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**MEDIA COVERAGE OF
THE COMMONWEALTH FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING
ON SOUTHERN AFRICA
CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA
AUGUST 7-9, 1989**

**PREPARED BY THE MEDIA RELATIONS OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

**COUVERTURE DE PRESSE DE
LA RÉUNION DES MINISTRES DES AFFAIRES
ÉTRANGÈRES
DU COMMONWEALTH
SUR L'AFRIQUE AUSTRALE
CANBERRA, AUSTRALIE
LE 7 AU 9 AOÛT, 1989**

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NETWORK / STATION: RESEAU / STATION: CBC/CBO	TIME: HEURE: 18:00

APARTHEID TO BE DISCUSSED AT COMMONWEALTH MEETING

CBC: South Africa will be the main topic when eight Commonwealth foreign ministers meet next week in Canberra, Australia. The minister for external affairs will chair the meeting, but Joe Clark may be in for a rough time. The group is going to talk about imposing more sanctions against South Africa, and as Jeannette Matthey(?) reports, Canada may be accused of hypocrisy, again.

REPORTER: When Commonwealth foreign ministers last got together in Zimbabwe six months ago, it was a public relations disaster for Canada. The meeting coincided with the release of embarrassing statistics showing an increase in trade between Canada and South Africa. The so-called frontline states accused Ottawa of abandoning the fight against apartheid. The latest statistics show trade with South Africa continues to grow, and Canada faces those same accusations as it prepares for next week's meeting.

 Stephen Lewis is a former UN ambassador and now a special advisor on Africa to the world body. He suggests Canada has

given in to pressure from Britain and other industrialized countries.

LEWIS: I have heard that the G-7 summit partners made it clear to Brian Mulroney that they did not share his enthusiasm for sanctions against South Africa, and frankly in the choice between the G-7 club on the one hand and maintaining our opposition to apartheid on the other, the Prime Minister and the Cabinet chose the club.

REPORTER: Ottawa will be faced with another choice at the Canberra meeting: whether to stay the course or bring in new and stepped up sanctions against South Africa. Ottawa has imposed limited sanctions and asked industry to stop doing business with that country. But at least one industry has ignored the appeal. Canadian steel producers continue to rely on South Africa as a cheap source of production materials. Dan Romenko(?) is head of the Canadian Steel Producers' Association. He says sanctions aren't the solution.

ROMENKO: Our imports from South Africa of these products represent something like less than one per cent, or half of one per cent of their total exports, so it doesn't mean very much to South Africa. For that reason we wonder whether sanctions are the way to go.

REPORTER: Others suggest South Africa deserves some breathing room. They point to positive signs, such as the pullout from Namibia, the promise of reform following the elections to be held

in South Africa next month. Stephen Lewis argues that's no reason to let up. On the contrary, he says that shows sanctions are working and that it's time to tighten the screws.

LEWIS: You do not take the pressure off when it looks as though you're making ground.

REPORTER: That view is shared by the Canadian Council of Churches. This week it accused the government of abdicating its leadership role in the fight against apartheid. The African National Congress is also upset with Ottawa. Spokesman Peter Mshangu(?) says he feels betrayed.

MSHANGU: It's very painful in the sense that I grew up with a lot of people who are no longer around, who have been killed. How long should we wait for those people who are interested more in profits, who are interested in arguing about things that actually don't mean anything to us?

REPORTER: Ottawa says it wants to widen and tighten existing sanctions. A Commonwealth report prepared for this meeting recommends governments go further and bring in new sanctions. It is expected to provoke some lively discussion, and the way Ottawa responds to the report will serve as a measure of the government's commitment to keep up the battle against apartheid. Jeannette Matthey, CBC News, Ottawa.

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RAMPHAL ACCUSES CANADA OF BACKSLIDING

CBC: A Commonwealth leader has accused Canada of not doing enough in the battle against apartheid in South Africa. The Secretary General of the Commonwealth Sonny Ramphal says he hopes that Canada and other Commonwealth countries will agree to strengthen their sanctions. Ramphal's comments come on the eve of a meeting of Commonwealth foreign ministers in Canberra, Australia. Jeannette Mathey is there.

REPORTER: Tomorrow the foreign ministers will open three days of talks designed to come up with a strategy on South Africa to present to the full Commonwealth when it meets in October. The Commonwealth Secretary General Sonny Ramphal says he'd like to see stepped up sanctions as part of that strategy. Ramphal says he's concerned that Canada, which chairs this group, hasn't been aggressively promoting that kind of policy.

RAMPHAL: There's been too much of a tendency, I feel, in Canada, to say, well, this is where we are, and this is

In fact Clark's made it clear he's not in favour of that kind of action. And this morning he tried to distance himself from a report that recommends a new set of sanctions.

CLARK: Here in Canberra we will consider the final report of the experts on the application and impact of sanctions. These experts are independent of our respective governments, and their conclusions and recommendations reflect their own views.

REPORTER: The Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke also suggests new sanctions are not the answer.

HAWKE: I and my government see no virtue in sanctions for the sake of sanctions.

REPORTER: But the authors of the sanctions report say keeping up the pressure is not enough. The idea is to step up economic pressure when there are signs that it's working. And they'll be making that argument when they present their report to the foreign ministers tomorrow.

Jeannette Mathey, CBC News, Canberra.

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DISAGREEMENT OVER SANCTIONS

CBC: The Commonwealth foreign ministers meeting in Australia can't seem to agree on the question of sanctions against South Africa. Foreign ministers from eight Commonwealth countries have gathered in Canberra. They'll start talks on the issue tomorrow. Jeannette Mathey reports.

REPORTER: The foreign ministers meeting here all agree there has to be continued pressure on South Africa, but they don't agree on what form it should take. Joe Clark says Ottawa wants to focus on making current sanctions more effective. That is, getting other countries to join in applying them.

CLARK: We have a lot of work to do, still to get other strong economies to go as far as we have gone, or in some cases, to get them to respect the measures that we have brought in.

REPORTER: That view is shared by the Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans.

where we'll stay for a while and it kind of gets into a gray area and one begins to wonder if there's a loss of political momentum in Canada.

REPORTER: The Minister for External Affairs Joe Clark denies that's the case. He says Canada fully intends to keep up the pressure on South Africa, but he suggests the best way to do that is not to slap on new sanctions, but rather to get other countries to join in applying the sanctions that now exist.

CLARK: We have a lot of work to do, still to get other strong economies to go as far as we have gone, or in some cases to get them to respect the measures that we have brought in.

REPORTER: On that Canada has an ally at this meeting. The Australian foreign minister says it's not the time to be drawing up a new shopping list of sanctions. He too feels it's more important to strengthen the sanctions already in effect.

Jeannette Mathey, CBC News, Canberra.

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CLARK OPTIMISTIC ON SOUTH AFRICA

CBC: Meanwhile, foreign ministers from eight Commonwealth countries are in Australia for a conference on South Africa. The three day meeting is being chaired by Canada's Joe Clark. Wendy Mesley reports from Canberra.

