

Mr. Wechsler: May I ask in all seriousness why the issue of Berlin has so long remained outside the domain of the United Nations? There hardly could be any clearer threat to peace than Berlin and why, in your view, has there not been a major movement to say that this issue must be brought into the council of the United Nations, whether it can be resolved there or not. I must say that I say this with criticism of my own government. I don't understand why from the moment this became the centre of the world's anxiety it was not the business of the United Nations to be brought into this issue in whatever form it could be.

Mr. Green: We take the position that wherever there is a danger to peace the United Nations should take steps. Mind you, in Berlin the four occupying countries are there as a result of the war and they have a special status in Berlin. Now that has made it a little difficult for the United Nations to move in. I think probably the U.N. could only move in if the four nations agreed to that step being taken.

Mr. Davey: Do you mean, Mr. Green, that there has been some reluctance on the part of the United States and the United Kingdom and France to have a United Nations presence in Berlin, and that we haven't been able to sell them on that idea?

Mr. Green: I don't know, of course, to what extent they would like to see the United Nations in Berlin, but some of these four countries have indicated that they would have no objection to some United Nations activity in Berlin.

Mr. Davey: Then why hasn't there been active initiative taken by Canada at the United Nations? We get back to that question again. Why haven't you people brought forward the resolution, or least canvassed the situation prior to bringing forward a resolution?

Mr. Green: Well, you know, we're not running the United Nations. Some people in Canada may think that we are, but we did make this suggestion at the opening of the present session, that the United Nations should participate in Berlin, and we're doing what we can to have action of that kind taken. But the primary responsibility in the question of Berlin rests with the four occupying powers. No other country can step in and force them to change their policy.

Mr. Davey: No, but couldn't the United Nations as a group of countries - not as one country - couldn't the United Nations as a group of countries bring overpowering pressure to bear on them?

Mr. Green: I don't think that that could be done on that issue. There are a great many countries in the United Nations which don't like to take a stand, some against the United States and others against the Soviet Union. They've got other things to think about. They have their own internal problems to worry about, particularly the new countries, and it isn't just that easy to line them up in a campaign against all of the large countries or against any one or more of these countries. This is why the vote on the 50 megaton test resolution was so significant. All these countries did line up against the Soviet Union in that case.