

and any such efforts have been consistently blocked.

The possibility of a United Nations investigation of allegations of atrocities has also been raised. It must be recognized, of course, that an investigation on behalf of the Secretary-General could, in practical terms, only be carried out with broad general support within the UN and with the co-operation of all parties directly concerned. Frankly, whatever the merits of the proposal, I see little likelihood that these conditions would be met. I would remind the House, in particular, that the Communist side has consistently maintained the position that the UN has no role to play in the Vietnam conflict and has resisted any suggestions of possible UN intervention.

Finally, there has been a proposal by a distinguished group of Canadian professors of international law that the United Nations should set up a special body to go into this whole question in depth, to see whether war crimes and crimes against humanity have been committed in violation of customary and conventional international law and principles affirmed by the UN, and perhaps to up-date rules concerning war crimes to apply to hostilities other than open and declared war. While all available evidence indicates that atrocities have in fact occurred, every effort must be made to avoid prejudicing rights in law of individuals who may have been involved. We are, however, making a careful study of the professors' declaration and carrying out our own examination of international law applicable to questions raised in the declaration. I would therefore prefer to withhold substantive comment until this study has been completed.

Our attention these last few weeks has been focused very heavily on particular horrors to which the conflict in Vietnam has given rise. A stop must be put to them, but the best way would be for both sides to display the necessary imagination and flexibility to bring to an end a war whose continuance can only bring further suffering and further horrors.

### AID FOR GRENADA WATER SYSTEM

The Canadian Government is providing \$775,000 for the construction of a treatment plant and an expanded water system on the Eastern Caribbean island of Grenada.

The Canadian portion, which will probably cost eventually a total of \$1,100,000, is being financed through the Canadian International Development Agency. The Government of Grenada is contributing the remainder and will be responsible for supervising the construction.

St. George's, the capital of Grenada, and the land area south of the city will benefit from the project: an existing dam on the Beausejour River will be renovated to increase the capacity of the water source; a new treatment plant will purify the water and a distribution system will be installed to

carry it to three reservoirs, including one new one to be built.

The added water supply is necessary for the growing population of St. George's, and will also provide a larger and more economical supply for the South St. George region, which is developing as the major tourist and residential area of the island.

The project, which will be completed within two years, will be the first undertaken under a water-supply development plan prepared by the Government of Grenada with the assistance of the Pan-American Health Organization. The long-term objective of the plan is to provide drinking water for about 95 per cent of Grenada's estimated population in 1990.

Canada's contribution is part of the Canadian International Development Agency's program of assistance for water development in the Eastern Caribbean.

### INDIANS EARN TOURIST DOLLARS

Canadian Indians are boosting the value of Canada's tourist trade by the use of their natural skills and at the same time improving their own standard of living.

More than 4,000 Indians engaged in tourist-outfitting and guiding operations linked to sports, hunting and fishing earn more than \$3 million a year for the Canadian tourist industry. Yet this income represents only a small part of the Indian involvement in tourism.

The Department of Indian Affairs is providing managerial, technical, advisory and financial assistance to 114 outfitting and guiding enterprises whose 520 Indian owner-operators are earning \$375,000 a season. Indian guiding services throughout Canada account for a further \$1,125,000 income for 1,750 guides. A slightly larger number of Indians employed in a variety of ancillary jobs earn \$1,400,000 a season.

About \$1,700,000 has been invested in the Indian hunting and fishing tourist industry. This capital outlay is shared equally by the Indians, the Indian Affairs Department and, in varying degrees, the provincial governments. The Indian contribution is largely in the form of material, labor and services; government departments provide loans and grants.

Nearly 75 per cent of all the tourist outfitting and guiding operations owned and run by Indians are located in Ontario and British Columbia, the remainder being distributed throughout most of the other provinces and the territories.

More than half these paying operations were established during the past six years on the initiative of Indian bands, with the backing of band funds and with little or no help from the Department of Indian Affairs.

Spain was the first country to announce its participation in Man and His World 1970.