

the two countries. The possibility of even tougher measures arose in late July with the South African imposition of a state of emergency, which prompted a strongly-worded statement from the Canadian government. In a communiqué issued July 23, Canada "vigorously condemned the use of repressive measures to counter protests against injustice and inequality" (External Affairs communiqué, July 23). While "deploring violence from any quarter," Canada placed responsibility with the South African regime for its "discrimination, exclusion and rejection" which had initiated the present "desperate situation."

Mr. Clark stated that Canada was prepared to take tougher measures against the "scourge" of *apartheid* in light of the increasingly repressive response to demonstration and dissent in South Africa (*Globe and Mail*, July 30). The Minister also called for an opening of dialogue between the government of South Africa and leaders of the black majority, including the imprisoned Nelson Mandela (leader of the banned African National Congress). Discussions would be held with the Canadian business community to formulate suggestions for future appropriate action, Mr. Clark added.

Spain

Fishing Dispute

In an incident of alleged illegal fishing by Spanish vessels off the coast of Newfoundland in early July, the Canadian Navy (in cooperation with Fisheries department officers and the RCMP) was called in to enforce boundary regulations. Fisheries Minister John Fraser, in announcing the impounding of the Spanish trawlers, stated that further violations would continue to be penalized. Following a meeting between the Minister and the Spanish Ambassador to Canada July 4, the Ambassador expressed a desire to have the dispute resolved in a manner which "corresponds to the friendly and close relations between Spain and Canada" (CBC television [External Affairs transcript], July 4). Mr. Fraser added that strict enforcement of

Canada's 200-mile fishing limit would involve all foreign vessels operating in Canadian waters.

Mr. Fraser pointed out that the violation had not been responsible for the termination of the 1976 Canada-Spain Fisheries Treaty, since the dispute did not bring Canada's relationship with Spain into question. (Canada had decided to invoke a termination clause.) The present incident was a "separate matter completely," he added. However, Canada intended to proceed with "all charges as indictable offenses" (Fisheries and Oceans communiqué, July 5).

Turkey

Candu Reactor

Canada's continuing efforts to secure the sale of a Candu reactor to Turkey moved forward in mid-June with the announcement of the signing of a nuclear-cooperation agreement for the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Along with provisions for the future supply of Candu reactors to Turkey, the agreement also covered the exchange of nuclear specialists, technical training, joint research projects and uranium development. Turkey, along with Canada, adheres to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty which provides for the application of international safeguards for nuclear facilities. Mention of this mutual commitment was made in the current agreement (External Affairs communiqué, June 18).

However, impediments remained to the actual purchase of Candu reactors by Turkey. Following the successful bidding of Canada for reactor construction, an alteration in the requirements for financial backing was made by Turkey (see "International Canada" for December 1984 and January 1985). The federal government was expected to receive financing proposals from Atomic Energy Canada Ltd. — either in the form of funding from the Export Development Corporation or of insurance against loss while operating in a foreign country (*Globe and Mail*, June 19).