



# Statements and Speeches

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## JAPAN AND CANADA -- WINDOWS INTO DIFFERENT WORLDS

Remarks by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau to the Japan National Press Club, Tokyo, October 26, 1976.

The decade of the Seventies is little more than half over, yet already it has produced such tumult, such shock, such malaise, that it is difficult to think back to the optimism of 1970. Was it only six years ago that the Seventies burst upon us with an excitement and a sense of expectation as intense as any period of our lifetime? Six years ago, I had the honour of sharing with you the pride of your achievement at Osaka. Was there any limit to the inventive genius of the industrialized world? Was there any barrier that could not be hurdled by the spirit of a free people? Canadians at Expo 67 and Japanese at Expo 70 had demonstrated their imagination, their discipline and their willingness to experiment and be drawn into the future.

In 1970 the key word, the mood, of the industrialized democracies was "confidence" -- confidence in our technology, confidence in our institutions of government. In six years, in country after country, that mood has been questioned and in some instances shattered. In Europe, in North America, in Japan, confidence in government has decreased sharply. Associated with that drop in confidence, but qualitatively distinct, is another phenomenon -- a cry for greater access to government information, greater participation in decision-making processes, greater accountability of governments to their constituents. No Japanese, no Canadian, is unacquainted with this phenomenon. Few question its essential wholesomeness.

Yet how many Japanese, and how many Canadians, are familiar with yet another dimension of equally wholesome pressure for governmental abandonment of authority and jurisdiction? This pressure is not from within, it is from without. It proceeds not out of idealism or theory but out of necessity and circumstance. Its impact on governments and on peoples will probably be every bit as momentous and far-reaching as were those long-ago events of 1215, of 1776, and 1853. This process demands of us increasing international co-operation in many instances, and the application -- through supranational authorities -- of universal solutions in others.

Only six years have passed since the beginning of this decade, yet we are all much more knowledgeable and somewhat more wise. Few statemen now would deny that there are some problems -- increasing

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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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In the public sector and the private, in activities economic and social, in schemes as disparate as athletic leagues and emergency medical services, there is a Canadian-American community. It is the finest kind of community, for it strengthens the individuality and sense of purpose of each country.

The boundary waters common to Canada and Japan are not so local as the Great Lakes or the St. Lawrence River. Yet, with modern technology, the Pacific Ocean offers less of a barrier today than did Lake Ontario to Canadians and Americans a century and a half ago. Even more than the breadth of the North Pacific, however, our most significant barrier today is indifference. So long as we fail, in each of our countries, to understand the benefits of an increased community, so are we less likely, when forced inevitably to accommodate, to preserve the opportunities for mutual benefit.

We in Canada, and you in Japan, have looked at one another for a long time by modern diplomatic standards, but often with more polite curiosity than informed interest. Canada first opened a resident embassy in Tokyo in 1929, only the fourth Canadian diplomatic mission in the world.

In the half-century that has followed, only the most recent 20 years can be said to have met any measure of the breadth and depth of expectations that had been initially aroused -- certainly in Canada and also, I suspect, in Japan. Each of us has, I think, been disappointed in that fact, and in the attitude of the other. In recent years, however, we have been challenged to stay abreast of the increased complexity of our relations. Japan has become Canada's second-largest trading partner, with an annual value of trade flows approaching \$4 billion, and one of Canada's largest sources of investment capital. Tokyo is the major Asian gateway for one of Canada's two principal airlines and an increasingly intimate associate in a wide variety of multinational activities ranging from the IMF to the Colombo Plan, from the OECD to the ADB. We are each increasingly aware that, if there is in some degree a complementarity to our economies, there is considerable similarity in our circumstances.

Each of us is located next to a giant power from which we protect our distinctive identity. Each of us has chosen consciously, notwithstanding our economic and technological competence, not to produce nuclear weapons. Each of us is devoting increasingly resources and efforts to the developmental process among the LCDs, as expressed in our current participation in the CIEC (Conference on International Economic Co-operation). Each of us has a major involvement in the future legal regime of the oceans and recognizes, notwith-

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standing our differing views in some respects, the importance of finding accommodation in order to permit orderly processes to regulate all maritime activity.

