

*Government Orders*

are not representative of all countries of the world. In fact, the Third World countries are very well represented. I do not have it handy but I have seen a chart which indicates all the countries which are involved in the gulf. It is an enormous range of countries, including many which have, probably for the first time in their history, had the opportunity to engage in a collective security operation.

**Mr. Blaikie:** Mr. Speaker, I simply repeat my point that if the Minister of Justice, the Secretary of State for External Affairs and this government are as concerned as they say they are about the well-being of children and others in the Third World, then what they should decide to do is to take on the international economic order which dictates that children will die by the hundreds and thousands while we are debating this motion because we are not able to change the international economic system which dictates that they must die in order to satisfy certain sacred doctrines of the marketplace.

[*Translation*]

**Hon. Lucien Bouchard (Lac-Saint-Jean):** Mr. Speaker, I think I speak for all members of this House when I say that the act of aggression perpetrated by Iraq against Kuwait is particularly appalling and deplorable. It is even more disgraceful because of the fact that it is an aggression not only against a small country, but also against peace, against the creation of a world order, and against the dreams and peace efforts of all men and women all over the world.

The world is now plunged into a situation where on both sides of this House, whatever our views on the conduct of public and private affairs may be, people will have to take sides for or against war, for or against peace.

Once again, democracies are put to the test. Here is this dictator who is willing to give up everything, who does not believe in anything, who is willing to expose his people to the worst insults, tempting democracy and confronting it with its responsibilities with regard to peace and war. We know full well that peace and war are not alike, yet they are so close.

Tonight, as we speak, it is a very thin line that separates peace and war, but at the same time, there is a huge gap between those who are in favour of the war and those who think that we must give peace another chance. I do not think it is appropriate to judge anybody's intentions. It is easy to understand the impatience of some people as a result of the events that have occurred over the last few months. It is easy to understand the indignation felt by those who do not accept—and I think it is everybody—the way truth, justice, peace and democracy are being treated.

That being said, since we are parliamentarians, since people expect us to make decisions, we have to take one side or the other.

• (2140)

First, let me say, however ironic this may sound, that something positive has come out of this whole situation. During the recent events, we have seen the growth of the United Nations. A new world order has evolved from the show of solidarity for the United Nations, this important, powerful, and prestigious organization that can still look frail at times. Many people still remember today what happened to the League of Nations in the thirties, after World War I and the Treaty of Versailles.

We know how frail the United Nations is. We know it is our responsibility to do everything we can, not only to preserve the UN, its prestige, its responsibilities, and its moral authority, but also to help it grow and strengthen. The UN passed 12 resolutions during recent months leading to this debate tonight. These resolutions were meant to further peace, to impose a world order to a government guilty of wrongdoing and to demand the undoing of an unacceptable move.

This government presented a motion purporting to ask this House to support the UN, as if those who are going to vote against it, such as myself were against the UN. Obviously, we are going to vote not against but for the UN. We know full well that Canada, established a reputation by upholding international authority. It does not make sense for Canada to have a diplomatic and foreign policies if they are not based on a strengthening of the works and foundations of the UN.

Respecting the UN is above all respecting its resolutions. We are presented with the UN resolution 678, the