

conditions both to people and in costs of health, welfare, delinquency, fire, and other burdens upon the community. His study led to public awareness and to a phased program of relocation, through public housing and other means, and of downtown redevelopment. The attack on slums and poverty by a concerned group of citizens, which gave rise to the Stephenson Report, has brought about both an environmental improvement for a substantial number of people and urban renewal (in particular, the Scotia Square complex) providing a dynamic influence in the economic life of the city and region. It must be added, however, that the Nulife Study provides evidence of the need for scientific evaluation of the net effects upon the people relocated.

B. ERODED-BASE COMMUNITIES

57.

Technological change and physical resource depletion have caused certain communities in Nova Scotia to face a virtually complete withdrawal of economic activity. In the history of the province, locational change in response to technological advance has taken place frequently. (An example of this process is Maitland, Hants County, which was once a substantial shipbuilding and shipping centre.) The problems that arise under these circumstances can best be characterized by the candid statement, "Depressed areas have a slow death."¹ The problems experienced by people making adjustment to change appear to be increasingly complex and, more than ever, are a matter of serious concern.

¹Attributed to Dr. Stanislaw Judek by the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities in a brief submitted to the Special Senate Committee on Manpower and Employment, 1961.