

these acts against other countries without UN mandate. In some cases, you have to move with speed. I think that the nations of the world, having been signatories to the United Nations when it was founded, have to review the speed and the operations with which the UN can operate in times of crisis. In today's world, where you have the speed to handle such things as new technology and communications, things are going to happen overnight and we are going to have the political and the diplomatic machinery to tackle it.

The next thing we are going to have to tackle is that never again in Canadian history should a Prime Minister send our troops and ships to a virtual war zone and assign them to a command outside the United Nations, even though they are under Canadian command. We understand that. They are still in there as a multforce and they were assigned there not as a United Nations partner but indeed, as a national group.

The Prime Minister refused to call this Parliament together. That is a dictatorial attitude that cannot be accepted in a free country such as Canada. He did not recall Parliament until the date that it was supposed to return anyway. During the summer we had the Iraq crisis on August 2, and the Oka problem was going on in Quebec. These are serious issues and Parliament was not recalled. That is unforgivable. Never again should anything be supported in this House unless the Prime Minister and this government give a firm commitment that they will recall Parliament before making these decisions in the future.

The chemical weapons on the part of Iraq cannot be condemned strongly enough. That is why it is necessary to push forward in the international community in the years ahead to clear the world of chemical weapons so that average individuals throughout the countries of this world are not going to be the victims of dictators.

It is all very well to suggest, and all of us should, that negotiation and armed conflict must be the only option to resolve a crisis in the world. We realize that there comes a time when one cannot deal with a dictator. One cannot negotiate with him and the world must unite. What better than to unite under the United Nations umbrella?

Government Orders

Today, the cold war has subsided and both Russia and the U.S. are against what Iraq is doing. There is no divided world with the cold war going on today. We have a harmony building in the world. I would say that Saddam Hussein may very well be the author of a new evolving world. What he has perpetrated on the Persian Gulf he has brought to world attention. Yes, a new order must evolve in the world. East-west relations must continue to evolve in a peaceful and helpful manner. We must help those nations that need help internationally to readjust to the new and free world. At the same time, neither the United Nations nor any nation with a conscience can stand by and see a dictator, like we have in Iraq today, take over other small countries, because where does it go from there? We have seen the whole formula before.

• (1350)

We are a member of the United Nations Security Council. If there was ever a time when Canada could play a major part in world affairs it is today—to negotiate unity within the Security Council to have a firm UN decision to have a UN force in the Persian Gulf. Canada has been known, over the years, as a good negotiator in the international community. Today the challenge is there, and it should be done.

The Korean war broke out in June 1950. Perhaps a little background history here is necessary. After World War II, Korea was taken from Japan because there was always the old geographical problem there that whoever controlled Korea, that is, if China controlled Korea she could attack Japan easier, if Japan had Korea she could attack China easier. So Korea was taken out of the picture for both of them and the southern half, south of the 38th parallel was taken over as a mandate or a protectorate by the United States and north of the 38th parallel was looked after by Russia.

When the UN sent a commission there to try to promote free elections it was refused entry, north of the 38th parallel, but free elections were held in South Korea. In 1949 the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. moved out of North and South Korea at the same time. By June 1950 there was aggression from North Korea into South Korea and the UN moved in within a matter of days to take over that force. At that time China was not a member of the United Nations Security Council and Russia was staying away from the United Nations Securi-