

most important countries of Southeast Asia. It's got a population about as big as Japan; it's got enormous resources; so we've gradually been developing our relations in that direction. We have been doing something more in Malaysia. As far as India-Pakistan is concerned, unfortunately everything has been given a setback by the war. But it hasn't been because we have not tried to be helpful. So our relations in that part of the world are just bound to grow, even with Australia and New Zealand where our relationships used to be rather indirectly through the Commonwealth. Now we are making visits directly, not just while the Australians are on their way to Washington, but primarily to visit Canada; and in the other direction, we're going out of our way to visit and to exchange views with the Australians and the New Zealanders, which is something rather new for Canadian-Antipodes relations.

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- Q. Quelles ont été les initiatives canadiennes au sein des organismes internationaux comme l'ONU, l'OTAN?
- R. La session de l'Assemblée générale qui se termine a été marquée davantage par des changements et par une crise que par des initiatives. Le changement le plus remarquable a été la décision d'accueillir les représentants du gouvernement de la République populaire de Chine. La reconnaissance de ce pays par le Canada en octobre 1970 et notre appui ultérieur en faveur de l'entrée de la délégation de la République populaire de Chine à l'ONU ont indubitablement contribué à cet aboutissement.