

interest. In the second half of the twentieth century, foreign policy may be concerned almost as much with the balance of payments as with what we still tend to call the balance of power.

With that as the broader setting for these reflections on new dimensions, I should like to consider some specific cases of changing conditions and policies.

The very size of the world community of sovereign states must be taken into account first of all. In the nineteenth century, the concert of Europe was, to a large extent, the society of states. It was not difficult for a country to be fully represented abroad; a dozen or so ambassadors were adequate for this purpose. At the time of the League of Nations, the entire world order comprised about seventy states. Thirty years later there are close to 120 members of the United Nations and new states, some admittedly very tiny indeed, are entering the organization at each General Assembly.

We have established 65 resident diplomatic missions accredited to sovereign states or organizations such as the United Nations and NATO. Many of these missions are simultaneously accredited to other states. In addition we have a number of consular and other official missions and have officials participating in the special work of the International Control Commissions in Indochina.

Our missions continue to expand. We are in the process now of opening missions in Ethiopia and Senegal and within a year or so we shall have completed a process of expansion which will give us thirteen missions in Africa from one end of the continent to the other.

Our diplomatic effort must, therefore, be a global one. In extending our representation abroad we give due weight to the nature and scope of our interests in particular areas -- the Commonwealth, the French