

was "in the interest of the West to negotiate arms control and disarmament with single-minded determination. We should not seek to link or couple non-military objectives with arms control and disarmament. However important the issues which merit discussion with members of the Warsaw Pact, and especially the Soviet Union, they must not be allowed to confuse or undermine our main objective: early achievement of nuclear arms limitations and reductions. Those are our main objectives. Any departure from that principle, in order to impose political or economic preconditions on arms control, runs the grave risk of raising doubts about our seriousness of purpose. For surely prevention of a nuclear arms race that could lead to mutual annihilation is the supreme goal, and must be pursued without precondition".

Mr. Trudeau said that strategic arms talks between the Soviet Union and the United States were "warmly welcomed". He added that negotiations for limitation of intermediate-range nuclear weapons should be "strongly pursued".

"In pursuing the alliance's relationship with the Soviet Union, and in implementing the alliance's program for peace in this nuclear age, we must not let slip any reasonable opportunity to bring about the control and reduction of arms and the relaxation of tensions," said the Prime Minister.

The final communiqué committed the alliance to:

- an improved East-West relationship through dialogue and negotiation;
- restricted Warsaw Pact access to western military technology;
- negotiation of a reduction in nuclear arsenals and conventional forces in NATO and the Warsaw Pact;
- maintenance of pressure on the Soviet Union and its allies to respect human rights and the freedom of movement for people and ideas;
- an undertaking to manage financial relations with Warsaw Pact countries on a sound economic basis, including commercial prudence in granting of export credits; and
- condemnation of international terrorism.

Yugoslav visit

During his visit to Yugoslavia, Prime Minister Trudeau met with President Petar Stambolic and Prime Minister Milka Planinc to discuss bilateral and multilateral issues.

Throughout the 1970s Canada's rela-

tionship with Yugoslavia has developed, enhanced by political consultations, a number of high level visits, bilateral co-operation in international fora and a moderate increase in trade.

In 1973, the two countries signed a trade agreement and followed up in 1979 with a foreign investment insurance agreement. The Canadian Export Development Corporation extended a \$500-million (U.S.) line of credit to Yugoslavia in August 1980.

The total bilateral trade turnover in 1981 reached \$111.1 million up from \$101.7 million in 1981. Of the 1981 figure, \$80.2 million represented Canadian exports with imports from Yugoslavia amounting to \$30.9 million. Major Canadian exports included wood pulp, iron ore, motor vehicles, asbestos, aircraft engines and parts, and pulpwood. Canadian imports from Yugoslavia were leather, furniture, machine tools and footwear.

Mr. Trudeau and his hosts emphasized the need to introduce more content into mutual co-operation especially in the economic field. They reaffirmed their

readiness to strengthen their efforts to expand their commercial exchanges and to establish long-term economic co-operation, particularly in the field of industry, energy and finance as well as in the context of joint co-operation in third countries.

While in Belgrade, Prime Minister Trudeau met with Canadian businessmen, laid a wreath at President Tito's tomb and planted a tree to signify Canadian-Yugoslav friendship.

Mr. Trudeau praised Yugoslavia for being truly non-aligned saying: "I express the hope that the non-aligned world remains and progresses in strength.... It is important to have a group of nations... who can look objectively without having ideological hangups."

At a lunch given by his Yugoslav hosts, Mr. Trudeau said Canada and Yugoslavia held similar views on many international issues including the absolute necessity of not only halting the arms race but of moving to actual disarmament.

Prime Minister Trudeau travelled to Lake Ohrid in the heart of Macedonia before returning to Canada.

Canada and Cameroun sign pacts during presidential visit



Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan (seated left) and Cameroun's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Paul Dontsop (seated left) sign an agreement eliminating double taxation while Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau (standing left) and Cameroun's President Ahmadou Ahidjo (standing right) look on. The agreement was one of two signed during a four-day visit to Canada by the Camerounian president. The other agreement was for a \$100-million (U.S.) line of credit to be provided to Cameroun by the Canadian Export Development Corporation. During his visit Mr. Ahidjo held talks with other members of the Canadian Cabinet and met with Premier René Lévesque during a visit to Quebec.

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