

its presence, being uncertain, results in increased uncertainty about the prospects for peace or of a truce. So we believe, in the interests of the world, not only in our own interests, that the next time that any peacekeeping forces are established, the rules of the game should be very clearly stated in advance-- know exactly what we're to do, how long, under what circumstances we can withdraw, and that that is agreed to by both sides. not just by one side.

Q. If the terms of reference are clear, Canada would participate?

A. Yes, we would. Yes, we've made this quite clear. And the same is true in Indochina. We would again, providing we didn't have to go through this farce.

Q. It was a farce?

A. Oh yes, I think it was.

Q. You're going to Africa at the end of this week. What is the purpose?

A. This is the first visit of a Secretary of State for External Affairs for Canada to any part of Africa. This is in response to invitations from the countries that I'm visiting and in return for visits from their Ministers and Heads of State, in some cases. I'm visiting both Eastern Africa and Western Africa. I hope to go to Côte d'Ivoire, Congo (Kinshasa), Nigeria, Tanzania, and Zambia. We have, as you know, been stepping up our aid in Africa quite substantially. Not only in the Commonwealth Countries of Africa--the former British colonies--but also in Francophone Africa where our projects and so on are comparable in importance with those in English-speaking Africa. So, this is an opportunity to show our interest in these countries, to observe first-hand what we're doing, and to make personal contact with some of their leading people.

Q. Is this part of the foreign policy of self-interest that Canada has...?

A. Yes, this is a very interesting aspect of it. People say: Why Francophone Africa? Why this increased interest? Well, it's obviously because there is a very substantial part of the Canadian people who can associate themselves with Francophone Africa more readily than they can with Anglophone Africa. So this gives a point of contact. It makes foreign policy much more real to French-speaking Canadians than if we don't have those contacts, and we've joined this Francophone Agence de coopération and so on. And this shows the very close relationship between domestic policy, which is directed to the creation of a genuinely bilingual country where English-and-French-speaking people co-operate within a