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VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER TO CANADA

Premier Alexei Kosygin of the Soviet Union, accompanied by his daughter Lyudmilla Gvishiani and an official delegation, spent nine days in Canada beginning October 17.

On October 20, Mr. Kosygin and Prime Minister Trudeau signed a four-year agreement between Canada and the U.S.S.R., providing for bilateral exchanges in the scientific, technical, educational, cultural and other fields. The General Exchanges Agreement states that both governments have agreed to undertake to promote and develop exchanges and other forms of co-operation on the basis of mutual benefit and reciprocity, in accordance with the laws in force in the two countries. Canada and the Soviet Union believe, the agreement continues, that co-operation in expanding exchanges will promote the development of good relations and will broaden mutual understanding.

During his stay in Canada, Mr. Kosygin visited Ottawa, Montreal, Vancouver, Edmonton, and Toronto. Among his activities he attended a session of the House of Commons and a meeting of the Standing

Committee on External Affairs and National Defence, answered questions on a televised press conference, was host at a lunch for the Prime Minister and Mrs. Trudeau and Canadian Government officials, addressed members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and attended a performance at the National Arts Centre and a hockey game.

The following is the text of the Canadian-Soviet communiqué issued by the Prime Minister's office on October 26:

In response to the invitation issued by the Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau, during his visit to the U.S.S.R. last May, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., Mr. Alexei N. Kosygin, visited Canada officially as a guest of the Canadian Government from October 17 to 26.

The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and his official party, who received a warm welcome, held discussions in Ottawa and visited Montreal, Vancouver, Edmonton and Toronto. An opportunity was provided for them to see different parts of Canada, to meet Canadians in many walks of life, and to become acquainted with their institutions, their life and achievements in a variety of fields, political, economic, scientific and cultural.

Mr. Kosygin's talks with Mr. Trudeau were carried on in an atmosphere of frankness, cordiality and mutual understanding, appropriate to the friendly, good neighbourly relations between the two countries and to the spirit of the Protocol on Consultations signed in Moscow on May 19, 1971. These conversations provided an opportunity for a useful exchange of opinions on international problems of interest to both sides and on questions affecting Canadian-Soviet relations.

Taking part in the discussions were:

On the Canadian side: the Honourable Paul Martin, Leader of the Government in the Senate; the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs; the Honourable Jean-Luc Pepin,

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Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce; the Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development; the Honourable Jack Davis, Minister of the Environment; the Honourable Donald Jamieson, Minister of Transport; R.A.D. Ford, Ambassador of Canada to the U.S.S.R.; B.J. Danson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister; and other officials. On the Soviet side: G.D. Dzhabakhishvili, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic; T.B. Guzhenko, Minister of Maritime Shipping of the U.S.S.R.; S.P. Kozyrev, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R.; M.I. Misnik, Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the U.S.S.R.; B.P. Miroshnichenko, Ambassador of the U.S.S.R. to Canada; N.M. Lunkov, Member of the Collegium of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and other officials.

The heads of Government noted with satisfaction that Canadian-Soviet relations had further developed since their last meeting and that the desire expressed by both sides to expand exchanges between the two countries in as many areas as possible, on the basis of reciprocity and mutual advantage, was being implemented.

In the course of their meetings and talks both sides agreed that the Canadian-Soviet Protocol on Consultations had already been of value in the strengthening of mutual confidence, friendship and good neighbourliness between the two countries. A good beginning had been made in exchanging views at various levels and in exploring the possibilities of co-operation on a number of issues; they noted that these consultations had revealed a similarity of views on a number of current international issues. Examples of consultations under the Protocol included the recent meetings of the Foreign Ministers of Canada and the Soviet Union in New York, of the Permanent Representatives of Canada and the U.S.S.R. to the United Nations, and of the Canadian and Soviet representatives in the Committee on Disarmament in Geneva. In the light of the experience so far in their consultations, the two sides decided to develop them further.

The Prime Minister of Canada and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., having set forth the foreign policy principles of their respective Governments, reaffirmed the attachment of Canada and the Soviet Union to peace and security and the development of international co-operation.

They agreed that all states, regardless of their political and social systems, should in their relations with each other steadfastly abide by the principles of mutual confidence, reciprocity, respect for independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity and equality of all states, non-interference in internal affairs, renunciation of the use or threat of force, and the settlement of disputes through negotiation in accordance with the United Nations Charter. The sides declare that in their mutual relations, as

well as in solving international problems, they will invariably be guided by these principles.

