

also in Cambodia and elsewhere. If we do not lose it here, if we can maintain the strength of the United Nations which we have so carefully built over the last years, and particularly the last months, if that pattern continues, then a just, lasting and comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli dispute, which Canada views as necessary and urgent, may at last be possible. This is a matter that can only be addressed, however, separately from the current crisis.

Iraq's offence is sui generis and its undoing, according to the highest principles of international law and the highest interests of international security, is essential. But resolution of all territorial disputes in the region on a just and equitable basis is urgently required, if peace and security are to apply in a durable way in a region which may be the most volatile in the world. We will also have to turn our collective attention to the need for arms control measures which deal with weapons of mass destruction that threaten the whole region. Sustaining the new unity of the international community is the only hope, the best hope, that these problems can be resolved with speed.

There may be the elements of a peaceful resolution of this crisis. I was more encouraged than I thought I might be by the conversations I had in the Middle East. I was encouraged by the determination of people ranging from Israeli leaders to King Hussein, to the Palestinians to look for ways in which this experience may lead to constructive response to other issues so we hope that there will be means found to resolve this issue.

Otherwise, force will have been authorized by the world community, and on behalf of the international institutions Canada has spent five decades to design and defend.

To abandon those institutions now, to abandon the unanimity and the consensus that has been found in the United Nations now would be to abandon all hope for the rule of law in world affairs. The world agrees with that. The question is: "Will Iraq agree with that?"

The resolution we will be voting on tomorrow in New York is the desirable option that I have sought, and many here have sought: the UN authority to use force if Iraq rejects the option of a peaceful withdrawal.

The House will remember and no one in our country will forget that the use of force began on August 2nd. It is now up to Saddam Hussein to determine whether the international community will have to use the authority of the United Nations to achieve our collective goals through further force.

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