

have been the sole responsibility of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority. Deepening the channels above Lake Erie to seaway standards is proceeding apace, and by 1963, 27 foot depths will be available into the Upper Lakes.

5. Concurrently with this development, the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario (HEPCO) and the Power Authority of the State of New York (PASNY) have completed works in the International Rapids Section of the St. Lawrence River to convert into electricity the energy that once expended itself by tumbling through the Rapids west of Cornwall. When all turbines have been installed and are in production at the Barnhart-Cornwall generating plants, these works will be producing 840,000 kw in each country.

#### History of Negotiations Making These Achievements Possible

6. 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 1912, the Canadian Government decided to improve the Welland Canal to provide 27 foot depths with locks 800 feet long and 80 feet wide. Work began in 1913, was suspended during the first World War, and was finally completed at a cost of approximately \$143 million in 1932. In the same year, 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.

7. After further studies, and urged on 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.

8. The 1941 Agreement was intended, amongst other things, to permit the development, as a joint project, of the power resources available at Niagara Falls, where, over the falls alone, 160 feet of drop is available for the production of power. Since there was little prospect by 1949 that the Agreement would be approved, a separate treaty was signed and ratified in 1950 setting forth the principles under which the water in the Niagara River could be turned into power by Canada and the United States.

9. At more or less the same time the Canadian Government let it be known that Canada was prepared to proceed with an "all-Canadian" seaway as far west as Lake Erie, once the means had been found to have the power works constructed concurrently in the International Rapids Section of the St. Lawrence River. By December of 1951 the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act and the International Rapids Power Development Act were approved by the Canadian Parliament, the first authorizing the construction of navigation works on the Canadian side of the river from Montreal to Lake Ontario as well as in the Welland Ship Canal, the second authorizing the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario (HEPCO) to join a United States power generating entity in constructing the necessary power works in the International Rapids Section of the St. Lawrence River.