

### View of the Average Canadian

Canadians, in common with people everywhere, are asking whether the crisis will continue to mount and how it will end. Some Canadians, with the memory of two World Wars, are asking whether the Western nations should risk war over West Berlin, a war which in its frightfulness would dwarf all the wars in history. The question is asked as to whether the Western nations are courting war over a rubber-stamp by their refusal to accept at check-points en route to West Berlin passes signed by East Germans instead of by Russians.

The average Canadian sees Soviet threats followed by Western counter-measures. He fears that some new incident in Berlin might eventually lead to the nuclear devastation of the world. He wants Canada to be heard speaking words of counsel with firmness but with calm moderation. He asks Canada to exert its influence to ensure that every possibility of finding a peaceful and honourable way out of this crisis is fully and patiently explored.

Canada earned the right to express its views by service and sacrifice voluntarily accepted in August 1914 and in September 1939 and continued since then in Korea and in the United Nations Forces in the Middle East, the Congo and elsewhere.

### Rights and Responsibilities in NATO

Canada as a member of NATO and NORAD has a special right to speak and be heard concerning the rights and responsibilities which the three principal Western powers - Great Britain, the United States and France - possess and discharge in Berlin.

Canada in NATO is responsible for its share of European defence, to which we contribute an army brigade and an air division. Under NATO we have undertaken to regard an armed attack against Berlin as if it were an attack on Canada. We have further responsibilities under NORAD for our share of North American defence.

What are the unchallengeable facts regarding West Berlin? The Western world is confronted with a crisis over international agreements which have been repudiated by the U.S.S.R. which it endeavours to justify by specious and trumped-up allegations.

The agreements are clear as to the rights of the signatories. The pertinent documents include the Protocol and the Zones of Co-operation dated September 12, 1944, and confirmed on June 5, 1945, in which three zones, not only in the territory of Germany but also in Berlin, were set up for occupation by the forces of the U.S.S.R., Great Britain and the United States respectively. Subsequently, a French Zone was introduced.