REPORTER: As the Commonwealth foreign ministers gathered at the kick-off dinner, Canada's Joe Clark said he believes that real change in South Africa may now be possible. He's basing his hopes on F.W. de Klerk, who is expected to become president in the white only elections this September.

DE KLERK: The national party intends to create a new South Africa, in which every South African can live in safety, prosperity and dignity.

REPORTER: At the South African embassy in Ottawa diplomats predict that black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela will soon be released from jail, that the ban on the anti-apartheid African

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National Congress will be lifted, and that negotiations will soon begin for a new constitution that would eventually give blacks the right to vote.

The embassy's first secretary says Canada should drop its sanctions against South Africa, and be more supportive.

PATRICK EVANS: If Canada does not change with the tide, both within South Africa, and within southern Africa at the moment, they may find themselves on the sideline of peace processes which occur in both South Africa, and in Mozambique, for example.

REPORTER: But a representative for the African National Congress says he's heard the promise of reform before. He doesn't believe it this time, and he hopes Canada doesn't either.

PETER MAHLANGER: Sanctions are already beginning to bite on South Africa. We think, rather than giving South Africa a breathing space, we should impose even more stringent, you know, economic sanctions against it in order to force South Africa to a negotiating table.

REPORTER: The Commonwealth ministers will be studying two reports. Both say that sanctions, particularly financial sanctions, have worked, have forced concessions from the South African government. The reports say the time is right to impose new, tougher sanctions. But it's unclear whether any new measures are planned at this meeting,

JOE CLARK: Canada's weapons on our own have never been very strong, on our own. And what we've understood from the beginning was that we were going to be far more effective if we could act in concert with others. In part, with other members of the Commonwealth, and in part with other economies and countries upon whom we might have some influence.

REPORTER: Britain is the only Commonwealth country with strong economic links to South Africa. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher continues to argue that trade sanctions don't work. Many experts on South Africa say there's not much more the other Commonwealth countries can do in the area of sanctions, without Thatcher's support. That what they should do now is encourage countries like the United States, which have cut their trade with South Africa, and condemn countries like Germany and Japan, which have jumped in to fill the gap.

BARNARD WOOD: Pressures on others not to relax the heat right now (Inst. Peace and Develop.) I think is very important. And particularly the financial sanctions. The fact that South Africa had real trouble rescheduling its loans and will again, is a very healthy thing.

REPORTER: At the last meeting Clark was criticized by his colleagues because in spite of sanctions South African imports to Canada had soared. They've soared again, but this time Clark is hoping that the foreign ministers will unite to try to convince the

world that sanctions have worked, and that more countries should adopt them.

Wendy Mesley, CBC News, Canberra.

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CANADA RELUCTANT TO IMPOSE SANCTIONS

CBC: As we mentioned earlier External Affairs Minister Joe Clark is in Canberra, Australia. He's chairman of a group of eight Commonwealth foreign ministers who are holding a three day conference on South Africa. The group was formed in Vancouver two years ago. This is their fourth meeting, and likely their final one before they prepare a report for the Commonwealth heads of government, who'll be meeting in Malaysia in October. And Jeff, Joe Clark said today, pressure on South Africa must increase. Realistically will it, and if so, how?

JEFFREY SIMPSON: Only marginally, I think Knowlton. Canada will not cut off diplomatic relations with South Africa. That would be the most dramatic gesture that we could take, but it would not be the correct one. Canada already has in place a series of sanctions. They can be somewhat tightened. After all, there were some figures that came out when this group met in Harare earlier this year, that really did embarrass the Canadian government because it showed exports and imports of South Africa on the rise. They should be on the decline. So there are some loopholes that can be tightened, and there are some diplomatic

efforts that we can continue to make with other countries, to widen and deepen the sanctions. But I think it would be quite wrong to expect anything dramatic out of Canberra, or out of the meeting in Kuala Lumpur of all the Commonwealth heads of government.

CBC: Stephen, is that going to be enough to satisfy those critics who've been saying that Canada has not been doing enough lately in this area?

STEPHEN LEWIS: Oh absolutely not. While it is true that we will not sever diplomatic relations, and I leave that to an area of conjecture, there is an intermediate step and a conclusive step, which should be taken, and that's the application of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions in the economic field cutting off all important export trade. It would not merely be dramatic. It would, for a country like Canada be riveting, internationally. I think it would have a very considerable effect on Japan. I think it would have a considerable effect on the American Congress, which views the approach to South Africa in that way and looks for solidarity, although the administration doesn't share it. It would have an effect on the Federal Republic of Germany, which is at the moment unsettled politically. It would not move Margaret Thatcher, but it would help to join the issue now that events in South Africa are coming to the brink again. And it would, above all, deliver the commitment we made several years about total sanctions.

CBC: But realistically, is it likely to happen? Is Ottawa likely to agree to that?

LEWIS: No, realistically Ottawa will not do it. You asked me what they will do serve the critics. The answer is no, because Ottawa has simply repudiated the undertakings it made several years ago.

SIMPSON: Those undertakings, of course, Stephen, and I think you were at the United Nations at that time, set out a yardstick, a marker, if you like, which I think the government has been rather reluctant to see held out there, because it doesn't really want to take those steps. It really doesn't want comprehensive, economic sanctions because there are interest groups and communities in Canada that might be adversely affected. And secondly, it doesn't want to cut off diplomatic relations because it doesn't not think that that would be an effective move.

LEWIS: Well, let's look at both those aspects, setting aside again, for a moment Jeff, diplomatic relations. First of all, while there are interests in Canada that might be adversely affected, I would argue that the retreat of Canada is more related to its concern delivered by Margaret Thatcher, and by Reagan and Bush, Canada wanting to be a partner in the G-7 and having been told that certain of the powers would not welcome Canada's application of full economic sanctions, for reasons which I think are frankly dishonorable we retreated. In terms of the markers that were set out Jeffrey, I remind you they were that if a partheid is not significantly dismantled we would move to total sanctions. And in the interim everything has gone down

hill. Children are still being tortured in the jails in South Africa, the religious movement is under siege, the anti-apartheid groups have been banned, there is widespread censorship, as Bishop Tutu said yesterday, you cannot even mourn as a black without the agreement of the government. There will be a vote next month from which 25 to 28 million blacks will again be excluded. South Africa remains a kind of tinder box, a constant tinder box. The defiance being expressed now is bringing it to a head, and the way you get that government to negotiate with the opposition, I would argue, is by the application of economic sanctions.

CBC: Jeffrey, is there division within the cabinet on this?
For example, does Clark take a different position from Mulroney privately?

SIMPSON: Sure, there are divisions inside the cabinet on this. Stephen was talking about the markers. He's correctly outlined what they were, and the arguments for them. I'm not arguing the case, but rather explaining, in a repertorial fashion why it is that there are some ministers, and Conservative MPs for that matter, that don't want to go the whole way towards comprehensive, mandatory economic sanctions. I don't think frankly, that the reason is because of the pressure from our G-7 partners. I think it has more to do with constituencies and domestic pressures in Canada. And as a consequence, yes, there is a division of opinion on this.

