INTERVIEW

Professor W.Y.Smith speaks to the Brunswickan on Mactaquac, the new industrial developments in New Brunswick today, and gives his views on the future, the cost will be about 4 mills.

saving.

completed?

The cost from the most effi-

cient thermo unit is about 7

mills. This is a substantial

Bruns. Although the con-

struction of this station will

create many jobs, isn't it true

that very few people will be

employed there when it is

Prof. S. Yes, this is true.

It is hoped however, that the

lower cost of power will en-

courage power-intensive indus-

tries. These are industries

where the number of kilowatt

hours of energy for one unit

of product is very high. For

example, it takes several thou-

sand kilowatt hours of electri-

city to refine one ton of cop-

Bruns. Would further de-

Prof. S. Yes, newsprint pro-

duction, base metal refining,

and certain chemical produc-

tions are all power-intensive

Bruns. How will the con-

Prof. S. The Atlantic De-

velopment Board will give a

twenty million dollar subsidy.

The remaining funds will be

borrowed through bond issues

guaranteed by the Provincial

Bruns. How will the prob-

lems of resettling the valley's

present residents be handled?

Prof. S. The residents will

be paid for their land. An or-

ganization to help with re-

settlement problems is being

Bruns. Do you believe that

the ultimate benefits to the

province as a whole will jus-

tify the expense and the per-

sonal problems that construc-

Prof. S. Yes, it should at-

tract new power-intensive

industries to the province.

Generally, power costs are im-

portant to resource industries

such as newsprint, base metals,

and chemicals. Power costs

must be kept as low as pos-

sible to encourage these indus-

tries. Of course power costs

are not of overwhelming im-

portance to secondary manu-

facturing, but cheap power

can play a part in attracting it.

tion will cause?

velopment of N. B.'s industries

call for cheap power?

struction be financed?

Government.

industries.

Wishing to find some answers to this question, the Brunswicken interviewed Professor W. Y. Smith, head of the UNB Dept. of Economics and Political Science.

Professor Smith first came to UNB as a Freshie-Soph in the fall of 1938. At the outbreak of the war he left and served with the armed forces in North Africa and elsewhere until 1945 when he returned to graduate in 1946. On graduating he was awarded a Rhodes Scholarship at Oxford.

While at Oxford, he came under the strong influence of Keynesian Theory; indeed, his lecture was Keynes' biographer, Sir Roy Harrod. He recalls, "This was a good time to be there since the leading academic economists had been active during the '30's and the war. Also there was an increase interest in economics since the Labor Party had recently taken office and there was an overall fear of a postwar depression."

After completing his MA, Professor Smith taught for a year at St. Lawrence University before returning to UNB in 1949 where subsequently in 1951 he was appointed head of the department.

In 1954, Professor Smith was appointed an economic advisor to the N. B. Government. He also served a term as President of the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council and since 1962 he has been a consultant to Nova Scotia's program of

voluntary economic planning. Professor Smith has always been a strong spokesman for special programs by the Federal Government to aid the Atlantic region and he has been a representative to several Dominion-Provincial con-

The following is an account of the interview with Profes-

sor Smith. Bruns. The students are very interested in the Mactaquac Power Project. Can you tell us what the power developed here will be used for? Prof. S. It will be used to

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meet a normal growth in load requirements in the province. Bruns. Will this power be primarily peaking power?

Prof. S. Yes, mainly since the most efficient system for the province is one using thermo power for base load requirements and hydro power for peaks. Hydro dams build up a head pond between the peaks that occur about & a.m. and 5 p.m. to meet these heavy requirements. Since the systems of N. B. and N. S. are now integrated, this power will help meet load requirements in N. S. as well.

Bruns. How will the cost of power from Mactaquac compare with thermo power and

other hydro plants? Prof. S. The Atlantic Development Board has given the N.B.E.P.C. a twenty million dollar subsidy to help cover the initial construction. Without this subsidy the cost would be about 5 mills/kilowatt hour. With this subsidy tive features for secondary manufacturing but of utmost importance to the power-intensive industries. Bruns. Turning to the new

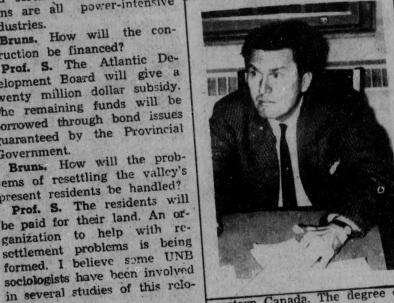
iron and steel complex on the North Shore, could you describe what this will consist

Prof. S. As I understand it, the new project will consist of a base metal smelter which is currently underway. The latest announcement involves two concentrators to concentrate these minerals; a steel plant which will be the largest investment; and a chemical industry geared mainly to fertilizer production.

These minerals are sulfides and therefore, in the process of refining and smelting, sulpher will be produced. The lead and zinc, and iron sulphides will be refined and the sulpher produced will be converted to suphuric acid, which is basic to the chemical industry. The lead, zinc, and some copper will be sold as metals while the iron will be used to produce steel.

Bruns. What sort of competition will this plant face from DOSCO and the new development in Quebec?

Prof. S. This is not clear since it has not been announced what steel products will be produced. One can certainly expect intensified competition in the whole steel industry in



eastern Canada. The degree of competition will depend on what these products are.

Bruns. How many people will actually be employed in the entire complex?

Prof. S. They say that twelve hundred wil ployed directly and probably another twelve hundred located throughout the province in service industries.

Bruns. Do you expect this new development to spread and generate new activity in other parts of the province?

Prof. S. The most significant thing is that it creates a growth center on the North Shore. A good port will be constructed, transportation fa-cilities will be improved, and a pool of skilled labor will emerge. A host of factors will operate to attract new indus-

Since this area has been a low income area, the complex could not be situated in a better place. It is very well located from the point of view of provincial needs as we have needed a center of industrial growth on the North Shore which this sould provide.

Bruns. How much will the province provide in the form of new roads and other social overhead capital?

Prof. S. It is difficult to say. This is a directly productive activity and will require some social capital. This is a

good approach to satisfy these needs when they are felt.

Bruns. Some people have suggested that this new development has been over-rated and will not live up to the expectations of the present government. Would you care to comment on this?

Prof. S. It seems economically sound. It makes good sense to an economist as it has been obvious for years that extensive development would come from this deposit. Since it is almost on tide water, it is very well located from the point of view of world markets. It was obvious since this base metal deposit was dis-covered in 1952 that development would occur. The only question was timing.

Bruns. Forest products are also important to N. B. Do you feel that the provinces forest resources are being put to the best possible use, both at present and in the long run?

Prof. S. No, I think surveys have indicated that the annual cut is well below the point of sustained yield and by forest practises and better planning we should be able to get more intensive use of our forests in the years ahead. There is a substantial potential for growth

Bruns. What do you expect employment opportunities will be for university graduates in N. B. in the future?

Prof. S. I believe that they will be better in the next ten years than they have been in this century.

In economics, for example, it was very difficult for an economist to get a job ten years

ago. If he couldn't get into university teaching he had to move outside the region. There is now great scope for economists in the region; governments want them, business wants them - the demand exceeds the supply.

I think opportunities are better in 1964 than they were in 1954 and that 1974 will be better still.

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