

comparable problems (e.g. the Arctic and the Amazon basin) there was almost no tendency to benefit from one another's experience. Commonwealth and francophone ties were more important to Canadians than possible ties with Latin America. Continuing, he remarked approvingly that the Canadian government, ahead of public opinion, had in fact "slowly but surely moved us close to Latin America" through its decisions to enter agencies of the OAS, etc.

Thomas A. Hockin and others, in a book, The Canadian Condominium: Domestic Issues and External Policy (Toronto: McLelland and Stewart Ltd., 1972) expressed the view that

"there are institutional obstacles to the facilitation of trade with Latin America. To date, there is inadequate direct and continuing Canadian contact with governments through regional and international organizations such as the Latin American Free Trade Area and the Central American Common Market..."

Le Devoir (Montreal) of October 7, 1972, published an article by Lionel Desjardins, "Le Canada et le Québec en Amérique latine". After dealing with the question of a permanent observer with OAS (covered elsewhere in this study) Desjardins spoke of

"un vague sentiment d'affinités culturelle (de la part de la population québécoise) qui dans les faits sont loins d'être réels. Pour le reste de la population canadienne les liens sont pratiquement inexistantes..."

He considered that observer status at the OAS should permit more direct contact with Latin American countries on such problems of common interest as disarmament, pollution, fisheries and the law of the sea. He remarked that the government of Quebec had some connections with "les pays francophones des Antilles