I want to say something else that Stephen can probably speak to. It is my impression that the rank and file members of the External Affairs Department do not favour comprehensive mandatory

economic sanctions, and in fact they feel that the whole attention paid to South Africa over the last four or five years, has been slightly exaggerated, to the extent that it has taken ministers' attention away from what they considered to be other important foreign policy matters.

Now, I think it's been the politicians that have pushed us this far, and I don't think therefore that they're getting the kind of support inside External or from the domestic constituencies I spoke about a moment ago, to go the route of comprehensive, mandatory, economic sanctions.

CBC: But with all that sort of gloom and doom in terms of something really big happening in Canberra, is Canberra simply a futile exercise as a meeting?

LEWIS: No, these things are never futile exercises Knowlton, if for no other reason than they engage in consciousness raising both within the Commonwealth and around the world. But the meeting comes, I point out, at an immensely propitious moment, because the defiance movement in South Africa is galvanized yet again, and as we have seen over the last very few days, things are coming to a head, and if there was a clear signal from the Commonwealth, for example, on the question of financial sanctions, on the question of the renegotiation of loans which are coming due for South Africa, to the extent of 12 billion dollars early in 1990, if the world resisted the renegotiation of the loans, again, it would drive South Africa to the bargaining table.

I agree with Jeffrey, South Africa... the Department of External Affairs on the question of South Africa, has been enormously

reluctant to join issue, and that has been a really sad drag on the essentially moral dimension of the fight against apartheid.

SIMPSON: Can I add Knowlton, that a nice thing I believe, of these meetings in Canberra and Harare is that if I'm right in saying that there are domestic pressures against the steps that Stephen was talking about, and divisions, it's very useful for the Canadian foreign minister to be there, with the leaders, or at least the foreign ministers, of other major black African states. Because if you strip the whole South African situation down to what I think is its essence, it is that at some point apartheid is going to crumble and fail. I don't know by what means. And Canada wants to be on the side of the countries that were trying to make apartheid crumble and fail by the methods and means that they identified, despite the sacrifices they're being asked to make, as the most important. So it's useful to have Mr. Clark there, confronting the foreign ministers of Nigeria, of Zimbabwe, and other black African states.

CBC: Jeff, Stephen, thank you very much.

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AIDE POUR LA COLLECTIVITÉ NOIRE D'AFRIQUE DU SUD

CBOF: Le secrétaire d'État aux Relations extérieures,
 Joe Clark a annoncé qu'Ottawa fournira une aide de plus
de 14 millions de dollars à la collectivité noire de d'Afrique du Sud
dans le cadre de la deuxième phase du programme canadien d'éducation qui
s'adresse aux Noirs Sud-Africains. La première phase du programme qui a
fourni plus de 8 millions de dollars prend fin cette année. M. Clark a
fait cette déclaration à Camberra, la capitale australienne où il
participe à la quatrième réunion du Comité des ministres des Affaires
étrangères du Commonwealth qui commence demain.

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CLARK BACKS OFF FROM FURTHER SANCTIONS

CRC: Joe Clark is distancing himself from a report urging new economic sanctions against South Africa. Clark is chairing a meeting of eight Commonwealth foreign ministers in Canberra, Australia. The report was commissioned by the Commonwealth, and it's to be presented to the ministers tomorrow. But Clark already seems to have made up his mind to oppose any new sanctions. Jeannette Mathey reports.

REPORTER: Joe Clark says South Africa is giving off mixed signals. There's talk of reform, but he says it may be nothing more than that. He says any positive signs have come about only because of international pressure.

CLARK: Pressure has brought us this far, and cannot relent until we see action, rather than just talk, about fundamental change.

REPORTER: Clark talks of maintaining and sustaining that pressure, but there's no talk of new economic measures.

EVANS: Rather than going out looking for new shopping lists we think the primary emphasis at this stage, and our view is exactly the same as Joe Clark's in that respect, ought to be on making existing trade sanctions more effective.

REPORTER: But a new shopping list of sanctions, stepped up economic measures, is just what's needed, according to a report prepared for this meeting. It has the support of the foreign minister of Zimbabwe, Nathan Smuyuria(?).

SMUYURIA: It's not bringing others on side. Of course, others should come on side, but it is a broadening of the package that is our mandate.

REPORTER: The foreign ministers have had their differences in the past. They've met three times before, but this time there's more at stake, because the way they resolve those differences, and the agreement they come up with, is to form the basis for action by the full Commonwealth in the future.

 Jeannette Mathey, CBC News, Canberra.

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FLORA MACDONALD ON NAMIBIAN ELECTION

CTV: Six Canadians have just returned from Namibia, where they were observing that country's voter registration. Namibia's first democratic election will take place in November, marking an important step on its way to independence from South Africa.

We're joined from Ottawa by a member of the team, former Conservative cabinet Minister Flora MacDonald. Good morning Miss MacDonald.

MACDONALD: Good morning.

CTV: Were you able to go where you wanted and see what you wanted in Namibia?

MACDONALD: We went everywhere. We probably travelled more than any other observer team which has been there, or will be there.

CTV: What were your specific objects in going to Namibia?

MACDONALD: Yes, we wanted, first of all, to look at the registration process. Over this period, from the first of July 'til the 15th of September, people are being registered so they can vote in November. And if they didn't get registered of course they wouldn't be able to vote. And we wanted to make sure that the registration process of open to everybody.

CTV: In your opinion, is it open to everybody?

MACDONALD: The determination of the people is going to make it possible to have the majority registered, but there has been a lot of harassment and intimidation along the way.

CTV: From whom Miss MacDonald?

MACDONALD: Particularly from the police force, the local police forces. What the South African regime had done was to take the counterinsurgency forces, which were in the army beforehand, the South African-based army, and they integrated them into the local police force.

Now, the very presence of these people is intimidating, and when they show up at registration centres, or at political rallies, they do scare other people off, because heretofore they've been shooting to kill.

CTV: Now, you've said that the registration seems to be

going a bit smoother, but there could be some confusion at election time. What do you mean by that?

MACDONALD: That's right. Well, in the election process, which is set out in a draft proclamation, is so complicated that I who have been through 30 years of elections had great difficulty understanding it. And this is going to be introduced by the South African administration in Namibia, into a country where there hasn't been a full election before. So the possibility of manipulation during the counting, in one central location, in the capital, is very, I think it's enormous. I would think that draft proclamation is changed so that the counting and so on goes on regional centres across the country.

CTV: Were you able to get a sense as to whether or not South Africa is indeed prepared to give up Namibia?

MACDONALD: They're not going to give it up without a struggle, obviously. And all of the steps along the way have shown the manipulation that is occurring, and will continue to occur. The UN presence there, after a very rocky start, is now being accepted by the people, but it's got to keep pressure on all the time. And countries like Canada, which are in the Security Council, and have a long time interest in Namibia, have to make sure that that pressure is kept up. Not just now, but in the period following the election when the constituent assembly comes together to draft a constitution.

