

Government Orders

other than purely military. I would like to underline "other than purely military".

Therefore, Canada must continue to explore peaceful methods of diplomacy and cease-fire to hasten the withdrawal of Iraq from Kuwait. Let us keep all the channels of diplomacy open.

Would the hon. member agree to suggest to his government that the Security Council of the United Nations must be revisited to ensure a new order of world peace that is durable and secure for all generations to come? That is my first question, Madam Speaker.

Madam Deputy Speaker: I apologize for stopping the hon. member, but this is only a five-minute period of question and comments. The hon. member has made a very thoughtful comment and has already asked a question. Perhaps we should allow the hon. member to answer his question.

Mr. Shields: Madam Speaker, I do not believe for one moment that all members of the multinational force under the United Nations are not seeking through the United Nations and making every effort possible to put an end to the war that is there.

I would remind my hon. friend that the Korean war started out as a peacekeeping mission. It was a function of peacekeeping. One country—North Korea—had invaded another country—South Korea. A peacekeeping force was called a peacekeeping action at the time.

I am suggesting that this is absolutely not any different. It is a peacekeeping action. It is one to restore peace and stability in the Middle East. It is one to maintain collective security in the world and we are functioning under the United Nations to do exactly that.

Of course, the countries contained in the multinational UN force at the present time are making every effort to see that this is brought together in the quickest time possible.

Ms. Margaret Mitchell (Vancouver East): Madam Speaker, I am very interested in the comments of the hon. member. I know that he had personal experience with the Canadian Armed Forces and the Common-

wealth forces in Korea, where I also served but as a civilian. I well recall the many Canadian boys who came into hospital with legs chopped off and many other terrible things that happened.

I revisited Korea, as I am sure he did, on the 35th anniversary. The thing that hit me going back was the question of what was achieved in that war? That is what I want to ask him.

There were hundreds of people killed—thousands if we look at all the Koreans. We had terrible situations with refugees. A whole generation of children had their lives put in terrible risk. Yet, now, if we go back to Korea, the people are sitting exactly on the demilitarized zone, almost at the spot where they started. There is still a military presence there. This was a civil war that we intervened in.

I would like the hon. member to explain to me, for goodness sakes, what was the value of that war? What was achieved, aside from devastation and death?

Mr. Shields: Madam Speaker, I would like to very humbly correct my hon. friend. After the Second World War, Korea was divided into North and South Korea. It was two countries: one country under the communist domination, and the other one under western domination. It was not a civil war in the sense that she would portray it.

What we had was exactly the same case. We had one country, North Korea, invading another country, South Korea.

What was achieved? I would suggest that North Korea was pushed back, after the Chinese entered the conflagration, to exactly the line that was drawn after the Second World War, the 38th parallel. North Korea now exists under communist domination and dictatorship.

South Korea has gone very far in the democratic process. It has an elected democratic assembly. We see it is now prosperous. I think the people in South Korea were very appreciative—and still are appreciative when I visit South Korea—of the contribution that was made by the United Nations forces, and particularly Canadians.