

bad taste but exploitative," and that they would not have been used even in a news story. The Embassy had agreed to a condition set by the newspaper that their advertisement would be scanned by editorial staff for accuracy and good taste. The placing of the advertisement coincided with Mr. Tambo's visit to Canada, and also with an August 29 imposition of new curbs on media in South Africa which empowered the government to bypass the courts in banning or censoring newspapers that it believed to be inciting the public against it (*Globe and Mail*, August 29).

Sanctions and Frontline Aid

British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe said during a visit to Canada in early September that Canada's use of economic sanctions against South Africa would not result in the dismantling of apartheid, and that Canada had shrunk from providing military aid to the frontline states in southern Africa, while Britain was giving aid to them. Mr. Howe emphasized that Britain shared Canada's "repugnance of apartheid," but that the peaceful end to the system would come only by putting pressure on liberal elements within the ruling white regime. "There is no evidence sanctions have been effective . . . It's in South Africa that change has to come. There are important strains of opinion within the South African government that do appreciate the need for change and we have to contact that opinion," he said.

In London on September 9, Canadian High Commissioner Roy McMurtry said following a meeting of the Commonwealth committee on southern Africa that visits by both Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and External Affairs Minister Joe Clark to southern Africa in 1987 had "demonstrated the determination of the Canadian government to take a leadership role" on the issue of "non-lethal" military aid to the frontline southern African states. "To me, Canadian assistance could send a very important message to the international community, that South Africa is still an important priority," Mr. McMurtry said. He did not specify what form the aid would take, but he did say, "It would be funding for the frontline states to help themselves," and could pay for anything "non-lethal . . . from boots to jeeps" (*Toronto Star*, September 10).

Mr. McMurtry's comments on military aid for frontline states were expanded upon by External Affairs Minister Joe Clark on September 10. The Minister said, "We do contemplate taking a hard look at whether or not we can cooperate with other countries in a way that will contribute to durable stability in the frontline states . . . Some of those other countries have a different policy with respect to military aid. It may be that we would be involved in some kind of support system but it would not be what most reasonable people would describe as military aid."

Liberal leader John Turner said in a speech to the Liberal international conference that Canada should impose complete economic sanctions on the white minority government in South Africa, even if the other Commonwealth countries did not agree at the Commonwealth conference to be held in October. "The government of South Africa can have no legitimacy as a participant in the family of nations — with all the rights and privileges that go with it — if it persists in pursuing a policy of apartheid . . . What

sets South Africa apart is that it is the only nation in the world that has adopted institutionalized racism by writing apartheid into its constitution, into its legal system and into every aspect of its society. This action is an affront to human dignity," Mr. Turner said, calling for a severing of all diplomatic ties with South Africa as well (*Ottawa Citizen*, September 10).

Mr. Turner's remarks drew an angry response from the South African Embassy. A statement on September 10 said, "Mr. Turner today passed judgment on an independent sovereign nation without ever having set foot upon its soil or having held meaningful discussions with any member of its government. The sources of information upon which he based his remarks must accordingly be suspect" (*Ottawa Citizen*, September 11).

The issue of aid to the frontline states was raised again in London on September 14 by Commonwealth Secretary General Sir Shridath Ramphal. Mr. Ramphal said that Canada, Australia, Britain, India and Nigeria should consider providing sophisticated communications systems and helicopter patrols to safeguard transportation corridors from rebels backed by South Africa. "It is futile to pour millions into shoring up transportation links [only to have them] blown up by South African-backed contra-type operations." He agreed that Commonwealth military assistance "must be defensive," but added that it could take the form of "helicopter patrols over the Beira corridor" — the rail link between Harare and the Mozambique coast — rather than military supplies or training. Mr. Ramphal also said that there was "no way a split can be avoided" between Britain and the rest of the Commonwealth over South Africa. "Britain isn't going to be part of economic sanctions." However, he said, "it is not as if these [other measures] are alternatives. Commonwealth leaders will be pursuing a dual-track approach and one of those tracks will be sanctions," and given the certain lack of consensus on imposing even limited sanctions, it was important that at least one southern Africa initiative received unanimous support (*Globe and Mail*, September 15).

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe said on September 18 that while the frontline states would welcome strategic assistance from Commonwealth countries, they would not do so if such measures were a ploy for wealthy nations to back away from sanctions against South Africa. Any effort to shift the anti-apartheid focus away from sanctions would be "unreasonable" and "wrong," Mr. Mugabe said, and "what we reject is that aid should be a substitution for sanctions against South Africa. It's just the wrong way of doing it . . . We must search for the cure." He quoted Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda as saying that such aid on its own "is just like fattening us for the slaughter." Mr. Mugabe also said that international assistance would undoubtedly aid in maintaining the Beira corridor, but that guerrillas would go on blowing up railway bridges for as long as South Africa was in a position to support them (*Globe and Mail*, September 19).

At the United Nations on September 23, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark presented the second volume of the Canadian Anti-Apartheid Register to UN Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuellar (See "International Canada" for April and May 1987). The second volume covered