cooked - Cod Fish cakes 3lb. box $1.99	beef steakette 89¢ lb.
Fresh cut-up Chicken 75¢lb.	shoulder blade roast beef 89¢lb.
Pre-cooked Cod in batter 79¢ lb.	economy T-bones 99¢ lb.
fresh ground hamburg 95¢ lb. / Salt cod bits 79¢lb.	Simon's salami 99¢ lb.



IF THE FOLLOWING CLUBS EXIST,
WOULD THEY PLEASE SHOW SOME
SIGNS OF LIFE,
AND TAKE US TO THEIR LEADERS?...

Math Club
Students' Economics Association
Biology Graduates
International Meditation
Students' International Association
New Democratic Youth

IF YOU ARE ALIVE AND WELL AND LIVING IN FREDERICTON, WE WOULD LIKE TO INCLUDE YOU IN "UP THE HILL" '74
(*YOUR*book)

Squeak up by March 6th.!