

work covers the development of water resources, transportation links, international parks, water and air pollution, shipping (including tolls and pilotage on the St. Lawrence Seaway system), and trans-border traffic and migration in their international context. It also has responsibility for co-ordinating interdepartmental views on the construction and operation of international bridges and on the international implications of transportation questions in Canada's Pacific Coast region.

The Governments of Canada and the United States took a major step forward in the field of environmental management during 1971. Following the submission to governments in December 1970 of the International Joint Commission's final report on pollution in the Lower Great Lakes, a joint Canada-United States working group prepared detailed recommendations designed to implement the water-quality objectives and other recommendations put forward by the International Joint Commission. A Canadian delegation, consisting of the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Minister of Fisheries and Forestry, met with its counterpart in Washington on June 10, and issued a joint communiqué affirming the willingness of both countries to negotiate a Great Lakes water-quality agreement essentially on the lines of the recommendations prepared by the joint working group. The negotiations continued during the course of the year. Other environmental matters with which the Division has been concerned include water quality in certain rivers entering New Brunswick from Maine, air pollution in the Detroit-Windsor and Sarnia-Port Huron regions, the possible flooding of the Skagit River Valley in British Columbia, the water quality and flow of the Souris River in Manitoba, the flooding of the Pembina River (also in Manitoba), and various other matters currently under consideration by the International Joint Commission. Of these, a particularly interesting problem is presented by Point Roberts, the tip of a peninsula near Vancouver which falls south of the 49th Parallel and is therefore United States territory. It is cut off completely by land from the remainder of the United States and this situation has created a number of problems relating to customs, health, police and fire protection, education, housing standards and general development.

In the United States Canada's diplomatic and consular business is conducted by the Canadian Embassy in Washington, the Consulates General in Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, San Francisco and Seattle, and the Consulates in Buffalo, Cleveland, Dallas, Detroit, Minneapolis, Philadelphia and San Juan, Puerto Rico.