



John Campbell, a civil engineer from Richmond Hill, Ontario, employed by CIDA, supervises the construction of a sewage system in Blantyre, Malawi.

exchange of aeronautical information and statistics. Canada's share of the CATC budget of £39,950 for 1971-72 was £6,424 (approximately \$16,060). The Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation represented an important commitment to Commonwealth activities for Canada in 1972, and the Canadian contribution to the CFTC was drawn from CIDA development funds. In 1971, when the fund was inaugurated with a \$5 million-a-year objective, Canada agreed to contribute 40 percent of the total support pledged by other donors up to \$2 million a year. In 1972-73, the number of pledges required that Canada's contribution be \$500,000. Lastly, by January, 1973, 266 students were at work in Canada under the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan. Since its inception

in 1958, Canada has contributed \$1,392,492 to this programme.

Defence Relations

NATO

The Government's views on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, particularly in the political field, were outlined in the European sector paper of *Foreign Policy for Canadians*, published in 1970. The defence White Paper of August, 1971, further defined the Government's position and indicated its intentions with respect to Canada's military contributions to the alliance. In this White Paper, the Government "reaffirmed Canada's adherence to the concept of collective security, and announced that Canada would continue to station significant though reduced forces in Europe as part of the NATO integrated force structure. . . . The decision reflected the Government's judgment that Canadian security continues to be linked to West Europe and that Europe is still probably the most sensitive point in the East-West balance of power. It is the area from which any conflict, however limited, might most readily escalate into all-out nuclear war engulfing Canadian territory".

The encouraging results of West Germany's *Ostpolitik* and the agreements reached between the United States and the Soviet Union on the limitation of strategic arms were in large measure responsible for the success of initiatives toward political *détente* in 1972, as evidenced by agreement in NATO to commence two sets of East-West talks: these were the multilateral preparatory talks on a Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE), which opened in Helsinki in November 1972, and exploratory talks on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions in Central Europe (MBFR), which it was agreed should begin in Vienna in January, 1973. Although viewed as separate steps, both are closely related since it is hoped that the parallel negotiations involved will lead to further progress in *détente* and to a reduction of the military confrontation in Europe. Canada is a full participant in these negotiations and will also take a