

other means or, if that is impossible, to manage and control the tanker traffic in such a way as to reduce risk to an absolute minimum.

One proposal has been to supply all the needs of these refineries overland from Canada via the transmountain pipeline from Alberta. Indeed, at the present time over 80 per cent of the oil delivered to these refineries comes through this route. The rest already comes by small tanker. This proposal has recently been rejected by Mr. Rogers Morton, in a letter to the United States Congress, in view of what the United States regards as the uncertainties of this source of supply and their apparent desire that Canadian oil available for export should be directed as a first priority to the mid-west.

We can foresee, therefore, that the United States would not find our conditions for the supply of oil to Puget Sound acceptable, since Canada would obviously only authorize export of oil surplus to Canadian needs and would not be able to satisfy all United States requirements in both Puget Sound and the mid-west. We are, therefore, considering all appropriate actions to minimize the risk to the environment in the event that the only option left open is a certain amount of supertanker traffic into Puget Sound.

There are four ways of attacking this problem.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, please. I regret to interrupt the hon. parliamentary secretary, but the time allotted to him has expired. The hon. member for Nickel Belt (Mr. Rodriguez).

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS—GOVERNMENT POSITION ON RECOGNITION OF NEW GOVERNMENT OF CHILE

Mr. John Rodriguez (Nickel Belt): Mr. Speaker, yesterday in this House I asked the Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. Sharp) if he would consider withholding recognition of the military guerrilla junta in Chile for as long as Canada withheld recognition of the People's Republic of China. I received a non-answer.

When I became a Canadian citizen in 1967, I remember that I received a copy of the proclamation of the Canadian Bill of Rights, the closing passage of which always struck me as most memorable. I taught it to my students over the 15 years that I taught in elementary schools in Ontario because it embodies everything that Canada stands for. It bears repeating because I think members may not have seen it or have read it. It goes something like this: I am a Canadian, a free Canadian; free to speak without fear; free to worship God in my own way; free to stand for what I think right; free to oppose what I believe wrong; free to choose those who shall govern my country. This heritage of freedom I pledge to uphold for myself and all mankind.

Mr. Speaker, two weeks ago a military guerrilla junta led by General Pinochet decided that for the good of the Chilean people, the government which they had elected democratically had to be removed, the constitution had to be suspended and civil and human rights of all citizens had to be thrown out the window. All the things we pledged to uphold for ourselves and all mankind have been denied in Chile.

Adjournment Debate

The government should not recognize the military thugs who represent everything we oppose as a nation. The only condition for relationships with this junta is the immediate restoration of the constitution and civil and human liberties of the Chilean people. We have heard much of the so-called failure of Salvador Allende in Chile. On the other hand, we know that in 1970 he was elected with 36.5 per cent of the popular vote, and in 1972 he received 43 per cent of the popular vote.

I say that Allende did not fail. Perhaps every Chilean did not have a car in his garage or a colour television. Some of them did not have much to eat or much to spend. But President Salvador Allende gave them something that they will never get from their military dictators—he gave them an opportunity to participate in the decisions that affect their lives, and the hope for a democratic future. There are those in this House who probably would not understand what those things can mean to people. There are perhaps those who do not understand how people can tighten their belts and hang in for the promise of a better future. Salvador Allende demonstrated eloquently, if tragically, a measure of the dedication and perseverance of which I am speaking.

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And let us not be naïve. The option of militaristic violence was as available to Allende as it was to those who caused his death. But he chose not to use it, and this is a time when many must regret that he did not. But I do not regret it, Mr. Speaker, for if Allende is dead, he left us his principles, his beliefs and his hopes intact.

I have heard no eulogy in this House for Salvador Allende, Mr. Speaker, and I wish I had. It is difficult to believe that no tribute has been paid this brave man, that the mouths of the government and the official opposition have been so assiduously clamped shut. One wonders at the sincerity of the government and the official opposition, who in our recent rail strike in this country had much to say about the upholding of democracy and the sanctity of the voice of the people and who turned their backs when that voice was so dramatically and violently silenced in Chile. This is hypocrisy of a nature which is demeaning to the name of our country.

President Allende died showing great courage in the face of adversity. He died dedicated to improving the social and economic well-being of his people, and with greater respect for the democratic institutions embodied in his country's constitution than any person about whom I have read in the last 50 years or so. This brave man died under heroic circumstances. The true story may never be known, and it is only natural and just that his eulogy in this House should come from a son of South America.

May the light of freedom which he struck in that sleeping continent to the south give us, Canadians, the courage to say no to General Pinochet and company, and may the Chileans always let his memory be a beacon for them. Viva Allende! Viva Chile!

Mr. Joseph-Philippe Guay (Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Transport): Mr. Speaker, the Prime Minister (Mr. Trudeau) and the Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. Sharp) have repeatedly expressed our feel-