

1958, thus permitting continuous 27-foot navigation from the Atlantic Ocean to Lake Erie during the navigation season of 1959. Deepening to 27 feet of the connecting channels between Lake Erie and Lake Superior, which at present are 25-foot downbound and 21-foot upbound, will remain to be done to permit deep water navigation from the Atlantic 2,200 miles inland to Fort William and Duluth.

The International Joint Commission, established by the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909, has dealt with a large number of complex problems arising mainly out of the use of lakes and rivers in the border areas along the boundary between the United States and Canada. The membership of the Canadian Section of the Commission has remained unchanged from 1953, with General A. G. L. McNaughton as Chairman and Mr. George Spence and Mr. L. Dansereau as Commissioners.

The Department continued to advise the Commission on Canadian interests in matters before it, ranging from questions concerning the St. John river basin in the east to the Columbia river basin in the west, and including such diverse problems as preservation of the scenic beauty of Niagara Falls and the reduction of atmospheric pollution in the Windsor-Detroit area.

In addition to the two regular semi-annual meetings, in April at Washington and in October at Ottawa, the Commission held executive sessions at Boston in January and at Niagara Falls in June. A special ground-breaking ceremony marked the commencement of construction of remedial works recommended by the Commission to assist in the preservation and enhancement of the beauty of Niagara Falls and at the same time provide for increased utilization of the power potential of the Falls.

Under the St. John River Reference of 1950 the Commission submitted an interim report to the Governments of Canada and the United States, making recommendations for the further development of the St. John river basin in New Brunswick and Maine.

On May 27 the United States Government submitted a new application to the Commission for the construction of a dam on the Kootenay River, near Libby, Montana. The proposed project, designed to provide storage, power, and flood control, would create a reservoir 100 miles long, the upper 42 miles of which would be in Canadian territory.

This application is the 69th case to be brought before the Commission for study and investigation. Nine of these cases are still under active study, and in addition the Commission is continually engaged in implementing its regulations which have been approved by the Governments of Canada and the United States and ensuring that its orders are observed.

As a result of negotiations which have been conducted intermittently since 1952, the Governments of the United States and Canada concluded a Great Lakes Fisheries Convention on September 10. This agreement provides for the establishment of an International Great Lakes Fisheries Commission whose duties are to advance research in order to determine what measures (if any) are needed to achieve the maximum sustained productivity of stocks of fish in the Great Lakes area. The Commission is also to take measures to abate the populations of the parasitic sea lamprey which have, in recent years, been depleting the stock of lake trout.