

comment on that tonight. Nevertheless, as a general observation I would say this: While the free nations have every reason to be wary of Mr. Khrushchov, at the same time they cannot afford to dismiss out of hand any indication that he recognizes the necessity and desirability of a four-power agreement on Berlin.

A FOUR-POWER AGREEMENT

"It will be the task of Western statesmen, in the weeks ahead, to continue to explore the areas of a possible four-power agreement, and to make the necessary contacts with the Soviet Union. The NATO Council has for several weeks been considering all possible bases for a Berlin settlement. Canada is actively participating in the process of formulating a Western negotiating position. In this connection, I welcome the forthcoming visits of Dr. Adenauer to Washington and President de Gaulle to London as further opportunities for the consideration of unity in Western thinking.

"While it is, of course, too soon to say what that solution may be, the elements essential to the West have long been perfectly clear. The presence of Western troops in West Berlin (who themselves are a guarantee of the freedom of the city), unhindered access, and the liberties of the people of West Berlin and the viability of their city are elements which cannot be bargained away. And they are elements for which we must not purchase guarantees at such a price as would jeopardize other essential Western interests in Europe.

"Berlin is important because it is so highly explosive and is the only place where the military might of the two major powers is in confrontation. A retreat from our essential requirements in Berlin would mean a weakening all along the line.

"Our task in the weeks ahead will be to explore possible areas of agreement with the Soviet Union, with calm determination, with flexibility, and with a clear understanding of what our essential interests are. If the Soviet Union does, in fact, want a peaceful and mutually satisfactory settlement of the Berlin problem, there is no doubt that in months to come one will be found.

"In Berlin, as in so many other areas of international disagreement, the choice between reasonable settlements and an indefinite continuation of tension rests in the hands of the Soviet Union. In Berlin, as in the fields of disarmament and nuclear testing, the West stands ready and has long stood ready to enter into realistic and constructive talks immediately.

"At the moment the focus is on Berlin. Tomorrow it will be elsewhere, because the Communists use the trouble spots of the world just as a piano-player would the keyboard. In their efforts to enslave all mankind, they maintain a continuous barrage of emergencies and irritations.

"Canada for its part has demonstrated on many occasions its willingness to reach accord in these fields. Canada's initiative in the United Nations on disarmament and nuclear testing is on the record for all nations to see. We shall not desist in our efforts to travel the path of peace.

ARE WE LOSING?

"There are some people who consider that the free world is losing the world struggle and that the Soviet Union is making tremendous advances in the economic and military fields.

"However, in spite of all the boastings of Khrushchov at the recent Congress, his economic plans are based on the assumption that the Western world will virtually stand still economically. It must not and it will not.

"As you look back over the period since the war, it is helpful to recall, as did Mr. Chester Bowles, Deputy Under-Secretary of the United States recently, when he used these words:

"Every thoughtful citizen is concerned about the pressures which we face in Laos and Berlin about the intrusion of Communist power into Cuba, Soviet space exploits, and the development of Soviet industry and education.

"Yet what we often overlook, particularly in dealing with the new nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America, is the clear fact that in the political and economic field, the Kremlin's mistakes have been both frequent and serious and their own frustration correspondingly great."

"It seems to me that it has become an intellectual exercise for some to say that the West is losing. While Communism has made advances since 1945 the Soviet Union has failed in many fields: (1) It failed to overrun Europe after the war because of the measures taken in the Marshall Plan and the building of NATO; (2) it has failed in Africa, generally speaking, in its policy to new nations; (3) it has failed in its endeavour to bring about revolutions in Malaya, the Philippines, and Burma; (4) it has failed in the United Nations to put over the *troika* doctrine; (5) it has failed to control the non-committed nations in the United Nations - and I emphasize the votes that have taken place there since Khrushchov launched his policy of terror through megaton-bomb tests; (6) it has failed in its endeavour to have agreement with Communist China; (7) it has failed in its showcase in East Germany, economically, to attain the natural desire of people to have rising standards (to stop the flight of more than two million people from East Germany to a more prosperous and free West Germany, the Communists have had to resort to walls of stone).

BURDEN OF THE RED CHALLENGE

"The Communist challenge on all fronts, social, religious, political, economic and military, which will continue for this and the next generation according to Khrushchov, throws an enormous load on the spiritual values as well as on the processes of free nations.

"Education will have a major part to play in helping the free world to make an adequate response to the fierce, total challenge of totalitarian states. The Communists, at their last Congress, concluded that the game for the world is to be won, not with missiles, but with non-military counters. Regimented education is one means by which the regimented societies of the East threaten the world unregimented way of life.

(Continued on P. 6)