

Supply—Industry

there are not the labour, goods, materials, processes and markets to support it. It has been suggested that experience may well prove that many of these companies located in so-called designated areas are going to remain burdens on the economy for a long time to come simply because they have been misplaced, whereas if they had been placed in growth centres as they have wanted to be traditionally this would have created stability in the over-all area rather than instability. Urban people will not go to rural areas to work but rural people will come into urban areas.

To illustrate further the effect of what is happening in the Atlantic area I should like to point out to hon. members that in 1960, for example, per capita production in the Atlantic provinces stood at \$218. The national average in Canada at the same time was very nearly \$600—\$589 to be exact. That is more than double and it indicates there is something seriously wrong. It also indicates that with government help through a concerted program on the part of the minister we will arrive at a situation where we can bring in new industry, promote stability and broaden the economic base. This will bring about diversification and will create incentives for other industries to expand.

If we are to survive as members of the whole, and I speak of members of Canada as a nation, the Atlantic provinces area must find 20,000 new jobs each year for the next few years. At the end of five years this figure will be closer to 30,000 and, indeed, I hope it will be closer to 40,000. But without some concerted form of over-all approach to the problems of the Atlantic region we are not even going to be able to provide the 20,000 new jobs that will have to be created there. I do not think the necessary approach is an area incentive program but rather a broader based area approach must be taken to solve this problem.

The figure of 20,000 jobs means that we will simply maintain our present growth rate. There are any number of standards by which to measure this. While we are going ahead we are not keeping pace with the gross national product. For example, in 1947 Nova Scotia—I single out Nova Scotia because this area is perhaps illustrative of Atlantic region problems—enjoyed, to our dismay, per capita incomes that only reached about 81 per cent of the national average. That was less than 20 years ago. While incomes in 1964 had risen in terms of total dollars, it is significant to note

[Mr. Forrestall.]

that in comparison with 81 per cent of the national average figure in 1947 we enjoyed only 74.8 per cent. This is indicative of what is happening in the Atlantic region. The failure on the part of the government to approach the problems of the Atlantic region on a broad basis has created this situation. It has been created in spite of our own efforts to keep up by helping to create that atmosphere in which our economic growth could at least keep pace with the national growth.

• (2:30 p.m.)

I have some other figures that are illustrative of what is happening. In 1961 we had 3.65 million families in Canada. Of these families 77 per cent enjoyed, and undoubtedly do now to an even greater degree, annual incomes in excess of \$3,000 per year. Taking the figures for the Atlantic provinces, of 86,000 families in Newfoundland 49 per cent, have incomes in excess of \$3,000. The national average is 77 per cent. In Prince Edward Island, our smallest province, 55 per cent of the 14,000 families receive \$3,000 or more. In the province of Nova Scotia where we have 147,000 families and, thank God, an excellent premier, the figure is 63 per cent. This is still 14 per cent below the national average. In New Brunswick where there are 111,000 families only 61 per cent earn \$3,000 or more. Every other province in Canada has at least 68 per cent or more of its families in the \$3,000 plus bracket. If one removes the figures for the Atlantic provinces from the national average one finds that 82 per cent of the families of Canada enjoy annual incomes in excess of \$3,000.

The same pattern emerges when one considers per capita income. In Ontario the figure is \$2,025. In Newfoundland it is \$1,009. Listing the provinces in the order in which they stand in the income per capita field we find Ontario leading the way—there is no doubt about that—with British Columbia second, Alberta third, Saskatchewan next—

Mr. Cantelon: Good old Saskatchewan.

Mr. Forrestall: "Good old Saskatchewan"—I would remind the hon. member that had it not been for the Atlantic provinces there would be no Saskatchewan.

Mr. Cantelon: We are out of the have-not area.

Mr. Forrestall: You are. We are still in it. In Saskatchewan the income per capita amounts to \$1,749. In my own province of