



Prime Minister Trudeau meets with South Korean President Chun.

with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to discuss the recently announced decision of the Supreme Court of Canada on the patriation and amendment of the Canadian Constitution. Mr. Trudeau also met with Queen Elizabeth on the royal yacht *Britannia* to discuss his plans and further steps considered by his government.

In a joint statement following the two Prime Ministers' talks, Mr. Trudeau said that he would invite the Canadian Parliament to approve a resolution and draft bill — basically the measure which is now before Parliament, subject to the possibility of modifications in light of new federal-provincial consultations. If the resolution and draft bill were approved by the Canadian Parliament they would then be sent to the British Parliament for passage.

Mrs. Thatcher indicated that any measure approved by the Canadian Parliament could be introduced at Westminster once the new session began in November. The British Prime Minister also expressed the concern of some British members of Parliament regarding the conventionality of the Canadian proposals.

Mr. Trudeau responded that the Canadian government, according to the Supreme Court of Canada decision, could legally proceed with its constitutional proposals. He added that the constitutional convention in question was a political matter and a convention of Canadian politics. Prime Minister Trudeau said that he hoped the concerned members of the British Parliament would recognize that it was for Canadian politicians to decide

whether the convention should be modified or overridden on this occasion.

Korean visit

Prior to his attendance at the Melbourne conference, Prime Minister Trudeau made a three-day official visit to the Republic of Korea where he met with Prime Minister Nam Duck-Woo and President Chun Doo Hwan. Their discussions encompassed Canada-Korea relations, including its dynamic trade element, North-South issues and defence and security matters. In talks with the Korean President, Prime Minister Trudeau pledged Canadian support for South Korean efforts to establish a dialogue with North Korea and for admission of both Koreas into the United Nations.

On his arrival in Seoul, Mr. Trudeau held a meeting with 16 Canadian businessmen, comprising resource and high-

This year's meeting of the Commonwealth Heads of Government was the first held in Australia and was the twenty-second since the biennial meetings began in 1944. The Heads of Government meeting is the most important of the several levels of Commonwealth conference. Unlike other international conferences, meetings of Commonwealth leaders are private and confidential gatherings for an informal exchange of views. The Commonwealth is a consultative rather than a negotiating forum, and it reaches its decisions by consensus; there are no votes or vetoes, no ideological or geographical blocks.

technology companies who have both a present and potential interest in trade and economic co-operation with South Korea.

Trade relations between Canada and South Korea have grown substantially since Canada opened its embassy in Seoul in 1973. Two-way trade increased by tenfold by 1980 to \$918 million. Canada is one of the world's highest *per capita* importers of Korean textiles and is an important market for light industrial goods. Korea is Canada's third largest Asian market importing coal, wood pulp and other raw materials, as well as important shipments of nuclear-related and other equipment. [At present Atomic Energy of Canada (AECL) has one CANDU heavy water nuclear reactor under construction and hopes to sell three more CANDUs to South Korea.] The considerable potential for increased activity in the fields of energy, high technology, telecommunications and grain sales, as well as other areas of economic activity, were discussed during the visit.

On the final day of his visit to South Korea, Prime Minister Trudeau flew to Pusan where he paid tribute to the 379 Canadians, who lost their lives in the Korean War and are buried at the United Nations Cemetery.

Mr. Trudeau also visited the CANDU reactor site at Wolsung, on the southern coast of the Korean peninsula, where the Canadian community turned out in strength to greet him. He also travelled to Kyongju, the ancient capital of the Shilla dynasty, and a cultural site of importance to all Koreans.

Opens school in Fiji

Following his stay in Melbourne, Prime Minister Trudeau asked Fiji Prime Minister Ratur Sir Kamiesese Mara, who had also attended the Commonwealth conference, to accompany him on his flight to Fiji. The two held bilateral discussions during the flight.

In Suva, Fiji, Mr. Trudeau opened the Canadian funded School of Natural Resources recently built at the University of the South Pacific. He also participated in a traditional Fiji ceremony of welcome and a feast held in his honour.

At the opening, Prime Minister Trudeau said that Canada favours an aid program that would make Third World states more self-sufficient. He said Canadian policy is to equip developing countries "with the ability to develop according to your own tradition, to your own lines, and to your own customs".

The University of the South Pacific is