

without designating a lead role to one of its member states.

• (1130)

The tragic events that we are now witnessing remind us that we know how to make war, but we do not know how to make peace. We have very few models for peacemaking. Canada has led in peacekeeping, but peacemaking is a new art, and one that surely calls to all of us in the light of the present situation.

The lesson of this crisis is the need for new mechanisms, possibly the establishment of a permanent UN force. Sir Brian Urquhart, the former Under Secretary General of the United Nations says that the lessons of the gulf war call for, first of all, the development of a military staff committee to respond to expected emergencies and, second, an emergency fund large enough to support immediate protective or peacekeeping efforts.

These are the kinds of initiatives, surely, that Canada will want to be looking at seriously as we seek a cease-fire and an end to hostilities in the gulf and a move to new models.

Today, as we meet here in the House of Commons in Ottawa, and as the world's attention is riveted to the gulf, at the United Nations in New York, delegates representing 118 nations are debating proposals to convert the existing partial test ban treaty into a comprehensive test ban treaty.

The partial test ban treaty was signed in 1963 by American President Kennedy and Soviet Premier Khrushchev. As members will know, this bans all nuclear weapons testing in the atmosphere, in outer space and underwater, but not underground.

Parliamentarians from all parties in this House and from 38 legislatures around the world, in an organization Parliamentarians for Global Action, have been playing a substantial role in encouraging the convening of the UN conference. For two weeks now delegations have been in New York. Despite the lessons and the threat of nuclear capacity, chemical and biological weapons, on the part of Iraq, this conference seems only likely to agree that it may meet again some time in the future.

In light of Canada's support for the UN and the effort under way now, the evident need for constructive multi-lateral dialogue and collective security, and the develop-

ment of the chemical, biological and possibly nuclear weapons by Iraq, it is appropriate and hopeful that the UN is gathered, seeking to move an end to nuclear testing.

### *Government Orders*

So, in the House today, I ask, as we seek peace in the gulf, why is Canada prepared to vote not only against the amendment clause calling for a comprehensive test ban treaty, but against efforts to bring the nations back again to try next year to move the conference forward? I have asked both privately and publicly that the secretary of state review the instructions he sent to our Canadian delegation at New York and invite them to take a constructive effort to end the nuclear threat. Surely the lessons of Iraq are evidence of the need for Canadian leadership in this area.

Let me raise one other issue that is in the hearts of many Canadians, particularly from our multicultural communities which have their relatives in Third World countries. One of the very dramatic, and yet downplayed, elements of this crisis has been the impact on the so-called Third World. We have seen the floods of refugees, but we have not seen as visibly the effect on the economies of already debt-ridden countries. On behalf of the House, I have had the opportunity to chair a subcommittee which has reported to our external affairs committee on the debt crisis. We have tried to underline, in an all-party report, the urgency of the situation.

This report was tabled before the gulf crisis, before the standing committee heard from President Mugabe of Zimbabwe about the effect of the crisis on his people and before the Interagency United Nations Committee on African Recovery met in Ottawa last month, reporting that those economies, already bankrupt, are suffering in terms of all of the basic services such as health care and education. In a country concerned about AIDS, the epidemic of AIDS across Africa continues to move dramatically because governments are without any capacity to offer services or help. These developing countries now have a debt that exceeds \$1.3 trillion and the indebtedness of these countries threatens all countries.

In conclusion, I would like to make three proposals for those of us who wish to work for peace now in the gulf and for peace in the future. I propose that Canada convene a high-level political conference to look at what mechanisms should be put in place to permit the UN to