

specific problems, agreement was reached to begin discussions on a bilateral Consular Convention.

Following a week of negotiations in Moscow on a new program of scientific, academic and cultural exchanges for 1980-81, agreement was reached on a program notable for its realistic assessment of the prospects for co-operation and for the balanced character of the benefits accruing to both sides. In the commercial field, 1979 witnessed a continuation of the trends of earlier years towards increased trade in manufactured goods.

Despite the foregoing progress, the year also included disappointments. The record on family reunification continued to be uneven, with a number of cases being resolved but a substantial number of others awaiting positive decisions from Soviet authorities. Relations were also strained by the expulsion from the U.S.S.R. of a Canadian academic as well as by various incidents at the Canadian Embassy in Moscow. The invasion of Afghanistan by Soviet troops in the closing days of the year constituted a shock which will no doubt have an adverse effect on the climate and nature of relations with the U.S.S.R.

Canada's relations with Poland in 1979 featured significantly expanded co-operation and were highlighted by the visit to Warsaw, in October, of the Minister of Transport and Minister responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board. During the visit, a major long-term grain agreement was signed providing for the sale of between 3 and 4.5 million tons of Canadian grain during the period 1980-82. Canadian officials accompanying the Minister also signed an agreement on aircraft certification to permit the sale of Polish aircraft in Canada.

Also significant in the commercial sector were the annual bilateral trade consultations in November, which provided an opportunity for a review of commercial developments and the identification of future prospects for increased trade. The text of a long-term agreement on the development of economic and industrial co-operation between Canada and Poland was agreed upon during the meeting. This text, which it is hoped will be signed in 1980, represents the first comprehensive agreement dealing with economic relations between the two countries and is an appropriate expression of Canada's interest in further developing the trading relationship with its second biggest customer (after the U.S.S.R.) in Eastern Europe.

In November, a delegation headed by the Polish Vice-Minister responsible for Fisheries visited Ottawa for annual consultations on fisheries matters; it was one of a number of important visits during the year. Regular bilateral political consultations were also held in November. Shortly afterwards, a delegation of Polish physicians visited Canada to participate in the Second Canada-Poland Health Week which had as its theme family practice. Agreement was reached between the respective ministers of health to

establish a joint research project on the treatment of tuberculosis.

Academic relations were another element of growing importance in Canada's relations with Poland. Hundreds of Polish academics and graduate students made study visits to Canada in 1979, many to remain for a year or more, while participating in research projects at universities throughout the country. Moreover, under the auspices of separate exchange agreements between Canadian and Polish universities, as well as the Government's own scholarship program, several Canadian professors and students were able to spend periods of some months in Poland. In April, the Rector of the Catholic University of Lublin paid a visit to Canada. The editor-in-chief of the important Polish weekly *Tygodnik Powszechny* also visited Canada in November.

Canada's relations with Yugoslavia have been facilitated by extensive bilateral business interests and the presence in Canada of approximately 120,000 Canadians of Yugoslav origin.

Unlike other Eastern European countries, Yugoslavia is not a member of either the Warsaw Pact military alliance or the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance. It does, however, play an active and influential role not only as a leader of the non-aligned movement but in seeking to further *détente*. Because of these converging interests, Canada values consultations with Yugoslav authorities. In 1979, the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Yugoslav Foreign Minister held bilateral discussions at the United Nations General Assembly; in September, the Yugoslav Agriculture Minister took advantage of his attendance at the World Food Conference held in Ottawa to pay an official visit to Canada. During his visit, several trade prospects and areas of technical co-operation were identified.

The main element in Canada's relations with Romania continued to be that of nuclear co-operation, which generated numerous visits at the working level. In addition, however, as part of the political consultative process, a Canadian delegation led by a Deputy Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs visited Bucharest in July to review bilateral relations and the international situation. In October, a Romanian delegation led by the Romanian Secretary of State for Foreign Trade and Economic Co-operation visited Ottawa for the annual Canada-Romania trade consultations. A senior level Romanian delegation attended bilateral consultations in Ottawa in December with a view to the eventual conclusion of a consular convention. Several provincial agricultural and trade delegations also visited Romania during the year.

The major event in Canada's relations with Czechoslovakia was a meeting at the United Nations, in New York, between the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia. A delegation of Canadian parliamentarians also travelled to Prague to attend the