

mysteries of the world are misery. Surely that should be our approach to this gripping human problem.

• (11:20 a.m.)

I am happy that the minister has mentioned the TAPS route. His colleague, the Minister of the Environment (Mr. Davis), did not refer to it the other day, and when I asked the Prime Minister (Mr. Trudeau) about it on the preceding day he did not think it was going to be discussed at the June 10 meeting at all. It would now appear that it was the subject of some inferential or incidental conversation at least, and I am glad that the minister has placed some things on record with reference to it.

I note that he suggests we have no legal position in this regard. This surprises me a bit considering the legal position we established in reference to pollution in another part of the world, namely, in our northern areas. I hope the minister is not cutting down his chances to present a strong case by so quickly caving in on the question of legality.

I am glad too, if I detect correctly, that the government does have a point of view on the Mackenzie as well as on the TAPS route. That means a coalescence of opinion within the cabinet, which is all to the good. I congratulate the minister on indicating that the problems of the Atlantic seaboard are part of the whole package and must be considered by both governments at the highest levels.

I was very pleased that the minister reported as he did on the NATO consultations. I agree with him that NATO is moving away from confrontation and toward negotiation. I think this is wholesome, it is to the good, it is to the benefit both of NATO and of all other peoples. I am glad that in consultation one with another the alliance is making efforts to diminish tensions and to establish détente. These things should be done in concert and consultation with one's allies. This is how they should be done.

I quite agree with the emphasis placed on the situation in Berlin. For a quarter of a century this has been one of the great focal points of tension, and one of the possible tinder boxes of explosion. If the NATO ministers, the NATO countries, are exploring this problem and looking for some settlement with the Soviet Union, this is all to the good. One would hope that some day Berlin, although the problem is much greater, might move from its present status to one something like that which, with diplomacy and good will, was obtained by that great city of Vienna which was also under occupation for a long, long time.

I am also impressed with the reference to the striving for mutual balanced force reductions. All of these words are important in that program, and I wish every success to our leaders in the NATO group in their efforts to bring this about. The world will applaud them if it does come about.

I will not take the time of the House to deal with all the phases of the minister's report. I notice that Portugal received another lecture. Portugal deserves a lecture, but

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the Canadian government might be lectured too for a great deal of inconsistency in this important area. I think a more useful thing in this field would be to open a mission in Zambia, which we have apparently decided we are not going to do, although we found the time and money to open one in Algeria.

I say again that I welcome the minister back. I never thought there was much humour in the Department of External Affairs, but in the final section of his statement there is something that is hilarious. Reporting on the OECD he said: "Ministers agreed without dissent that full employment cannot be bought at the price of inflation." The minister, representing this country and knowing this country and the shape it is in, must have found that a bit humorous to take.

Mr. Andrew Brewin (Greenwood): Mr. Speaker, the statement made by the minister covers such a wide field that it not easy to make adequate comment on it within the time prescribed by the rules. I too am glad that the first reference was to the situation in East Pakistan, and that the minister did have a meeting with the Secretary General of the United Nations and Mr. Kittani who is co-ordinating United Nations relief in East Pakistan and West Bengal.

In my view this is the No. 1 crisis threatening world peace and, as has already been said today, one of the most tragic circumstances that the world has ever witnessed. After the minister has had discussions with the Indian foreign minister I invite him to say in detail to this House, perhaps on motions tomorrow if that is suitable, what Canada is doing and what Canada's political initiatives or efforts in this field may be—because there is no solution without a political solution—and what Canada is doing with respect to development aid which is now going to one section only of Pakistan.

I also welcome that the meeting in Washington, according to the minister's statement, evidenced a far more determined international and interstate effort to clean up pollution in the Great Lakes. Action in this field has been promised since 1908, I believe, at the time of the Boundary Waters Treaty, but little has been done and the situation has been allowed to deteriorate. I am glad that at last real determination to deal with this problem is being shown.

I am glad too that there appears to have been some frank talking with Secretary of State Rogers as to the proposed oil movement from Prudhoe Bay. This is a grave problem and has to be dealt with frankly and forcefully.

The minister's statement with respect to NATO was optimistic, and perhaps justifiably so. The massive confrontation of military arms in Central Europe, where tactical nuclear weapons alone, if used, could wipe out the whole of Europe, is a matter of great concern. This has long been one of the world's greatest danger spots. We in this party have long advocated the holding of a European security conference and a forward-looking atti-