

Concern over river pollution from Garrison Diversion Unit

The Garrison Diversion Unit, a \$500-million irrigation project in North Dakota in the United States, has been a source of concern for Canada for some time, owing to the possibility of polluted rivers flowing into Manitoba.

At hearings of the International Joint Commission in Winnipeg, Manitoba, November 20, the Canadian Government spokesman stated:

The Government of Canada is most concerned about the potential adverse effects of the Garrison Diversion Unit, as currently envisaged, on waters crossing the boundary into Canada. On the basis of studies conducted in the United States and Canada, the Government of Canada, in the closest collaboration with the Government of Manitoba, has concluded that this project, as now envisaged, would have adverse effects on the Canadian portions of the Souris, Assiniboine and Red Rivers, and on Lake Winnipeg, which would cause injury to health and property in Canada in contravention of Article IV of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909.

Since 1969, by means of a series of diplomatic notes and meetings, the Government of Canada has been in continuing consultation with the Government of the United States on the Garrison Diversion Unit as it affects Canada. In a note dated February 5, 1974, the Government of the United States gave an assurance that "the U.S. will comply with its obligation to Canada not to pollute water crossing the boundary to the injury of health or property in Canada". The note further stated that "no construction potentially affecting waters flowing into Canada will be undertaken unless it is clear that this obligation will be met". The Government of the United States has since repeated this assurance in response to further expressions of concern by Canada in meetings of Canadian and United States officials.

Injury to health and property

Canadian technical studies and United States studies on the effects of irrigation return flows on the Souris River in Canada have led the Government of Canada to conclude that there will be injury to health and property in Canada if the Garrison project goes forward as now planned. Detailed water-quality data on the project's anticipated effects on the Red River, developed by the United States, have recently

been made available to Canadian officials. Canadian authorities have not yet had an opportunity to examine these data in depth in order to determine the extent of the adverse effects that this project might have on the water quality of the Red River in Canada. It should also be noted that the Government of Canada is concerned about the potential adverse effects of the introduction of foreign biota through an inter-basin transfer of waters such as the proposal to transfer Missouri River water into the Red River system. The potential for increased flooding in Canada resulting from the project is a matter of further and significant concern. In outlining these concerns to you, I wish to stress that the Government of Canada has worked in close consultation with the Government of Manitoba.

At this point, I would like the Commission to hear the testimony of two Environment Canada experts concerning the adverse effects that the Government of Canada has concluded will result if the Garrison project, as currently envisaged, is completed and put into operation. [Copies of the testimony may be obtained through Environment Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H3, ed.]

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As you are aware, these hearings are being held as a result of an agreement between the Governments of Canada and the United States to request the International Joint Commission to examine the transboundary implications of the Garrison project and to make recommendations as to such measures as might be taken to assist governments in ensuring that the provisions of Article IV of the Boundary Waters Treaty are honoured....

The Commission will itself have to decide the extent to which the project as conceived at present will cause injury to health or property in Canada. In this context, it was the Canadian Government's intention that the terms of reference be broad enough to enable

the Commission to recommend, *inter alia*, and depending on its findings, the discontinuance of any or all features of the Garrison project which would result in a violation of the Boundary Waters Treaty. Although it is understood that consideration is being given in the United States to alternatives to those aspects of the Garrison project that would adversely affect Canada, the Government of Canada has not yet been officially informed of these alternatives.

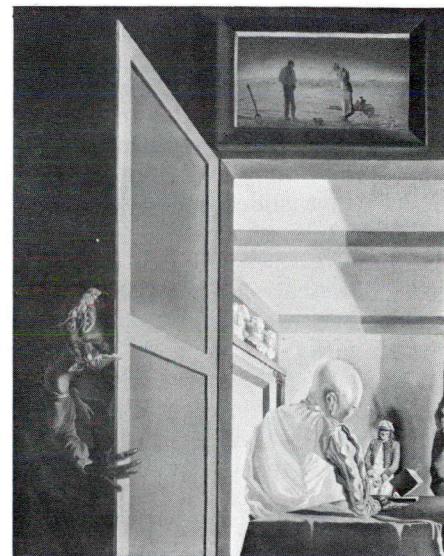
The International Joint Commission is an independent and impartial body with a long history of assistance to the Canadian and United States Governments in resolving transboundary problems. We are confident that its recommendations will be most helpful to both Canada and the United States in the present task of ensuring that the provisions of the Boundary Waters Treaty are fully honoured....

Gallery acquires Dali painting

The National Gallery of Canada has acquired the first surrealist painting in its collection, by the "flamboyant" Spanish artist, Salvador Dali (born Figueras, Spain 1904). It measures only 24.2 by 19.2 cm.

Painted in 1933

This tiny work, which was painted in 1933 called *Gala and the Angelus of Millet* immediately preceding the



National Gallery of Canada photo

Dali's *Gala and the Angelus of Millet*.