

to Denmark, and defence agreements have been concluded between the two countries.

Cultural relations are also very limited, and mainly of a scientific nature. There is no Canada-Denmark cultural agreement and projects of the Cultural Affairs Division affecting the Scandinavian countries have had to be abandoned because of recent budget cuts. The Canada Council, however, gives scholarships to Canadians wishing to study at Danish universities. From the scientific point of view, Canadian and Danish researchers working together in the Arctic prefer to manage their co-operation by themselves, without formal government intervention.

Movements of people, on the other hand, have been more active, though there is very little Danish immigration to Canada; in 1976, for example, only 377 Danes settled in Canada. But these were "quality" immigrants; 92 per cent of those applying for immigrant status belong to the "independent" category - namely those who already have advanced technical or professional training. In 1974, 40 per cent to 50 per cent of Danish immigrants had guaranteed jobs in Canada before they left Denmark. Finally, since 1955 Canada has been the principal "target country" of Danes wishing to leave their homeland. At present, the Danish community in Canada numbers about 70,000, most of whom have settled in the Toronto area.

But the interest of Canadians and Danes in one another is reflected principally in the exchange of tourists. In 1976, for example, over 92,000 Canadians visited Denmark, whereas Norway and Sweden attracted only about 10,000 visitors each (and Finland 7,000). Denmark may, therefore, be considered the favourite destination of Canadians among the Scandinavian countries. The figures illustrating this have been growing steadily every year since 1967. The inverse is also true as regards Danish visitors to Canada. There were over 11,000 of them in 1973, whereas six years earlier there had been no more than 5,000. The increase has, therefore, been fairly rapid.

Canada and Denmark have also co-operated on military matters within NATO, especially in the immediate postwar period because of the economic problems Denmark was then encountering. Thus, with the U.S.A., Canada made Denmark a joint offer of a squadron-and-a-half of F-104G aircraft. It also helped train the pilots and provided Denmark with various types of military equipment. In all, Canada's military aid to Denmark amounted to 42 million in 1965.

Political co-operation between the two countries has always been excellent. It has often taken the form of concerted action

regarding a third country within the various international organizations. In 1966, for example, Canada and Denmark tried to bring joint pressure to bear on the U.S. and Britain opposing the removal of NATO headquarters to Brussels after France's decision to pull out. The two governments, which were fairly isolated within the Alliance on this question, feared that France would leave the alliance for good in a fit of pique. At the UN, moreover, the two delegations have become accustomed to consulting one another on the main problems under debate. More recently, the Canadian and Danish delegations collaborated closely in the preparatory work for the Helsinki Conference, especially on all matters concerning the section on information and cultural relations. The same was true for the negotiations on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions. Finally, Denmark, which is a large importer of oil, counts on Canada's support in pressing the other Western countries to find rapid solutions to the Middle East problem.

Difficulties

This political co-operation has not, however, prevented certain difficulties from arising between the two governments. During the last few years, the most important of these was undoubtedly what was generally known as "the salmon war". Canada feared that the over-fishing made possible by new technology would lead to the extinction of the species. Control measures had been taken in Canadian waters.

The Danes, on the other hand, whose rivers were depleted of salmon and who therefore had to import some of their supply, did not entirely agree with the findings of scientific studies on the threat of extinction of the species, and thus defended the principle of free fishing on the high seas. Canada's view was supported by most members of the International Commission for the Northeast Atlantic Fisheries, but Denmark, which considered this a most important question, agreed only to limit its catches to the 1969 level. The Canadian Government considered that the danger still existed and that protective measures were required. It believed that the problem was not only a commercial one but also a conservation problem of international significance. In the end, multilateral talks at the Law of the Sea Conference and in ICNAF concerning fishing brought a solution to the problem.

More recently, another source of contention has been that of landing rights for Scandinavian Air Services at Toronto. Canada would like to be able to accommodate SAS on this point, but the traffic density at Toronto rules it out. A moratorium has,

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