

with the after-effects of dealing with this gulf crisis". I hope that will be kept in mind.

If a full-scale war breaks out, what will happen to Palestine, either to the Israelis there or to the Palestinians. I do not think they will be in as good shape after that war as they are now. I do not think the bitterness that has made it impossible to resolve the partitioning of that land will be any less after a war that we might start with Iraq.

Second, it is reliably reported that there are 500 nuclear explosive devices or nuclear bombs in the gulf area. Most of them are on American vessels and some of them are on the vessels of other allies.

The question is: Why are they there? If our allies do not mean to use them, why have them there? If we do mean to use them, when, on what occasion, for what purpose, and how many? Five hundred nukes? How many are we going to detonate under the phrase given by the United Nations: "use any means necessary."

I remember at the beginning of World War II when Hitler experimented with carpet bombing with stuka bombers, wiping out the civilians in the cities and towns of Poland. President Roosevelt said: "No civilized nation could possibly do a thing like that." It wasn't many years before Britain fire bombed scores of thousands of civilians in the centre of Dresden, until the United States atom bombed scores of thousands of civilians in Hiroshima and again at Nagasaki. We should not assume that those nukes will not be used. Those are just two nuclear bombs. With 500, it could not wipe out just Iraq. It could perhaps wipe out the world or the human part of the world and perhaps all living parts of it.

We are not ready for a controlled war, as seems to be offered to us. We have no guarantee, no reason to think it would be controlled.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I believe another reason why we should hold off from pushing to the possibility or probability of war tomorrow is because even in the United States and in other allied countries, there is growing unease about the ramifications, about the uncontrolled possibilities of ordering an attack on Iraq, which seems to be the issue. I have a statement here quoted in a small paper that I picked up in Kingston

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recently, *Between the Lines*, from one U.S. marine corporal, Eric Larson. He says:

On April 21, 1986 I joined the Marine Corp to defend the American dream, which first attracted my parents to this country in 1958. I emerged from boot camp three months later, a fully indoctrinated fighting machine willing to go anywhere in the world to defend the ideals and freedoms stated in the Constitution of the United States of America.

I will not read his whole statement, but he says further down that after further consideration:

I realized I could no longer blindly follow orders from my Commander-in-Chief but that my actions were ultimately accountable to a higher authority—namely God.

My deeply rooted moral convictions have lead me to declare my objection to the escalation of tensions and seemingly inevitable war in the Middle East.

And further down:

I declare myself a conscientious objector. I am no longer a Marine.

Mr. Speaker, there are anti-war demonstrations developing across the United States in many cities. They are anti war demonstrations in many cities of Europe. Recently French dockers refused to load certain ships that would be carrying war materials to the Middle East. It is not only demonstrators in the streets. I was amazed to read the transcript of the interview a few days ago or a week ago perhaps between Barbara Frum and Dr. Brzesinski, a former adviser to President Jimmy Carter and one generally considered to be a hawk. He says:

And while I abhor the occupation of Kuwait, I also abhor the occupation of Cambodia by Vietnam or Afghanistan by the Soviet Union, or Lebanon by Syria, but I'm not prepared to advocate a war in every case and I do not see any overriding American national interest in America having to undertake a very risky and very costly military operation in the place of sanctions being applied against Iraq and which are punishing Iraq.

Mr. Speaker, this and the demonstrations in the cities of Europe and in the cities of Canada are only beginning as an opposition to the war. Therefore, I want to reiterate the position of my party.

There should be no attack now or in the foreseeable future. We should concentrate on making sanctions work. Some people have referred to the 1930s, to Ethiopia, to Spain and so on and what happened when we allowed Hitler and Mussolini to go unchecked. That is not the situation that we have. United States, France and Britain refused to impose sanctions on Franco when he was overthrowing the lawful government of his country. They refused to do anything to stop Hitler and