

of the number of Liberal members in the other house. The thought does occur to us: is this what the Liberal party means, what this Government means, by implementing the Glassco Report?

Honourable senators, in reading over the Speech from the Throne one of the first paragraphs to catch my eye referred to the signing of an agreement with Washington on the joint ownership of the Roosevelt-Campobello International Park. The Speech stated that legislation would be brought before the house soon to implement the agreement.

This is not a world-startling bit of news. However, to the people in the Province of New Brunswick, and I am sure to the people in the rest of Canada, it is very interesting news.

Honourable senators may not know that Campobello Island is one of the little group of islands off the southern coast of New Brunswick, in the Bay of Fundy. Here in Campobello, President Roosevelt for years made his summer home. He became extremely fond of that part of New Brunswick and he made many friends. I think my honourable friend Senator McLean was one of them. I have heard many people from that section speak of knowing the late President Roosevelt, of having gone swimming and boating with him, and so on. We are pleased indeed that this development is taking place.

I have perhaps a little claim to assisting in making it possible for this island to be made a great national park. In 1960 a delegation from Campobello Island came to my Town of Sussex in New Brunswick. They heard that the Minister of Public Works, the Honourable Mr. Howard Green, was going to be there, and I with the delegates persuaded Mr. Green to build a bridge from Campobello Island to Eastport. I think it is about 100 yards or less—one could throw a stone across it—and the island was connected up with the mainland of the United States. If that had not been done I doubt very much that there would have been a park there today.

This part of New Brunswick is near the great Passamaquoddy Bay. I do not intend to start a controversy now with my good friend Senator McLean from New Brunswick. However, there are people, not only in the United States but in the Province of New Brunswick, who believe that there is a terrific power potential in the harnessing of the tides of the Passamaquoddy Bay. The United States is greatly interested in this. Despite what my friend from Charlotte County may say, I believe that the people of New Brunswick are anxious indeed to see this power developed. It would be paid for mostly by Amer-

ican funds. I understand the money for this work can be borrowed by the Americans very cheaply, at 3 per cent, while we would have to pay 5 or 6 per cent. Speaking personally, I hope that this power will be developed. If there is one thing that we in the Maritime provinces desire more than another, it is cheap electric power in order to encourage industry in that part of the world.

There was at one time, and there still is, I believe, some doubt about the fisheries. However, as to whether it would affect the fisheries in that part of the Bay of Fundy, this has been investigated a number of times and I think it is generally understood now that no damage would be done.

Honourable senators, I heard on the radio the other day mention of something of which I had heard rumors earlier, that there has been discovered now in this part of New Brunswick, very near the Passamaquoddy development, the one and only tin mine anywhere in North America. English industrialists and financiers have stated that they believe a smelter could be constructed there and that a valuable industry could be established in that part of our province.

Reference was made in the Speech from the Throne to the signing of the protocol with the United States on the Columbia River Treaty, following the agreement with the Government of British Columbia. For two years I was on the Columbia River Committee of the House of Commons; for two years I carried in loads of books about two feet high; for two years we heard more at every meeting about the development of the Columbia River, and I would come away from the meetings—and I hope I was no exception—knowing less about the subject than when I started. However, I am glad that this has been settled now.

There has been a great change in policy. One of the strong objections was to the large export of electric power to the United States. The Canadian policy under Premier R. B. Bennett consisted of an objection to the export of power. We all remember that the Honourable C. D. Howe objected very strongly. I have heard him speak about it. He was not usually a passionate speaker, but I have heard him grow quite passionate in his objection to the export of power, saying that once you allowed power to be exported, it built up industries and towns in the United States, and if you wanted to withdraw it you could never do so; he also said that we ourselves needed more power.

I do not think that needs to worry our people so much today, because Canada has enormous potential power. I understand that the sale of power to the United States from the Columbia River will be in the neighbourhood of \$300 million or \$400 million a year