tate wh South Africa, too, politics is the art of the possible, it verty hay be some time before a domestic order comes about the Movinch is broadly supported by all population groups. In any pos have yent, interstate economic cooperation is seen as a means ola. So this end and is the basis of attempts by South Africa to tates, one to an accommodation with its neighboring states.

wana Since everybody in southern Africa will have to eat and rom the same bowl and tap the same rivers, it is clear that efore, he members of the "inner" constellation and of the y distADCC group will have to come together if the region as a whole is to show real development in the future. Early in

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Managing interdependence in southern Africa

his premiership P.W. Botha issued a dramatic call to white South Africans: "Adapt or die!" While that ringing rhetoric has failed to be followed up by "great gestures," fundamental change has started in South Africa and powerful forces within the political arena and the private sector will ensure it develops apace. Thus the time is past for assessments such as "too little too late," "no longer meaningful," and "cosmetic." Conversely, the time is ripe for a dialogue between South Africa and her immediate neighbors on the hard realities of life in southern Africa. Such contact is vital to make the region understand that time is running out.

> **Quebec in the US** Through the eyes of anglophones

How America sees Quebec

by Stephen Banker

Virtually everything the United States hears about ated ec reach Canada comes from English Canadians. This has industry scholarly studies that fail to take the real world into tradition to the peculiar habits of wire service and broadleral states news-gathering, and by the clumsy efforts of the tical puebec government to rectify the situation.

The result is that with the exception of special interest ica car roups, America is largely ignorant of events and conditomic ions in Quebec. In mid-1981, Henry Giniger, then the t is hightrawa correspondent of *The New York Times* told a pr regi¹ Duebec audience that the Parti Québécois had aroused sful, constility among such important US institutions as the gov-

erminent, the business community and the military. "Yes," puntries and a member of his audience, "but what do the workers resourtink?" Giniger replied that American workers don't think ble exabout Quebec at all. "Quebec is the furthest thing from Soone heir minds," he explained. "They don't read about it in can powhatever papers they read. And they certainly don't get al insignuch on television, which is where they get most of their y of Stanformation." This, Giniger remembers, "shocked the hell tical lebut of the audience." availad

availa Perhaps the surprise was because Quebecers are connelmed scious of their cultural specialness in North America. Yet, of Interst hope to show here, coverage of French Canada in the r 1982, US media is hit with a double whammy: not only are both southides of the arguments presented by one of the disputants, form. Sput overall attention suffers from the "just like us" fallacy that only slightly more justifiably diminishes consideration of the rest of Canada.

Few US reporters in Canada

There are about a dozen staff reporters for US publications stationed in Canada. Of these, only Alan Freeman of *Dow Jones/Wall Street Journal* and Leo Ryan of *The Journal of Commerce* are based in Quebec. It is no coincidence that both publications are business-oriented and the information their reporters gather is not always for publication. Freeman and Ryan are both bilingual Quebecers with anglo roots (Ryan's mother is French-Canadian) who are hostile to the independence movement. Ryan says he reflects "the point of view of the majority of the business community in Montreal."

Many organizations have stringers (freelancers, sometimes on retainers) in Quebec. Because of the informal nature of these arrangements, the personnel changes

Stephen Banker is an American journalist in Washington, D.C., who contributes frequently to the CBC. This article is adapted from a paper presented by him to the Conference on US-Quebec Relations, sponsored by the World Peace Foundation and the Centre Québécois de Relations Internationales. The conference was held in September 1982 at Harvard University in Cambridge, Mass. The sponsors intend to publish this study, along with others, in book form later this year.

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