

documented shocking violations of human rights. Saddam Hussein has declared Kuwait to be irrevocably a part of Iraq. A sovereign member of the United Nations is being extinguished.

In these 167 days that have passed, the world community has expressed itself with unprecedented consensus and clarity. Twelve resolutions have been passed by the United Nations Security Council, most of them unanimously, condemning Iraq's actions, demanding that Iraq withdraw from Kuwait and imposing sanctions designed to force Iraqi compliance. On November 29, 48 days ago, the UN Security Council gave Saddam Hussein a period during which diplomacy could be given a further chance, a period during which Iraq might be convinced that the world was not bluffing, but a period with an end to it, after which the resort to force would be authorized if necessary. That resolution was clear. It stated that this time was designed to "allow Iraq one final opportunity, as a pause of goodwill."

And yesterday, UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar returned from Iraq, disheartened, believing there is virtually no hope for a diplomatic solution to the crisis. European Foreign Ministers, acting on the Secretary-General's advice, decided not to send a delegation to Baghdad.

After Security Council Resolution 678 Iraq has had every reason to know that the world is not bluffing. But Iraq remains in Kuwait.

During these past 48 days, diplomacy has been applied to a degree rarely seen before. The Prime Minister and I have indicated that we wish to describe to this House some of the activities undertaken by Canada during this crisis. I cannot recite them all, for the list is too long and some of them are still under way. But I want to indicate some of the activities this country has been engaged in on behalf of peace.

First, on a bilateral basis, perhaps in one of the most important actions taken in this crisis, the Prime Minister went to Kennebunkport for a meeting with President Bush, a meeting scheduled before Iraq invaded Kuwait. There were senior and respected advisors then counselling the President of the United States to engage in a surgical strike. The Prime Minister told him, on behalf of Canada, that that kind of policy would not be acceptable to this country and should not be followed by the United States. There was no surgical strike. That gave the world an opportunity to pursue diplomacy and a peaceful solution to this crisis.

That was one of several instances when we were able to use the bilateral relationship we have with the United States, a relationship some mock, but a relationship which is an opportunity for substantial influence on a superpower. In this