

to act favorably, an alternative plan was proposed by Canada and concurred in by the executive branch of this Government. In brief, that alternative involved the construction of the power phase of the project, i.e., the necessary dams, by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario in association with an appropriate agency or entity in the United States. See Message of President Truman to the Congress, dated January 28, 1952 (H. Doc. No. 337, 82d Cong. 2d sess.). While the United States entity was not named in the President's Message, it was generally understood that it would very likely be the Power Authority of the State of New York which had been created by the New York State Legislature for that purpose. It was understood that simultaneously with the construction of the power phase of the project, the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, an instrumentality of the Federal Government of Canada, would construct the Seaway on the Canadian side of the St. Lawrence. This varied from the 1941 agreement in that certain locks and canals which would be built on the United States side of the St. Lawrence under that agreement would, under the alternative plan, be built on the Canadian side. Further, New York and Ontario, rather than Canada and the United States, would control the power which would be developed, and Canada would have sole control of the Seaway. The purpose of the plan was obviously to make construction of the project possible without the congressional assent necessary for direct participation by the United States Government. Procedurally what was contemplated was that the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario and the New York State Power Authority would each obtain a license from the respective Canadian and United States