

oil supplies, it is a little more costly and inconvenient; to Europe, a little more serious; to Japan, it is vital; to the Third World, it is disastrous. Those are the countries that would be least able to pay ransom prices that would be imposed.

The United Nations has not stood up to Hussein for the sake of oil. The stake is much higher.

What about the Vietnamese comparison? The critical difference between what happened in Vietnam and what may happen in the gulf is that now the United States is not acting alone, though it is ready to bear by far the largest burden. The nations of the world have arrayed an unprecedented military alliance against Iraq under the auspices, through, and with the authority of the United Nations.

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

**Mr. Turner (Vancouver Quadra):** The United Nations, not the United States, set the January 15 deadline. Anyone who knows the United Nations and knows that institution, knows that it is very jealous in being master of its own destiny. Nobody pushes the United Nations around, not even the United States. No one nation, especially not the United States, is able to impose marching orders on that institution.

No, this is not an American adventure. It is a United Nations action in collective security, one of the greatest historic developments of our time, certainly in my lifetime, since the Second World War, one with enormous impact for the future.

The credibility of the United Nations is at stake. You do not have to know much about history to know that the League of Nations, after it failed to respond to Manchuria and failed to respond to Abyssinia, was finished. Its credibility was sapped, diluted, gone. This is one of those important moments in history.

I know there are those who want to limit Canada's role to peacekeeping. The fact is peace must be established first and unilateral aggression repulsed before peacekeeping can be effective.

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

**Mr. Turner (Vancouver Quadra):** The whole history and tradition and commitment of the party to which I have belonged for 35 years has been in support of the United Nations. Our people were there at the beginning, upholding the principle of collective security and sup-

porting the resolutions and actions of the United Nations.

This is a crucial test for that international organization. This is a crucial test for the United Nations, and Canada must support it. This is a crucial test for collective security, and Canada must support it.

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

• (1700)

**Mr. Turner (Vancouver Quadra):** Mr. Speaker, the failure of the United Nations to act upon its resolutions would lead eventually to instability, to non-credibility and perhaps to international anarchy.

Aggressors would have hope of profiting from their aggression. Saddam Hussein would sponsor other Husseins, aggressors who would use chemical warfare on both the enemy and even on their own people as Hussein has done, aggressors who would use nuclear weapons should, God forbid, they possess them.

As to how the Persian Gulf states came to be, that makes an interesting historical study. I believe that history is irrelevant today. What is relevant is that there is a sovereign country, or was a sovereign country called Kuwait, which was brutally invaded by a neighbour for no other reason except that it was coveted.

Even if the case for sanctions could be made, and it is a strong case, the issue today is not sanctions. The issue today is whether the United Nations resolutions will be obeyed. It was the United Nations that decided the date. It was the United Nations that decided not to wait for sanctions and it was the United Nations that imposed its own deadline.

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

**Mr. Turner (Vancouver Quadra):** Madam Speaker, the issue before us, before the House and before the world, is whose will is going to prevail: the ambitious will of Saddam Hussein who would hold, at the very least, the Arab world under his thumb, or the collective will of the world expressed as uniquely as it can be expressed within the forum of the United Nations with a rare singleness of purpose never in my lifetime seen by an international body.

If the alliance against Iraq were to fall into disarray from good intentions, from walking too many last miles, the impact upon the future of the United Nations would be devastating to the future efforts of collective security. The United Nations would be fatally exposed as the