
success in terms of the political relations that we have been able to establish with the European Economic Community. Indeed, Mr Roy Jenkins, the current President of the Community, is going to be visiting Canada next week and I shall be having discussions with him, as will the Prime Minister. We have invited the Premier of Ontario and other political leaders across the country at the provincial level to sit and talk with him as well, because we place a great deal of importance, and I do personally, upon the continuation and expansion and strengthening of our links with the Community. I think that is only fair, too, to add that it is too early yet to determine whether or not some of the goals of the Third Option, as reflected in the "contractual link" with Europe, are going to be successful. Almost simultaneously with the development of the contractual link came the oil crisis and everything that flowed from that dramatic event. The economies of Europe at the moment, or the countries making up the Community, are enormously vulnerable, as we have seen as recently as this morning in the news. Therefore this is not the time when it is likely that we can substantially increase our exports or our levels of trade with the Community.

However, that does not mean that we need to be equally retarded in our approach to the Community on the political level. In the last few months, I have had the satisfaction, for example, of being able to negotiate with the European Community a nuclear-safeguards arrangement that permitted the resumption of our [supply of] Canadian uranium to Europe under what is the tightest safeguards regime in the world. I have also been able to co-operate with France, Britain, and along with Germany, in efforts related to the whole Southern Africa situation. We have what I might describe, in the quite appropriate sense of the phrase, as a foot in both camps, and I believe this is appropriate for Canada and I believe it is what Canadians want.

So far as Japan is concerned, I can say almost the same thing about our prospects for enhancing our relations with Japan in the economic sphere. That country, as I think many of you will know, is, of course, also going through some very difficult economic times and its productivity is slack. Industrial capacity is not being fully employed and it is highly unlikely that we are going to see any dramatic or immediate upsurge in the level of our trade with Japan. But, nevertheless, during my recent visit to Japan I think we achieved a good deal more, not only in our discussions with the Japanese but also in our discussions among ourselves, with businessmen like Mr Gardner (whom I see here today), one of which occurred as recently as last night as to what approach we ought to take to enhance our economic relations — not only with Japan, by the way, but with China and the whole of Southeast Asia....

In the political sphere, I believe we can call upon support from Japan when there are issues in the international field about which we feel strongly or where we wish to make an impact or to make our views known. For example, when the Soviet satellite crashed over Northern Canada, Japan was one of the first countries to come out in support of the Canadian position and I had a call from the Japanese Ambassador in Ottawa just the day before yesterday indicating that the Diet in Tokyo had passed a resolution that was fully consistent with the position Canada has taken with regard to objects in outer space. These kinds of contact may not always produce visible and evident results immediately or after a visit takes place, but I am satisfied that in those two areas — the Community and Japan — and in the United States our relations are
