

That causes us to re-examine some of the principles of Canada's foreign policy which, in the light of the discussions that have taken place during this debate, indicate an area of agreement between the Government and the Opposition, with the Opposition having at all times not only the right but the duty to point out, while agreeing with the objectives, what changes should be made that would be beneficial.

Canada's Foreign Policy

Canada's foreign policy can be summed up in three short paragraphs: First, continuing support for a strong and effective United Nations without which peace cannot be achieved, while recognizing that changes in the Charter ought to be made in the light of the experience since 1945. Second, the need of a strong and effective North Atlantic Treaty Organization, with which I will deal later. Finally, and I speak now for the Government in this regard, we believe in the extension and development of a strong Commonwealth of Nations, believing that no other association throughout the world has a greater influence for good. Indeed, the adherence by its members to its principles, though unwritten, denies the acceptance of Communism.

The position we are in today, and when I say this I speak of the attitude of some Canadians and others, is brought about as a result of the process of confusion and propaganda which is of the essence of Communist philosophy. The Communists deceive people into believing that the existing crisis was created by other nations.

Khrushchov Crisis Creator

There is no disagreement between the Government and the Opposition that the crisis was created by Khrushchov for his own purposes, just as he has created crises throughout the years. If it is not Korea it is Vietnam. If it is not Vietnam it is Berlin, and so on. There is no crisis of our making in East Berlin. We have not stirred up any crisis. Some say to me: "How can Canada consider doing anything else but bending the knee to Khrushchov over a paltry city of 2.5 million?" I quite understand the sentimental and emotional plea behind that. The sacrifice of 100,000 Canadians cannot but bring that emotional reaction if the broader situation is not examined.

This is a larger question than West Berlin, a greater problem than its people. There is the pledged word of the Western nations that the people of West Berlin will not be sacrificed, their freedom will not be destroyed; that the rights of access into West Berlin shall not be discontinued. Berlin has become the tangible symbol of a global difference between Communism and the forces of freedom. The U.S.S.R. would endeavour to restrict the problem to a divided Berlin. Berlin is more than an isolated outpost. Khrushchov knows that he has already sealed off ingress and egress to West Berlin from East Berlin. He has done that because he realized that the outcome in connection with Berlin will determine, in a considerable measure, the future of freedom everywhere in the world.