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JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON THE VISIT  
TO THE USSR OF THE PRIME MINISTER  
OF CANADA THE RIGHT HONOURABLE  
PIERRE ELLIOTT TRUDEAU

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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

At the invitation of the Soviet Government, the Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada, and Mrs. Trudeau paid an official visit to the Soviet Union from May 17 - 28, 1971.

During their stay in the Soviet Union, Mr. Trudeau and his party held official discussions in Moscow and visited Kiev, Tashkent, Samarkand, Norilsk, Murmansk and Leningrad. They were thus able to acquaint themselves with the life and work of the Soviet people and many of the achievements of the USSR in the economic, scientific and cultural fields.

The Prime Minister of Canada laid wreaths on the tombs of the Unknown Soldier in Moscow and Kiev and at the Peskaryovskoye Memorial Cemetery in Leningrad.

The distinguished guest from Canada and his party were everywhere accorded a hearty welcome testifying to the friendly feelings of the Soviet people towards the Canadian people.

Prime Minister Trudeau had a talk with the Secretary General of the Central Committee of the CPSU, L. I. Brezhnev. He also had a talk with the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, N. V. Podgorny. Conversations were held between Mr. Trudeau and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, A. N. Kosygin.

Taking part in the discussions were:

On the Canadian side: Ambassador of Canada to the USSR R.A.D. Ford, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister B.J. Danson, Dr. Stanley Haidasz, M.P., Walter Deakon, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs A.E. Ritchie, Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister Marc Lalonde, Deputy Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce J.H. Warren, Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet H.A. Crowe, Special Assistant to the Prime Minister Ivan Head, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs J.G.H. Melstead, Press Secretary to the Prime Minister P.M. Roberts and other officials.

On the Soviet side: Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the USSR H.K. Baibakov, V.A. Kirillin, V.N. Novikov; USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs A.A. Gromyko, USSR Minister of Foreign Trade, H.S. Patolichev, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR S.P. Kosyrev, USSR Ambassador to Canada B.P. Hiroshnichenko and also Heads of Departments of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs E.N. Makeev, O.H. Khlestov, Y.H. Cherniakov and other officials.

The discussions were held in an atmosphere of frankness and cordiality and provided the opportunity for a useful exchange of views on the present state and future prospects of Canadian-Soviet relations as well as on major international problems of common interest. The Canadian side outlined the basic aims of Canadian foreign policy, while the Soviet side outlined the decisions of the 24th Congress of the CPSU on questions of foreign policy. They agreed that all countries, regardless of their social systems, should seek to develop relations

based on reciprocity and mutual confidence and should resolve any problems by negotiations.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the general trend towards improvement of Canadian-Soviet relations. They are convinced that the further development of good-neighbourly relations corresponds to the national interests of the peoples of Canada and the Soviet Union and promotes the relaxation of international tension and the safeguarding of universal peace. With this in mind the Prime Minister of Canada and the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers signed a protocol designed to enlarge and deepen consultations on important international problems of mutual interest and on questions of bilateral relations by means of periodic meetings.

The two sides emphasized the importance of contacts at all levels and expressed their mutual desire to develop exchanges of visits of government and political leaders, representatives of commerce, science and technology, culture, non-governmental organizations and tourists.

The two sides reviewed the present state and future prospects of economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries. The two governments agreed that there are favourable opportunities for increasing and diversifying trade in both directions to mutual advantage. They noted that Canadian-Soviet trade over the years has been fruitful and that the deliveries of Canadian wheat play an important part in this trade. They instructed the appropriate agencies to work out proposals on ways of further developing trade

relations between the two countries. It was agreed that negotiations for the renewal of the current trade agreement should begin in November or December this year in Moscow.

They also agreed to instruct the appropriate agencies to study the possibilities of further expanding cooperation in the field of air transport.