CTV: Now, that's another interesting point Miss MacDonald,

because my understanding is that South Africa said fine, have your election, but there's no guarantee as to when South Africa's prepared to step away and let the Namibians form their own assembly and take over.

MACDONALD: Well, they have to draft a constitution and work toward independence, but one of the articles in the draft constituent assembly proclamation that we objected to strongly, was that even though the constituent assembly, the elected assembly can suggest a course of action, moving towards independence, the administrator general, who is still in charge of the day to day administration, can block any move that they suggest.

CTV: Does that mean, Miss MacDonald, that there is a risk there, A, may not be a truly fair democratic election because of all the harassment you're talking about, and B, even if there is, you may not have a truly independent Namibia afterwards?

MACDONALD: Well, I think that these draft proclamations have to be changed before they're published in final print, and we made suggestions to the UN, the UNTAG(?) force there, to Atisari(?) who heads up the UN force, as to changes that could be made that would make the process more fair and more open.

CTV: You've talked about some of your suggestions. Can you tell me what you see as say two of the top recommendations you've made in your report?

MACDONALD: One of them is to change the counting process because that is like bread and circus. It's in a large sports arena in Namibia, in Windhoek and I don't think it will work. Whereas our suggestion will. The other is that Canada, more than any other country, it's on the Security Council, it had been there 12 years ago when this process had started, we have to keep up pressure on South Africa, and on the UN force, within Namibia to stay there until after the election is completed, and independence is achieved. They just can't pack up and go after the November election.

CTV: Miss MacDonald, thank you so much for talking with us.

MACDONALD: You're very welcome.

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LES SANCTIONS CONTRE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD

JOE CLARK: These experts are independent of our respective governments and their conclusions and recommendations reflect their own views.

REPORTER: Joe Clark qui préside à Canberra en Australie, la quatrième conférence des ministres des Affaires extérieures des pays du Commonwealth sur l'apartheid vient de prendre ses distances d'un rapport qui recommande des sanctions économiques encore plus importantes à l'endroit de l'Afrique du Sud. C'est un rapport d'experts des pays du Commonwealth qui évalue l'impact des sanctions économiques et qui conclut qu'elles sont efficaces et qu'il faut les développer. On se rappelle que le Canada a été sérieusement critiqué récemment pour sa mollesse dans l'application de ses sanctions économiques. Ginette Lamarche interviewe à ce sujet, Pierre Baudet du Centre de recherches sur le Mozambique et l'Afrique Australe.

REPORTER: Pierre Baudet, le rapport d'experts fait la preuve

que les sanctions économiques fonctionnent quoi qu'en disent des pays comme le Canada qui eux de plus en plus semblent dire que ces fonctions là fonctionnent plus ou moins?

BAUDET: Je pense que le rapport est une démonstration extrêmement éloquente, précise, détaillée et professionnelle qui montre effectivement que malgré tout les sanctions partielles qui ont été imposées surtout depuis 1985 fonctionnent. On sait qu'un certain nombre de pays dont les États-Unis, le Canada, les pays scandinaves etc. qui ont imposé des sanctions..ce n'est pas tout mais malgré tout ça ça a fait mal à l'économie de l'Afrique du Sud. En particulier, je pense le rapport est assez précis sur la question des armements et puis on voit que à cause des sanctions partielles, l'Afrique du Sud a pris beaucoup de retard dans sa capacité de produire et de fabriquer les armements dont elle besoin pour poursuivre ses politiques d'agresssion.

REPORTER: En fait, on attribue le projet d'indépendance de Namibie, le retrait de l'Angola justement aux sanctions économiques?

BAUDET: Bien écoutez, ce qui est arrivé c'est que à la fin de 1988, il y a eu des grandes batailles dans le sud de l'Angola et on s'est rendu compte pour la première fois que l'aviation sud-africaine en particulier ne faisait pas le poids face à l'aviation angolaise. Et ça, c'est en bonne partie lié aux sanctions. Dans la

situation en Angola en 88 ça a été démontré puis, l'aviation sud-africaine a subi un véritable raclée et c'est ça selon la plupart des gens qui explique après ça la volonté de l'Afrique du Sud de négocier un arrangement pour L'Angola et la Namibie.

REPORTER: Mais à l'intérieur du pays, à l'intérieur de l'Afrique du Sud est-ce que les sanctions ont eu des effets?

BAUDET: Oui, les sanctions ont eu des effets. La marge de manoeuvre du gouvernement sud-africain a été extrêmement réduite puis on le voit par exemple dans les budgets qui ont été déposés: le budget de 1987 et le 1988. Il y a un resserrement important. Les sanctions en particulier dans le domaine financier, c'est-à-dire la difficulté que l'Afrique du Sud a actuellement d'emprunter sur les marchés financiers internationaux. En 1985, il y avait eu une série de banques de grandes banques qui avaient dit: « On ne renouvelera plus les prêts avec l'Afrique du Sud ». Et, depuis ce temps l'Afrique du Sud a énormément de difficultés à emprunter et ça au bout de la ligne ça fait que le gouvernement, le régime sud-africain a beaucoup de difficultés en termes de gérer son budget sans que le déficit n'augmente d'une façon dangereuse.

REPORTER: Et justement, le rapport d'experts dit au payx du Commonwealth: « C'est le temps de battre le fer pendant qu'il est chaud puisque l'Afrique du Sud doit rééchelonner, doit renégocier sa dette c'est le temps d'opter pour des sanctions économiques

importantes maintenant ».

BAUDET: Oui. Dans le domaine financier c'est particulièrement crucial parce que la dette de l'Afrique du Sud c'est à peu près 25 milliards de dollars. C'est pas nécessairement énorme en termes absolus mais c'est très important surtout que une bonne partie de cette dette là vient à échéance justement en 1990. Et puis s'il y avait une action concertée des pays et des banques internationales pour dire à l'Afrique du Sud: « Bien, il est pas question de vous rééchelonner ou de vous prêter des nouveaux argents à moins qu'il y ait des réformes substantielles » pas juste des mots lancés en l'air comme quoi on va libérer telle personne ou telle personne mais de vraies réformes. S'il y avait donc un tel mot d'ordre à l'échelle internationale pour empêcher l'Afrique du Sud d'avoir accès à de l'argent frais ça aurait un effet absolument crucial à ce moment-ci.

REPORTER: Mais justement, ces experts disent aux pays du Commonwealth: « Vous parlez pas beaucoup mais vous agissez peu »?

