

dead at the UN cemetery in Pusan, to visit the Canadian community at the CANDU reactor site of Wolsung and to tour the ancient cultural site of Kwangju.

The Prime Minister's trip was the major element in an increasing tempo of visits in 1981. The Korean Minister of Commerce and Industry, came to Canada in April and the Minister of State for Trade responded by visiting Korea in June. The Speaker of the Senate was Canada's special envoy to President Chun's inauguration in March. Canadian members of the Canada-Korea Parliamentary Association visited Seoul in May and hosted their Korean counterparts in Ottawa in August.

The expansion of economic and trading links continued in 1981. Two-way trade exceeded the billion-dollar mark (\$1,053 million) in 1981. Canadian exports, which totalled approximately \$446 million, included both semi-manufactured and raw materials, such as coal, pulp, asbestos, aluminum and potash, and high-technology items; imports, which amounted to approximately \$608 million, included textiles, clothing, apparel and light industrial goods. The provinces were active participants in this relationship, particularly in the resource field. The importance of the growing economic relationship is reflected in the activities of the Canada-Korea Business Council which held its inaugural meeting with Korean counterparts in Seoul in mid-September.

Canada has long supported moves for peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula, based on the principle that the Republic of Korea must be party to the negotiation of any reunification plan. While in Seoul, the Prime Minister endorsed, publicly, the Korean President's proposals of January and June 1981 (which were rejected by North Korea) for discussions between the two Koreas at the highest levels. Similarly, the Secretary of State for External Affairs noted in his September address to the United Nations General Assembly that Canada was encouraged by the Republic's initiatives for dialogue and reconciliation without conditions. Canadians continue to express their concern over the observance of human rights and basic civil liberties in Korea; the Canadian government continues to ensure the Korean government is kept aware of them.

Australia, New Zealand, South Pacific

Canadian relations with Australia and New Zealand grew considerably in 1981. Our ties with these countries have broadened from traditional strengths through new directions in the Commonwealth and the Pacific, and have taken on greater intimacy.

In this ambience, Australian Prime Minister Fraser came to Ottawa in June 1981, to discuss with Prime Minister Trudeau the three Summits - Ottawa, Cancun and the Commonwealth heads of government meeting. The Australian Foreign Minister met with his Canadian counterpart three times in as many months - twice in Canada and at the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Manila. The Canadian Minister of State for Mines visited Australia in