

institutions of higher learning, it was announced in September that Canada would be pleased to receive the students, subject to the availability of space in Canadian universities and research institutions. The Chinese Government said it would pay the costs involved.

Media relations continued to develop, with the visit to Canada in October of a group of New China News Agency (Hsinhua) journalists. At the end of 1978, Hsinhua representatives in Ottawa joined the Parliamentary Press Gallery.

The family-reunification program proceeded satisfactorily during 1978, with indications that the Chinese were moving to facilitate the processing of applications.

The expansion of Canadian-Australian relations during 1978 was marked by increased exchanges of views on a broad range of subjects of interest to both countries, including resource-development, native rights and federal-provincial relations and general foreign-policy issues.

Two-way trade, which reached a value of approximately \$700 million in 1978, is particularly important to Canada in view of the predominance (over 80 per cent) of processed goods among Canadian exports to Australia. Australia's attitude towards multilateral trade and major commodity-agreement negotiations are important to Canada because of their effects on the production and trade of both countries in such products as wheat and minerals.

The Australian Foreign Minister visited Canada in October; the Minister for Special Trade Representations came in February and December; the Minister for Business and Consumer Affairs and the Attorney-General visited in August.

Canadian visitors to Australia during 1978 included the Privacy Commissioner with the Canadian Human Rights Commission, the Minister of Corporate and Consumer Affairs, and a member of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, all of whom attended the International Bar Association Conference in mid-September in Sydney.

Canada's relations with New Zealand during 1978 involved consultations on general foreign-policy issues of mutual concern, continued growth of bilateral trade, and other matters of interest to both countries. The two countries co-operated in promoting the fullest implementation of the Gleneagles Accord to ensure the success of the Commonwealth Games. Two-way trade for 1978 was expected to exceed \$165 million. Processed goods account for 80 per cent of Canadian exports to New Zealand.

In 1978, Prime Minister Muldoon attended the Commonwealth finance ministers' meeting in Montreal; a New Zealand parliamentary