

steadily in number -- that are incapable of solution through national action. Environmental protection and the whole realm of climate control are two such. Nuclear disarmament is another. So will be the orderly and equitable exploitation of the ocean-floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction; so, increasingly, is exploration of space. And so, I have no doubt, will be a number of aspects of the development process and the monitoring of some facets of international economic relations.

Necessary and, I believe, inevitable as is this process of diminution of national governmental power, it may well be opposed by those same elements who, within our societies, object to the accretion of national governmental power. And often for the least rational, yet in some ways most human, of reasons. Citizens in democratic societies are reluctant instinctively to cede authority to any level of government, be it domestic or international.

In the world of the late Seventies, all of us who are engaged in the processes of persuasion -- politicians, journalists, academics -- must take care that in our arguments and our comments we do not permit the shibboleth of chauvinism to barricade the route to a world policy in certain essential areas, or to prevent the development of a heightened sense of community where it makes sense -- as it does between Canada and Japan.

Communities always take shape slowly. Even planned cities acquire only gradually a panoply of cohesive influences. The less-intimate relationship of one country to another often bars for centuries the emergence of any sense of community. That such sense is advantageous, however, is beyond question. So is the fact that the leisurely pace of past centuries is now inappropriate and dangerous.

In terms of the advantage of international co-operation, we see countless examples [in the relations] between Canada and the U.S.A. Those range from co-operation in multilateral UN agencies, through farreaching economic agreements such as the Auto Pact to small, yet exceedingly practical, instances in hundreds of border towns and villages that share or exchange fire-fighting or water or other municipal services and facilities.

This kind of community was prompted in large measure in the first instance because of the accident of geography. There is a sharing of responsibility for continental air-defence and a joint command for the disposition of the two forces. The 1909 Boundary Water Treaty was the first accord in the world to introduce the conception of responsibility for cross-border pollution. It was complemented in 1972 by the world's most sweeping water-quality agreement.

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