

Niagara Treaty. It was also quite clear that it would not be possible to make any agreement with the United States with regard to Niagara without making an agreement on the St. Lawrence as well. It was indicated that the President would prefer a new Treaty.

The situation was fully discussed. No commitments were made other than that the representations would be considered.

The conference was followed up by the transmittal to the Department of External Affairs, on or about February 24, 1937, by the United States Minister to Canada, of a draft of a suggested new over-all Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Agreement.

In the main it may be said that the St. Lawrence section of the new draft includes the substance of all the provisions contained in the old St. Lawrence Deep Waterway Treaty, except in respect to certain variations which are detailed at a later point in this brief.

The Niagara section of the new draft provides for the construction of the remedial works proposed in the old Convention and an immediate authorization of 5,000 c.f.s. per second additional diversion on each side of the International boundary, and for tests of the remedial works and reports and recommendations respecting additional diversions of water for power purposes consistent with the full preservation of the scenic values.

The general relationship of the provisions of this suggested new Treaty to the provisions of the two existing Treaties can be discussed to better advantage at a later stage in this brief.