

mentioned which is basic to our foreign policy, that of peace. It may seem paradoxical that I will be speaking about Korea where war is currently being waged but all but a few deluded Canadians realize that our participation in the Korean conflict is in the interests of permanent peace.

Canadian forces are in Korea to resist aggression in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations. Our response to the Security Council resolution of June 27, 1950, was to supply the United Nations force with a brigade group, three destroyers, and the services of an R.C.A.F. transport squadron. While we acknowledge with gratitude the major role that the United States is playing in Korea we can at the same time take pride in both the size and the quality of our own contribution. Proportionately, it equals that of any member force of the United Nations now engaged in Korea other than the United States, and it is the third largest in actual size.

Our soldiers, sailors and airmen have remained true to the fine traditions established by their forefathers before them in the defence of freedom. And while it sometimes is dangerous to discuss personalities, may I be permitted here in what he would call his own home town to pay special tribute to the first Commander of our Korean Brigade, Brigadier John Rockingham or "Rocky", as he has become affectionately known across Canada, for his splendid services to his country.

As long as the policy of the United Nations in Korea continues to be based on a determination to hold back the aggressors from the north and at the same time to prevent the military action from bursting out into a full-fledged war, Canada will give that policy its full support, limited only by commitments elsewhere and the need for providing adequate defences at home.

We recognize that the United Nations action took on a different aspect with the intervention of China. To gain unification of the entire peninsula for the Koreans would now require such a large deployment of forces and energy that our defences against Communist aggression elsewhere in the world would be seriously weakened. More important yet, the Chinese intervention has brought the risk of the Korean action developing into a full-scale war. If that were to happen - and we pray that it won't - our purpose for intervention in Korea in the first place - to punish aggression and by so doing to prevent a global war - would be defeated. For these reasons we favour a negotiated truce along the present battle-lines provided that it can be a "peace with honour".

If a peace in Korea can be achieved that will give the South Koreans maximum security from future aggression, even though the unity of Korea may not be arranged, then the United Nations intervention will have accomplished its main aim - it will have turned back the aggressors.

The accomplishment of that aim will have been made at a great sacrifice, not only by the participants in the United Nations forces but above all by the people of South Korea who have suffered indescribable losses in terms of human life and property. History, I know will do full justice to the heroism of the South Koreans and the United Nations forces who through their sacrifices have given a