

policy that we, as a peace loving nation, must continue to promote at all times and be prepared to contribute toward to the greatest possible degree in order to prevent minor struggles or greater than minor struggles from romping home into a theatre of full-scale world war and devastation.

The human suffering that the expertise of our Canadian military observers and peacekeeping corps have prevented on many occasions throughout the world can never be, and will never be measured in accurate terms, or in terms of measurable success. But our services in Kashmir, Korea, Palestine, Viet Nam and Laos, Egypt, Lebanon, the Congo, Cyprus, New Guinea, Yemen and Gaza can certainly be fully and favourably assessed by any sympathetic, understanding individual.

This is why I say that such achievements cannot and must not be measured in terms of dollars and cents. Surely the dedication of our diplomats and, indeed, the people in this House over the years, and in particular the members of our Canadian armed forces, is of extreme importance to the Canadian nation in international affairs at this time and we will continue to uphold the major roles we have played in those areas of the world which I have mentioned.

Perhaps I should state at this time that I had discussion with some of the members of the armed forces I knew personally before they went over to Viet Nam. They said this has brought about a feeling of importance to them as they feel they are doing something useful and are glad to be called upon to act on Canada's behalf and to keep up our image abroad.

I do not intend to deal with the dollars and cents aspect of the Canadian contribution to the ICCS. This matter has already been covered in the House and during this debate. It must be realized that the members of the armed forces, the aircraft and the ships are for the purpose of maintaining peace. They are being used for this precise purpose now. The Boeing 707s the Hercules of air transport command and the ships of the maritime command are today performing the basic function for which they were acquired some time ago.

We are always glad to call upon our forces in times of crisis, but there are some who have a tendency to forget their importance in between these crisis roles. The fact that our forces have performed many peacekeeping duties and observational duties means they are not only serving their country well and representing the people of Canada abroad, but they are in fact playing a role that undoubtedly saves thousands of lives in maintaining peace and preventing destruction.

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Dollars spent on keeping up our Canadian armed forces could never begin to match the cost of destruction which might have occurred if it were not for the expertise of our armed forces and their ability to do jobs abroad on the international scene. At all times we must be mindful of the extensive training our armed forces go through to prepare themselves for the duties they are performing in Viet Nam today.

The armed forces train in many different climatic areas of the world to adapt themselves, adapt their equipment,

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and gain first-hand information on how to handle themselves if at any time during the course of a year they are called upon to go to similar climatic areas to perform observation or peacekeeping duties. Many people know that our forces have trained in Norway, in the Arctic, in Jamaica and in Australia. We have had observers and advisers in a military capacity throughout the world feeding information to the Department of National Defence. This information has been invaluable to the forces wherever they go.

This is what we talk about when we talk about expertise. Expertise to the armed forces does not mean just slinging a gun over your shoulder, wearing a pistol or being able to handle a particular piece of equipment. It also means that the forces are being called upon to be diplomats, to analyse exactly what is going on in an area of disturbance and to report accurately. They are there to observe and report on the implementation of the ceasefire agreement. They are not there for the purpose of becoming involved in a war.

Earlier in my speech I mentioned some of the areas in the world in which we have participated in efforts on behalf of peace. These missions have varied from membership of United Nations teams to tours as military observers, to peacekeeping in general. They include, of course, our participation in the international commission for supervision and control. Many of our men on the scene are experts in their own right and are quite capable of training those who are with them. In Viet Nam at the present time, out of the first group of 130 men, 20 officers and 22 men have had previous peacekeeping supervisory experience. Thus, 32 per cent of the first group already have peacekeeping experience. The others have been carefully selected.

In the second group of approximately 140, 21 officers and 4 men have all had previous United Nations peacekeeping experience. Experience counts, Mr. Speaker. As I say, 25 per cent of our military component in Viet Nam have had previous experience in the very duties they are being called upon to perform. Our Canadian forces received congratulatory messages from U Thant of the United Nations on the occasion of their leaving Egypt after ten and a half years service in that area.

At this point I should like to quote John W. Dafoe, who came from Winnipeg where he wrote for many years. In a speech to the Canadian Club there on April 8, 1919, he said:

The making of peace is in fact more difficult than has been the winning of the war.

The making of peace in Viet Nam will be a real challenge to us as Canadians and to the other nations which are trying to bring it about. The following is a quotation from "The Eagle's Nest" by Ruskin:

People are always expecting to get peace in Heaven but, you know, whatever peace they get there will be ready-made. Whatever making of peace they can be blessed for must be on the earth, here.

Let us hope that our armed forces are among those who are blessed on this occasion. We do not measure achievement by the size of the problem we are handling. In this particular case we shall measure achievement by the amount of progress we have made 60 days hence. In