

Turkey was put up, and in our judgement it wasn't the sort of issue that should be made a fight between the East and the West.

Q: In fact, it became a tremendous fight and remains so. Do you think you achieved anything by backing Poland?

A: Yes, I think that Canada's stand is the proper one and now we're hoping that there will be a split term with each of the two countries taking one year. Whether that will be the end-result or not, I don't know, but that is what we are striving for.

Q: If that doesn't work, are you still behind Poland?

A: I don't know that. This will depend on developments within the next week or two.

Q: Still more controversy. The French plan to make and test an atomic bomb, and we voted against France's desire to do that. Why did we do that?

A: Well, we voted against having this nuclear test in the Sahara. Canada has taken the position that there should be NO more nuclear tests, and of course the French test comes in that category. Furthermore, this project has caused a great deal of concern among the African and Asian countries. They are deeply worried about it. We are worried about it from the point of view that we think there should be no more nuclear tests.

Q: We wouldn't, for example, let France test the bomb in our vast Northland somewhere to take the heat off the Arabs and the Asians?

A: I wouldn't suggest that. We don't think there should be any more nuclear tests.

Q: Yet another matter in which you have been very outspoken. The question of consultation within NATO in advance of the forthcoming summit meeting. Do you think in the closed circle of the NATO Council that Canada's voice can be heard loud enough to matter at the summit meetings this fall?

A: Oh yes, I think so. On this subject the position is that we cannot have all the NATO countries participating in an East-West summit. We have to restrict that to a small number. But then the other members of NATO must be given the widest possible opportunity to confer with the members