

- With Government sponsorship, the University of Regina was host to an international conference on South African propaganda and censorship and the risks and challenges it poses to the domestic and international media.
- During the 1988-89 fiscal year ending March 31, the Government spent over \$600,000 on projects designed to promote dialogue between all races in South Africa encouraging progress towards a non-racial future. The Government spent another \$1 million for the 1989-90 fiscal year in dialogue-related projects. A portion of these funds was committed to projects outlined in the Canadian Action Plan on countering South African propaganda and censorship.

June  
1989

- Canada tightened the ban on sporting contacts with South Africa; the policy was extended to include all sporting contacts between Canadians and South Africans whether they take place in Canada, in South Africa or in a third country. In addition to amateur representative team and individual sports, the revised policy now applies to individual sports persons, including professionals.
- While maintaining the sport boycott, the Canadian Government, with anti-apartheid organizations and like-minded governments, agreed to explore ways of helping to promote dialogue and break down racial barriers within South African sport and, by extension, in South Africa as a whole.
- Elections Canada donated 4,000 metal ballot boxes worth over \$100,000 for the Namibian elections in early November. Also, the UN selected a Canadian, Harry Neufeld, to be its senior electoral computer expert.

August  
1989

- The fourth meeting of the CFM took place in Canberra. The Committee reaffirmed that financial sanctions applied by the private sector were among the most effective forms of pressure.