

In Europe, the six making up the Common Market will soon be the ten -- L'Europe des dix. British entry into the Common Market is a development of the greatest significance for world trade, for world power relationships and, not least from our point of view, for Canada.

The United Nations is well along the road to universality, with the seating of Peking in the China seat in the Assembly and on the Security Council, a development in which Canada had a useful part to play. Already, as a result, we are seeing a rejuvenation of interest in the Organization which had receded as a political force although continuing its essential work in the development of international law and the whole spectrum of social and economic relationships.

This capsule history, this catalogue of change cannot be comprehensive. It cannot, however, omit some reference to the astounding growth of Japan, now a major economic and political power with the capacity to become a major military power. The implications of this for Canada are far-reaching.

Key to all these changes is the slow but steady unfreezing of the Cold War. No longer huddled together in fear of catastrophe while the super-powers exchanged threats, the Eastern and Western nations are looking around and extending their contacts within their groupings and across the divide.

Last years' visits by the Prime Minister to the USSR and by Premier Kosygin to Canada and the Protocol on Consultations signed in Moscow are the most dramatic evidence of Canada's contribution to the easing of East-West tensions. The ostpolitik of Chancellor Willy Brandt of the Federal German Republic has enabled him, with the support of his NATO allies, to move dramatically toward a settlement of the status of Berlin, for a generation a stumbling-block in the search for East-West détente. It is now possible to envisage arrangements between the Federal German Republic and the German Democratic Republic that could enable both to join the United Nations, removing yet another cause of continuing tension.

The nations of the third world, the world of the former colonies and the developing countries, no longer feel excluded by the fixations of the power blocs and are playing a larger part in world affairs. China, though publicly rejecting the super-power role, seems to be assuming a position of leadership of the third world. The new Europe is destined to be an economic power comparable in strength to the United States or the USSR.