The Prime Minister of Canada and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. considered developments in the international situation since their last meeting in Moscow.

They stressed in particular the importance of ensuring European security for the preservation of universal peace and expressed their desire to promote the positive processes under way in Europe.

The Government of Canada and the U.S.S.R. recognized the importance of the Quadripartite Agreement of September 3, 1971, between France, the U.K., the U.S.A., and the U.S.S.R., as an important step toward the easing of tensions in Europe. Hope was expressed that negotiations between the FRG and the GDR, and the Senate of West Berlin and the GDR would be concluded without delay — an outcome which would be a step towards further measures to promote *détente* and stability in Europe. Noting the favourable impact of the treaties concluded by the Federal Republic of Germany with the U.S.S.R. and the People's Republic of Poland on the entire course of European affairs, the sides expressed themselves in favour of their entry into force as soon as possible.

Welcoming these positive prospects, both sides declared themselves in favour of a properly prepared conference on security and co-operation in Europe with the participation of all European states, Canada and the United States. They expressed the hope that such a conference would contribute to the normalization and improvement of relations among all European states. They considered that multilateral consultations on this matter between all interested countries would be useful.

Since the military confrontation in central Europe is particularly dangerous, it was agreed that early steps should be taken to seek a general agreement on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in that area without detriment to the participating states.

Both sides support the objective of ending the arms race and achieving general and complete disarmament, covering both nuclear and conventional weapons, under strict and effective international control. Both sides consider it necessary that further practical steps should be taken in the field of disarmament; first of all, the effective prohibition of the weapons of mass destruction — nuclear, bacteriological and chemical. An important recent achievement was the draft convention on the prohibition of the production, development and stockpiling of biological weapons and toxins and on their destruction. Canada and the U.S.S.R. fully support this draft and call upon other countries to endorse the convention at the current session of the United Nations General Assembly. They believe that the adoption of this convention would constitute a first step towards the

MULTICULTURALISM IN A BILINGUAL FRAMEWORK

The following is a statement by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on October 8:

I am happy this morning to be able to reveal to the House that the Government has accepted all those recommendations of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism as contained in Volume IV of its reports directed to federal departments and agencies. Honourable Members will recall that the subject of this volume is "the contribution by other ethnic groups to the cultural enrichment of Canada and the measures that should be taken to safeguard that contribution".

Volume IV examined the whole question of cultural and ethnic pluralism in this country and the status of our various cultures and languages, an area of study given all too little attention in the past by scholars.

It was the view of the Royal Commission, shared by the Government and, I am sure, by all Canadians, that there cannot be one cultural policy for Canadians of British and French origin, another for the original peoples and yet a third for all others. For although there are two official languages, there is no official culture, nor does any ethnic group take precedence over any other. No citizen or group of citizens is other than Canadian, and all should be treated fairly.

The Royal Commission was guided by the belief that adherence to one's ethnic group is influenced not so much by one's origin or mother tongue as by one's sense of belonging to the group, and by what the Commission calls the group's "collective will to exist": The Government shares this belief.

The individual's freedom would be hampered if he were locked for life within a particular cultural compartment by the accident of birth or language. It is vital, therefore, that every Canadian, whatever his ethnic origin, be given a chance to learn at least one of the two languages in which his country conducts its official business and its politics.

A policy of multiculturalism within a bilingual framework commends itself to the Government as the most suitable means of assuring the cultural freedom of Canadians. Such a policy should help to break down discriminatory attitudes and cultural jealousies. National unity, if it is to mean anything in the deeply personal sense, must be founded on confidence in one's own individual identity; out of this can grow respect for that of others and a willingness to share ideas, attitudes and assumptions. A vigorous policy of multiculturalism will help create this initial confidence. It can form the base of a society which is based on fair play for all.

The Government will support and encourage the various cultures and ethnic groups that give structure and vitality to our society. They will be encouraged to share their cultural expression and values with

other Canadians and so contribute to a richer life for us all.

In the past, substantial public support has been given largely to the arts and cultural institutions of English-speaking Canada. More recently, and largely with the help of the Royal Commission's earlier recommendations in Volumes I to III, there has been a conscious effort on the Government's part to correct any bias against the French language and culture. In the last few months the Government has taken steps to provide funds to support cultural-educational centres for native people. The policy I am announcing today accepts the contention of the other cultural communities that they, too, are essential elements in Canada and deserve government assistance in order to contribute to regional and national life in ways that derive from their heritages yet are distinctively Canadian.

