

Government Orders

I want to refer to an excellent article on this whole subject by Noam Chomsky in the October issue of *Z Magazine*. In analysing the whole situation in this article, Mr. Chomsky said the following:

Also worth discussing would be the striking fact that from Mussolini until today, fascist killers and tyrants are quite acceptable allies as long as they line up on the right side of important matters—such as keeping the world safe for profit—but suddenly become beasts who must be exterminated when they reveal a lack of appreciation—for the same doctrine.

In other words, the non-democratic countries, the Chiles, the Philippines, are quite acceptable. You can tolerate them as long as they vote with you at the UN and support you in international affairs, but when they stop doing so, you must take steps to get rid of their dictatorial government. You also try to get rid of those so-called dictatorial governments which do not agree with you at the United Nations whether they are dictatorial or not.

It is interesting to note how strongly the United States supported the same Saddam Hussein and the Government of Iraq only a year ago, a man they now denounce in the strongest terms. Once again referring to Mr. Chomsky's article at page 23 of *Z Magazine*, he said:

It was also necessary to deal somehow with the fact that prior to Hussein's attack on Kuwait, the Bush administration and its predecessors treated this murderous thug as an amiable friend, encouraging trade with his regime and credits to enable it to purchase U.S. goods. Before that, Washington had supported his invasion of Iran (and perhaps more, we may learn some day), and then "tilted" so far towards Iraq in the Gulf War that military forces were sent to "protect shipping" from Iran—

He pointed to an example of an Atlanta based bank which extended \$3 billion in letters of credit to Iraq, \$800 million of it guaranteed by the Department of Agriculture.

He went on to point out that the United States became Iraq's largest trading partner just a few years ago. As a matter of fact, from 1982 Iraq became one of the biggest buyers of U.S. rice and wheat, purchasing some \$5.5 million in crops and livestock. Also he said:

According to 1987 data, the latest available, over 40 per cent of Iraq's food was imported from the United States, and in 1989 Iraq received \$1 billion in loan assurances, second only to Mexico. The Reagan and Bush administrations scarcely reacted when Iraq purchased U.S. helicopters and transferred them to military use in violation of promises, used poison gas against Iranian troops and its

own Kurdish citizens, and relocated half a million Kurds and Syrians by force, among other atrocities.

• (1840)

All this went on just a short time ago, but Mr. Hussein was a friend of the United States. Despite those atrocities they supported him, gave him economic development funding and credits, and so on. One might view with some suspicion the principles involved in this action that is going on at the United Nations.

I will repeat once again that we have supported the resolution before this House condemning the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq. We have asked for the withdrawal of Iraq from Kuwait. We have supported the economic sanctions and the military support for those economic sanctions. But we are not going to give the government a blank cheque and we are not giving the United Nations a blank cheque. We want to have input into the United Nations so that it truly does what it was founded to do, which is to preserve peace with the least conflict necessary. That is what we want, and we do not think that the resolution to go to the United Nations tomorrow is acceptable. We do not think the resolution to go to this House is acceptable. We want it amended as we proposed, and then we will support it.

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Paproski): Before I go to questions and comments, I believe there is a point of order.

Mr. Cooper: Mr. Speaker, you will find there is consent for the following motion:

That the following provisions, respecting the conduct of business in the House, be made, notwithstanding any order:

(1) That today, Wednesday, November 28, 1990, the House continue to sit, to consider Government Business No. 24 (motion respecting the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq), beyond the normal time of adjournment until 1 o'clock a.m. or until no member rises to speak in debate, whichever occurs first, at which time the debate shall be deemed adjourned and the House shall adjourn; provided that no dilatory motions or quorum calls shall be receivable this day; and

(2) That on Thursday, November 29, 1990, the Speaker shall interrupt Routine Proceedings, if required, at 11.20 o'clock a.m., when the resumed debate will be called on Government Business No. 24, with each of the three recognized parties to have the opportunity for debate as each sees fit, at the conclusion of which time but no later than 12.30 o'clock p.m., the Speaker shall interrupt any proceeding then under way and put forthwith and successively, without further amendment or debate, every question necessary to dispose of the said business and any amendment thereto, with one 15-minute bell to call in the members, if required, following which recorded division the House shall recess until 2 o'clock p.m., when Statements by Members and Oral Questions shall be called in the usual manner until 3 o'clock p.m. when