

International Rivers

greater production and depends largely on increased exports to the United States. This situation must, obviously, be considered most carefully before an arrangement is permitted which would allow a project in Canada to make power available from Canadian storage for use by industry in another country at a price little more than half what it costs to a competing Canadian producer.

You would think from that statement that they were going to create the most colossal amount of power. But what would be created is the number of kilowatts of which 42,000 is 20 per cent. That would not be enough to seriously disrupt any production here. What evidence have we that when this power is developed in the United States it will be used for the production of aluminum? There is not the slightest chance of that happening. That is just as false a bit of sophistry as you could read. This is a learned letter from one of the big departments at Ottawa where the wise men all live.

The terms of the agreement are bad for B.C. and Canada.

There is not a bit of proof advanced or a bit of evidence adduced to support that bald statement, which is as foolish, insubstantial and unsatisfying as the rest of that letter. But it continues:

If the negotiations between individual states in the United States can be used as a criterion, Canada should receive about 50 per cent of the total downstream power generated in the United States by the use of Columbia river water stored within her boundaries.

That is the first part. Apparently there are plans in operation in those states, but we do not know the facts about them. Now, are those plans or the dams involved to be built by an outside interest? And are they to be built free for the states concerned, in the manner in which this Castlegar one is to be built? Let us remember that a United States interest, the Kaiser corporation, is going to build this Castlegar dam free. It will not cost British Columbia a cent to build it, nor will it cost them a cent to maintain it. If a similar condition does not obtain in those states referred to in regard to their projects this conclusion about 50 per cent has no relation whatever to the evidence adduced. But let us continue:

For the more economic projects, the ratio could be expected to run somewhat higher in Canada's favour. The Arrow lakes provide one of the most "natural" and economic reservoirs in the Columbia basin, and yet apparently Canada would get a share of 20 per cent only of the downstream power available at Grand Coulee.

The force of that statement or lack of force depends entirely on whether a United States company has come to Canada, built a dam, paid for it, supported and maintained the dam every year, and is satisfied to give 20 per cent of the power for the use of the water;

[Mr. Blackmore.]

or whether the province of British Columbia build the dam at a cost of \$30 million bearing interest at 5½ per cent, which would amount to \$165,000 per year.

If the government of British Columbia built that dam you justifiably would expect it to get 50 per cent of the power; but when a United States company builds the dam, pays for it, maintains it, receives the water which is stored and uses it to generate electricity and then gives British Columbia 20 per cent of that power, it might be giving a really good deal. It will therefore be seen that there is confusion in that statement I have just read, confusion which is worse confounded, and no substance of reason at all.

The next pillar is No. 6. I am sorry my time is running out, but this is the last point with which I wish to deal.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I am sorry to interrupt the hon. gentleman, but I am obliged to advise him that his time has expired.

Mr. Blackmore: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I shall come back and entertain the house again if I am given another opportunity.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Is the house ready for the question?

Some hon. Members: Yes.

The house divided on the amendment (Mr. Low) which was negatived on the following division:

YEAS

Messrs:

Blackmore	Low
Girard	McLeod
Hahn	Patterson
Hansell	Quelch
Holowach	Shaw
Johnston (Bow River)	Thomas
Leboe	Yuill—14.

NAYS

Messrs:

Anderson	Dechene
Argue	Deschatelets
Ashbourne	Dickey
Barnett	Dinsdale
Batten	Dumas
Benidickson	Dupuis
Bennett (Grey North)	Eyre
Blanchette	Fairclough, Mrs.
Boisvert	Fairey
Bourque	Fleming
Brown (Brantford)	Fraser (St. John's East)
Brown (Essex West)	Fulton
Bryce	Garland
Bryson	Garson
Buchanan	Gauthier (Lake St. John)
Byrne	Gauthier (Portneuf)
Cameron (Nanaimo)	Gillis
Campbell	Gingras
Campney	Goode
Cardiff	Gour (Russell)
Charlton	Green
Churchill	Gregg
Cresthill	Habel