

It was recognized that there were no problems between nations or group of nations which were incapable of solution by peaceful means if goodwill and a sincere desire for strengthening peace and friendly relations between nations were present. Mr. Molotov and Mr. Pearson expressed their satisfaction at the fact that the points of view in the United Nations sub-Committee on disarmament of which the U.S.S.R. and Canada are members had come closer together and it was established that both sides had common views with regard to the necessity to facilitate early solution of the disarmament problem. It was agreed that for such an achievement the development of confidence and trust between nations and growth of a sense of security was vitally important. This end should be served by measures directed at further relaxation in international tensions. It was noted with satisfaction that the decisions of the conference of Heads of Governments of the Four Powers in Geneva in July last had facilitated relaxation of tension in international relations although many problems still remained to be solved.

In connection with Mr. Molotov's co-Chairmanship of the Geneva Conference and Canada's membership in the International Supervisory Commission for Indochina an occasion for discussion of problems of Indochina was presented. It was agreed that in spite of difficulties, the object of implementation of the Geneva Agreements while maintaining the truce and avoiding further hostilities should be pursued.

Possibilities of Trade Agreement

Advantage was also taken of Mr. Pearson's visit to explore the possibility of concluding a trade agreement between Canada and the U.S.S.R. on a mutually beneficial basis with the most favoured nation principle being observed. The desirability of measures directed towards removal of barriers to international trade generally was recognized by both Ministers. There was a sufficient measure of agreement to warrant resumption of negotiations shortly in Ottawa which were started in Moscow and which will, it is hoped, produce positive results of benefit to both countries.

In the course of the discussions held, it was agreed that mistrust and misunderstanding could be to some measure dispelled by greater exchange of visits, both official and unofficial. It was agreed that every effort should be made to remove obstacles to the freer flow of information and views and to develop as much as possible cultural, scientific and technical contacts. It was agreed in the first place to consider means of scientific and technical co-operation between the U.S.S.R. and Canada in industry, transport, and agriculture and an exchange of information on scientific research in Arctic regions.

It was also agreed that visits by Parliamentary Delegations could contribute to better mutual understanding between the U.S.S.R. and Canada and strengthen the ties between them.

The Foreign Ministers recognized that their governments' differences of approach to political and economic problems should not be a hindrance to co-operation on many practical subjects on the basis of mutual interest and desire to promote peace and good neighbourly relations. Such co-operation would be based on the principle of noninterference by each country in the domestic affairs of the other and would be inspired by a desire by both to