

supports peaceful change in South Africa. It condemns this further act of cross-border violence and urges South Africa to respect the sovereignty and independence of its neighbours.⁶

On 6 July 1985, the Government announced a series of new measures in response to the situation in South Africa. These measures included strengthening the administration of the Code of Conduct, tightening the implementation of the 1977 UN Arms Exports Embargo, accepting the 1984 UN Security Council Voluntary Embargo on arms imports from South Africa, terminating the remaining governmental programmes which supported trade with and investment in South Africa and discouraging, through consultation, the sale of Kruggerand coins by Canadian financial institutions. Mr. Clark also announced an increase in funding support to education and training programmes for blacks in South Africa and Canada. He noted that the policy review announced earlier in the year would continue. Finally, Mr. Clark pointed out that:

If the Government of South Africa continues to proceed timidly and grudgingly at each step, and continues to put down non-violent opposition, even the most moderate may reach the end of their patience, and be driven to violence. Far better to admit all South Africans to full participation in the affairs of their country now. Far better to rebuild your ties with other countries.⁷

Two days later Mr. Clark and the Minister of State for Fitness and Sport, Otto Jelinek, jointly reaffirmed Canada's support for the Commonwealth policy of limiting sport contacts with South Africa and reissued established guidelines to assist sporting associations in interpreting this policy.⁸

In response to the imposition by Pretoria of the State of Emergency on 21 July 1985, the Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, James

⁶ DEA, Communique, 85/82, 14 June 1985.

⁷ DEA, Statement, 85/37, 6 July 1985.

⁸ Government of Canada, News Release, 85/103, 8 July 1985.