ie commun He explain nguistic in ions with r nch-speaki that a sul between F consistent is with F , expressed nadian G r desire t

to Brussel ms of bil to bringin the field vas also a d cultural ntries. Per n Canada m is a fa situation ems but able sour circumsta

ns must a y, and $_{
m i}$ between

ties

problem-lowed willingness to get things moving to d the piplore all possibilities. Thus it was agreed l as posnat a new negotiating phase should be owever, bened, beginning with exploratory talks



ime Minister Trudeau enjoys an after-lunch walk down rue Varennes with French aid to sudime Minister Jacques Chirac. During the visit Mr. Trudeau also met with President alistic workscard d'Estaing before proceeding from Paris to Brussels.

sly take mary objective of these contacts was to ofit from engthen our ties with Western Europe, nations. dd particularly with the European Comau noted nities, with which we hope to negotiate r co-oper form of agreement or contractual link la's intereat will provide a framework for trade nonie" prod economic co-operation and a solid ity of Fresis for a more sustained dialogue. While e time offe precise form of such an agreement has and Flent to be worked out, the Prime Minister possibles assured of our European partners' countries reement with the objective of the Canato Belgan initiative in terms of defining future was quidations between Canada and the Comeet with mity on the basis of mutual interest and g, Mr. Threcognition of the dynamic development bilateral the Community. It was in this spirit seem to at the Prime Minister presented Canoperationa's submission to the Commission of the rticular ropean Communities, explaining that ral orgas had initially proposed the conclusion of trade agreement as one of a number of ssibilities but that, if the Commission d other ideas, we were prepared to look e Europ them. President Ortoli, Vice-President r was pames and the other Commissioners were ement impathetic toward our initiative and

for the purpose of defining the form of a possible contractual arrangement. This in itself was a noteworthy success for Canada if we consider the difficulties of the undertaking, stemming from the complexity of the Community structures, the fear of some members of creating a precedent that might be exploited by other highly-industrialized countries, and the hesitation of others to deal with questions lying outside the present competence of the Community. Thus, in Brussels as in Paris, and in dealing with the Commission and other governmental authorities, there is reason to believe that the Prime Minister succeeded in making his hosts more aware than before of the specific nature of Canadian interests and Canada's position that distinguishes them from those of the United States. Against this background, it is a matter of satisfaction that the Community has decided to open a permanent mission in Ottawa in 1975, similar to the ones it maintains in Washington and Tokyo.

NATO visit

The Prime Minister's visit to NATO placed the highest possible importance on Canada's role in Europe by demonstrating that the current diversification of our external relations includes a continuing commit-