It was noted that the expansion of mutually advantageous economic, scientific and technological relations has been promoted by the Agreement between the Governments of Canada and the USSR on Cooperation in the Industrial Application of Science and Technology, signed on January 27, 1971. The two sides agreed to render all possible assistance in the active implementation of the programs undertaken within the framework of the Mixed Canadian-Soviet Commission on Cooperation set up pursuant to that agreement.

The Soviet side proposed that consideration should be given to the conclusion of a treaty covering economic development, technological and industrial cooperation. The Canadian side agreed to study the proposal.

Taking into account the fact that the Arctic regions, distinguished by their particularly severe climatic and ice conditions, are of great importance to both Canada and the Soviet Union, the two sides discussed the possibilities of promoting cooperation in developing the northern territories and agreed to expand the exchange of experience in this field between Canada and the USSR. Both sides shared the view that they have special

responsibilities and corresponding rights with respect to ensuring the safety of navigation and preserving the natural balance in the Arctic regions.

The Governments of Canada and the Soviet Union noted the importance of developing as far as possible international cooperation for the solution of the problem of the human environment. The United Nations Conference on Human Environment Problems planned for 1972 should be a significant step in this direction.

The Governments of Canada and the Soviet Union expressed their desire to expand exchanges between the two countries in as many areas as possible, on the basis of reciprocity and mutual advantage. For this purpose they confirmed their intention to negotiate a general agreement on exchanges to develop further contacts in the fields of culture, education, and science.

During the exchange of views on major international problems, the Governments of Canada and the Soviet Union confirmed their desire to continue efforts to strengthen universal peace and reduce international tension. They expressed their firm conviction that all questions at issue between states should be solved by peaceful means in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter. The discussions revealed that Canada and the USSR hold similar views on a number of international problems.

The two governments attach great importance to strengthening security and promoting multilateral cooperation in Europe. They emphasized the need for effective measures to further reduce tension,

and for the normalization and improvement of relations among all European states on the basis of the principles of independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of frontiers, renunciation of the use of force or the threat of force, non-interference in internal affairs and the settlement of disputes by peaceful means.

Canada and the USSR believe that détente and stability in Europe would be promoted by the convening of a properly prepared conference on European security and cooperation with the participation of all European states, Canada and the United States. They consider it useful to continue consultations with each other on this question.

The two sides expressed their conviction that the strengthening of international security and the safeguarding of universal peace are important objectives to be pursued, in particular through appropriate measures of disarmament.

Both sides support the reduction of armed forces and armaments in areas where the military confrontation is particularly dangerous, and especially in Central Europe. They discussed the recent proposals made by the Secretary General of the Central Committee of the CPSU, L.I. Brezhnev before the 24th CPSU Congress and in Tbilisi for various measures of disarmament as well as the Canadian suggestion placed before the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament regarding underground nuclear testing. The Prime Minister of Canada outlined also the considerations in favour of a mutual and balanced reduction of forces. He welcomed the recent

initiative of the USSR and other socialist countries for a convention prohibiting biological weapons and both parties expressed the hope that a convention could be concluded this year. The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the conclusion of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof.

The two sides expressed serious concern over the tense situation in the Middle East. They emphasized the need for efforts by all the states concerned with a view to achieving a just and lasting peace settlement in the area on the basis of the full implementation of the Security Council Resolution 242 of November 22, 1967. For this purpose the Governments of Canada and the Soviet Union expressed themselves in favour of the continuation of the mission of Ambassador Jarring, the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary General in the Middle East.

Views were exchanged on developments in Indochina which are causing anxiety. Hopes were expressed on both sides that a viable peace would be re-established in Indochina.

Canada and the Soviet Union attach great importance to the United Nations. The two sides confirmed 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.

Both sides expressed their satisfaction with the exchange of views that took place and emphasized the usefulness of maintaining regular personal contacts between the leading statesmen of the two countries.

Prime Minister Trudeau expressed gratitude and satisfaction for the warm hospitality he enjoyed in the USSR and extended an invitation to Chairman Kosygin to visit Canada at a mutually convenient time. The invitation was gratefully accepted.