BAUDET: Bien, c'est malheureusement le cas. On prend l'exemple du Canada qu'on connaît mieux. De 1987 à 1988 là, la dernière année, il y a eu une augmentation importantes des échanges commerciaux. Là, j'a devant moi les chiffres pour les cinq premiers mois de l'année 1989 et il y a une augmentation de 54 pour cent des importations en provenance de l'Afrique du Sud. Alors, d'un côté les

sanctions ont été partielles de l'autre côté, les flux commerciaux continuent, les investissements continuent. C'est pas suffisant. La situation actuelle par rapport aux discours, par rapport à ce qui avait été annoncé entre autres par messieurs Clark et Mulroney. On se souvient qu'en 1985, M. Mulroney aux Nations-Unis avait dit: « Ca suffit. S'il y a véritablement de chagements en Afrique du Sud on va couper tous les liens ». Alors, la situation en Afrique du Sud elle s'est aggravée, elle s'est accentuée. Par ailleurs, les liens non seulement ont pas diminué mais ils ont légèrement augmenté on pourrait dire.

REPORTER: Mais justement Joe Clark présentement préside la rencontre de Camberra, le rencontre des pays du Commonwealth est-ce que en agissant ainsi le gouvernement ne va pas perdre toute sa crédibilité dans ce dossier?

BAUDET: Bien, il y a un véritable danger que le Canada perde effectivement de la crédibilité puis ça a commencé l'année passée à la rencontre du Commonwealth de Toronto et ensuite de ça Harare. Il y a un certain nombre de pays africains qui ont dit là: « Écoutez, on comprend vos difficultés mais il faut que vous fassiez quelque chose. Cette augmentation des échanges commerciaux elle est carrément inacceptable ». Et puis le Canada si le Canada prétend jouer un rôle plus important il va falloir qu'il bouge. Maintenant, c'est vrai le gouvernement canadien a souvent cet argument là que tant que l'Angleterre bouge pas c'est très difficile. Puis effectivement, le gouvernement de Mme Thatcher est absolument insensible là à toute la

question, à toute les pressions qui s'exercent sur les sanctions. Mais néanmoins, ça n'empêche pas des pays qui n'ont pas nécessairement un rôle économique faramineux c'est le cas du Canada...On peut pas dire que le Canada ait des échanges économiques si importants avec l'Afrique du Sud sont si importants. C'est pas le cas Excepté que le Canada a un rôle politique. Le Canada est dans le Commonwealth. Le Canada est dans le groupe des Sept. Le Canada est dans le Sommet de la francophonie. Et donc, c'est très important si on a des politiques qui sont plus conformes à nos discours anti-apartheid ça une valeur d'entraîneur puis une valeur d'exemple.

REPORTER: Pierre Baudet est-ce que ce rapport d'experts a des chances d'influencer les pays du Commonwealth à ce moment-ci?

BAUDET: Bien, je pense que ça va prendre...ça va être difficile de contourner le rapport parce qu'il est quand même je dirais à la limite presque inquestionnable. Excepté que le problème comme je disais tantôt Mme Thatcher ni plus ni moins elle veut rien savoir de cette question là. Donc, on va prendre des pressions. Ce qu'il serait possible de faire par exemple à Camberra c'est que les pays comme le Canada disent: « Bon, néanmoins même s'il y a pas d'accord au sein du Commonwealth de tous pays bien, nous on est prêt à faire un certain nombre de mesures pour aller un peu plus loin.

REPORTER: Pierre Baudet je vous remercie.

CBOF:

C'était Pierre Baudet du Centre de recherches
et d'informations sur le Mozambique et l'Afrique

Australe.

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NETWORK / STATION: RESEAU / STATION:	CBC/CBO	TIME: HEURE: 18:00

CLARK SPEAKS ABOUT SANCTIONS

CBC: Joe Clark is taking a cautious approach to the idea of increasing sanctions against South Africa. Clark is in Canberra, Australia. He's the chairman at a three-day meeting of foreign ministers from eight Commonwealth countries.

During the first day of the meeting, the ministers heard from anti-apartheid spokesmen. They called for a harder line against South Africa. They want the Commonwealth nations to impose new and tougher sanctions, but as ^{Jeannette}~~Cinnette~~ Matthey reports, the idea gained little support from Joe Clark.

UNIDENTIFIED: We are calling for much more effective measures to be taken.

REPORTER: Asif Tahad(?) is with the African National Congress. He's one of several anti-apartheid activists who appeared before the foreign ministers today. He told them the apartheid regime in South Africa is feeling the pinch. What's needed he says is more economic pressure to bring about an end to white minority rule.

TAHAD: The situation in South Africa at the moment demands increased pressure and much more increase than previously. Precisely because the apartheid regime is in such a crisis.

REPORTER: Those who want new sanctions want them right away. That's because South Africa has a lot of loans coming due next summer and is trying to re-negotiate payment of the debt. It's seen as a golden opportunity to really put the economic squeeze on Pretoria. Max Colman(?) is a human rights worker in South Africa.

COLMAN: The timing is absolutely crucial. There's an opportunity here which may not come again.

REPORTER: But it's an opportunity Joe Clark seems prepared to pass up. His approach is not more sanctions, but rather making the current ones more effective.

CLARK: It is my view that we are better advised at this particular point in time to seek broader adherence in the international community to sanctions that are already in place in the Commonwealth.

REPORTER: It's all rather discouraging for Joe Hamelin(?). He's the chief author of a report prepared for this meeting which recommends further cutbacks in trade with South Africa. He says

Joe Clark is wrong to reject that course of action.

HAMELIN: I think it sends the wrong signal to South Africa. I think that to say that we're merely going to maintain the present level of sanctions will be interpreted in South Africa as being acceptance for the present level of repression.

REPORTER: Those who want new sanctions say they aren't giving up. They'll continue to lobby at least until the full Commonwealth decides its position in October but that position's to be based on the advice of this group of foreign ministers and so far there's no indication their recommendations will reflect the kind of views expressed today.

Ginnette Matthey, CBC News, Canberra

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CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN SOUTH AFRICA

CBC: You don't think of going to Church as a political act, but it is when the Church service is in South Africa, organized by the country's largest anti-apartheid group. It's even more so when the congregation includes 20 former detainees who are forbidden by government order to take part in political gatherings. The Church services are part of a new campaign of civil disobedience. The organizer is the Rev. Alan ^{Bousack} ~~Bousack~~(?), co-president of the United Democratic Front. He's in Capetown.

Dr. ^{Bousack} ~~Bousack~~, the security forces, security police, have visited some 16 of these so-called banned people for attending a Church service last night. What's going to happen to them, do you think?

BOUSACK: A number of things can happen. A, they can be redetained by the security police or B, they can be charged and taken to Court for breaking their restriction orders. Now there's two important things here. One is that we have talked about this for a long time and all of the restricted persons have decided quite consciously and quite deliberately that they are no longer going to obey

these restriction orders and they're going to break them as from now on and secondly, when the news was made known last night while they were still in the Church that the police were there, Archbishop Tutu and I had announced that we are going to call a Church service for Tuesday morning at 11:00 o'clock in the Ste. George's Cathedral in Capetown and if it so happened that anyone of these people would be harrassed or detained or in anything like that, then we would call upon the people to join us in a march of protest down the streets of Capetown.

