

International Co-operation



Negotiations between Canada and the United States aimed at developing these twin resources of the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes for the benefit of both countries began towards the end of the last century, although, as has been shown, piecemeal development of navigation by Canada in the Great Lakes Basin started centuries ago. Power was first developed at Niagara at the turn of the century. In 1932, Canada and the United States signed the St. Lawrence Deep Waterway Treaty which was to provide for the joint development of the resources in the Great Lakes Basin in the interests of both navigation and power. In 1934, this Treaty was rejected by the United States Senate.

After further studies, stimulated by the power needs created by war production, Canada and the United States signed the Great Lakes—St. Lawrence Basin Agreement in 1941 with the same object in view. This Agreement, which like its predecessor was submitted to the United States Senate for approval, remained unratified by 1949.

The 1941 Agreement was intended, amongst other things, to permit the de-