

*Government Orders*

There was no call to Parliament in August. It gives us no confidence that Parliament will be called again unless it is absolutely, clearly guaranteed now before war.

There was no wait for the United Nations decision. When the ships were sent, it was in consultation with President Bush and with NATO officials in Brussels, with General Verner who had said that perhaps now that there is no danger from the Soviet Union we should use our armies in other parts of the world to protect our oil. In other words, oil was a major element in the NATO backed decision of Canada to send those ships to the Middle East.

Now sanctions have been agreed in the UN, but the present UN motion is flawed as has been pointed out. It gives unlimited rein to member states with no UN command, no definition of the goals, no one responsible for defining the goals to tell one country or another it is time to stop: "We won. Don't go on fighting". Every country just does what it thinks best.

However, I am encouraged by some of the remarks of the Secretary of State for External Affairs this afternoon. I am very glad that he made his visit to the Middle East. I do not agree with everything that the newspapers attribute to him there, but that is a common problem we all have. I took note of some of the things I heard him say today. He mentioned that, rather than an extreme of punishment to Saddam or Iraq, he finds in the region a willingness to live with Iraq. He goes on to say if Iraq has complaints against Kuwait, there is the United Nations in which to take them up.

He also mentioned the possibility of an Arab force likely for the future defence of Kuwait and that there could be further attempts to resolve regional problems such as the Arab-Israeli dispute, in which he said there is a new sense of urgency to resolve it, or words very close to that.

I commend the minister for raising that point. It is a very delicate, difficult point to raise. I think it is necessary to raise it whether we agree or not with the argument that the Arab-Israeli dispute cannot be dealt with at the same time as the Iraq dispute. At least he said that it has to be done in that context or in the aftermath. I am much encouraged by the fact that he reports helpful conversations with Israeli and Palestinian leaders and

that he takes this occasion to reiterate that arms control must come to that region.

I am encouraged by those remarks of the Secretary of State for External Affairs. I take them as ground for listening carefully to the many people who have told us, including the minister, that there is evidence that the sanctions are working and therefore ground for giving them time.

I want to state three reasons why I believe we should not only rely on sanctions but avoid, as long as we honestly can, the declaration of war or the ordering of a military attack on Kuwait. One reason is that we have for 1,000 years, give or take a century or so, had hostility between the nations and cultures of Europe, the nations and cultures of North Africa and the Middle East, and now south central Asia, even east Asia.

• (1940)

Roughly speaking, it was the Christians against the Muslims. In school I thought that was old history. Now I find it is very present history with us. It never really ended. Perhaps what has ended is the European expansion into the rest of the countries of the world. That may be giving us some heart searching. Certainly there has been manipulation by European countries and by the United States of the oil that is so plentiful in the Middle East. That attitude seems to be that it is our oil.

The Prime Minister of Iran in 1953 thought that it was oil belonging to the Iranian people. He wanted to raise the price, and the United States arranged to have him overthrown. There has been no stability nor democracy in that country from 1953 until now. It is very unfortunate that the United States preferred to introduce a tyrant, the Shaw, in order to get cheap oil.

For us now to send an armada against Iraq may very well detonate a war that would spread much wider than Iraq. We know that there is sympathy with Iraq among some of the people even in some of the countries whose governments are officially allied with us or have sent troops. There is a possibility of a very widespread war, if we seem to be just renewing what was undertaken 1,000 years ago in the Crusades. We have to be very cautious on that account.

I would like to refer to the minister's remarks, quoted Tuesday in *The Globe and Mail*: "The Palestinian question must be dealt with as part of the process of dealing