

the Right Honorable Keith Holyoake, and Mrs. Holyoake to Ottawa in September, and the visit of Mr. Jean-Luc Pepin, Canada's Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, to New Zealand in May. Both Mr. Holyoake and Mr. Pepin spoke of the importance of Canadian interest in the Pacific and the desirability of regular consultations between their two governments, in order that good Canada-New Zealand relations would not be taken for granted. It was also agreed that the trade agreement between the two countries should be renegotiated, and official discussions began in December with the visit of a New Zealand delegation to Ottawa. Mr. Holyoake's visit to Ottawa preceded by a fortnight the bicentennial celebrations in Gisborne, New Zealand, of Captain James Cook's landing on the North Island. On that occasion, the Canadian High Commissioner presented a totem-pole carved by the distinguished Indian artist Douglas Cranmer of Vancouver. The pole, which was accepted by Prime Minister Holyoake on behalf of the people of New Zealand, was chosen as being characteristic of Canada's Pacific Coast, indicating the relation between Canada and New Zealand as Pacific countries, and linking the explorations of Captain Cook with both countries. Further Canadian recognition of the event was provided by the presence of three destroyers of the Second Canadian Escort Squadron, *HMCS St. Croix* (which carried the totem-pole to Gisborne), *Saskatchewan* and *Qu'Appelle*.

India

Canadian relations with the countries of the Asian subcontinent -- Ceylon, India and Pakistan -- are the result of a shared history and mutual traditions as parts of the former British Empire and common membership in the Commonwealth. During the 1950s, Canadian relations with India were placed on a firm footing, in part by the close co-operation and friendship between the late Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, and the Right Honorable Louis St. Laurent, former Prime Minister of Canada, as well by joint involvement in the Colombo Plan. They have been further strengthened by the extensive development assistance allocated by Canada, which totalled \$686 million from 1951 to March 1969. Based on established relations, there is a continuing dialogue between Canadian and Indian leaders and officials on subjects of mutual interest and concern, which, while it does not always lead to a consensus, serves to provide a deeper understanding by each country of the views and policies of the other. During the Commonwealth prime ministers' meeting in London, the Canadian and Indian Prime Ministers had a private discussion on bilateral matters and other issues of interest. In 1969, there were several goodwill visits indicative of India-Canada relations. A six-man Canadian Parliamentary delegation, under the leadership of the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Honorable Lucien Lamoureux, made a ten-day visit to India in January as guests of the Indian Parliament. In September, Mr. Gurdial Singh Dhillon, Speaker of the *Lok Sabha* (the Indian House of Commons), accompanied by officials, attended the Conference of Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers held in Ottawa. Later in the year, Mr. Grant Deachman led a delegation of 14 Canadian Parliamentarians to the fifty-seventh annual Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference in New Delhi.

Pakistan

Canada's relations with Pakistan, like its relations with India, flow from the Commonwealth association and are closely connected with the assistance