

case, we have used that relationship to encourage the United States to work with the world in trying to resolve this problem.

Second, at the United Nations we have been extremely active from the beginning. Here, when the crisis began, there was a strong inclination on the part of the United States to go it alone, not to operate under the aegis of the UN. Again, Canada said that was wrong, that this crisis was to be handled effectively and with authority, it must be done under the umbrella and with the authority of the United Nations. Others counselled a similar approach. And in the end, the United States took the decision to operate within the UN context. That is why the debate today is not about what one nation might do but about whether this country will support the United Nations in what it has decided to do.

We have also, of course, been extraordinarily active on the floor of the United Nations and in the co-sponsorship of Security Council resolutions, and, more importantly, in drafting those resolutions; in finding ways in which they, and other resolutions could be acceptable to all.

Third, Canada undertook, because of our value as an industrial power with connections to the Third World, a series of initiatives based on the view that Saddam Hussein, if he would listen to anyone, might well be more prepared to listen to other Third World leaders than he would be to listen to the leaders of the developed world.

The Prime Minister met with Mr. Perez de Cuellar in New York when he was there to co-chair the Children's Summit. He then made a proposal based upon the reality that the principal victims of this invasion are not exclusively in Kuwait. They are also the poor of the Third World. They are the poor of Zimbabwe, of Bangladesh, and of other countries who depend more than we do upon secure and relatively cheap supplies of oil. Many of these people are Muslims. Many of these people are people whose cause should appeal directly to Saddam Hussein.

But we understood that those countries themselves could make that case better than we. Our Prime Minister met with President Diouf of Senegal, who is not only the President of the Organization of African Unity, but also the incoming President of the Islamic Conference and the President of La Francophonie. President Diouf, at the behest of Canada, and with some help from Canada, convened meetings of other leaders of the Third World and a mission planned to Iraq. It was in Paris en route to Baghdad to try to make that kind of appeal when Saddam Hussein called and said he would prefer to have that mission deferred, delayed until after the visit of James Baker -- the visit that Saddam Hussein did not allow to happen.