FEDERAL SUPPORT

In implementing a policy of multiculturalism within a bilingual framework, the Government will provide support in four ways.

First, resources permitting, the Government will seek to assist all Canadian cultural groups that have demonstrated a desire and effort to continue to develop, a capacity to grow and contribute to Canada, and a clear need for assistance, the small and weak groups no less than the strong and highly organized.

Second, the Government will assist members of all cultural groups to overcome cultural barriers to full participation in Canadian society.

Third, the Government will promote creative encounters and interchange among all Canadian cultural groups in the interest of national unity.

Fourth, the Government will continue to assist immigrants to acquire at least one of Canada's official languages in order to become full participants in Canadian society.

CO-OPERATION WITH PROVINCES

Mr. Speaker, I stated at the outset that the Government has accepted in principle all recommendations addressed to federal departments and agencies. We are also ready and willing to work co-operatively with the provincial governments towards implementing those recommendations that concern matters under provincial or shared responsibility.

Some of the programs endorsed or recommended by the Commission have been administered for some time by various federal agencies. I might mention the Citizenship Branch, the CRTC and its predecessor the BBG, the National Film Board and the National Museum of Man. These programs will be revised, broadened and reactivated and they will receive the additional funds that may be required.

* * * *

LONGER LIFE FOR CUT FLOWERS

Scientists at the Canada Agriculture Plant Research Institute in Ottawa recently developed a formula that will improve the water intake of cut roses, thus extending their life, as well as retaining the colour of red roses, according to Dr. A.P. Chan, director of the Institute. A patent has been applied for.

With the new formula, when 12 rose buds are put into a vase, it is almost guaranteed that 12 flowers will develop, Dr. Chan says. Also, the petals will be more turgid.



The problem of extending the life of cut flowers was given priority at the Plant Research Institute three years ago. Most of the work has been with roses, and it is on roses that the new floral preservative formula is most effective; snapdragons, carnations and other cut blooms were also used in the research, but commercial preservatives exist that are equally effective on these flowers.

GERMAN ARMY MAY TRAIN IN CANADA

An eight-man team from Germany visited Canada last month to study the possibility of German army personnel using training facilities and areas in Canada.

The Defence White Paper, released in August, stated that by providing training facilities, Canada could make an additional contribution to the effectiveness of NATO and that discussions were held with Germany on the possibility of reaching an agreement similar to the agreement signed recently with Britain for British forces training in Canada.

British personnel have been training at Canadian bases since the end of the Second World War; large numbers of German troops have trained in

Britain and the United States for the past several years.

Canadian soldiers, assigned to NATO land and air elements, have been in Germany for the past 20 years.

Denmark and the Netherlands, who are also members of NATO, now use Canadian facilities. Both have small numbers undergoing aircrew training. In addition, Italy recently completed a training program for air crews at bases in Western Canada.

Numbers of troops, periods of training, and other terms of any prospective agreement with Germany will not be resolved for several months.

TRACE-ANALYSIS RESEARCH

The National Research Council of Canada has awarded grants totalling \$399,000 over three years to Dalhousie University, Halifax, to support research in trace analysis.

The grants, to cover the cost of staff and equipment, will help the university's Chemistry Department to establish a trace-analysis research centre. Subject to the availability of funds, Dalhousie will receive \$124,000 in 1971-72, \$133,500 in 1972-73, and \$101,500 in 1973-74.

Trace analysis — the name for the procedures used to find and measure minute quantities of an element, perhaps an impurity, in a substance — is essential in both industry and science. The detection, identification and measurement of such amounts at levels of less than one part in a million is becoming increasingly necessary. In the past, detection and measurement methods have been inadequate, and frequently non-existent.

Dr. Henry D. Hicks, President of Dalhousie, said he was pleased that the application by the Chemistry Department for the negotiated grants has been approved by the National Research Council. "I concur with the views of the faculty in the department that this award will enable Dalhousie to exercise a substantial measure of leadership in trace analysis in Canada and to help us to solve critical problems in that field," said Dr. Hicks. "An important side effect will be that, through this expanded research program, Dalhousie will be supplying graduates in analytical chemistry to a rapidly growing market."

NEED FOR RESEARCH

Dr. D.E. Ryan, chairman of the Chemistry Department, said that research in the trace-analysis field is badly needed. "While some urgent problems have been dealt with by government agencies," he added, "not nearly enough attention has been paid to the problems in Canada, and in universities there has been very little research effort."

