

agreement to allow the Public Service Commission of Canada to use a pedagogical method developed in Bulgaria for language instruction. Canada's Orford String Quartet performed in Bucharest, where they were enthusiastically received by Romanian audiences.

Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia Milos Minic visited Ottawa in September as the guest of Mr. MacEachen. The ministers exchanged views on both international and bilateral subjects during the two-day official visit, and Mr. Minic concluded his stay in Canada with a visit to Montreal and Niagara Falls. Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko also made a two-day official visit to Ottawa in September, during which he and Mr. MacEachen held their annual bilateral talks under the 1971 Protocol on Consultations.

The Czechoslovak Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. M. Ruzek, visited Ottawa in June, while Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Janos Nagy paid a visit in December in what has become an annual exchange of views between officials.

Numerous Polish officials visited Canada throughout the year, including: the First Vice-Minister of Transport, R. Pietraszek; the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy, R. Strzelecki; the Deputy Minister for Forest Products, J. Walewski; and the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade and Shipping, E. Wisniewski. Negotiations were begun between Canada and Poland to elaborate bilateral agreements on fisheries and air transport.

Two high-level Soviet delegations visited Canada in May to discuss prospects for developing trade and economic relations. As a result, Canada's Export Development Corporation agreed to extend a \$500-million line of credit over a two-year period to assist exporters in selling Canadian goods, equipment and services to Soviet purchasing agencies. In September, during the course of the visit to Canada of Polish Vice-Minister R. Strzelecki, the EDC signed a credit agreement providing financing of up to \$500 million for Polish purchases of Canadian management and engineering services and goods for the large Kwidzin pulp-and-paper complex in Poland.

Fisheries problems off the East Coast, which eventually led the Canadian Government to close Atlantic ports to Soviet fishing vessels from July 23 to September 29, were the subject

of special bilateral talks in Ottawa in August and later during the ICNAF meeting in Montreal in September. An agreement was eventually reached for the creation of a Canada-U.S.S.R. Joint Fisheries Consultative Commission on Fisheries and the appointment of a Soviet fisheries official, resident in Halifax, to deal with any future problems. The agreement was endorsed by the Canadian and Soviet foreign ministers during Mr. Gromyko's visit to Ottawa; this made possible the reopening of the Canadian ports to Soviet fishing vessels. On December 22, a formal exchange of notes embodying the agreement took place in Ottawa.

Sports exchanges under the Canada-U.S.S.R. Protocol on Sports continued to develop. A separate protocol covering pre-Olympic sports exchanges was signed in April. As future host of the 1980 Olympics, the U.S.S.R. showed special interest in the preparations for the Summer Olympics in 1976 and sent numerous officials to Canada to study the various arrangements being made for the Games.

Academic, scientific and cultural exchanges continued to take place under the Canada-U.S.S.R. General Exchanges Agreement. A Soviet art exhibition was held in Quebec and Montreal in the summer in exchange for an earlier Canadian exhibition in Moscow and Leningrad, and a Canadian book exhibition was held in Moscow in exchange for an earlier Soviet display in Ottawa. A Soviet "Film Week" was held in Ottawa and other Canadian cities in October as the first part of an exchange that included a reciprocal Canadian undertaking in the Soviet Union in 1976. In the field of the performing arts, the tour by the Orford String Quartet of several Soviet cities in October was a particular success. The Mixed Commission under the Canada-U.S.S.R. General Exchanges Agreement met in Moscow in November and agreed on a Program of Scientific, Academic and Cultural Exchanges and Co-operation for 1976-77.

Cultural, scientific and educational relations with other Eastern European countries continued to be carried on mainly on a private basis.

During 1975, Canada's ties with Hungary were strengthened with the appointment of the first Canadian Ambassador resident in