

Various aspects of Canada's future bilateral relations with China, including possible civil air, consular and commercial agreements, as well as cultural and educational exchanges, have been studied and some discussions have taken place. Further talks with the Chinese authorities on these and other matters are planned for the near future, and there is reason to assume that Sino-Canadian bilateral relations will continue to progress and develop.

Canada's position on Chinese representation in the United Nations developed in accordance with the logic of the state of its bilateral relations with China. As the Secretary of State for External Affairs stated in a speech to the United Nations General Assembly on September 29: "The Canadian position is clear; the government that has responsibility for the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people must now take its proper place here -- the Government of the People's Republic of China". On October 25, the General Assembly adopted, by a vote of 76 to 35, with 17 abstentions, a resolution that resulted in the seating of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations and the consequent departure of the representatives from Taipeh. Canada was among the countries that supported this resolution.

Indochina

Cambodia - Hostilities related to the conflict in South Viet-Nam continued to involve much of Cambodia during 1971. Following the failure of several international initiatives in 1970, there were no further efforts in 1971 to promote the reactivation of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Cambodia. (The Commission was adjourned *sine die* on December 31, 1969, in response to a request from the Government of Prince Sihanouk.)

Laos - Following the announcement of the South Vietnamese incursion into Laos on February 8, 1971, the Royal Laotian Government issued a communique deploring the fact that Laotian territory had been chosen as a battlefield between South Vietnamese and North Vietnamese forces and recognizing that this development was related to the unauthorized use that North Vietnamese forces had made for many years of that area of Laos known as the Ho Chi Minh Trail. The same day, the Secretary of State for External Affairs informed the House of Commons that he was instructing the Canadian Commissioner on the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos to request an urgent meeting of the Commission to discuss the situation in southern Laos and to take appropriate action to initiate an investigation of outstanding complaints of violations of the neutrality of Laos by whatever foreign forces. The Canadian Government decided to initiate this action, as required by the 1962 Protocol to the Declaration on the Neutrality of Laos, despite past failures to persuade the other members of the International Commission in Laos to undertake investigations of previous complaints of the presence and activities of foreign troops in Laos. Unfortunately, Canada failed again to persuade the Commission to follow the course of action provided under the 1962 Protocol.

Viet-Nam - Despite a continued diminution in the fighting in South Viet-Nam, there was no perceptible progress during 1971, either at the Paris peace talks or elsewhere, towards a negotiated settlement of the conflict which has spread to all of Indochina. There were no opportunities for the