

and that we have approved the program drawn up for this purpose by the Secretary-General. To underline this event in a proper and dignified way, Canada is formulating a specific program, the details of which will be communicated to the Secretary-General as soon as possible.

The principles of human equality and dignity must now more than ever be re-emphasized. The prejudices which, in one form or another, continue to prevail force us to do so. Canada is thus happy to note that an international seminar on the harmful consequences of racial discrimination will be held in Cameroun in 1971, and would like to commend the French Government for its initiative in deciding to hold in Nice next year a seminar on the risks of new outbreaks of all forms of intolerance and on the search for ways of preventing such outbreaks. It is hoped that these two important meetings organized under the Advisory Services of the United Nations in the field of human rights will help the cause of inter-racial justice and harmony make a new step forward.

NUCLEAR PLANNING GROUP MEET

The Nuclear Planning Group of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, consisting of Britain, Canada, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, and the U.S.A., held its eighth half-yearly ministerial meeting in Ottawa on October 29 and 30.

The eight-member Group changes its membership on a rotation basis so that the non-nuclear members have an opportunity, with the nuclear powers, to participate in the planning for nuclear-defence measures, including the control and consultation procedures.

Canada was a member of the Nuclear Planning Group from January 1967 to July 1968 and became a member again last January for 18 months.

BAN ON ARMS TO SOUTH AFRICA

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, announced on November 2 the outcome of the Government's review of its policy regarding the application of the embargo against the export of arms to South Africa. This review had been undertaken as a result of Security Council Resolution 282 of July 23, 1970, which elaborated on the terms of the Council's 1963 resolutions on this subject. Since the latest resolution went beyond the terms of the arms embargo as originally established, thorough consideration was called for to determine what steps the Government should take in compliance with the terms of the new Security Council resolution.

The Canadian Government had, since 1963, applied a general embargo on arms exports to South Africa. Exceptions were made, however, to allow for shipment of maintenance spares for equipment supplied before the adoption of the 1963 resolutions, as

well as for export of certain aircraft piston engines and spares for them.

In the light of the review, the Government decided that henceforth the supply of all vehicles and equipment, and the supply of spare parts for vehicles and equipment, for the use of the armed forces and paramilitary organizations of the Republic of South Africa would be prohibited. In addition, certain aircraft piston engines and maintenance spares for such engines, previously exempted from the Government's application of the embargo, would no longer be supplied for military use by the armed forces or paramilitary organizations in South Africa.

In complying with the recent United Nations resolution on this subject, the Government does not intend that normal trade with South Africa in goods for civilian use should be affected.

U.S.-CANADA TRADE MEETING

The Secretary of State for External Affairs announced recently that the Joint United States/Canada Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs would meet in Canada later this autumn. The United States secretaries have accepted an invitation from Canadian ministers to hold the thirteenth meeting in Ottawa on November 23 and 24.

Established by an exchange of notes in 1953, the Committee held its twelfth meeting in Washington in 1969. The eleventh meeting was in Montreal during Expo 67. The Committee is composed of Cabinet members from both sides with major responsibilities for trade and economic affairs, accompanied by senior advisers.

The November meeting will provide ministers and secretaries with an opportunity to review current economic, trade and financial matters affecting their countries and to consider future prospects.

CANADIAN WINTER GAMES

One of the biggest tourist attractions in Canada next winter will be the 1971 Canadian Winter Games, to be held in Saskatoon from February 11 to 22. The Games will be a major event in launching the province-wide celebrations of Saskatchewan Homecoming '71.

The Centennial Flame, which was lit in 1967, will be carried from Ottawa by snowmobile to arrive in Saskatoon on February 11. It will travel 2,400 miles through Ontario, Manitoba and eastern Ontario, Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan.

Some 2,000 athletes from all the provinces and territories will compete in 16 sports, including basketball, boxing, curling, figure skating, speed-skating, gymnastics, hockey, skiing, swimming, wrestling.

The first Canada Winter Games were held in Quebec in 1967, the first Canada Summer Games in Halifax in 1969.