

I am extremely pleased to have this opportunity to help mark the 100th anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of this University. Stanford has a worldwide reputation for academic excellence, and your instinct for innovation, your determination to stay in front of change, is evident in the sharper focus you are giving the Asia-Pacific region. The strengthening of Stanford's Pacific vocation reflects the shift of people and economic power westward in the United States, and also the burgeoning economic and strategic importance of the Asia-Pacific region.

This move to the Pacific has also defined Canada - indeed, the instinct to reach the Pacific formed our country, and made it whole, and the instinct to reach across the Pacific is one of the central elements of our economy, our foreign policy and, increasingly, our demography. Canada is a nation of immigrants and refugees, and, for more than a decade now, more of our new citizens have come from Asia than from anywhere else.

We are a trading nation, dependent on international trade for a full third of our gross national product and, by 1982, Canada's two-way trade across the Pacific exceeded our trade across the Atlantic. We expect our trade with Asia to increase more, proportionately, than our trade with anywhere else, and Asia is a major source of the new investment Canada seeks and welcomes.

We involve ourselves in the security of the region. Canadian soldiers fought to preserve Hong Kong and to ferry supplies over the Burma Road to Southern China. We have taken part in the U.N. action in Korea, in truce supervision in Indochina, and in peacekeeping in the sub-continent. We share the concern of our friends about the Soviet build-up in the Pacific, and are seeking to improve our ability to meet our responsibilities in all three of Canada's oceans.

Since security also depends on development, we maintain large and effective programs of development assistance. Canadian experts, and non-governmental organizations, are active everywhere in Asia, working on everything from irrigation projects to fish management, to developing basic literacy.

Two basic realities guide our policy. The first is that Asia is changing, so we must be more flexible and farsighted in dealing with those changes.

The second reality is that, while we speak of a region, we are dealing with diverse, dynamic, highly individual nations and societies. There is no single political center to Asia. Japan and China are extremely