

past year to discuss diverse topics ranging from governmental accounting procedures to parliamentary library exchanges.

Cultural activities involving Canada and Japan continued to grow, particularly in the sphere of academic relations. Of particular significance in the past year was the expansion of programs of Canadian studies in Japanese universities, and the formation of a Japanese Association of Canadian Studies, composed of Japanese academics interested in this subject. Programs designed to acquaint Japanese journalists with Canada and to present Canadian performers to Japanese audiences also provided an important means of developing mutual interest and understanding.

China

The continually-developing relations between Canada and China were marked in 1977 by the visits to China in September of Otto Lang, Minister of Transport and Minister in charge of the Wheat Board, and to Canada in October of Huang Hua, the Chinese Foreign Minister. The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Don Jamieson, accepted an invitation to visit China early in 1978.

The level of cultural exchange in 1977 was indicative of the widening scope of Sino-Canadian relations. In March the Canadian Brass Quintet toured China, where it received wide acclaim. The following month, a delegation of Canadian craftsmen visited China, and in May the Shanghai Ballet conducted a highly successful tour of Canada. Throughout the year, preparations were under way for the visit to China of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra early in 1978, which would coincide with the visit of Mr Jamieson to China and Japan. A Radio Canada team made television documentaries in China in April and a National Film Board delegation discussed prospects for the production of several films in the P.R.C.

Under the official academic-exchange program, 23 Canadian students visited China while 25 Chinese students studied in Canada. As holders of the Dr Norman Bethune

scholarship, two Chinese doctors arrived at McGill University in May.

Major features of the sports-exchange program included a tour of Canada by a Chinese volleyball team, the attendance of a delegation of Chinese hockey players and coaches at training camps in Canada, and the visit of a Canadian gymnastics team to China.

Official exchanges continued to develop in the fields of science and trade. Among these were the visit to China of Canadian metrologists, the holding of a Canadian potash-utilization seminar in China, and the visit to China of a professor of plant biology. From China, isotope geologists and delegations concerned with occupational health, sedimentary iron, agricultural machinery and fisheries visited Canada, and a Chinese delegation attended a course offered by the Canadian International Grains Institute. In the fall, a Chinese geophysical delegation attended a conference in Ottawa and a Canadian pulp-and-paper technical mission gave seminars in China.

There was a great increase in P.R.C.-Canada trade in 1977, with Canadian exports reaching \$369.3 million, an increase of 88 per cent over the previous year. New wheat sales accounted for the bulk of the increase, total sales reaching \$309.6 million—i.e. 84 per cent of the export total. Imports from China amounted to \$81.9 million. The Canada-China Joint Trade Committee held its annual meeting in Ottawa in the spring to discuss trade development and related issues between Canada and China.

Korea

The character and importance of Canada's relations with the Republic of Korea (R.O.K.) have changed significantly in recent years, a reflection of the notable progress Korea has achieved in its economic development. Trade, in particular, has continued to expand rapidly and in 1977 approached a total of \$500 million, of which Canadian exports to Korea accounted for approximately \$140 million. Canada had some success last year in reducing its negative trade balance with the R.O.K. and expects this trend to continue, especially as the effects of the 1976 sale of a CANDU reactor to Korea make themselves increasingly felt. Korea also presents a