

Canada and Japan) to 10 (the countries in the Soviet orbit), with one abstention.

"We believe that there must be an end to nuclear testing, for the alternative is an accelerated armaments race in which all humanity will be the victim of the madness of a few.

"As a beginning, an immediate stop to further explosions and the achievement of a safeguarded international agreement on nuclear testing would be an important step.

"Further than that, the world must have a comprehensive programme of disarmament. An effective system of general and complete disarmament should be worked out and developed by stages until the final goal is reached.

#### NEW DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

"A new and workable set of disarmament proposals is now before the United Nations. Canada played a part in the preparation of these proposals and it is hoped that they will receive constructive consideration by all nations at the General Assembly. The fears of the world would be relieved if the U.S.S.R. would but match its words of peace with deeds of genuine co-operation in this regard.

"Amid all these overhanging dangers, friendship and co-operation between Canada and Japan are imperative. Much has been done to strengthen that desirable objective.

"There has been an increasing exchange of visits by Japanese and Canadians from all walks of life, which has built up a fund of mutual appreciation and understanding.

"It was my pleasure to welcome Japan's former Prime Minister, Mr. Kishi, to Canada in 1960 and to welcome Prime Minister Ikeda to Canada in June of this year.

"I believe that visits between statesmen have had and will continue to have a beneficial effect on the relations between our countries. Prime Minister Ikeda and I agreed last summer to establish a Japan-Canada ministerial committee to facilitate the meetings of Canadian and Japanese ministers from time to time, not to negotiate on problems but to familiarize themselves with various aspects of each other's country. The first meeting of this ministerial committee will be held in Japan as soon as a convenient occasion arises. I am sure that a ministerial meeting - a beginning of more to come - will be of great value in maintaining the close co-operation which our countries enjoy in many fields.

#### FISHERIES CO-OPERATION

"In recent years the broad expanse of the North Pacific has served to link us closer in co-operative endeavours to develop the valuable resources of salmon, herring, halibut and other fish. The fishery resources of the North Pacific Ocean are important to Canada, as they are to Japan. The International Convention for High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific continues to be a valuable instrument to conserve these resources. The International North Pacific Fisheries Commission, which is holding its eighth annual meeting in Tokyo at the present time, has shown enterprise in developing the implementing

programmes of scientific research which have contributed significantly to a knowledge of the fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean. It serves also as an example of three nations - Canada, Japan, and the United States - working constructively in international concert to gain scientific knowledge whereby the protection and expansion of common resources may be ensured.

"It is the hope of the Canadian Government that this Convention will continue, because we believe that international co-operation based on mutual interest and respect is essential in matters pertaining to fisheries, as in other fields.

#### JAPANESE INVESTMENT IN CANADA

"When Prime Minister Ikeda was in Ottawa last June, he raised with me the Japanese interest in the possible establishment and development of Japanese investments in Canada. I indicated to the Prime Minister at that time that mutually-satisfactory arrangements would be made for the entry to Canada of Japanese nationals required in connection with certain of the operations of these enterprises.

"The Canadian Government has now agreed to a plan in respect thereof, as follows:

- (a) Non-immigrant managerial, supervisory and technical personnel for specified Japanese-owned enterprises in Canada will be admitted to Canada for periods of three years each, subject to annual renewal of status, which will be granted automatically if the original conditions of entry still exist.
- (b) Permanent admission will be granted to limited numbers of key managerial, supervisory or technical personnel of Japanese mining and manufacturing enterprises establishing in Canada, provided such personnel are shown to be essential to the enterprise and needed on a long-term basis and that the enterprise will employ a majority of Canadian citizens or persons already resident in Canada.

"Many members of this audience are businessmen with a direct interest in trade between Japan and Canada, and I shall now speak of that phase of our relations.

"The trade agreement of 1954 between Japan and Canada was signed before Japan became a party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. By the trade agreement, Canada was one of the first countries in the post-war period to accord to Japan the full benefits of the most-favoured-nation tariff. Canada was a strong supporter of Japanese accession to the GATT. In various other international bodies Canada has taken a stand in support of Japan being accorded its rightful opportunity to participate on a basis of equality in international trade.

#### TRADE WITH JAPAN GROWS

"A significant and mutually beneficial expansion in trade has taken place under the stimulus of the trade agreement. In 1953, the last year preceding the agreements, Japanese exports to Canada amounted to \$14 million. By 1960 exports had increased to \$110 million, an eightfold increase in less than eight