

It is true, as news reports stated, that Mr. Gromyko raised with me the questions of the extradition of alleged "war criminals" and the so-called "anti-Soviet campaign" in Canada. I explained to him the Canadian law on the former subject, law designed to protect the individual against arbitrary action. On the latter, I made it clear that there was not and had not, as suggested, been any "anti-Soviet campaign" inspired or encouraged by the Canadian Government. I pointed out that Canada is a free country and that the Government is not in control of the news media. I also urged Prime Minister Kosygin, on humanitarian grounds, to continue to facilitate the movement of close relatives from the U.S.S.R. to Canada in order to assist the reunification of families. I have every hope that there will be an amelioration in the reunification of families as a result of what Mr. Kosygin said to me. I sought to impress on him how much this means to Canadians who come from that part of the world.

In Italy, needless to say, my talks took place in the very easy and open atmosphere to which we have long been accustomed in our relations with Italy, our friend and ally. We were readily able to reach agreement on some bilateral matters and, in large measure, we found ourselves in agreement on the international issues.

I was happy to explain to Italian Government leaders the implications for immigration from Italy of the recent White Paper, and to assure them both of our great appreciation of the contribution made by the Italians who have already come to Canada and our hope and desire that the flow should continue. I signed with Mr. Fanfani an exchange of letters providing for the creation of a Canadian Institute in Rome. This, and the cultural agreement on which we agreed to open negotiations soon, will help greatly to enhance cultural and academic exchanges between Canada and Italy.

In all three capitals, I held useful discussions on the current problems before the United Nations and on the efforts being made at the ENDC and elsewhere to achieve certain partial measures of disarmament as tangible steps towards our objective of general and complete disarmament. I do not intend to report, of course, on the policy positions of the countries I visited with respect to these several questions. That is for them to do. But I did find everywhere a recognition of the importance of the further strengthening of the United Nations. I explained the Canadian stand on some of the current subjects before the organization, particularly our hope that this Assembly will be able to come to some agreement on peace keeping. Mr. Gromyko raised with me his Government's interest in the item on non-intervention in the internal affairs of other countries, and I assured him of our general agreement with this standard of international conduct, as well as our support for the principle of the self-determination of peoples.

The Polish and Soviet Governments, I conclude, are anxious, as we and the Italians are, about the possible further proliferation of nuclear weapons in the world. There have been recent bilateral discussions between the United States and the U.S.S.R. on the subject of non-proliferation, and the Soviet side assured me that they are anxious to arrive at a treaty in this respect. I already know from my talks with Mr. Rusk that this continues to be the wish of the United States. If this were achieved, it would be a