

*Supply—External Affairs*

long-range plans. He emphasized that we cannot expect to accomplish too much overnight, and that those countries that are contributing to the scheme might very well consider that they will have to go on making capital and technical contributions over quite a considerable period of time if we are to achieve the kind of thing that we want to achieve through the operations of the scheme themselves. Even so, if we have to go on for 30 or 40 years, I think that they are very well worth while; and besides the material benefits that will accrue from them to the underdeveloped and underprivileged people of the countries I have named, eventually, there will be also tremendous psychological benefits that will be favourable to the western world. We must remember, Mr. Chairman, that Ceylon, India and Pakistan are members of our great commonwealth family, and as such they deserve our sympathetic understanding, support and help in their great struggle to improve the lot of their myriads of people.

The kind of assistance we are giving to them is the best kind. I am convinced of that. In my judgment it would never do for us to feel that by sending quantities of consumable goods year after year we could help them in a permanent way. Of course, I think we should send gifts of consumable goods, as we can out of our abundant production right here in Canada, and some other countries of the western world, gifts of food materials and other consumable goods that we can spare, to help to show these people that when we call ourselves a Christian nation that is what we really are. I believe that many of the people of the world would be impressed by such gifts, impressed with the fact that we are what we claim to be, and that out of the abundance of our blessings we are prepared to share them with less fortunate people.

I think right here that a word of commendation to Mr. Cavell and his associates for the excellent work they are doing would not be out of place. We are fortunate in being able to have a man like Mr. Cavell to head up this work for Canada.

Another outstanding feature, at least to me, of the committee's experience this year was General McNaughton's appearance before it. As hon. members know, General McNaughton is the chairman of the international joint commission. His report, and the answers he gave to the many questions that we asked, were not only interesting, but also reassuring and educational. General McNaughton is doing an outstanding job for Canada on this very important commission. His strength and his vision and his determination are the very qualities that make him

the right man in the right place at the right time. Many studies are being made by the international joint commission involving matters of tremendous importance to Canada and to her future welfare. Of particular interest to me are the studies relating to the boundary waters from the St. Lawrence in eastern Canada to the Columbia river reference in western Canada. The fair division of all waters under study is vital to Canada. Back in 1909 Canada and the United States signed a treaty governing boundary or international waters. Since then Canada has meticulously—and I emphasize that—observed the provisions, every single one of them, of that treaty. However, subsequent acts of the congress of the United States have had the effect of rendering the treaty of 1909 somewhat unstable from the point of view of interpretation by United States interests, and therefore the work of the Canadian section of the international joint commission has been very complicated and exceedingly difficult at times.

It was reassuring to members of the committee to hear General McNaughton say that the Canadian section of the commission is determined to stand by the treaty of 1909 and secure Canada's fair share of the boundary waters as well as a fair share of the power developed from them. May I emphasize that Canada does not want any more than her fair share. But I am certain I am speaking for every one here when I say that we want our fair share. It seems to me that we should lose no appropriate occasion to let General McNaughton and his Canadian colleagues know that the Canadian people stand unitedly behind them in their efforts.

Moreover, our people should be brought to a calm awareness—I do not think it is necessary to arouse them to any emotional hysteria—of the facts of the situation. There are greedy interests in the United States who will spare no efforts to grab the lion's share of the water and power from the international authority. I am not speaking of the United States generally, or the United States government. But there are greedy interests in the United States who would grab the lion's share if they could get it. These interests will attempt to put heavy pressure upon the international joint commission which is charged with making decisions vis-à-vis the international waters, and references thereto.

It is for that reason, among others, that I say we are very fortunate to have as leader of the Canadian section a man of the character and stature of General McNaughton who, with his colleagues, should be made to feel the interested support of all Canada in his very difficult task.