

*The Address—Mr. Hanna*

Mr. Speaker, on being elected to your high office by the unanimous vote of this house. I would also like to congratulate the mover (Mr. Hollingworth) and the seconder (Mr. Villeneuve) of the address in reply to the speech from the throne. Both these new and young members of the house have set a very high standard which it will be difficult for other new members like myself to measure up to. I was much impressed by the remarks of the hon. member for York Centre about the new constituency which he represents, for in many respects the new constituency which I represent has much in common with York Centre. Both constituencies came into being as a result of the very rapid expansion of the Canadian economy since the war.

Although these new constituencies are some 2,000 miles apart, their coming into being in such widely separated parts of Canada is indicative, I believe, of the general expansion and national growth which is so evident throughout the length and breadth of the country. The new constituency of Edmonton-Strathcona was set up by the redistribution bill of the twenty-first parliament. I noticed that the hon. member for Battle River-Camrose (Mr. Fair) referred to the former constituency of Camrose which was eliminated under the redistribution, and regretted that the former member for Camrose was thereby deprived of the opportunity of running as a candidate in the recent election. I suggest that the former hon. member for Camrose took the best possible alternative when he moved to the new federal constituency of Edmonton-Strathcona and went into business there. I am confident that he will be both happy and prosperous.

Such an occurrence is indeed typical of what has been going on in Edmonton since the war, for in the past ten years the city of Edmonton has been progressing with giant strides and its population has been increasing at the rate of about 1,000 persons per month. There are now three federal constituencies in the city of Edmonton. The city is therefore represented by two other hon. members in this house as well as myself and I feel that it would not be appropriate for me to deal at too great length with the city as a whole and consequently anticipate what the other hon. members from Edmonton may have to say. I would, however, like to speak briefly about that part of Edmonton and the surrounding rural areas which I have the honour to represent.

The new federal constituency of Edmonton-Strathcona comprises all of the city of Edmonton lying south of the North Saskatchewan river. This was the former city of Strathcona which was amalgamated with the city of

Edmonton in 1912. It is the fastest growing part of the fastest growing city in Canada. This growth, rapid as it is, has none of the characteristics of a boom. Rather it is accelerated growth and development along soundest economic lines. The basis of the growth in and around the city of Edmonton in recent years is due to Edmonton's incomparable location as the centre of Canada's principal oil fields, and to its rich agricultural soil, to its position on three major railways, and to its being the focal point on main highways reaching out in all directions, and to its airways leading to all quarters of the globe.

It is because of this particularly favourable location that Edmonton has become known as the oil centre of Canada, the gateway to the north, and the crossroads of the world. No less than six major air lines operate in and out of the city of Edmonton.

South Edmonton also shares with the rest of the city the indescribable beauty of the wide and deep North Saskatchewan river valley which is happily reserved for the most part as parkland and playgrounds, picnic grounds, golf courses and the like. In that part of Edmonton also is situated the University of Alberta which, like the rest of the province, has expanded by leaps and bounds. On the spacious campus of the university is the Aberhart memorial t.b. sanatorium, which I am happy to say has benefited to the extent of over \$600,000 from federal health grants.

Just outside the city limits in this new constituency there has sprung up in the last five years an industrial development which is without parallel anywhere. In this industrial area we have two large tank farms that are the starting point for two major oil pipe lines. The Interprovincial pipe line, now being extended to Sarnia, Ontario, is the longest pipe line in the world. Recently completed and now in operation is the Trans Mountain pipe line from Edmonton across the Rockies to the Vancouver area of British Columbia. In this area there are also three major oil refineries which are undergoing continuous expansion.

Here also we have the \$55 million plant of the Canadian Chemical Company which has now commenced operations, making many new chemical products never before manufactured in Canada. Nearby we have the new \$13 million polythene plant of Canadian Industries Limited, as well as many smaller manufacturing plants associated with the vast petrochemical industry which is concentrated in the constituency of Edmonton-Strathcona.

Ten miles or so to the northeast of this industrial area we have the thriving historical town of Fort Saskatchewan. This town is now undergoing an expansion similar to that in Edmonton. The new nickel refining plant