

development of the potential power of this section of the river. The water available would justify the installation of 2,200,000 horse power of hydro-electric generating capacity with an average annual output of approximately 12,600,000,000 kilowatt-hours of energy. The St. Lawrence River is navigable throughout its entire length but navigation through the International Rapids Section, the Soulanges Section and the Lachine Section, which sections lie between Chimney Point, New York, and Montreal, Quebec, a distance of 115 miles, is effected by a series of canals and locks with a controlling depth of 14 feet, by-passing a series of rapids. (A map of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin, Exhibit 1, is attached and made part of this application.)

6. The development of the International Rapids Section of the St. Lawrence River has heretofore been recommended by the International Joint Commission in its report dated December 19, 1921, and by the St. Lawrence Commission of the United States of America in its report dated December 27, 1926, and by the Canadian National Advisory Committee in its report of January 11, 1928, as an important stage in the progressive program for the development of the entire Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin.

7. The Canadian Temporary Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin Committee (consisting of representatives of the Department of External Affairs, the Department of Transport, the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario and the Quebec Streams Commission) and the United States St. Lawrence Advisory Committee (consisting of representatives of the Department of State, the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, the Federal Power Commission and the Power Authority of the State of New York) in a joint report dated January 3, 1941, recommended the various works to be constructed in connection with power development in the International Rapids Section. Since that