

The Commission representatives hoped that implementation would proceed quickly, and noted that progress could already be seen in at least some areas in each province represented at the meeting.

A special consultation on agricultural questions was also held, co-chaired by the Canadian Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, Gaétan Lussier, and the Director-General of DG VI, Claude Villain. The Canadian side expressed its satisfaction at the progress made in resolving trade access problems, but drew to the Commission's attention its concern about the future of the world grain and oilseed trade. Canadian officials recognized that changes foreseen in the Common Agricultural Policy in this area go some way in the right direction, and encouraged the Commission officials to take them further.

The Industrial Cooperation Sub-Committee, meeting under the auspices of the Canada-EC Framework Agreement, reviewed Canadian policies with respect to small and medium sized enterprises, and Community policies with respect to industrial innovation. Plans for the World Asbestos Conference, to be held in Montreal in May 1982, were discussed. The Sub-Committee examined the possibilities of transfers of technology in urban transportation and electrical energy generation following the recent missions to the EC in these areas.

The General Cooperation Sub-Committee noted that a memorandum of understanding will soon be signed providing for the exchange of information and technology in the field of waste water management. In addition to reviewing existing projects, the Sub-Committee looked at plans to expand cooperation in other areas of science and technology. A presentation was also made on economic development in Canada from a paper which had just been released with the Canadian budget.

The next meetings to be held in both the bilateral consultation series and under the Framework Agreement for economic and commercial cooperation are scheduled for the spring of 1982 in Brussels.

#### GRAND SUCCES POUR LE BRAS SPATIAL CANADIEN

Pendant le deuxième vol de la navette spatiale Columbia, on a souvent parlé du succès remporté par le bras spatial conçu et produit au Canada. En fait, le début de la participation canadienne à ce projet remonte à 1974, date à laquelle les Etats-Unis ont décidé de mettre en oeuvre une navette spatiale et d'en faire un projet international. Le Canada s'est chargé du bras manipulateur, et l'Europe a entrepris la construction d'un laboratoire orbital.

Les caractéristiques techniques du télémanipulateur étaient déterminées par la très grande diversité des tâches susceptibles de lui être assignées. En voici quelques exemples:

- placer des satellites sur orbite,
- saisir un satellite défaillant pour y insérer des pièces de rechange comme des lames dans certains modèles de rasoirs mécaniques, ou bien le ramener à terre,
- aider les astronautes à travailler à l'extérieur de leur véhicule,