

States, that Canada should carry out these works:

This agreement was based on the necessity of making provision for navigation as a prerequisite for the development of the power phase of the St. Lawrence project, and on the assumption - which proved to be correct - that it would not be possible to do this by obtaining the approval of the United States Congress to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin Agreement of 1941.

On the other hand, in May 1954, the United States Congress passed, and the President signed, Public Law 358 (known as the Wiley-Dondero Act) which authorized and directed the United States to construct the canals and locks at Iroquois and Barnhart Island on the United States side and to do dredging in the Thousand Islands section of the St. Lawrence River.

In its new Note, dated August 17, 1954, the Canadian Government informed the United States Government that it was prepared to modify the June 30, 1952 arrangements to the extent that Canada would be relieved of one obligation, namely to provide forthwith the navigation works in the vicinity of Barnhart Island on Canadian territory and to carry out the dredging in the Thousand Islands section.

The United States Government, by its Note of August 17, 1954, agreed to this modification of the earlier exchange of Notes.

#### CANAL AT IROQUOIS

The following points should be noted:

(1) The Canadian Government - as stated in its Note - will construct forthwith a canal and lock in the international section at Iroquois.

The Canadian Government was informed by the United States Delegation that the United States Government is committed by Congressional legislation to the construction of a canal and lock on the United States side at this point. Nevertheless, the Canadian Government hopes that the United States may subsequently decide not to proceed with this work at this time.

(2) While Canada has been relieved of its immediate obligation, it has lost none of its rights to build navigation facilities in the vicinity of Barnhart Island on Canadian territory.

The Canadian Government has been informed that the United States will provide navigation works in the vicinity of Barnhart Island and do the dredging in the Thousand Islands section, in accordance with Public Law 358.

The Canadian Government in its turn has stated its intention of constructing a canal and locks on the Canadian side of Barnhart Island, if and when it considers that parallel facilities are required to accommodate existing or potential traffic. This would complete the 27-foot works required for uninterrupted navigation between Lake Erie and Montreal on the Canadian side.

(3) An important factor bearing on the requirement for parallel facilities on the Canadian side, near Barnhart Island, would be increasing volume of traffic. Another factor, which however we hope and expect would not materialize, would be unreasonable or unwarranted interference with, or delays to, Canadian shipping.

In the new Exchange of Notes the two countries recognized that it was of great importance to both that the St. Lawrence Seaway be used to the maximum extent, and they therefore agreed to use their best endeavours to avoid placing unreasonable restrictions on the transit of passengers, shipping or trade in the international section of the Seaway. They also agreed to consult before the enactment of any new law, or the promulgation of any new regulation, applicable on either side of the international section which might affect Canadian, United States or third-country registry shipping.

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**INDOCHINA:** The Canadian Government on August 17 designated the three Canadian representatives for the International Supervisory Commissions for Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia which are to supervise the cease-fire and armistice agreements in Indochina. The final cessation of hostilities took place August 11, 1954.

Mr. Sherwood Lett has been appointed the Canadian representative on the International Supervisory Commission for Vietnam; Mr. Leon Mayrand on the Commission for Laos and Mr. R. M. Macdonnell that for Cambodia. The Commissioners will have the rank of Ambassador.

Mr. Lett served with gallantry and distinction in the First and Second World Wars, and retired from the Army with the rank of Brigadier. He is Chancellor of the University of British Columbia and a past President of the Vancouver Law Society. He will return to his law practice in Vancouver after a year's absence with the Commission in Vietnam, which is now established at Hanoi.

Mr. R.M. Macdonnell, an Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs has served in Washington, Kuibyshev, Prague and Paris. He attended the preliminary discussions in New Delhi, proceeded to Indochina with the advance mission and is temporarily serving as Acting Commissioner in Vietnam. Meanwhile, the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Hong Kong, Mr. T.R.G. Fletcher, is presently serving as Acting Commissioner in Cambodia.

Mr. Mayrand has been the Canadian Ambassador to Chile since 1951. A member of the Department of External Affairs for twenty years, Mr. Mayrand has held diplomatic appointments in London, Rio de Janeiro and Moscow, as well as Santiago. Mr. Frank Ballachey of the Department of External Affairs, who reached Laos on August 10, is meanwhile serving as Acting Commissioner in the Laotian capital, Vientiane.