

greatly-improved opportunities for participating in the growing world markets for manufactured goods, a field in which in the past we have had only a small part. This is an area in which improved efficiencies and lowered trade barriers can make Canadian suppliers more competitive.

In terms of the future, I am convinced that the most productive course in improving trading opportunities is on a multilateral non-discriminatory basis. Each of our two countries must, and does, fit its relations with the other into a pattern of global needs and responsibilities. We have noted that President Johnson has asked that a detailed study be made of the entire range of issues that remain to be resolved in the field of international trade and of the policies which should be proposed to deal with them.

In Canada, we are also examining how best to move forward in this area. In the course of these exploratory and preparatory studies, we will be maintaining the closest contact with our principal trading partners, including of course, the United States. Clearly, however, the first order of business is to implement the Kennedy Round, to get the tariff reductions in place and to bring into force the international grains arrangement and anti-dumping codes that were an integral part of that agreement.

In the context of multilateral trading relations, Canada and the United States have already moved a long way. Before the Kennedy Round, about half our mutual trade moved on a duty-free basis, including that rapidly-expanding segment arising from the Canada-U.S. Automotive Agreement which provided for rationalization of the automotive industry on a continental basis. Two further sectors, lumber and fish, will be moving virtually to the same status when the Kennedy Round results are in place. Tariffs on much of the balance of our two-way trade will be reduced substantially. The stage is set for a significant further growth in Canada-U.S. trade to our mutual benefit.

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Gentlemen, when initially I was invited to address this gathering the suggested date was one year ago; your Council suggested as an appropriate topic the unbelievably ambitious plans we had for a world's fair called Expo 67. Perhaps today, just five days after the gates of that tremendously successful 1967 World Exhibition have closed on Man and His World I might be permitted a few words on that original subject.

We Canadians are enormously proud of that miniature world on display for six months on the man-made islands in the St. Lawrence River. Naturally, as the host country, we have at times tended to talk as if we thought of it as an exclusively Canadian accomplishment. But I think Canadians would readily agree that three key factors made Expo so brilliant an achievement.

The first was that man, not machines, was its subject, and his world was on display for the people from everywhere to come and view.