authorities that it would be impracticable to separate the scenic beauty problem from the general Niagara position. At a later stage there appeared some reason to believe that the United States Government might find it practicable to reconsider their view as regards Niagara if the solution there could become part of a comprehensive plan covering the Great Lakes - Niagara - St. Lawrence system and providing for the solution of all the main problems, not simultaneously, but progressively as and when opportunity or economic considerations touching one part or another, on one side of the line or the other, might permit. In an earlier paragraph I have referred to their strong emphasis upon this, as shown in communications made to you and your representatives in January and February,1937. Later, in the first week of November,1937, the United States made a further inquiry which showed that they still held the same strong view as to this kind of solution; and this time, as shown to you in my letter of the following week, dated November 12,1937, they specifically indicated that they regarded the question of diversions into the Great Lakes as a matter to be dealt with as a part of a general settlement.

On each occasion, so far from attempting to impose anything, I could only, as I did, ask your views in order that I might be in a practical position to make some communication to the United States representative. Upon receiving your replies I naturally made the situation known to them.

I had assumed you realised that, in situations involving several interests, practical solutions can only be reached by agreement of all interests, and that, in making known to you from time to time the position of one of the essential parties in interest, I was only following a simple and necessary procedure familiar to all negotiators when confronted with differing views.