Research programs now being undertaken at Dalhousie will be expanded considerably and development in other trace-analysis areas will be

begun. "We are looking for new ideas, methods and instruments, which, for example, may be applied to environmental control and adapted to field conditions," said Dr. Ryan.

According to Dr. Ryan, the long-range goal would be to create a centre of research and training excellence in analytical chemistry.

Dalhousie will take over the maintenance and development of the research program after the term of the grant expires.

CANADA-MALAYSIA INSURANCE PACT

It was recently announced by Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, that Canada had concluded an agreement with the Government of Malaysia on the insurance of new Canadian investments in Malaysia against certain non-commercial risks.

The agreement, which is expected to make a useful contribution to the development of economic relations between the two countries, is one of a number of foreign investment insurance agreements which the Canadian Government hopes to conclude with other countries. Similar agreements have already been concluded with Barbados, Singapore and St. Lucia.

These agreements will facilitate the operation of the Government's Foreign Investment Insurance Program, established with the enactment of the Export Development Act in 1969. The purpose of this program, which is administered by the Export Development Corporation, is to promote investments in other countries by Canadian nationals, whether individuals or corporations.

CLAIMS AGREEMENT WITH POLAND

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, recently announced that he had signed in Ottawa, on behalf of the Canadian Government, an agreement settling outstanding claims by Canadian citizens against Poland. Mr. Marian Krzak, Vice-Minister of the Polish Ministry of Finance, signed on behalf of the Government of Poland. The agreement, which provides for the payment of a lump sum of \$1.225 million in seven equal annual instalments, comes into force immediately.

The claims arose from postwar nationalization and similar measures of the Polish Government. The agreement covers claims owned by persons who were Canadian citizens at the time of loss and at the date of the agreement. Negotiations between officials of the two governments began in Warsaw in October 1968 and subsequent discussions were held there and in Ottawa.

The Foreign Claims Commission will be authorized to make recommendations to the Secretary of

State for External Affairs and the Minister of Finance regarding the distribution of the nationalization portion of the proceeds of the settlement. Persons who have filed claims with the Government will be notified of the settlement.

ART FOR DIPLOMACY'S SAKE

A major collection of contemporary Canadian art has been purchased from the Canada Council by the Department of External Affairs. The collection of almost 300 pieces will be displayed in the Department of External Affairs' new headquarters, now under construction in Ottawa, and possibly in Canadian embassies abroad.

The collection, which was acquired by the Council in the late Sixties, includes paintings, sculpture, prints, tapestries, water-colours, drawings and batiks. Although the total cost of the purchases was \$90,000, the collection was recently valued by a team of three independent experts at \$166,000. The proceeds of the sale will be used by the Council to purchase more works of art by living Canadian artists.

According to Mr. John G. Prentice, Chairman of the Canada Council, the recent successful tour of paintings from the collection went beyond the Council's initial expectations. The Council had undertaken its collection as an experiment intended to help artists through early purchase of their work.

SPY TOOLS TO MUSEUM

Léon Dumis, a Second World War French resistance fighter who helped 87 Allied flyers to freedom, has donated some of the tools of his wartime trade to the Canadian War Museum.

In a ceremony held last month, the 69-year-old retired French Army officer turned over plates and seals used in forging documents and other papers. Also presented was a photograph depicting Mr. Dumis with his friend, René Duchez, the man who stole the German plans for the "Atlantic wall", Hitler's defence works against an Allied invasion.

Dumis carried the plans from Paris to the Swiss border, where another agent took them for delivery to England. General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander, said after the war that the 1944 invasion costs would have been much higher without these plans.

In 1939, Mr. Dumis was a major in the French reserve. After the armistice in 1940 he became a member of the French secret army, carrying out intelligence work for General Charles de Gaulle's headquarters in London. As a member of the "Centurie" espionage network, he was charged with providing information on German anti-aircraft defences in Normandy, prior to the invasion.

In 1943, with Léonard Gille and René Duchez,

he created an escape network that led 87 Allied airmen, few of whom could speak French, to freedom.

During the liberation of Caen in 1944, Mr. Dumis worked closely as an underground officer with Canada's Le Regiment de Maisonneuve and the Regina Rifle Regiment.

Mr. Dumis holds the French Legion d'Honneur and a U.S. Presidential Citation. He is also a member of the Royal Air Force Escaping Society. During his stay in Canada he renewed acquaintances with some of his wartime colleagues.

