

nery for consultation on defence matters which exists between the two countries and considered it satisfactory. Both countries welcomed the opportunity presented by the Committee's Meeting for ministerial consultation on broad lines of policy and agreed to meet again in Canada by mid-1960."

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ST. CROIX WATERS

The Department of External Affairs has announced that on October 13, 1959, the International Joint Commission submitted its final report on the St. Croix River Reference (1955) to the Governments of Canada and the United States. The St. Croix forms part of the boundary between the Province of New Brunswick and the State of Maine.

On June 10, 1955, in accordance with Article IX of the Boundary Waters Treaty, the two Governments requested the Commission to investigate and report on whether greater use than was being made of the waters of the St. Croix Basin was feasible and advantageous.

In brief, the Commission made the following recommendations:

(1) That the Commission be authorized to distribute its Report together with supporting data to interested persons.

(2) That the Governments of the United States and Canada concur in the following:

(a) Adoption by the Commission and its International St. Croix River Board of Control of 434.94 ft. M.S.L. and 385.80 ft. M.S.L. as the maximum water elevations to be permitted at the dams at Forest City and Vanceboro, respectively, once the Commission has determined that the owners of said dams have appropriate flowage rights covering all affected lakeshore property.

(b) Adoption by the Commission and its Board of Control of a requirement that the owners of these dams make available to the Commission continuous records of water elevations on East Grand and Spednik Lakes.

(3) That an international gauging station be installed downstream from the dam at Woodland.

(4) That the "objectives for boundary waters quality control" contained in the Commission's 1950 Report on the Pollution of Boundary Waters be adopted by the Canadian, United States, New Brunswick and Maine Governments as the criteria to be met in maintaining the boundary waters of the St. Croix Basin.

(5) That those responsible for the pollution be required to take remedial measures known to be necessary to meet the "objectives for boundary waters quality control".

(6) That the Commission be authorized to establish and maintain continuing supervision over boundary waters pollution in

the St. Croix through a Technical Advisory Board appointed by the Commission which would notify those responsible for any objectionable pollution and, if necessary, make recommendations to the appropriate authorities as to the further action deemed desirable.

(7) That the Commission be authorized to review the possibility of restoring anadromous fish runs in the St. Croix Basin when water quality conditions improve and that all new construction or redevelopment or dams in the St. Croix should include or make provision for fish-passing facilities.

(8) That the Commission be authorized to continue studies of the possibilities of further water resources development in the Basin.

(9) That redevelopment of the Milltown site be carried out by Canadian interests in order to achieve a more equitable allocation between the two countries of power resources in the Basin; this without prejudice to any mutually satisfactory arrangement which may be made by Canadian and United States interests. Plans for redevelopment of the Milltown site shall include provision for suitable dykes and canals for the protection of Bam Meadows and Magurrewock Marshes.

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EDUCATION FOR SURVEYORS

Canada's surveyors must raise their educational standards if they are to keep pace with today's revolution in survey science and maintain their professional status. And they feel that Canadian universities should seriously consider giving more emphasis to surveying.

This was the consensus of the 70 delegates attending a recent colloquium on survey education in Ottawa. The gathering, called by the Canadian Institute of Surveying in conjunction with the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys and the National Research Council, studied the serious lack of adequately-trained surveyors, at a time when they are vitally needed in the development of Canada's resources, particularly in the north.

The delegates came from federal and provincial governments, survey associations, industry, and from Canadian, United States and English universities.

"In the last 50 years surveying has undergone a revolution and become a science with new techniques and new instruments", said Armand Dumas, Q.L.S., President of the Institute and M.P. for Villeneuve, Quebec. "We now need a Moses to lead us out of the wilderness so we are throwing out a challenge to our universities to help us, and we are sure they will take it up."

Speaking on the great need for adequately trained surveyors to carry out the mapping so