

nesburg newspaper *The Citizen* quoted unnamed diplomatic sources as saying that Clark's visit "is being regarded as little more than a joke" by officials in Pretoria (*Toronto Star*, August 9). In addition, the leader of the official opposition party in South Africa, Conservative Tom Langley, criticized Mr. Botha for doing an "egg-dance" around the fact that Mr. Clark would be meeting "senior members of the ANC in Lusaka." Mr. Langley added that it was clear that Mr. Clark intended to focus on South Africa's domestic affairs in a non-friendly manner, and his party would under no circumstances accept any interference in South Africa's internal affairs (*Globe and Mail*, August 11).

Ivory Coast

Mr. Clark spent August 11 in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, meeting with both the republic's minister of foreign affairs, Siméon Aké, and its president, Félix Houphouët-Boigny (External Affairs communiqué, August 12). The Minister told a news conference after his meetings, "We hope that we will, in [both the Commonwealth and Francophone] summits, continue pressing for peaceful change in South Africa and an end to the apartheid system." Mr. Clark also said that he held authority from the Cabinet to take other actions against South Africa in addition to the economic sanctions Canada had already adopted, but he did not expect to introduce these in the near future. He did not specify what those actions were (*Globe and Mail*, August 12).

Zambia

The Minister spent two days in Lusaka, the capital of Zambia, on August 12 and 13. He held talks with both President Kenneth Kaunda and Foreign Minister Luke Mwananshiku. After his meeting with Mr. Kaunda, Mr. Clark said, "I deeply appreciate my detailed discussion with President Kaunda last night. His knowledge, experience and wisdom on African issues in general, and the southern African situation, in particular, have provided me with insight valuable to Canada in chairing the forthcoming summits" (External Affairs communiqué, August 13).

Mr. Clark met in Lusaka on August 13 with exiled ANC secretary-general Alfred Nzo and Tom Sebina, a senior ANC official. ANC president Oliver Tambo was unable to meet Mr. Clark, as had been originally planned. In an interview the night before Mr. Clark's arrival in Lusaka, Mr. Sebina said that he and Mr. Nzo would tell Mr. Clark that "you cannot just go on talking to South Africa . . . because the talking hasn't achieved anything . . . The only meaningful stance to take as a minimum first step is to break completely diplomatic relations." He also said Canada should stop giving money for the education of blacks in South Africa: "It's OK to give money for scholarships and school uniforms, but the education system hasn't changed and the kids are still being educated in a system they reject . . . We are dealing with people who will play tough because they fear new ideas. The only way of making them feel [pressure] is by doing something . . . If you are going to continue to spit words at them, they will just look aside and laugh at you . . . Without a commitment, a very serious commitment, from the Western world, it will take us longer to undertake the process of dismantling apartheid in South Africa and it's going to make it more painful for everyone

inside the country. There's a possibility of turning that country into ashes" (*Globe and Mail*, August 12).

Mozambique

On August 14 Mr. Clark held discussions with the president, prime minister and foreign minister of Mozambique in the capital, Maputo. During the discussions, Mr. Clark and Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi signed a Memorandum of understanding for the provision of \$15 million in food aid by CIDA in 1987 to Mozambique. Mozambique had been designated by the UN as one of the least-developed countries in the world, with drought, famine and an intensifying insurgent war seriously affecting an estimated 4.5 million of Mozambique's 14 million people. In addition, at least 1.5 million were homeless in Mozambique, and large numbers had sought refuge in Malawi and Zimbabwe. "Recent events in Mozambique . . . call for urgent delivery of Canadian aid to those in greatest need," said Mr. Clark in announcing the variety of ways in which the \$15 million in food aid would be provided. Canada had given \$30 million in assistance to Mozambique in 1986-87 to date, including \$6.7 million in food aid and \$20 million to restore and expand transportation and communications (External Affairs communiqué, August 13).

Following his meeting with ANC leaders, Mr. Clark told a news conference, "I have not encountered, in my various conversations with the leaders of the African National Congress, advocates or devotees of violence. I believe it is an organization that would prefer to seek peaceful solutions . . . Obviously there are some people in the ANC who admit to and espouse a Marxist view. But that is a very different thing from saying it is a Communist organization. I do not believe it is a Communist organization and I do not believe it is an organization controlled by Communists . . . The system of apartheid is at the root of violence in southern Africa" (*Globe and Mail*, August 14).

South Africa

On the eve of Mr. Clark's 8-hour visit to South Africa, the pro-government Johannesburg newspaper *The Citizen* ran an editorial saying, "Like others who have come here to tell us what we must do, Mr. Clark will find that he will get nowhere. We don't know whether Canadians use the expression 'Get lost,' but it's the advice we offer Mr. Clark" (*Ottawa Citizen*, August 14).

Also on the eve of Mr. Clark's visit, four Canadian Cree Indians from Saskatchewan, flown to South Africa by the Pretoria government, told a Pretoria-sponsored international news conference that Canada should "clean up its own back yard" before criticizing South Africa. "Let me tell you, they have a lot to clean up," said Gerald Wuttunee, a former chief of the Red Pheasant band near North Battleford, Saskatchewan. "There's violations of basic human rights . . . It's a sad thing to have to go to another country to tell what is happening back in Canada. But this is one of the reasons I have come here." South African officials said that it was a 'mere coincidence' that the visit by the Crees coincided with that of External Affairs Minister Joe Clark. The four were treated to a reception at a Pretoria hotel after being met at the airport by Glenn Babb, former South African ambassador to Canada (*Toronto Star*, August 14).