SMOKELESS AIRCRAFT SOON

The six major Canadian airlines using aircraft fitted with Pratt and Whitney JT8D engines are progressing with their program to fit the engines with anti-smoke devices and reduce exhaust pollution. Sixty aircraft, including Douglas DC9, Boeing 727 and Boeing 737 types, are involved in the undertaking.

Air Canada has begun its program to equip 90 engines of its 36 DC9 airliners with the anti-smoke modification. Working at a rate of six engines a month, the company will complete the job by the end of 1972.

CP Air, with 36 engines to modify, has completed the work on 11 and expects to finish the program by the end of 1972. Trans-Air has modified two of the six engines on its two Boeing 737 airliners and will finish the remaining four in 18 months. Nordair, with ten engines to modify, has completed four and has scheduled the rest for completion by the first quarter of next year.

Eastern Provincial, with eight engines to be modified, expects to complete the work by December 1973. Pacific Western has modified six of 11 engines and expects to finish the work on the remaining five by September 1972.

In order to avoid the interruption of normal operating schedules, the airlines are having the modifications done when the engines are removed for their regular overhaul.

Because the new equipment cannot be supplied in quantities to ensure simultaneous delivery to all the North American and European airline operators requiring it, deliveries to each are being scheduled over a two-year interval and all are carrying out their engine modifications accordingly.

LABOUR FORCE

The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate rose sharply to 7.1 in September from 6.5 in August. The increase in the adjusted unemployment rate occurred among persons aged from 14 to 24 years and those 25 years and over, but was more pronounced in the latter group.

The unadjusted rate, representing the actual unemployment as a percentage of the labour force, was 5.0 in September, compared to 5.1 in August, a much smaller reduction than usual for this time of year. The total number of unemployed persons declined by 21,000 to 434,000.

There was a decline from August in the number of employed persons (-329,000) to 8,188,000 in September, which was about average. The total labour force dropped 350,000 to 8,622,000, which was a relatively-smaller decline than usual for this period.

Compared to that of a year ago, the labour force was up by 238,000 (2.8 per cent) and employment by 202,000 (2.5 per cent). The number of unemployed persons had increased by 36,000.

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(Continued from P. 2)

complete prohibition of chemical and bacteriological means of warfare.

It is the intention of both sides to continue furthering, jointly and separately, the adoption of partial disarmament measures, including the banning of underground nuclear tests, the reduction of military expenditures, and others.

In the course of discussions, a useful exchange of opinions took place on the proposal for a world conference on disarmament to consider the questions of disarmament in their entirety and especially the prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons. The two sides agreed to consult further on this matter.

The Prime Minister of Canada welcomed the understanding reached by the Soviet Union and the United States of America on measures to guard against the accidental or unauthorized use of nuclear weapons under their control and expressed the hope that further progress would be achieved in working out agreed measures to limit and reduce strategic armaments.

The Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers stated that the Soviet Government, attaching great importance to the continuing talks between the Soviet Union and the United States of America, would go on making efforts to achieve agreement on limiting strategic arms on the basis of the principle of equal security, which would meet both the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and of the United States of America and the objective of strengthening universal peace.

Various areas of tension throughout the world were examined by the two sides. It was noted that the situation in East Pakistan, the presence of many million Pakistani refugees in India and the resulting tension in that area continued to be a source of concern. It was agreed that to maintain peace and to prevent a further deterioration of the situation in that region it was necessary to achieve an urgent political settlement in East Pakistan that would take into

account the legitimate rights and interests of its population and would facilitate a speedy and secure return of the refugees. This would be facilitated if the interested parties exercised restraint.

Both sides expressed concern about the continuing tense situation in the Middle East. They emphasized the need for urgent measures of a constructive nature on the part of all the states concerned to achieve a just and enduring political settlement of the Middle East problem. They agreed that the efforts of the special representative of the United Nations Secretary-General, Ambassador Jarring, and of the four powers in consultation to promote progress toward a comprehensive settlement which would implement all the provisions of Security Council Resolution 242 of November 22, 1967, should be supported.

Having exchanged views on the situation in Indochina, the heads of Government of the two countries noted that it continued to be a source of anxiety. They were in favour of restoring lasting peace in the area through a political settlement which would guarantee to all the peoples of Indochina the possibility of shaping their own destiny, in accordance with their national interests and without foreign interference.

