

When one walks in the streets of West Berlin it is difficult to realize that to thinking people everywhere in the world this small island, as it were, surrounded by Communism, represents to the free world, as it represents to the Communist world, the axis of the struggle as between Communism and freedom. It is not a question of the reunification of Germany, as was mentioned here this morning. We are not dealing with that question. We are dealing with the pledged word of the free world. If we ever get the reputation amongst the uncommitted nations of the world that are standing with us that our word, under seal, means no more than a passing fancy, then indeed will Khrushchov have won the greatest victory Communism has ever achieved.

Motives of Khrushchov

One has to follow the course he has taken since the adjournment of the House, and it has been an interesting course. From time to time he has spoken the soft, sweet words of peace. These were followed by threats as to what would happen. One moment he is the smiling Khrushchov; the next moment he is engaged in his terror campaign. It is difficult to understand why he chose a time just before the Belgrade Conference opened to announce the resumption of his nuclear testing programme. Perhaps his purpose was to make the neutrals fearful that if they were critical of the U.S.S.R. they would be in danger. Why did he take that course? Well, he must have been preparing for some time because we were told today, I believe, that the fifth and sixth atomic explosions had occurred. Is he about to announce the production of an anti-missile missile following a short period of testing?

It is interesting to note that some of those who speak the loudest regarding the stand of Canada and the free world have been so silent in their condemnation of Khrushchov and the stand he has taken followed by his action regarding nuclear testing. He has placed the lives of people everywhere in the world in jeopardy. He has done so cynically. He said his purpose was, in effect, to let the people of the world realize their position and their danger. I find it difficult to understand, as did the Secretary of State for External Affairs, why the Belgrade Conference did not make some outstanding declarations on this subject. I find it difficult to understand how they reacted so tepidly to Khrushchov's gross contempt of human safety.

U.S. Test Resumption

The United States is now proceeding with testing. I have my own views in this regard. I can only say one thing. I hope that no action will be taken by any government belonging to the NATO organization without consultation in advance of that action. I realize that, as the Secretary of State for External Affairs has pointed out, they could take no other course. It is not for me to say that one would have hoped that having delayed for three years during the moratorium, a delay of the same number of weeks might have been helpful in the mobilization of world opinion.

What is Khrushchov's attitude? I am often told that if we could only try and be reasonable, how different things would be. Was there anything unreasonable in the request made by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and the President of the United States that there be no