

This problem, which is fundamental to our European policy, is not going to go away. On the contrary, I believe it will recur and could even become more acute in future. The EEC is on the verge of another extension of its membership. With whatever difficulty, it is evolving towards greater unity both in its economic and its political dimensions. This is a movement full of hope for the future, which Canadians applaud. But it does carry the risk for us that some of our closest friends will increasingly be working out common positions on major questions among themselves -- positions which, without our having been consulted -- we will be urged to accept or support.

I do not want to exaggerate. We have many ways of discussing problems when they arise, and an accumulated experience of consultation. Nonetheless the problem remains, and purposeful diplomacy will be required on the Canadian side to ensure that our voice is heard within the Community. The same need for the conscious and purposeful direction of our relationship is evident if we turn to economics. Despite some disappointing figures on trade expansion, the advanced industrial democracies of Western Europe are one of the world's few sources of high technology. As such, they offer Canada innumerable opportunities for co-operation. Examples could be multiplied endlessly; let me give just one.

Europe, energy short, looks increasingly to Canada as a secure source of supply. And Canada is prepared to develop and export new energy sources surplus to its needs. France and Germany, for example, have invested heavily in uranium exploration in Saskatchewan and elsewhere. The first generation technology used to exploit the tar sands is German in origin, developed and adapted to Canadian conditions. When the "MANHATTEN" made its pioneering voyage to test the feasibility of routing tankers through the Arctic, its hull had been modified as a result of research in Finland and France. If we come eventually to ship liquefied natural gas through the Arctic, the technology we use may well be French, the development capital and the market European. And if a nuclear ice-breaker is needed to lead the way, its propulsion system is likely to be European, too. In short, energy developments in the next generation may produce new and extensive links between Canada and Europe. But in this and other areas, our task is to ensure that the exchange benefits are long-term development and bring significant advantage to the Canadian people. I hope very much that a review process will stimulate innovative suggestion and analyses of this problem.

Third, let me look briefly at the security dimension. One of the tasks we have to confront in consultation with our allies, and in as constructive a dialogue as we can arrange with the countries of Eastern Europe, is the management of *détente*. *Détente* attracts its sceptics. Even so, it fixes the framework within which East-West relations are supposed