

policies and actions upon the front-line states is a matter of serious concern to them and to Canada.

The Pacific is currently a region of comparative stability. Kampuchea and the Philippines are notable exceptions, however. Kampuchea is a festering wound which affects the whole of South-East Asia. And the uncertainties within the Philippines hold worrisome implications for security in that region, particularly if the future of the US bases is put in doubt. The situation in Korea, divided and therefore inherently unstable, will also bear watching. Looking further into the future, the Pacific balance of power will be substantially affected by the evolving roles of Japan and China. Japan can be expected to play a larger political and security role commensurate with its economic strength, and the way Japan's trade and economic relations with the United States are managed will likely colour future security cooperation between the two countries. China is likely to be preoccupied with its own internal development for some time to come, and the trend toward greater opening to the West is to be welcomed, but China also has the potential in the longer run for bringing the United States and the Soviet Union closer together.

Finally, it should be noted that there are disturbing trends toward terrorism and factionalism throughout the developing world. The increased availability of ever more lethal weaponry exacerbates these trends. There is also a deplorable tendency among Third World states to use defence industries and arms exports as part of their development strategies, often citing the practices of industrialized countries as their precedent.