

Proceedings on Adjournment Motion

will take up the estimates of the Department of Veterans Affairs, followed by the estimates of the Department of National Revenue.

I regret, Mr. Speaker, that I cannot make any forecast at this time for the business on Monday.

PROCEEDINGS ON ADJOURNMENT MOTION

A motion to adjourn the house under provisional standing order 39A deemed to have been moved.

WATER RESOURCES—SPEECH BY U.S. OFFICIAL TO ALASKA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. H. W. Herridge (Kootenay West): Mr. Speaker, what a good many Canadians consider as a tragic surrender of Canada's national and historic right, the surrender of vast quantities of Canadian natural resources, and the unnecessary invasion on civil and property rights of a good many Canadians under the terms of the Columbia river treaty, has alerted many to the need for a Canadian inspired national water management policy which provides for a determination of the future requirements of water in Canada. It is because of this concern and because of a speech made by a certain gentleman in Fairbanks, Alaska, that on Tuesday last I asked the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources the following question:

Has the minister's attention been directed to the report of a speech made by Mr. Gus Norwood, executive secretary of the United States northwestern public power association, to the Alaska chamber of commerce? If so, would the minister inform the house of his reaction to these proposals and projections and their effect on the future development of Canadian water resources?

It is for the particular reasons I have mentioned that we are watching very closely these speeches made by United States authorities, and particularly those of the United States army engineers who, as everyone who is aware of the history of the development of the Columbia river treaty knows, got their way almost completely in so far as the terms of that treaty are concerned.

The speech I have reference to was made in Fairbanks, Alaska, and I am going to quote a few paragraphs from it before the parliamentary secretary to the minister replies.

An American expert says the west coast of North America is entering a golden age of hydro-electric power and long distance power transmission development.

A golden age from their point of view.

Gus Norwood, executive secretary of the northwestern public power association, bases his prediction on almost \$5 billion worth of construction

[Mr. MacNaught.]

planned or under way. In a speech to the Alaska chamber of commerce he said the total is composed of: \$700 million in electric interties between the United States Pacific northwest and the southwestern states; \$700 million in developments under the Columbia river treaty between the U.S. and Canada; \$800 million Peace River development in northern British Columbia; \$2,500 million in hydro projects in the U.S. Pacific northwest.

Then it continues:

"This hydro and intertie program is shrinking the whole west coast of North America," Norwood said. "From Rampart dam on the Yukon river to Los Angeles is 2,700 miles. By the end of 1968 there will be in operation 1,800 miles of 500,000 volt transmission lines from Fort St. John, B.C., on the Peace river, to Los Angeles."

He continued:

The advent of extra high voltage transmissions "opened the door of opportunity for the Rampart dam and other projects on the Yukon river and many other great rivers in Alaska and Canada."

The article continues:

The interties are part of a vast grid planned by the U.S. government that would link 11 states. Four extra high voltage lines would carry surplus power from the Pacific northwest states to California and Arizona. Examining the "problems" of power surplus, Norwood maintained that the interties permit "building hydro in advance of local loads and selling the surplus in the southwest."

That is the southwestern United States, Mr. Speaker.

"The availability of the huge Pacific southwest market assures any west coast dam building agency of an outlet for surplus power, especially in that critical period when power comes on the line and debt service must be paid, but the local power market takes years to load the project."

I presume in that instance he is referring to the Canadian market to a considerable extent. I was also very interested in a letter that appeared in the *New York Times* of Sunday, October 4, written by a gentleman by the name of Daniel Allan, of Brooklyn. He deals with the army project for an Alaska dam and says:

It is no surprise that the army corps of engineers wants to build a dam where it would do the least good, effect the most damage and cost the most money. That body has consistently demonstrated a singularly unique immunity to reason and a callous disregard for the beauties of nature.

Then he goes on to deal with the Rampart dam proposal in Alaska which will affect the development of Canadian water resources on the Yukon river. He says:

Not content with this, the dam builders have moved on to bigger but not better things, in this case intending to surpass in Alaska their dubious accomplishment in Colorado. Such shameful waste is more characteristic of the 19th century than the 20th.

I see my time is nearly expired, Mr. Speaker. I have asked a question, made