

des-Monts, north of Montreal, Gaston Miron came to Montreal in 1947 and first began to publish his poems in the Montreal newspaper *Le Devoir* and the journal *Amérique française*. In 1953, with a group of friends, he founded the *l'Hexagone*, where he published a collection of poems with Olivier Marchand, called *Deux sangs*. His work appeared only in newspapers, journals and anthologies from 1953 until 1970, when the University of Montreal Press published a collection of his poems and articles under the title *L'homme rapaillé*.

The winner of this year's prize was chosen by a literary jury of Belgians appointed by the Belgian Ministry of French Culture and Canadians designated by the Canada Council. Members of the Canadian jury were Mr. Jacques Godbout, Mr. Naïm Kattan, Mrs. Claire Martin and Mr. Jean-Guy Pilon. The Belgian jury was made up of Mr. Roger Bodar, Mr. Roger Brucher, Mr. Jacques Gérard Linze, Mrs. Jeanine Moulin and Mr. Paul Willems.

#### CANADA'S DEVELOPING RELATIONS WITH THE EEC

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##### EEC AND NORTH AMERICA

Never before have so many questions been raised about Canada's relations with Europe. Until now, Europe has been too busy re-organizing itself to pay much attention to how it is going to arrange its relations with the rest of the world. This is changing, and with this change there is an opportunity to improve our relations. Europe is now going to have to devote some attention to deciding how it wants to maintain the links it has with others — above all, with its closest and most important partners in Canada and the United States.

I believe that it is in Europe's interest that Canada remain independent, prosperous and united.

Europeans should be convinced of this fact. I believe the Europeans have come to realize this more clearly in the past few months than ever before. Because of their own preoccupations, because of distance, because perhaps we did not explain ourselves often enough — for many reasons — they were inclined in the past to assume that the view they took of their relations with the United States would do more or less for their relations with Canada. The Government has worked to change this attitude, with some success. It is a fact of considerable importance that the next European "summit" will have specifically on its agenda the question of the European Community's relations with its major economic partners which I have no doubt will include Canada.

For our own part, we should try to keep as open-minded an attitude as possible to the new forms of multilateral co-operation the Europeans are trying to work out among themselves. We have to look to our interests, and we will. But their success is our success. Both bilaterally with the European capitals, and multilaterally with the institutions of the Community itself, we wish to build upon the multiple dialogue we have begun.

There will be much hard work before we can develop the sort of relations with the new Europe that will suit our interests. This is why I welcome all contributions to the dialogue, including those of your Committee. The Government also looks forward to receiving shortly a visit from Mr. Dahrendorf, the Community's Commissioner for Foreign Affairs. Many of the themes I have touched on above will be discussed with him. The EEC with Britain and Ireland, Norway and Denmark is a developing economic power of great strength and wide-ranging political significance. Canada has much at stake in the Community. Canada has much in common with the Community. And I am convinced both our stake and our common interests will grow.

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