

those to all of the European Economic Community and are two-and-a-half times U.S. exports to Japan. Canadian cross-border sales dwarf our exports to the rest of the world, with Canadian auto sales alone worth one-and-a-half times everything we send to the EEC.

And raw statistics tell only part of the story. Because of the intricate economic linkages, an improvement in the Canadian economy benefits the United States far more than a comparable rise in any other country or region; the reverse is equally true — in spades. It is not by choice only that we co-operate to fight to-day's major economic problems; it is a matter of necessity. Neither country can enjoy real economic health while the other is ailing; nor can one nation remain insensitive for long to the other's legitimate concerns.

Fortunately, on virtually all unresolved issues negotiations are continuing and I can report with satisfaction that there is across-the-board progress towards resolution. This is yet another mark of the good state of Canada-U.S. relations, for, in to-day's troubled economic times, countries usually move instinctively towards isolation, protection and confrontation.

No one speech can cover the full range of Canada/United States relations. Even if it could, we can be certain that, before the words were uttered, new elements would be added and other no-longer-relevant issues deleted. Such is the nature of one of the most complex and dynamic bilateral associations in the world.

Despite this ever-changing pattern, there are, nevertheless, certain constants in the relationship, most of them highly desirable and positive, but a few, as we have seen, that produce ongoing, inevitable tensions. These call for constant attention and mutual sensitivity if they are to be kept within manageable limits.

When speaking of our common interests and characteristics, the temptation to indulge in high-blown rhetoric is almost irresistible. By any measurement, ours is a remarkable and unique example to the world. In my extensive travels, I have found nothing in either the developed or the developing world that comes even remotely close — quite the contrary. Good neighbourliness and mutual trust between nations are rare ingredients indeed on this tragically troubled planet.

Although I have discovered that there are many around the world who think otherwise, good Canada/United States relations are not something we inherited automatically along with our North American domiciles. We have had to work at it; we must still work at it. Otherwise minor irritants, of which there must be many thousands between Canadians and Americans in the run of a year, would soon accumulate and merge into a general feeling of antipathy and even bitterness. This is the fact, and the example we can convey in our international relations.

In our dealings with the world community, there is little real difference in the ultimate goals of Canada and the United States. This is not only because we consult on and co-ordinate many of our foreign-policy initiatives. It is also because,

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