- South African athletes or sporting officials are not allowed to enter Canada to participate in events on a nationally representative basis; and
- no government funding is provided for Canadian athletes participating in nationally representative competitions abroad which involve South Africans.

The Canadian government's support for peaceful change in South Africa goes beyond statements of opposition to *apartheid*. To put it bluntly, we have put our money where our mouth is in providing educational opportunities and assistance to self-help projects. Examples over the past year include:

- \$25 000 to the UN Trust Fund for South Africa;
- \$350 000 to the UN Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa;
- \$141 000 to Canadian non-governmental organizations to assist in self-help community projects; and
- \$618 700 contributed over a longer period for black or integrated labour union training projects via the Canadian Labour Congress.

Our commitment continues. This year, for example, my government has doubled the allocation of funds for small self-help projects within South Africa to a total of \$300 000. We are also allocating \$1.5 million for a special education project providing scholarships for training inside South Africa.

The Canadian government rejects the concept that total isolation of South Africa would somehow promote fundamental reform in that country. It wouldn't happen. Racist mentalities feed on isolation. Isolation breeds the kind of defiance which further fans the flames of oppression and hatred. We therefore maintain diplomatic relations with South Africa. That is one means by which we can tell the South African government, the white minority, and the population as a whole that Canada opposes *apartheid* and supports social and political change. It also allows us to assess the situation and to inform the Canadian government and people accordingly. Those assessments are particularly important since the Canadian government is now beginning a major foreign policy review.

Canada also supports the right of South Africa to participate in the activities of the United Nations. We attach great importance to the principle of universality of membership within the UN system; if governments are not allowed to sit down and discuss their differences, however profound, no solutions will be found. South Africa must be exposed to the pressures of world opinion. Better that their delegates should walk into the Security Council and make a speech of indignation and hostility, than that they should never have to respond to international condemnation.

Far more difficult, perhaps, is the question of sanctions – a question about which we have thought – and will continue to think – long and hard. Canadian reservations about comprehensive economic sanctions against South Africa stem from our belief in the leverage of dialogue and contact, and also

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