

These concerns were voiced very clearly and very forcefully when, in the opening meeting last week, my colleague the Minister of Trade and Commerce spoke in part as follows:

"I need hardly remind those present here of the great importance of international trade to Canada--We have large markets in Europe, accounting for 30 per cent of our total exports, and most European countries have large and expanding markets in Canada--Canada has been anxious lest the policies of the European Economic Community and the European Free Trade Association be restrictive in their effects on world trade--All of us--have an obvious interest in maintaining generally accepted rules which provide reasonable and fair access to markets throughout the world."

Any protectionist or discriminatory development in Europe against imports from Canada would, in our view, be particularly indefensible in the light of the great increase in prosperity and economic strength in Europe during the past two or three years. This strength has brought with it the long sought for convertibility of European currencies and a rapid and welcome process of dismantling trade restrictions. Europe has built up its gold and dollar reserves to a substantial level, much of this inflow coming from the United States. Indeed, the situation is now such that European countries are in a position to review in a new light not only their trade and tariff policies but also their capacity to extend aid to the world's under-developed countries. This marked improvement in the balance of the world's economic strength was an important part of the background of last week's meetings.

Meanwhile the OEEC stood at a cross-roads, and the widest divergence of views existed regarding the roles which it ought and ought not to play in the future.

The growing concern over these matters that was entertained in Ottawa was entertained also in Washington. In November and December of last year the United States Under-secretary of State, Mr. Douglas Dillon, visited Europe to explore the problems. His visit resulted in a more rapid crystallization of ideas and a more rapid series of events than he or anyone else had anticipated. It was not only clear that something should be done, but also that it should be done quickly.

Mr. Dillon was in Paris just before the NATO Council meetings began in mid-December, and a week before the Western "summit" meeting. Ministers on the Canadian Delegation to NATO were able to discuss the rapidly evolving situation with ministers of the United States, the United Kingdom and other countries...

The four Heads of State and Government on December 20 decided that an invitation should be issued to 13 countries, including Canada, and also to the European Economic Commission, to attend the meeting that began in Paris last Tuesday.