

are exporting raw materials or exporting food in competition with us, so that our markets are of a rather different kind than Latin-America. Their markets are for capital goods, machinery, equipment, and things of that kind.

- Q. Similarly in Africa, Canada is now is joining in a fund for the African Development Bank, somewhat similar to the preliminary fund that we had with the Inter-American Development Bank. Are there other steps in view for relations with the black African countries?
- A. There has been a very rapid development in our relations with black Africa over the last few years. You may recall that we quite deliberately increased our contacts with the Francophone countries in Africa about the time the Trudeau administration took office. And now our aid programme is balanced pretty well between Francophone and Anglophone countries. We have been extending those relationships in several directions, both in cultural matters, aid matters, to some extent in trade, but trade is not yet a very large part of our contact with that part of the world, Africa is not a great market. It's a place where we can be of help and where the fact that we are bilingual in the same way that Africa is, with the two principal languages, English and French, enables us to work in both parts and to support them. So this is the sort of the role that we have in black Africa today, it is not one that is based entirely upon trade, that will come later, but it is based essentially upon aid, upon assistance in the development of these countries. It is also an area, of course, in which we have some of the principal coloured nations of the Commonwealth and we use our Commonwealth relations with countries like Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia, and Kenya to maintain contacts to assist them in their problems. We have good working relationships in the United Nations and in other places where we can help one another achieve certain common goals.
- Q. But in Africa, the question of relations with South Africa and Rhodesia remain...do you see any hope of resolution in that area?
- A. No, I am not very optimistic at the present time. I don't think there has been very much progress in either direction. The Pearce Commission failed to find a basis for settling the differences between the British and Rhodesians. In the last two months new discriminatory measures have been enacted in Rhodesia which suggest that the rejection of the settlement may have strengthened the hand of the Rhodesian right wing, so it's very difficult to be very optimistic about that. And in South Africa, I haven't seen anything that leads me to believe there's very much progress being made there to end the apartheid or even to modify it. So we have continued to take the same attitude on both questions, that we will not recognize Rhodesia, while that illegal regime continues there, and in South Africa, we maintain an embargo on the sale of arms, we don't recognize that they have control over Namibia, but as you know, we do not believe that an economic boycott, or anything like that, would advance our cause. I don't know how its all going to turn out, but in the past year I don't think we've made very much progress.