

On his return from London, the Prime Minister said Canada would consider increasing economic aid to any of South Africa's neighboring states that might be hurt indirectly by sanctions. Opposition Leader John Turner called for a timetable for intensifying sanctions as a way to press Pretoria to negotiate political and human rights reforms and dismantle apartheid, and said that Canada should set a deadline for the severing of diplomatic relations with Pretoria (*Globe and Mail*, August 6).

In reaction to the communiqué issued by the six Commonwealth governments, South African Foreign Minister Roelof "Pik" Botha accused the six of working from a "hidden agenda" (*Globe and Mail*, August 6). Mr. Botha said they did not care for the uplifting of blacks or the extension of democracy in South Africa, but were interested only in forcing the South African government to capitulate to the instigators of violence and the forces of Marxism. Speaking of hundreds of thousands of black miners from neighboring southern African countries who, he said, would lose their jobs if sanctions began to bite and minerals could not be exported from South Africa, Mr. Botha said, "I trust the parliaments of Australia, Canada and India will vote special funds for the support of these destitute workers. I trust they put their money where their mouths are. Millions will be needed."

External Affairs Minister Joe Clark stated on his return from London that the sanctions would have "some impact on Canada. But that's the price you have to pay for pressure. The real question for us all is the impact on the front-line states, both immediately and perhaps down the line" (*Globe and Mail*, August 6).

Canadian officials outlined on August 6 the general results they expected from the measures adopted in London (*Globe and Mail*). The ban on agricultural products would, they said, affect Canadian outlets selling South African fruit, but the exact cost to the distributor and consumer of replacing the South African fruit with supplies from other sources could not yet be determined; and those Canadian companies (primarily Lantic Sugar) importing raw sugar from South Africa would also be affected. As a minor importer of South African steel (\$12 million worth in fiscal 1985-86) and processor of South African uranium for third parties, Canada would also be affected by the new ban on mineral imports. New Canadian legislation might be required, Canadian officials said, in the area of new loans by banks to South Africa, although it was pointed out that many Canadian banks had already stopped new loans because of the high risk involved. Regarding government contracts with majority-owned South African companies, officials said that only \$900,000 worth of such contracts had been placed in fiscal 1985-86, and that these would be honored; a new law would probably be required to enforce the ban, as present Canadian legislation prohibited such discrimination. Canada's Embassy would remain in Pretoria, but Canadian consular officials would not deal with South Africans wanting to travel or live in Canada. This was seen by Canadian officials as a "harassment measure" against South Africa's white middle class, who could travel to Canada but would be forced to make their arrangements outside of South Africa. And finally, officials pointed out that a ban on air links and other punitive measures had already been adopted by Canada after last October's Common-

wealth meeting in Nassau (see "International Canada" for October and November 1985).

In reaction to the sanctions agreement, a spokesman for the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce confirmed what government officials had said. A ban on loans to the Pretoria government had long been in effect, said the spokesman, "but we have never said that we would not loan to anyone in South Africa. . . . Suppose there was an economically sound request from a black township for a housing project — we might be criticized if we did not consider that" (*Globe and Mail*, August 6). David Smith, a spokesman for Eldorado Nuclear Ltd., said uranium mined in Namibia, illegally ruled by South Africa in defiance of the United Nations, was imported and refined in Canada at the request of its owners, but he would not identify the owners other than to say that they were utilities in countries other than Canada. Mr. Smith said that Eldorado was obeying the terms of a policy statement issued by External Affairs Minister Joe Clark last July, which said no new contracts for processing uranium from Namibia would be signed, although existing contracts would be honored (*Globe and Mail*, August 6). Further reaction to the sanctions came from Bob Herrold, manager of the Retail Council of Canada's food division, who said the effect on supermarket supplies of the ban on agricultural products would not be very noticeable until winter, when the weather damage to last season's Ontario peach crop would likely cause shortages normally made up by South African imports (*Globe and Mail*, August 6).

Shirley Carr, president of the Canadian Labour Congress, repeated the CLC's call for the immediate imposition by Ottawa of comprehensive economic sanctions to press South Africa into dismantling apartheid (*Globe and Mail*, August 7). Mrs. Carr said that trade unionists could impose their own unofficial embargo on imports from South Africa if the plight of blacks there continued to deteriorate, and that the CLC's 2.2 million members would be urged to "harass all companies which continue to do business with the apartheid regime. . . . We would have liked to have seen the heads of government go further. We have been encouraging Canada to impose a total trade embargo and to sever all links with the Botha regime, including the recall of the Canadian Ambassador and kicking out of Canada the South African Ambassador."

Later in August, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark said that he had been in touch with US Secretary of State George Shultz to encourage the US to follow the Commonwealth in imposing new sanctions against South Africa (*The Citizen*, August 14). Mr. Clark said that Canada was "particularly interested in West Germany, Japan and the US acting in ways that are consistent with the position Canada took at the Commonwealth." And in a statement issued on September 26, Mr. Clark announced that the government of Canada was implementing, effective October 1, the decision to ban imports of agricultural products, uranium, coal, iron and steel from South Africa. These goods, the statement said, would be placed on the Import Control List, which would mean that any Canadian importer would be required to obtain a permit to bring them in. Mr. Clark noted that permits would not normally be granted. On the basis of 1985 shipments, the statement continued, some \$87.5 million worth of imports from South Africa