

Mr. KINDT: And matters of international law and things of that sort. Is that right?

Mr. BARTHOLOMEW: They have a terrific legal staff in the U.S. interior department. They have a most wonderful staff there with the army engineers.

Mr. KINDT: Well, what I want to do is to turn over the page where you say—and I continue reading—that a large staff of specialists in law, economics, and engineering were engaged in the project, developed and planned throughout the Columbia basin for 25 years and over—stopping there for a moment, some of those dams in the United States have been built for from 30 to 40 years, and they had surveys made at that time.

Mr. BARTHOLOMEW: I did not go to the trouble of dating them. I know they are over 25 years.

Mr. KINDT: You were making that as a conservative estimate.

Mr. BARTHOLOMEW: Yes.

Mr. KINDT: The absence of a corresponding Canadian staff has placed an impossible task on the Canadian team, and consequently Canada has suffered.

Mr. BARTHOLOMEW: Right, sir.

Mr. KINDT: Is it your thought that there is no discredit on Canadian scientists nor on the United States scientists, but that they simply have been working under handicaps.

Mr. BARTHOLOMEW: I think the Canadians have been working under an impossible handicap.

Mr. KINDT: I have one other question, but I do not wish to take up too much time.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kindt, I want you to complete your questions.

Mr. KINDT: If there is somebody else who wants the floor—

The CHAIRMAN: No. You complete your questions, Mr. Kindt.

Mr. KINDT: I happen to represent the constituency of Macleod, which is just east of east Kootenay, and Mr. Byrne joins me on the west. We have a good deal in common. In my area and further north we have about one seventh of the coal supply of the world. Thermal power now is developed by the east Kootenay plant there in the Crowsnest pass. That plant is not operating now. I meant to direct this question to the witness who was before you this afternoon, but I could not get the floor to do so.

The CHAIRMAN: Excuse me. I called your name this afternoon.

Mr. KINDT: I recognize that, but I had another engagement.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Mr. KINDT: The Energy Commission of Alberta says that inside of 40 years over 40 per cent of the electric power will be generated by thermal rather than hydro; that is, the total amount produced at that time. Is it your thought that the competition between thermal and hydro power will come to a point where the cost, in comparison, will bring coal into use for electrical purposes?

Mr. BARTHOLOMEW: Quite possibly. Actually, in British Columbia we have a coal field at Hat creek, with which I think Mr. Davis had something to do. That coal field has enough coal to support a two million kilowatt plant. The engineering company of the old British Columbia Electric made several reports on it, and told their principals they could make power at Hat creek for three mills a kilowatt hour delivered to Vancouver in blocks of one million or two million at an 80 per cent load factor. The Calgary Power Company at Wabamun has 250,000 kilowatts and are putting in 300,000 at the present time. From the figures they gave me, their production costs are about three mills per KWH. So, in Alberta you have one of the cheapest sources of energy on this continent.