CBC: Is it the view of the security police in South Africa that attendance at a church service is by these people is the same as attendance at a political rally.

BOUSACK: Well you see their restrictions orders say that they ought to remain within a certain magisterial district. If you go to church in, even if it's a special church service which is held outside your magisterial district, then you're breaking your orders. If you stay at the church service for later than the time that you are supposed to be home and report at the police station, which is 6 o'clock in the case of most of these people, then you've already also broken your restriction orders and also, all of them have been restricted not to speak at any gathering whatsoever of more than 10 people at a time. All of them had addressed the whole church last night and there were more than 2,000 people present there last night.

CBC: Dr. Bousack, last week we spoke to people who were involved in trying to break the segregation orders at

white only hospitals in South Africa. This week, it seems to be that restricted people are going to break their restriction orders. Is the Civil Disobedience Campaign in a sense escalating now?

BOUSACK: The campaign is escalating and it is very, very clear that the spirit of the people is such that I think the South African government will find out that they are not dealing with one or two isolated cases here and they're not dealing with simply a number of people who have decided to break their restriction orders, they are actually dealing with a whole community that has decided to become involved and that I think makes me excited and very proud and also the dignified way in which all of this has been conducted up to now.

CBC: Dr. Bousack, in any Civil Disobedience campaign, the object is to...one of the objectives is to get the authority...the authorities to respond in a way that will point out the anomalies of the law. Martin Luther King did this in the Southern United States in the '50's. How far do you want to push the authorities in order to get them to respond in a certain way?

BOUSACK: Well we have already proved now that the hospitals are quite ready to receive everybody who is ill, which means that the whole question of segregated hospitals and segregated wards has now proved to be so ridiculous that it cannot be upheld any longer. We are hoping that the ridicule of the whole situation will make the South African government realize that the people of South Africa themselves have gone beyond the stage of segregation. In terms of the restrictions,

we are hoping that the South African government would see that it is only politically embarrassing for them to continue to restrict people whom they will have to take to Court again and again and again because these people will continue to break their restriction orders unless they decide to redetain them and in that way precipitate another crisis which could again end up in a hunger strike like we had a few months ago. So we're trying to make the South African government see that our defiance campaign has as a goal to make the South African government realize that the state of emergency and that the apartheid laws that have been effective up to now are no longer working as they should and that the people are quite ready for another stage in South African history, namely, to do away with apartheid and to force the South African government to sit down at the negotiating table and talk with the real leaders of the people.

CBC: But what if the security services respond with violence of some kind and people get hurt?

BOUSACK: It will not be strange because, as you will remember, every single non-violent campaign that we have had over the last 25, 30, 40 years almost has been met with the violence the South African government is so quick to meet out to our people. The people, number one, are ready for that kind of thing, but I do think that the situation is such that should the police respond as they do usually that this time the repercussions will be worse for the South African government because I think the people will not retreat so easily. It'll be harder Internationally and at home with an election coming for the

South African government to explain why they continue to respond to peaceful protests by violence.

CBC: Dr. Bousak, thank you for joining us again. We appreciate it.

BOUSACK: Thank you very much.

CBC: Good night.

BOUSACK: Alright, bye, bye.

CBC: Dr. Alan Bousak is co-president of the ^{banned} ~~Band~~ United Democratic Front. He's in Capetown.

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NETWORK / STATION: RESEAU / STATION:	CBC/CBOT	TIME: HEURE: 23:00

MINISTERS DIVIDED

CBC: The Commonwealth Foreign Ministers heard more calls today for increased pressure against South Africa. The three-day meeting in Canberra, Australia is to examine ways of ending apartheid. Canada's External Affairs Minister, Joe Clark is Chairman of the Committee and it was told today that more sanctions should be applied, but as Wendy Mesley reports from Canberra, it doesn't appear that everyone agrees.

REPORTER: The Commonwealth Committee used to talk about intensifying pressure on South Africa. This year in Australia's capital, the talk is only about maintaining pressure.

CLARK: Pressure must be maintained until there is concrete evidence of fundamental change in the apartheid system.

REPORTER: It's not that the Foreign Ministers don't think sanctions have worked. They do; in fact, two reports they commissioned say sanctions, particularly financial sanctions on

loans and investment have had a tremendous impact. That report was given their full support with an official launch for its publication.

BOB HAWKE: We could hardly have hoped for more powerful ammunition than with this book.

REPORTER: The second report by apartheid expert, Joe Hanlon, is more controversial. He says trade sanctions have been effective too and he calls on the committee to impose more of them now, but the Foreign Ministers don't seem to want to do that so only now that the report has been widely leaked to the media has Joe Clark agreed that it should be published too. Still, he makes it very clear he has serious reservations about its recommendations.

CLARK: What Mr. Hanlon is suggesting is that we should be moving further ourselves, even though it's clear that others are not prepared to follow at this stage and I think it makes more sense for us to continue the work on which we've made some progress of trying to get other countries to support the measure that have already been adopted here.

REPORTER: The report's author says he's disappointed.

HANLON: I do think that that sends the wrong signal to South Africa and I think it's important that we increase, rather than simply maintain sanctions.

REPORTER: Many of the South Africans invited to speak to the Committee agree. Both of this man's sons have been imprisoned for opposing apartheid. He says it would be disastrous for the Commonwealth to let up on the pressure now.

MAX COLEMAN: The International Community has a responsibility of determining whether apartheid is going to disappear in ten year's time or in ten month's time.

REPORTER: A representative of the African National Congress was more graphic.

AZIZ PAHAD: A failure to impose effective measures now will lead to very serious explosion sooner than later and we are saying that in order to prevent devastation, loss of human lives, carnage, economic destruction, it is now time to impose effective measures.

REPORTER: While the Foreign Ministers don't seem prepared to further limit their trade with South Africa, they are asking athletes to limit their contacts. South Africa has invited British Cricket players and some Australian Rugby players to come and play.

BOB HAWKE: I hope in private that I will not buy a decision to guide South Africa directly or be it unintentionally, but directly give aid and comfort to that abhorrent regime.

REPORTER: When these meetings began two years ago, the Foreign
 Ministers vowed to keep intensifying sanctions until real
change began to happen in South Africa, but now, while they say that
change still hasn't happened, they seem to be turning to others to step
up the pressure.

Wendy Mesley, CBC News, Canberra.

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NETWORK / STATION: RESEAU / STATION:	CTV/CJOH	TIME: HEURE: 23:00

SPOKESPERSON ENCOURAGED BY DEAL

CTV: In Canberra, a spokesman for External Affairs
Minister Joe Clark welcomed the agreement and noted any
Canadian involvement in Central America would depend on the outcome of
discussions now going on at the United Nations.

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CLARK PREVENTS S/A AMBASSADOR FROM ADDRESSING

CTV: External Affairs Minister, Joe Clark, has denied South Africa's Ambassador to Australia permission to speak at the Commonwealth Conference underway in Canberra. Clark is Chairman of the Committee the Ambassador had asked to address. He said he took the action because South Africa stopped a leading anti-apartheid activist from travelling to Canberra to attend the Conference.

