

Wide World photo from Tass

are is, ed aborcretary of State for External Affairs a moditchell Sharp chats with Soviet Foreign ace aminister Andrei Gromyko (centre) before inisterieir formal talks get under way in 19(9, oscow during Mr. Sharp's visit to the a the epviet Union from November 18 to 24,

uch so 73. After conferring with Mr. Gromyko, uch evanada's External Affairs Minister held

ty gov. A more cynical view, expressed by Sharp me in Moscow observers, was that the neeting remlin had successfully courted France, nal gatermany and the United States and was by extending its charms to a wider field.

Whatever the reason, it was clear that ir. Sharp added a good deal of hard news a slightee to the visit himself, with his determent fination to get past the niceties and talk

and no out areas of disagreement.

He did it in all three of the chief areas nal call as all discussion. On the question of the reunirp was ation of families, Mr. Sharp not only resortessed for action on specific cases of indith Preduals who wanted to come to Canada but poveledent on to raise questions of world-wide Moscow incern about Soviet emigration policies with id its treatment of dissidents. Dealing ith the Middle East situation, he made it sion. act he that Canada offered its services to dgor y ace-keeping through the United Nations a member of the world community, not cation consider a representative of NATO or any other with Japoc. And, on the question of trade, Mr. d to wharp told the Russians he thought it was me to start translating all the talk to hard contracts with Canadian busifor i'se ssmen.

echo of ing Canada feels strongly about, and

discussions with Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin. At left: two of the Canadian officials participating in the talks — J.G.H. Halstead, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, and E.P. Black, Director-General of the department's Bureau of European Affairs.

Mr. Sharp was quick to express his appreciation for the progress made since Mr. Trudeau submitted the first list of 291 cases, covering 646 persons, in 1971. Mr. Sharp submitted an updated list with 266 cases, including about 50 spouses who had been separated for as long as 25 years.

In response, Mr. Gromyko assured him that the only barriers were administrative ones and promised to do what he could to expedite visas. Since the start of 1971, some 621 Soviet citizens emigrated to Canada, 332 of whom were on the lists.

Mr. Gromyko prefers to talk about visitors rather than immigrants and comes up with a figure in excess of 2,000. That is still pretty small when placed in Western terms of tourism.

Mr. Sharp was ready for the reaction when he went beyond the bilateral reunification of families into the Soviet treatment of Jews, Ukrainians and dissidents. He was not surprised when Mr. Gromyko told him that the Soviet Union didn't need Canadians to tell them how to run their country. He had predicted that very reaction in a news conference in Copenhagen *en route* to the Soviet Union.

He said then that legal arguments about human rights don't carry much

Gromyko reaction on dissidents was regarded as predictable