

Canada also offers aid funds for legal counsel to apartheid's detainees and living expenses for their families.

In 1987 \$2 million was set aside for the families of political detainees and for legal aid.

Canadian businesses operating in South Africa are also expected to meet minimum standards of fairness under a Code of Conduct set out by the government.

While there is still room for improvement, the 1986 report of the Code's independent administrator found that all Canadian affiliates in South Africa support and implement the principle of equal pay for blacks and whites doing equal or comparable work.

Why do South Africa's neighbours need special help?

South Africa dominates all of southern Africa, and neighbouring countries have suffered both military raids and economic pressure.

These countries need to lessen their economic dependence on South Africa so they can pursue their own development and oppose the racism on their doorstep.

What is Canada doing for these countries?

Canadian aid to South Africa's neighbours is designed to strengthen their economies and make them less vulnerable to South African pressure.

Over a five year period beginning in 1987 Canada plans to contribute about \$550 million to nine nations in the region.

About \$150 million will go through the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), their own self-help organization, and the rest directly to individual nations.

A central goal is to help the SADCC countries take advantage of each other's resources to meet their needs.

For example, Canada is helping to build a \$50 million electrical line that will let Botswana tap into the electrical resources of Zimbabwe and Zambia as an alternative to present South African sources.

Transportation is another key, for much of South Africa's economic power rests on the fact that many of the rail, sea and air links of these countries with the outside world run through South Africa.

Mozambique's long coast on the Indian Ocean provides alternatives to South African ports for the entire region, and Canada is involved in upgrading the railway line linking the Mozambiquan port of Nacala with Malawi.

Is dialogue within South Africa really possible?

The short-term outlook is not encouraging; despite some reforms in recent years, the South African government remains committed to white domination.

Meanwhile, Canada and other countries have kept open their own lines of communication, both with the South African government, and the black leadership.

When the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Joe Clark, visited South Africa in August 1987, he did not expect a breakthrough, but he found that a least both sides want an alternative to violence.

"Both sides said to me that to resolve the apartheid question by violence would be devastating for everyone in South Africa," he reported on his return.

Prospects are not bright for the near future but we must redouble our efforts to promote dialogue. In the meantime, violence continues.

Does Canada support violence in the struggle against apartheid?

Canada opposes the use of violence to settle political problems everywhere, and it has clearly stated its opposition to violence in South Africa.

It is tragic that many black South Africans have come to see violence as the only way to force the white government to meet their demands for equality.

Apartheid is at the root of violence on both sides in South Africa, so the only way to end the violence is to end apartheid.