

In predicting greater industrialization for eastern Ontario there are three points I wish to make. One is that much will depend on the initiative shown by the communities themselves in seeking new plants and encouraging plant expansion. A second is that the communities are entitled to ask that a substantial block of the new power be reserved for eastern Ontario, say 400,000 or 500,000 horsepower, rather than see most of it piped off to markets hundreds of miles away. The third is that the new power should be sold at cheaper rates in eastern Ontario than it is offered elsewhere in the province, to reflect the lesser transmission losses and the lower transmission costs.

The impact of the project on eastern Ontario during the construction period is not to be overlooked either. The basic power development may cost approximately \$600,000,000, as I have indicated, and the Canadian part of this work will lie entirely in Ontario. In addition the navigation works in this section may cost \$100,000,000 or so, and I have already emphasized the desire that these works be on the Canadian side of the river. I leave it to you to picture what these expenditures will mean directly and indirectly to the near-by communities.

What about the problems of rehabilitation in the flooded area?

Many of the communities must look first to their continued existence, before thinking about business during the construction period or about future growth. The new works will create a huge lake extending from Cornwall almost to Prescott. The area affected appreciably will be about 32 miles long with a width of one to four miles. The lake level will be at elevation 238 initially, and later at 242 if that proves feasible. Since the average elevation along Highway No. 2 is 220, it will be seen that everything in this area will be inundated to about 20 feet, more or less. Schools, churches, cemeteries, historic sites, communities will disappear.

Six municipalities will be seriously affected by the flooding. Two are incorporated villages: Iroquois, to be completely flooded out, and Morrisburg, where a large section must be abandoned. The other four municipalities are the townships of Osnabruck, Cornwall, Matilda, and Williamsburg, where the damage will include the flooding of several unincorporated communities.

The problem is three-fold:

- (a) to preserve the scenic beauty of the area;
- (b) to rehabilitate the communities affected;
- (c) to compensate the individual property owner.

(a) The preservation of scenic beauty

The proposed development in the International Rapids Section will flood one of the most beautiful sections of the St. Lawrence. It will bring an end to the Long Sault Rapids and it will do away with one of the loveliest drives, extending along the north shore of the River St. Lawrence, that can be seen anywhere in Canada. Care must be taken that the power development will not merely bring an end to the beauty of the rapids involved, but that it will not bring into being an eyesore comparable to those which so many times result from such works. Hence it is necessary to give consideration to the need for the preservation of the scenic beauty of the whole St. Lawrence area in considering this section.