

heavily involved because it is trying to help the Government of South Vietnam overcome a military threat to its existence aided and abetted by North Vietnam. Japan, I believe, is concerned about what is happening in South Vietnam because it is vital to its security and prosperity that there should be stable free regimes in the countries of Southeast Asia.

This example (and I can think of others) of the way in which the present relations and future destiny of Japan, Canada and the United States are linked make it clear how necessary it is for our three countries to consult closely with one another. We need to ensure that we clearly understand one another's problems, attitudes and policies in formulating our respective courses of action.

Fisheries Co-operation

I believe we are making considerable progress in this direction. Those who have followed the development of the tripartite negotiations between the United States, Japan and Canada on fisheries will know whereof I speak, for they will be aware that, in spite of the difficulties that remain to be ironed out, the Commissions concerned with these problems have seen within the gradual evolution of a mutual understanding and a common concern for conservation of the world's marine resources. Those who witnessed our efforts to assist our important trading partner, Japan, to gain admission to the GATT will also appreciate the substance of this new partnership, and certainly those who are studying the extensive trading arrangements being worked out between Japan and the United States and between Japan and Canada will not fail to appreciate the underlying foresight and mutual consideration that has characterized them.

At this stage it is worth noting our links with other nations with whom we are associated in other contexts. For Canada, I have in mind such associations as those we entertain with Britain through the Commonwealth. These associations supplement and strengthen, I believe, those we maintain and hope to strengthen with Japan and the United States in a North Pacific Triangle. Similarly, Japan has a special rapport with various countries in Asia, which can be of benefit to Japan's associates in other continents. These varied associations make our own ties with your country all the more valuable. For the latter permit us to broaden our perspectives and to gain insights into situations from which we are far removed for reasons either of geography or culture.

I look forward with fervour and hope to the further development of lines of communication with Japan through the North Pacific Triangle that will render our two voices more effective, both with regard to our common interests in the Pacific and to world questions as a whole.

The useful meetings my colleagues and I had with our Japanese counterparts last week were of considerable value, I believe, in furthering this objective. A similar meeting between Canadian and United States Cabinet members took place last April and, as with us, there are periodic consultations among members of the United States and Japanese Governments at regular intervals. I am confident that we are steadily strengthening our North Pacific Triangle. We are building a sturdy structure that will withstand any strains that the future may bring and make an unequalled contribution to international order and prosperity in the Pacific.