

Defence Relations

to Eliminate Discrimination on the Grounds of Sex. The seminar was attended by participants from 30 countries and observers from various UN bodies, Specialized Agencies and non-governmental organizations.

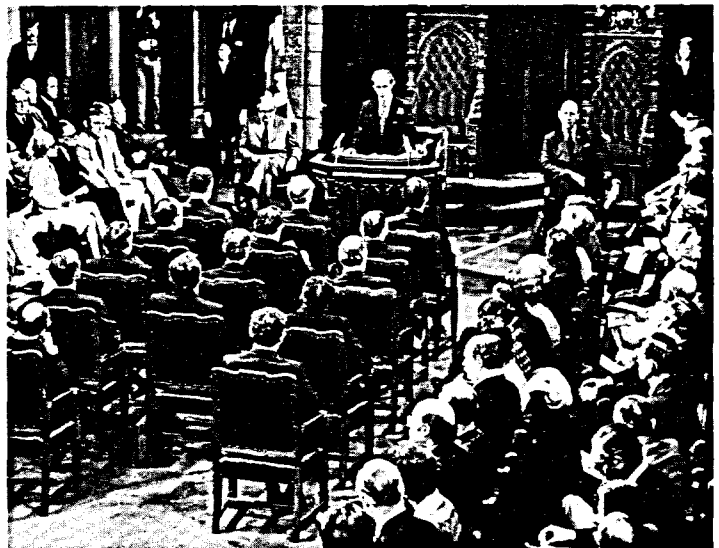
Preparations for International Women's Year in 1975 included the establishment by the Government of a Secretariat within the Privy Council Office. Its function was to co-ordinate the various government department activities planned to mark the year.

In its continued opposition to racial discrimination Canada contributed to the UN Education and Training Program for South Africa (\$175,000) and the Commonwealth Scholarship Program for Rhodesia (\$75,000). It also gave \$100,000 to the International University Exchange Fund and \$120,000 to the Rhodesian Scholarship Program of the World University Service.

NATO

The Government's views on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, particularly in the political field, were outlined in the section on Europe of *Foreign Policy for Canadians*, published in 1970. The Government concluded that "one of the compelling reasons for Canada to remain a member of NATO is the important political role that NATO is playing, and that Canada is playing within NATO, in reducing and removing the underlying causes of potential East-West conflict by negotiation, reconciliation and settlement".

The Defence White Paper of August 1971 further defined the Government's position and indicated its intentions with respect to Canada's military contribution to the Alliance. In it 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



Prime Minister Trudeau addresses opening session of NATO Conference in Senate Chambers of Parliament Buildings, Ottawa. Flanking him are British Foreign Minister James Callaghan (left) and NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns of The Netherlands. CP Photo.