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NETWORK / STATION: RESEAU / STATION:	CBC/CBO	TIME: HEURE: 06:00

COMMONWEALTH URGED TO PUT SQUEEZE ON SOUTH AFRICA

CBC: The Commonwealth is being urged to put a financial squeeze on South Africa to end apartheid. A report presented to eight Commonwealth foreign ministers, including Canada's Joe Clark, says more financial penalties, not trade sanctions are needed. The ministers are mapping out a strategy on South Africa to present to the full Commonwealth in October. Jeannette Mathey is in Canberra, Australia.

UNIDENTIFIED: But, I introduce to you, to launch apartheid and international finance, the Prime Minister of Australia, the Honourable Bob Hawke.

REPORTER: The report has the backing of the Australian government and was launched in book form with some fanfare at the Foreign Minister's Meeting today. It says the flow of foreign money into South Africa has been reduced to a trickle because banks and other financial institutions don't want to deal with a white minority government. It says this pull-out of foreign funds has

KOHL: I think it is true that the leaders in...of the black people in South Africa seeing financial sanctions as a less disruptive means internally to bear their laws than blanket trade sanctions.

REPORTER: Assis Behadis(?) is with the African National Congress. He agrees financial sanctions are an important part of the anti-apartheid arsenal. But he's not prepared to give up his call for a full trade boycott.

BEHADIS: It is only a quick solution to that problem that can ensure that we have a minimum loss of life, property, etcetera. And to achieve that then (inaudible) comprehensive sanctions will be the effective way.

REPORTER: But there's no indication the foreign ministers here are about to embrace that notion. The report issued today suggests they might find financial sanctions an easier, less disruptive course to follow. It says much of the work has already been done. The banks have already pulled out. The authors ask little more of the Commonwealth than to remind financial institutions to stay out until apartheid is brought to an end.

Jeannette Mathey, CBC News, Canberra.

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NETWORK / STATION: RESEAU / STATION:	CBC / CBO	TIME: HEURE: 07:00

COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE

CBO: A group of Commonwealth foreign ministers is studying ways to force South Africa to end apartheid. They're expected to come up with a plan to present to the full Commonwealth in October. Today they were urged to impose more financial penalties rather than trade sanctions against Johannesburg. A report documents growing evidence that financial restrictions are already having an effect. Jeannette Mathey reports.

REPORTER: The report paints a dismal picture of the South African economy, an economy starved for cash. It says financial institutions have turned their back on the white minority regime. The government can't get new loans or new investments. Loans it now has come due next summer. So it says now is the time to keep up the pressure. It suggests people should forget about a full trade embargo and focus on financial sanctions as a more effective weapon. Tony Kohl(?) is one of the authors.

CTV: There was, of course, an independent report based on your discussions at the last meeting, and it recommended a total cutoff of trade with South Africa within five years. Canada apparently objected to that. Why so?

MCLEAN: Well, this is a very positive report and Canada didn't object to the report. What we said was this is a report which has a scenario which suggests that Canada and Australia for example and the other Commonwealth members can make more effective those sanctions. What the ministers have said is we want to act on many of those recommendations, but we want to widen the sanctions. We would like, for example, the members of the G-7, the industrial powers, to accept the Commonwealth sanctions as they now are in place. If, for example, Britain, Japan, Germany and Switzerland, were to adopt the sanctions of the Commonwealth, it would have an overwhelming effect.

CTV: I have to stop you there Mr. McLean, thank you for talking with us.

MCLEAN: Right.

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CANADIAN EFFORTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

CTV: External Affairs Minister Joe Clark is resolute in refusing to impose full economic sanctions now against South Africa. Clark has faced criticism from some of his Commonwealth colleagues at their meeting in Canberra, Australia, including attacks on Canada's recent record on fighting apartheid. For more, former UN Ambassador Stephen Lewis joins us this morning. Hi, Ambassador Lewis.

LEWIS: Good morning, Norm.

CTV: Canada apparently wants to do what they can to fight apartheid, but they don't want to go as far as the other countries in the Commonwealth want them to. How do you explain that?

LEWIS: Well, we backed away for whatever reason. Some say it's domestic reasons, that there's a lot of pressure within the Conservative caucus and within the Conservative Cabinet. I'm inclined to feel that it's more likely that there was pressure from the other industrial powers. That the Margaret Thatchers and the Reagans

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and the Bushes said to Brian Mulroney, we're going to dismiss you contemptuously if you continue to apply serious economic sanctions.

CTV: Okay, but doesn't Canada get dismissed contemptuously by other countries in Africa, and other countries who are really trying to be sincere about fighting apartheid?

LEWIS: Well, I think that the sense of trust that Canada was the Commonwealth partner that would see this through and fulfill the commitment which the Prime Minister made in 1985 to apply total economic sanctions, I think that trust has been eroded. We've clearly repudiated our policy. It's clearly a dead letter. There is an underlying sense of betrayal amongst a number of African countries, yes.

CTV: So when you were at the United Nations, the feeling, the image of Canada was great guys, you're going to go in there and fight. Now Stephen Lewis is no longer at the UN and we're reneging on our promises. Is that the situation?

LEWIS: Well, it has little to do with Stephen Lewis being at the UN. It has everything to do with the policies of the government. I don't understand what drives them. I think Canada has a great deal of influence in this world. I think it is a tragedy that we won't apply full sanctions, because frankly it would be galvanic. It would have considerable effect on Japan, on Germany, that

do most of the trade with South Africa, and on the Congress of the United States, which shares a solidarity of sanctions.

CTV: All right. There's a report that the Commonwealth is going to look at today...well, they've looked at it actually in Canberra...and it has all sorts of recommendations, one of which is, either South Africa goes along with what we, the Commonwealth nations, suggest, or we stop all trade in five years. Does that sound like a good idea to you?

LEWIS: Well, that is an incremental approach. That is an approach that attempts to accommodate countries like Canada who should be doing it tomorrow morning, not five years from now. In other words, the Commonwealth is saying, we'll try to keep everyone on side and apply full sanctions.

CTV: So, five years is incremental to ease Canada into it, and yet Joe Clark says about the five years, quote, I don't see this as an effective weapon at this stage.

LEWIS: That's right! The policy of Joe Clark and the government is one of full retreat and they rationalize it by saying look! We can't do anything alone! We don't have enough on side. We want to pull our major partners in. We can't pretend to be other than marginal now to the process.

CTV: Mind you, Clark is saying he wants to fight apartheid and he is sincere and keen to get going on these financial sanctions.

LEWIS: The financial sanctions are important. About \$12 billion of South African debt comes up for rescheduling next year, and if the western world to put on clamps, it would make it tough for South Africa. The whole purpose of sanctions, Norm, is to persuade the South African government to negotiate with the African National Congress, with the other representative Black activists, get Nelson Mandela out of jail, to prevent the bloodbath.

