

territories of the United States. The "decision" of the FPC's presiding examiner, Mr. G.R. Law, was rendered on May 12, 1953. I wish to say that I have been able to examine the text of this document, and I find that it is in satisfactory accord with the IJC order, which it fully supports on all international aspects of the matter. The provisions which have been added to govern the actions of the New York State Power Authority are appropriate, in our view, to the circumstances to be met. The presiding examiner is to be commended, I think, not only on the terms of his decision but on the apt argument with which his conclusions are supported.

We now await what further action may be taken by those who may still oppose this project. Some fourteen days remain for this procedure.

At the same time as it received the applications for the approval of works for power and to facilitate navigation in the International Section of the St. Lawrence, the International Joint Commission received a reference from the governments in regard to the levels of Lake Ontario, requesting recommendations as to what might be done to bring the levels of this lake under effective control with a view to diminishing the damage which occurs to interests along the shore whenever, as a result of high precipitation or greater inflow from the Upper Lakes, the levels rise above what is tolerable.

The Commission's proposals for correcting this situation will take the form of recommendations to the two governments, which, if they each agree, will go to Parliament and Congress respectively to approve the plans and to provide the funds necessary to carry out the remedial measures required.

It is of interest, however, that the structures to be erected for power and to facilitate navigation include the great regulating works which are to be built at Iroquois to meet the needs of power and at its cost. These works, with their associated channel enlargements, will incidentally, and for the first time in the history of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, permit the exercise of control over the levels which would otherwise be imposed by the conditions in nature of high or low precipitation; and the Commission, in the exercise of its authority, by the issue of the order of October 29, 1952, has taken jurisdiction to ensure that this control will be exercised to protect the interests of all persons who might be affected both upstream into the Niagara River and downstream in the great power plants existing at Beauharnois and to be constructed to make beneficial use of Lachine; also to protect the vitally important interests in Montreal Harbour and the lower river.

Thus, in these problems of the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, the mechanism of the Commission and its procedures are proving to be of substantial assistance in harmonizing the interests of power and navigation and property owners along the shores, both upstream and down, who will be beneficially affected by the lowering of high levels and the raising of low levels along the shores of Lake Ontario and elsewhere.