

fact that this peace is now being upset by the situation in Iraq and Kuwait. I can relate to that. I am not very happy about it either.

But let us take into account, as I said before, that there was a time stretching over 40 years when there was a war that we were not willing to fight for the liberation of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, East Germany, Bulgaria, Romania, or Albania, because the consequences of that war were too horrible to contemplate.

What we are saying is that the consequences of this war may indeed be too horrible to contemplate. The difference is that those missiles are not pointed at us this time. Are we simply saying that we are willing to contemplate horrible wars as long as they do not affect us directly? If the horror of a war is something which has to be taken into account when we decide whether or not to enter into a state of war then I ask the hon. member to consider that these people whose suffering he is concerned about—and I believe him when he says that—may indeed suffer ten times more as a result of any war that might be initiated in that area that led to nuclear explosions or chemical warfare, or even the devastating effects of conventional weapons as they have come to be.

While I am on that theme of suffering which the member raises, let me say that the concern the government claims it has about the suffering of the Third World as a result of high oil prices really strains credibility. It especially strains credibility when you realize that we had to listen to this time and time again coming from the Secretary of State for External Affairs who has been responsible for two years of decrease in Canada's foreign aid, who is responsible for Canada's adherence to the structural adjustment programs of the IMF and the World Bank, a program which is starving children all around the world in order to save the banks, and when we know that the western industrialized world has never had any qualms about decreasing commodity prices in order to benefit its own economy and whether that plunged the economies of Zambia or Chile or other commodity-producing countries into absolute chaos, political instability and starvation.

**Mr. Harvey (Edmonton East):** That's okay. That's the market.

### *Government Orders*

**Mr. Blaikie:** That is the market, Mr. Speaker. If people die because of the market, well that is just the invisible hand of Adam Smith working its wonderful way in the world. Really, Mr. Speaker, you just cannot believe some of the things you hear in this place.

**Some hon. members:** Hear, hear.

**Hon. Kim Campbell (Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada):** Mr. Speaker, I wanted to comment on the hon. member's reference to my own comments on the western industrialized world and the suggestion he made that somehow Saddam Hussein is striking a blow for those who do not believe that those who belong to the club that Canada belongs to should run the world.

I think it is important to correct the impression that he has left that somehow—and I certainly had no intention of leaving the impression—only the western industrialized world was interested in this. We have, as a result of our wealth and well-being, some capabilities to do things in the world that other countries do not have, but I would point out that there are 31 countries in the gulf supporting the sanctions against Iraq and that those countries that are most dedicated to beating Iraqi aggression back are not members of the western industrialized world. I mentioned those countries in a different context and whatever the hon. member wishes to say, it is true that poor Third World countries are suffering.

One of the problems of the history of the United Nations is that the General Assembly, where countries of the Third World have considerable clout as a result of their numbers, has never been able to be matched by the kind of will that required the approval of the Security Council because of the cold war. We are now in a position where those countries which have the wherewithal to back up the resolutions of the United Nations are now in a position to do so and I point out that Canada, although number 31 in world population, provides 25 per cent of United Nations resources. Therefore, when I talk about the countries of the western industrialized world, I am talking about the democracies and those countries which have the capability to put some clout into the UN's decisions.

There are many countries that want that action but are not in a position to do it. I think that it is a totally misleading perception to suggest that somehow those countries which support the United Nations in this effort