

Canada is doing everything possible to ensure that the international community proceeds under UN authority. Saddam Hussein must understand that we will not reward his act of war. To keep the peace, we must keep the pressure, and Saddam Hussein must know that the coalition against Iraq's aggression will not fade or falter.

Our diplomatic efforts continue, across a wide range. For my part, I am travelling next week to meetings of the CSCE (Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe), but am also making short working visits to Prague, Moscow, Turkey, Jordan and Israel, and I hope to see, among others, Yevgenny Primakov, King Hussein, Israeli Ministers, and Palestinians.

Peace is not accidental; it must be constructed and it must be maintained, but peace sometimes has a price. If, in this new era of international co-operation which we now claim exists, Iraq is allowed to shatter that order and shatter that peace without sanction, what message would that send, what carte blanche would that give?

And if we succeed in the Gulf, what a signal that would be, what a warning that war will not work -- what a sign of hope for the future. What is at stake in the Gulf is not territory or oil but the very foundation of the peace we all talk about, of the order we know is essential.

Some Canadians wish we were not in the Gulf. In one sense, we all share that sentiment. I wish Iraq had not invaded Kuwait. I wish the peace had been kept. But responsible nations must deal with facts, not wishes. The peace was not kept. Iraq did invade Kuwait. And Canada, with so many others, is there now to help seek peace and defend order, as we have done in the past, as is our duty and our obligation.

What we are doing in the Gulf is different from what we did in Namibia, or Central America. We are not used to sending ships and soldiers to places where conflict threatens. We are used to our soldiers putting on blue helmets and going places when ceasefires have been declared, where what we do is patrol a truce, not prevent a war. But the peacekeeping we have come to expect was once new too. When Lester Pearson designed the UN force which helped end the Suez crisis, there were people in this country who opposed what Canada did. They thought it was not our business. They worried about offending Britain and France. They were wrong then. A great UN tradition was born and an honourable Canadian commitment was made.

Since the end of the Second World War, Canada has participated in 20 international peacekeeping missions. Eighty-three thousand Canadian soldiers have served with those missions. In the last year alone, we have joined in four of the