It is in large measure to overcome that insidious indifference that I am here. My visit to Japan is not made as part of a tour of several countries. I am not dropping off here *en route* to or from some other state. I have come to Japan directly from Canada. My Government attaches singular importance to Japan and to the Japanese-Canadian relationship.

For that reason, I am very happy that this past week our two countries signed a "Framework for Economic Co-operation". This event marked the successful conclusion of a negotiation that commenced in 1974 and that in some measure reflects a similar negotiation Canada recently concluded with the European Community. The Framework Document sets out agreed objectives and undertakings by both Canada and Japan designed to facilitate co-operation across a range of economic sectors. I am confident that this new chapter of our economic history will demonstrate increasingly the mutual benefit of our partnership.

Canada, I suggest, has much to attract you. It is the only industrialized country in the world that has concluded an economic agreement with the European Community. Canada is the only country in the world that sells more than \$20-billion worth of goods annually to the United States, the greater part of them either processed or fully finished. Canada was the first country in the world to design, manufacture and employ a domestic-communications satellite. Canada was the first country to design, manufacture and employ a heavy-water nuclear-reactor system; in terms of reliability, efficiency and adaptability, the CANDU has proved itself superior to all other systems. Canada is the world's leader in the design and manufacture of STOL aircraft systems. As an economic partner, Canada has proved to many its sophistication and quality. I have no doubt that Japan, increasingly, will find this to be the case.

Pleased as I am with the accomplishment of the Framework Agreement and with the promising potential of our trade and investment patterns, I am nevertheless even more excited with the other dimensions of our relationship -- with the cultural agreement that was signed this week, and with the increasing importance our two governments are attaching to our political consultations. Both Canada and Japan offer to the other a window into different worlds.

The perspectives that Canada gains from its membership in NATO and the Commonwealth, from its North American neighbourhood and its activities in l'Agence francophone, from its long and varied experience as a member of virtually every peacekeeping and peace-

observation force since the inception of the UN -- these are offered to Japan, which in turn shares with Canada its deep understanding of the continent of Asia, its acquaintance with neighbouring political and social processes alien to the Canadian experience, the insights it gained as the architect of one of the great economic triumphs of history, its possession of a culture as rich and distinctive as may be found anywhere, its involvement in the "Pacific Rim". From our vantage-points on the opposite sides of the North Pacific, from our proximity to two of the world's giant powers and our shared geography with a third, Canada and Japan are able to contribute mightily to one another's understanding of the world. Even more important, we are able to join together in an attempt to resolve those problems of a global dimension I mentioned a few moments ago.

We are working together with other nations in New York, in Paris, in Geneva; together we have sat around tables recently in Puerto Rico and in Manila; Mr. Miki and I have pledged to one another this week that Ottawa and Tokyo will henceforth more regularly seek the views of the other as we strive to bring the Seventies under control, to ensure that their rich promise -- blurred as it has been recently -- will be realized by the decade's end.

And we have each acknowledged that, to a degree we have not yet fully comprehended, we are being measured by the nations of the Third World. They are watching our performance as democratic societies, the solutions we devise to meet our economic and social problems, our willingness to assume international responsibility. It is the Japanese and the Canadians of the world who will determine for the newly-independent countries whether they will opt for the difficult yet immensely rewarding path of individual freedom or follow the seductive but barren course of totalitarianism.

We are on display, we in the industrialized democracies. We are being measured by our words and by our deeds. If we are not able to rise to this challenge, if we are not able to demonstrate to others our awareness and our understanding of their needs, to demonstrate to ourselves the ability of our societies to function with self-discipline, honesty and compassion, then we shall have failed the test of the Seventies and our children in decades to come will curse us for our blindness. Japan and Canada possess the key to this riddle, the guide to exit from the labyrinth. We are more powerful symbols than we care to admit. By our attitude, by our performance, I want our children to say of us "taihen na oseiko osamemashita" ("well done").

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