

When tabling this Treaty in the Canadian House of Commons, the Secretary of State for External Affairs pointed out that this additional Niagara power cannot be expected to meet the full needs of Ontario and New York State. The power requirements of these areas, he went on to say, can only be met by the full development of the potential power of the St. Lawrence River.

#### The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin Development Agreement

The recent history of Canada-United States negotiations regarding the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway and Power Project begins about the end of the last century and culminates in the signing of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin Development Agreement on March 19, 1941. The main provisions of the 1941 agreement are: (a) for the construction of the remaining links of a 27-foot deep waterway from the head of the Great Lakes to Montreal; and (b) for a combined power-navigation scheme in the International Rapids section of the St. Lawrence River, the power to be developed in a controlled, single-stage project with an installed capacity of 2,200,000 horsepower.

The 1941 agreement has not yet been ratified; however, in his message to Congress on January 4, 1950, the President of the United States recommended its ratification. Canada is most anxious to have the agreement come into force.

#### Interplay of Culture

Canada and the United States have a mutual interest in each other's economies; the people of the two nations are now becoming increasingly aware that exchanges in the currency of culture are both possible and desirable. Lord Bryce wrote many years ago in his The American Commonwealth that "... It is more to the advantage, both of the United States and of the Canadians, that they should continue to develop independent types of ..... intellectual progress.... There is already too little variety on the American continent". Creative artists in both countries are doing much these days to correct this state of affairs.

#### Painting and Music

In recent years several exhibitions of Canadian paintings have been displayed in various cities of the United States. One comprising one hundred Canadian works painted during the last forty years was received in Boston a year ago with notable interest and enthusiasm; and a similar exhibition is being planned this year for autumn showings in Washington, San Francisco and other west coast cities.

The Oklahoma State Symphony Orchestra, in a series of concerts of modern music, recently dedicated one of its broadcast programmes to works by modern Canadian composers. The great conductors and symphony orchestras of the United States visit Canadian cities from time to time. Edward Johnson, born in Guelph, Ontario, was for many years manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York, and the Canadian composer and musician, Reginald Stewart, has long been associated with the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra.

Canadian ballet groups appeared in New York this spring; while a current Broadway comedy success, "The Happy Time", the story of which was written by a Canadian, describes the life of an Ottawa family. New York plays include Canadian cities in their tours; the tunes of "Oklahoma" and the artistry of Katherine Cornell and Raymond Massey are known and loved equally in both countries. The Saturday afternoon broadcasts of the Metropolitan Opera Company and the Sunday programmes of the New York Philharmonic are equally cherished institutions both north and south of the border; while hundreds of letters are received each week by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation from some of those in the United States who listen to "CBC Wednesday Night".