

of coastal states in dealing with fisheries conservation and management.

As can be judged from the list of agreements and prospective meetings, prospects for strengthening Canadian-Soviet bilateral relations have grown in recent years. Canadian-Soviet scientific co-operation could be extended to broader environmental questions such as the effects on the ecosystem of major projects — particularly those which affect large watersheds in the Arctic such as hydro-electric power developments, gas and oil pipeline installations, industrial and municipal expansion. There already exist areas of scientific co-operation in air-sea interaction studies, as well as joint cruises for research in oceanography and geophysics.

Looking to the North

There is room for significant growth in trade. At his Ottawa press conference last October, Mr. Kosygin said that once more detailed studies had been completed "trade will grow and grow considerably". There is a possibility of joint ventures in commercial and industrial schemes such as those initiated by the U.S.S.R. with German, Italian and Japanese firms. The meetings of working groups set up to implement the Industrial Exchanges Agreement could define areas in which joint ventures with the U.S.S.R. would be mutually beneficial.

The general interest of both countries in developing economic, technical and cultural ties, as well as consultation on international questions, should increase in coming years because of a recognition on both sides that it would be valuable in a more fluid world situation.

Welcoming Mr. Kosygin at a Canadian Government dinner in Ottawa last October, Prime Minister Trudeau declared that "Canada and Canadians want very much to be able to look to the north, as they have looked to the south, and see friends in each direction".

The Prime Minister of Canada and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. . . . reaffirmed the attachment of Canada and the Soviet Union to peace and security and the development of international co-operation. They agreed that all states, regardless of their political and social systems, should in their relations with each other steadfastly abide by the principles of mutual confidence, reciprocity, respect for independence, national sover-

Speaking in the Commons nearly months earlier, on the day of his return from a visit to the Soviet Union, Prime Minister said: ". . . As we have looked traditionally south to the United States and east to Europe and, more recently, west to Asia, so should we not regard our neighbour to the north . . . Mr. Trudeau said he harboured no 'naïve belief' that the achievement of a Protocol on Consultations with the U.S.S.R. would produce a relationship 'which will reflect nothing but sweetness and tender feelings'. There remained fundamental differences between the two countries relating to deep-seated concerns 'springing from historic, geographic, ideological, economic, social and military factors'. But, Mr. Trudeau added, 'the only way to resolve these differences and eliminate these concerns is by increased contact and effort towards understanding . . .'.

Speaking in the same debate in the Commons, External Affairs Minister Sharp reminded Canadians that the U.S.S.R. and Canada shared some very basic concerns: "As the two principal circumpolar powers, we both have a special responsibility for the Arctic. We both have enormous tracts of tundra, rich in mineral resources but presenting developmental and ecological problems of the greatest magnitude. In this area there is a great deal that we can learn from the Soviet Union. In the field of technology and secondary industry, there may be something they can learn from us."

Mr. Sharp saw the series of arrangements for consultation with other powers entered into by Canada in the last decade — including the Protocol with the Soviet Union — as part of a new diplomacy made possible by great strides in the means of communication. "It is my hope", he said, "that in this new era of dynamic diplomacy, we can avoid the misunderstandings and miscalculations that in the past have led to global conflicts".

eighty, territorial integrity and equality of all states, non-interference in internal affairs, renunciation of the use or threat of force and the settlement of disputes through negotiation in accordance with the United Nations Charter. The sides declare that in their mutual relations as well as in solving international problems they will invariably be guided by these principles.—*Excerpt from Canadian-Soviet Communiqué, October 26, 1971.*