

Mr. Clark was met at Johannesburg airport by South African deputy foreign minister Koebus Meiring. He then held talks with Foreign Minister Botha, during which Mr. Botha rejected Mr. Clark's view that the ANC was neither a Communist organization nor at the root of violence in southern Africa. Mr. Botha also told Mr. Clark that "threats, sanctions, punitive measures" would delay reform in South Africa. "If the Canadian government continues on this course to adopt this very high profile in pursuing actions against this country, certainly Canada is interfering in this country." After seeing Mr. Clark off, Mr. Botha added that he did "not understand why the West expects negotiations that will inevitably lead to a Marxist regime in this country," and that Canada should "clean up its own back yard" in regard to its treatment of native peoples. Although Mr. Clark denied that the Canadian government was racist towards native peoples, and that they had the right to vote, which blacks in South Africa did not have, Mr. Botha said, "That was not my main concern. My main concern was if you look at the infant mortality rate, at the housing conditions and employment conditions and the general social conditions of the Canadian Indians, it is rather hard . . . to accept that a powerful nation like Canada with all its wealth cannot do more about this problem." Before leaving Pretoria airport, Mr. Clark reiterated his position on the differences between Canadian native peoples and South African blacks, and said he felt no "embarrassment" over the claims made in Pretoria by visiting Cree leaders.

During his brief visit, Mr. Clark met at the Canadian ambassador's residence with leaders of the United Democratic Front, a legal anti-apartheid organization in South Africa. Rev. Allan Boesak asked Mr. Clark to seek international agreement on a ban on air links with South Africa. Mr. Boesak called such a ban, which had been rejected by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, "one of the things that can make its impact felt in a fairly short period of time" (*Globe and Mail*, August 15).

On his return from Africa on August 15, Mr. Clark said the apartheid issue would dominate the Francophone and Commonwealth summits, and that his discussions with black African leaders had confirmed Canada's position of authority in summit discussions on apartheid and the situation in southern Africa. However, Mr. Clark said, he had no progress to report from the trip, and had no reason to expect any breakthroughs in the foreseeable future. "That's what I said when I left, and that's what I say when I come home, because there were no dramatic results . . . I don't have much confidence this Saturday afternoon in August that there is in sight a particular format or approach that would be acceptable to all the people that need to accept it" (*Toronto Star*, August 16).

In the Commons on August 17, Mr. Clark told Howard McCurdy (NDP — Windsor-Walkerville) that the important developments from his visit to southern Africa were that "the ANC recognizes that it is not the only group representing South African blacks that must be involved in any negotiations," and that "neither the government of South Africa nor the ANC have closed the door on future negotiations."

## South Africa

### Oliver Tambo Visit

Exiled ANC president Oliver Tambo came to Canada on August 26, and met during a 4-day visit with various Canadian leaders, including Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, Opposition leader John Turner, NDP leader Ed Broadbent, CLC president Shirley Carr, and External Affairs Minister Joe Clark. In a CBC Radio interview following his meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr. Tambo said, "We are waging an armed struggle which has been recognized by the United Nations as legitimate . . . against a vile system, an inhuman system, a violent system, and we are entitled to fight that system with everything that we can to destroy it in the interests of humanity because it is perpetrating a crime against humanity . . . The idea that we are violent and apartheid is not violent is of course being promoted by the Pretoria regime, for understandable reasons" (External Affairs transcript, August 28). In an interview with Global Television News, Mr. Tambo said, "We most certainly think Canada can go much further than she has . . . There is a point beyond which [South Africa] cannot resist serious international pressures because it would affect the economy, it would affect the apartheid system" (External Affairs transcript, August 28). And in a third interview, this with CBC Television, Mr. Tambo said — following a rally in Toronto attended by 2,000 people in support of the ANC — that "It is true that the first victims of sanctions, the first people to be affected by sanctions, the victims would be the blacks. But remember that the blacks are not just the *first* victims of apartheid, they're the only victims of apartheid. And this is a crime. You see if you want to end apartheid, you can't say you don't want to suffer in the process. You've got to be able to take the consequences of a struggle to end apartheid. And it is going to result in unemployment [but] when apartheid has ended, people will get employment . . . Opposition to violence is not peculiar to Canadians. I'm opposed to violence. That doesn't mean I'm not going to be involved. It doesn't mean I'm not going to be a victim of violence . . . Apartheid is itself violent. It can only sustain itself through violence and oppression. Physically, it has killed many people. It has killed many children. It has starved many . . . Where in the world has a government ordered its troops to shoot down children because they were throwing a stone at one of the soldiers? What about the Soweto massacre? We haven't forgotten, but why has it disappeared in the minds of people? That is the system under which we live . . . Why is it so strange that the blacks should want to fight back?" (External Affairs transcript, August 30).

On August 28 the South African Embassy placed a near full-page advertisement in the *Globe and Mail* with the headline, "Oliver Tambo — Obstacle to Peace?" The day after the advertisement appeared, without the photographs that the Embassy had submitted to accompany the text, the newspaper received a complaint from the Embassy that the advertisement had not been run as submitted. The *Globe and Mail's* managing editor, Geoffrey Stevens, said the pictures of two child victims of violence were "not only in