

Pacific

promising export market for Canadian grains, thermal and metallurgical coal, and high-technology products.

During the year useful consultations were held at the ministerial level, notably the April visit to Ottawa of the Korean Minister of Commerce and Industry, Chang Yie Joon, during which he met with his Canadian counterpart, as well as the Secretary of State for External Affairs and other Cabinet Ministers. During September Korean Foreign Minister Park Tong Jin and Mr Jamieson discussed political issues of mutual concern while attending the UN General Assembly in New York. Meetings of officials were also held in Canada and Korea on diverse topics of bilateral interest, including fisheries, textile exports to Canada, civil defence and nuclear co-operation.

The future of this association, and, indeed, the security of other important Canadian interests in the region, will depend heavily on continued peace and stability on the Korean peninsula. The establishment of a sense of security is also a prerequisite for achieving a greater respect for human rights throughout Korea—a matter of concern to many Canadians. Canada will, therefore, continue to welcome proposals to reduce tension in the area, while remaining committed to the principle that the R.O.K. must play a leading role in the negotiation of any settlement of the Korean problem.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong continued to be an important trading partner of Canada during 1977, both as a source of imports, investment and capital, and as a market for Canadian goods and services. In 1977, Canadian exports to Hong Kong amounted to \$66.9 million, an increase of 13.8 per cent over the previous year, while imports from that colony totalled \$280.9 million. Hong Kong also remained an important source of immigrants and students.

Australia

During 1977 Canadian-Australian relations continued to grow in a wide variety of fields that reflected mutual interests, ranging from resource development to federalism.

In January, Alastair Gillespie, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, visited Australia to discuss nuclear safeguards and natural-resource policies. During this visit it was agreed that there should be regular exchanges of information on energy and mineral development, especially on the use of solar energy, the conversion of fossil fuels, and the use of coal for gas-and-oil production. It was also agreed that both countries should adopt the most effective nuclear safeguards and that there should be further bilateral consultations on this matter. These were held during the visit to Ottawa in May of Deputy Prime Minister Anthony. Mr Justice Russell Walter Fox, Prime Minister Fraser's special adviser on nuclear non-proliferation, discussed safeguards issues in Ottawa in September and October. Also two groups of Australian officials consulted their Canadian counterparts in Ottawa regarding safeguards questions during April and December.

In June J. Howard, then Australian Minister of Business and Consumer Affairs, led a delegation to Ottawa for discussions on consumer policies. In the same month P. Nixon, Australian Minister of Transport, toured various surface-and-air-transportation terminals in Canada. Also in June, Prime Minister Fraser and Prime Minister Trudeau co-operated at the Commonwealth heads-of-government meeting in London in resolving the issue of Commonwealth sporting links with South Africa. In September, Transport Minister Lang, who is responsible for the Wheat Board, visited Australia for discussions on international grain issues and urban and long-distance transportation policies. One result of this visit was agreement to increase the exchange of information on transportation matters and international grain issues.

On the level of province and state relations, Kevin Stewart, Minister of Health for New South Wales, toured Canadian cities in May studying community health and administration problems. W.G. Newman, the Ontario Minister