Canada and the Soviet Union attach great importance to the United Nations, and confirm their determination to seek to strengthen the organization and to enhance its effectiveness in maintaining universal peace and security in accordance with the United Nations Charter. They attach great importance to the implementation of the Declaration on Strengthening International Security adopted by the United Nations and they express the hope that the member states of the United Nations will jointly agree on practical measures to put its main provisions into effect. The sides are in favour of the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Peoples Republic of China as the sole representative of China in the United Nations.

The Governments of Canada and of the U.S.S.R. attach great importance to the widest possible participation in the solution of the problems involved in preserving and improving the human environment, including such problems as marine pollution. The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment to be held in 1972 could make an important contribution to the study of this problem so vitally connected with the living conditions of people and the further progress of civilization.

In their exchange of views on Canadian-Soviet bilateral relations, the two sides noted with satisfaction the further development of exchanges of visits of government and political leaders of the two countries and of representatives of business and other circles, as well as wider contacts in the fields of science, education and culture.

They affirmed that increased exchanges and co-operation, particularly in scientific, technical,

cultural, as well as other fields, would provide a firm basis for the strengthening of friendly relations on the basis of mutual benefit. To this end, a General Exchanges Agreement designed to facilitate a broader range of exchanges was signed by the heads of Government during the visit.

Attaching due significance to the expansion of Soviet-Canadian co-operation in the economic, scientific and technological fields, which is facilitated by the similarity of the natural conditions and economic problems of the two countries, the Governments of Canada and the U.S.S.R. agreed to authorize the appropriate agencies to explore ways of establishing bilateral co-operation in these fields on a long-term basis, making use of the advantages of the international division of labour.

The two sides had a useful discussion of the Soviet proposal for a general agreement covering the fields of economic development and technological and industrial co-operation. The Canadian side will give further study to this proposal.

The two heads of Government also expressed satisfaction with the progress made in implementing the agreement between the Governments of Canada and the U.S.S.R. on Co-operation in the Industrial Application of Science and Technology. They noted that the Canadian-Soviet mixed commission set up under that agreement was functioning well and planned to hold its next regular meeting in Canada in May 1972. The working groups set up by the mixed commission have been concentrating on the sectors of industry offering the best prospects for further co-operation and the development of trade. Useful programs of practical activities have been formulated by these working groups to take place through the coming year. Both sides indicated their intention of promoting the further useful work of the commission and of the working groups on various sectors of industry and of elaborating and co-ordinating programs for joint technological and economic projects and research.

Reviewing Canadian-Soviet trade, the Canadian side expressed satisfaction with the recently concluded wheat sales contract. This commodity would continue to be an element in mutual trade between the two countries. The Canadian side indicated that it would welcome and facilitate an expansion of imports from the Soviet Union, including machinery and equipment, and the Soviet side indicated that they would do likewise with respect to imports from Canada.

It was agreed that negotiations concerning the prolongation of the trade agreement for a further four years would begin early next year. It was also agreed that during these negotiations the Canadian proposal to set up a joint commission for consultations on trade would be discussed.

Confirming the importance attached to the Arctic regions of both Canada and the U.S.S.R., both sides reviewed the progress made in the field of

northern development. It was noted that the exchanges of experience and technology in this area, which is of common interest to the two countries, had been productive and that opportunities existed for further advances in this area. Satisfaction was expressed over the recent successful visit to the U.S.S.R. of the Canadian Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the Honourable Jean Chrétien. A promising result of that visit was that it facilitated agreement on a meeting in Moscow of technical experts to elaborate topics, organizational forms and methods for scientific co-operation on Arctic problems.

Noting that the severe climatic and unique ice and navigation conditions in the Arctic, as well as other specific features, call for increased efforts in developing and using the northern territories of the U.S.S.R. and Canada, the two sides consider it useful to expand bilateral co-operation on Arctic

problems. The two sides agreed that this kind of co-operation could be aimed in particular at preventing pollution in Arctic waters and taking other measures for the preservation in these areas of the ecological balance which is of importance for the protection of the human environment.

With a view to the further expansion of commerce between the two countries, it is the intention to continue discussions on the expansion of co-operation in the field of air transport and maritime shipping.

The Governments of the U.S.S.R. and Canada, attaching great importance to the maintenance of regular personal contacts between government leaders of the two countries, express their intention to continue such contacts.

The Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers expressed his gratitude for the warm hospitality accorded to him in Canada.