

stance, joint defense. We, in this country, are intensely interested in this problem, Mr. Wrong. We would like to hear what you and Mr. Atherton have to say about it.

ATHERTON: All right - but joint defense is only one of the many mutual interests the United States shares with Canada.

WRONG: Yes, for instance economic ties between us are very important and contribute very materially to our understanding and sometimes our misunderstanding of each other. I think we should discuss them.

FISHER: First, returning to our famous boundary line, I should like to hear what both of you have to say about the flow of Canadians and Americans back and forth across the border.

WRONG: Now, Mr. Fisher, you are making me captious again. You said Canadians and Americans. But, of course, we Canadians are Americans too - North Americans. Some misguided people here still seem to think that our membership in the British Commonwealth makes us somehow not an American nation.

ATHERTON: May I add that, in the same way, your position in the British Commonwealth does not make you any less an independent nation.

WRONG: I'm glad you mentioned that. I actually still encounter occasionally in this country the absurd idea that Canada is really governed from London, pays taxes to London, and obediently does what it's told by London. We are certainly very good friends with the people of the United Kingdom. We share the King with them and the rest of the Commonwealth. But they no more dictate our decisions than we dictate theirs - or yours, for that matter. We declared war on Germany in 1939, a week after Great Britain. We even declared war on Japan a little ahead of either Great Britain or the United States. And we don't have to declare war on anybody if we don't wish to.