

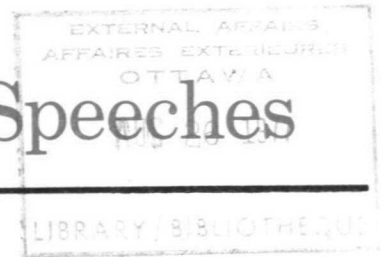
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External Affairs
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Statements and Speeches

No. 77/9

CANADA AND JAPAN PROGRESS TOWARDS COMMON GOALS

A Speech by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Don Jamieson, at a Luncheon Given in Honour of the Foreign Minister of Japan, His Excellency Ichiro Hatoyama, Vancouver, June 13, 1977.

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I believe it is very appropriate that the first meeting of the Canada-Japan Joint Economic Committee, which Foreign Minister Hatoyama and I opened this morning, is being held in Western Canada. In choosing to have the meeting in Vancouver, I wanted to demonstrate the important and active role that Canadians in the Western provinces have played in the development of every facet of the Pacific dimension of Canada's foreign policy.

The city of Vancouver itself has an integral place in the many activities associated with this policy. It is through Vancouver that a great deal of the large and increasing volume of trade between Canada and its Pacific partners flows, and it is in Vancouver's offices and boardrooms that a number of important decisions are made concerning Canada's financial and commercial activity in the Pacific region.

This is not to suggest, of course, that Vancouver's links with the countries of the Pacific are limited to trade and financial matters. The steady stream of people going back and forth in both directions has given this city a unique involvement in and understanding of Canada's growing role in the Pacific. Universities in this city are committed in a significant way to academic study of the region. Vancouver's close cultural ties with the Pacific in the arts, theatre and even in cuisine also attest to the importance of the Pacific relationship for the life of the city.

I should like to limit my remarks today to a major element in the development of Canadian policy towards the Pacific — our important and increasingly-complex relations with Japan. When the Trudeau Government took the decision several years ago to place high priority on developing and expanding Canada's relations with Japan, it was in recognition that Japan had emerged as a global power with important international interests, primarily, albeit not exclusively, in the economic sphere. It was seen that Japan, one of the world's leading trading nations, would play a key role in the future management of the world economy. Furthermore, Japan, like Canada, is an industrialized country that shares the same basic democratic ideals and desires to respond effectively to an increasingly-complex world economic and political situation. It follows that there could be mutual advantage through increased contact on international issues.

In addition, Japan offered a vast domestic market for Canadian goods and services as well as the potential to participate in Canadian development through the provision, among other things, of welcome investment capital. We therefore drew the obvious