

WESTERN POLICY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

(Continued from P. 2)

beyond these limits, members of NATO are bound by treaty obligations.

"The North Atlantic Treaty re-affirmed the solemn pledge which binds all members of the United Nations -- the most solemn of all pledges in the Charter of the United Nations. That pledge is:

'to settle any international dispute in which they may be involved by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered.'

"We must seek to find a basis for settlement. President Kennedy on July 25 wisely called for 'a search for peace...in quiet exploratory talks, in formal or informal meetings', and a willingness 'to discuss international problems with any and all nations that are willing to talk -- and listen -- with reason'.

BERLIN FREEDOM NOT NEGOTIABLE

"The freedom of West Berlin, and the right of the West to uphold that freedom, are not negotiable, but there are things that are. I would like to be free to tell you what is negotiable, but particulars cannot be discussed before negotiations begin. There are views which can be exchanged in private from government to government which, if revealed, would tend either to raise tensions or freeze negotiating positions.

"Canada has made known her general view, but there are certain additional observations that can be made.

"*First*, it is most important to maintain informal diplomatic contact with the U.S.S.R. We must be ready to define more precisely Western objectives. We cannot overlook that the Soviet Union has its vital interests and its objectives, and we must seek to understand them even though sometimes Soviet policies (as in their decision to resume nuclear tests) defy the laws of reason.

*Second*, the West must work out an agreed and flexible negotiation position. An attitude of realism demands that government may gradually disengage from unnecessarily rigid positions. We must guard against the peril and danger of too much rigidity and in needlessly taking up dangerous and perhaps impossible positions when what is at stake may be the survival of mankind.

"I welcome the news announced on August 30 by President Kennedy that the foreign ministers of the United States, United Kingdom, France and West Germany are to meet on September 14 in Washington to hold consultations on the Berlin crisis in this connection.

"*Third*, the NATO governments should not only exchange tentative ideas with each other but they should also discuss the problem of Berlin with other friendly governments, including those of the uncommitted countries.

"*Fourth*, the Charter of the United Nations declares that the primary purpose of the United Nations is to be the maintenance of international peace and security. We must be ready to make use of the United Nations.

"*Fifth*, our preparations to uphold vital interests in Berlin should not divert attention from the supreme task of responsible statesmanship, which is to reach agreement for an acceptable and just settlement with the Soviet Union. We should not expect to gain all our ends. Any final solution is bound to contain elements distasteful to the West as well as features unpalatable to the U.S.S.R. The nations of the West, sustained by the justice of their cause, are called upon to fashion stability out of turmoil and peace out of negotiation.

"*Sixth*, we must not exclude the perilous possibility that negotiations can fail, and we must prepare accordingly to maintain strong defences.

"*Seventh*, the U.S.S.R. is putting pressure on the neuralgic point of Berlin and probing Allied steadiness. At this crucial time there is need for solidarity, adherence to principle, courage and calmness of spirit.

"The crisis demands calm resolution without provocative hysteria. No leader in the West advocates a head-on collision. To do so would be insane and suicidal. In the Berlin situation lie the ingredients of mortal danger unless strength is joined with sanity and good will to preserve the peace and the right.

"'The secret of freedom is a brave heart.' It was true when Pericles uttered these words. It is true today.

"The Western nations must stand ready to negotiate, but if an atmosphere of threats and tensions prevails, negotiations will not be profitable. There would be a peaceful solution if the U.S.S.R. has no intention to change the social order in West Berlin; if it does not intend to cut the links between West Berlin and West Germany, or to attempt to impose a settlement in violation of fundamental democratic principles. The Soviet leaders say they have no such intention.

DEMILITARIZATION OF OUTER SPACE

"Urgency for international action on the use of outer space has been intensified by the decision of the U.S.S.R. of two days ago to resume tests of nuclear weapons. The U.S.S.R. has boasted that new bombs may be produced with a yield equivalent of 100 million tons of TNT, and that rockets similar to those used in orbital space flights by Russian astronauts can be used to deliver nuclear bombs to any point on the globe. These terror-laden declarations coupled with the earlier threats that platforms in space could be set up from which missiles could be launched emphasize the urgency of international agreement by the United Nations without delay.

"Outer space should be available for peaceful purposes for all nations great and small, and outlawed for military uses; an international ban should be placed on the mounting of armaments on orbital

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