

important developments in Canadian-Yugoslav relations during the year under review included an exhibit in Belgrade of Canadian contemporary prints in January and the visit to Canada in March of the then Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Information, Mr. Dragoljub Budimovski. In April, the National Defence College once again visited Yugoslavia, and in May, Mr. Blazo Jovanovic, Chairman of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia, visited Canada, while Canada's Festival Singers performed in Ljubljana, Zagreb and other centres in Yugoslavia. Later in the year, a delegation of prominent Canadian jurists that included representatives of the Department of Justice attended the "World Peace through Law" Conference in Belgrade in July. Finally, the Borough of East York, Ontario, established a "twinning-city" relation with Skopje during 1971.

Canadian-Romanian relations were also marked by some notable developments in 1971, the foremost of them being the visit to Canada in June of Mr. Corneliu Manescu, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and his wife. This visit came in return for that paid to Romania in 1970 by Mr. Sharp and occasioned a timely review of developments in the bilateral sphere, especially commercial relations. Prior to Mr. Manescu's visit, the National Defence College had paid a visit to Romania in March, and the first delegation of Canadian Parliamentarians to visit Romania, led by the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Honourable Lucien Lamoureux, had visited Bucharest and other centres in April. Important developments in Canadian-Romanian relations since Mr. Manescu's visit included the visit to Bucharest late in June of the Honourable J.J. Greene, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, to attend the World Energy Conference and to discuss bilateral matters. In July, an agreement settling outstanding Canadian financial claims was signed, and was followed immediately by the signature of a renewed bilateral trade agreement.

As 1971 began, the Secretary of State for External Affairs had taken note of an important development leading towards *détente* -- namely, the treaty signed in Warsaw in December by the Federal Republic of Germany and Poland. In a statement to Parliament, Mr. Sharp affirmed that Canada welcomed the treaty and its attendant documents, including those provisions dealing with Poland's Western boundary. In mid-October 1971, the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Polish Vice-Minister of Finance, Mr. Marian Krzak, signed a claims agreement on behalf of the two countries. The settlement reached on this question, which had been the subject of recurrent discussions and negotiations since 1965, led to agreement on other measures -- such as the resumption of periodic trade consultations and the establishment of a Polish trade office in Toronto, both designed to facilitate the growth of two-way trade between Canada and Poland.

Canada and Hungary signed a new trade agreement in October that established a framework for the development of the bilateral trade relations between Canada and Hungary over the next five years. Canada was a major participant in the Budapest International Trade Fair, again in 1971. A Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation, led by Dr. Dalibor Hanes, Chairman of the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia, was in Canada early in the spring in return for a visit paid by a delegation from the Canadian Senate to Czechoslovakia in 1969; this was the first such visit by a Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation to a Western country in recent years. In addition, a Czechoslovak technological delegation,