CTV: Now, South Africa wanted to address the crowd in Canberra, and Joe Clark said no, you're not welcome here. Was that the right decision?

LEWIS: Oh, of course it was, and Joe Clark didn't say it himself, he was saying it on behalf of the other foreign ministers. That isn't a South African meeting.

CTV: Okay. Let me put to you what I guess has become the cliché question when it comes to sanctions... (A) they don't work; (B) if they do work at all they hurt the people least able to cope with it, basically the Black majority in South Africa.

LEWIS: (A) They do work. The South African government has itself said so on many occasions that it is feeling the

crunch, the pinch of sanctions. It has undermined the strength of the economy. (B) All of the black leadership, save one major exception, but the great majority of the Black leadership still begs the western world to apply sanctions, knowing full well that that is what will force negotiations and avoid a terrible convulsion.

CTV: You talked about Margaret Thatcher and Canada possibly not wanting to upset Margaret Thatcher or the United States. But it's Margaret Thatcher and Britain who are the big power within the Commonwealth, amongst this group of nations here. How much power does Margaret Thatcher have within the Commonwealth? What can she do? What can she control?

LEWIS: Well, she was isolated at the conference, the Commonwealth Conference in Vancouver. She stood alone. The rest of the Commonwealth acted collectively. That seemed to work. I don't think we should be paranoid about Margaret Thatcher. God knows, she's paranoid enough about everybody else. The key countries around South Africa now, are Germany, which is the largest trader and Japan, which is the second largest trader. Those are countries over whom we have some influence.

CTV: What do you think is going to happen in Canberra, Australia?

LEWIS: I don't think a very great deal. I think there will be a lot of passionate rhetoric. I think we will leave

it with a sense that things are intensifying but there won't be a break through. We'll have to wait until the main Commonwealth Conference in Kuala Lumpur in October of this year.

CTV: Interestingly enough, Sonny Ramphal of the Commonwealth Conference said he hoped that Canada would, quote, shape up, by the time of the next conference. What do you think he means with that?

LEWIS: What he really meant was, that we'd better start doing what we said we would do. What he then interpreted it as, was that he wanted to encourage us. But anyone who knows Sonny Ramphal knows that he's pretty darned exasperated with Canadian behaviour.

CTV: It sounds to me like you're pretty darned exasperated, too.

LEWIS: I am hopelessly exasperated, and I am broken-hearted over the loss of an extraordinary political influence which could deal with what was one of the most morally repugnant human rights issues in the world today.

CTV: Stephen Lewis, thank you for talking with us.

LEWIS: Thank you, Norm.

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NETWORK/STATION: RESEAU/STATION: CTV/CJOH	TIME: HEURE: 08:35

COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE IN CANBERRA

CTV: As Chairman of the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers' meeting in Canberra, Australia, Joe Clark has faced criticism of Canada's South African policy. He's also had a run-in with the South African Ambassador in Canberra, who wanted to address the meeting. On the line from Canberra is Conservative MP Walter McLean, Canada's special representative for South African and Commonwealth Affairs. Mr. McLean, have any decisions of import been taken yet by the Commonwealth ministers?

MCLEAN: I think the major decision, Norm, is that this is no time to slack off in terms of keep pressure on South Africa. This is a critical time to widen and strengthen the sanctions that we have. The ministers today have agreed to recommend to the Heads of Government when they meet in Kuala Lumpur in October a major package of financial restraints, to tighten the conditions on debt payments. This is particularly critical because in 1990 there's a rescheduling of many of South Africa's debts.

CTV: There was, of course, an independent report based on your discussions at the last meeting, and it recommended a total cutoff of trade with South Africa within five years. Canada apparently objected to that. Why so?

MCLEAN: Well, this is a very positive report and Canada didn't object to the report. What we said was this is a report which has a scenario which suggests that Canada and Australia for example and the other Commonwealth members can make more effective those sanctions. What the ministers have said is we want to act on many of those recommendations, but we want to widen the sanctions. We would like, for example, the members of the G-7, the industrial powers, to accept the Commonwealth sanctions as they now are in place. If, for example, Britain, Japan, Germany and Switzerland, were to adopt the sanctions of the Commonwealth, it would have an overwhelming effect.

CTV: I have to stop you there Mr. McLean, thank you for talking with us.

MCLEAN: Right.

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NETWORK / STATION: RESEAU / STATION:	CKO-FM	TIME: HEURE: 9:00

CLARK AND SANCTIONS

CKO: External Affairs minister Joe Clark has called on Commonwealth countries to urge other governments to adopt trade sanctions against South Africa. Newsradio's Andrew Porter reports from Canberra.

REPORTER: Speaking at the Commonwealth foreign ministers' meeting aimed at increasing financial and trade sanctions against South Africa in a bid to end apartheid, Mr. Clark admitted the Commonwealth had a lack of influence on the international community, particularly in the realm of sport. Already, a rebel England cricket team is to play in the country next year, while six Australians have been asked to play in a rebel international rugby union tour starting in just under three weeks. Mr. Clark says the Commonwealth needs to encourage other economies to move with it. The meeting is expected to endorse a credit tightening on South Africa which is soon to ask for a rescheduling of an 11 billion US dollar debt due in the middle of next year.

Andrew Porter, Newsradio, Australia.

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DATE: DATE:	AUG. 08, 1989
NETWORK / STATION: RESEAU / STATION:	CBC / CBOT
TIME: HEURE:	12:00

COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE

CBC: Right Commonwealth foreign ministers meeting in Canberra want to tighten the financial screws on South Africa. They say sanctions alone are not enough to force South Africa to dismantle apartheid. The ministers want banks to impose harsh repayment terms on the \$12 billion South Africa owes them. We have a report from Michael Payshard(?) of the BBC.

REPORTER: After two days of talking, the foreign ministers in Canberra have come up with firm proposals to increase pressure on the South African government. They're to recommend that the Commonwealth should concentrate on squeezing the South African economy through new financial sanctions. They want banks making loans to South Africa to demand higher payments and levels of interest. No new loans should be offered and there ought to be a reduction in trade credit, so the bills would have to be paid within 90 days. Finally, they want to set up an independent agency to monitor South Africa's financial dealings. The only way Pretoria can avoid these sanctions is to start dismantling apartheid.

BOB HAWKES: Nothing less than the full participation of all
(Prime Minister, Australia)
South Africans in every aspect of South African life
will fill the bill.

REPORTER: The delegates at the Conference also heard calls
for even tougher action, including a proposal that all
trade should be stopped progressively over the next five years. It was
rejected for now, but the plan will be discussed at the Commonwealth
Heads of Government meeting in Malaysia in October.

Michael Payshard, BBC News, Australia.

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EMISSION:

DATE: 8 AOUT 1989
DATE:

NETWORK / STATION:
RESEAU / STATION: RC/CBOF

TIME:
HEURE: 17 H 30

CONSENSUS POUR EXERCER DES PRESSIONS SUR LES BANQUES

CBOF: Les ministres des Affaires étrangères des pays membres du Commonwealth réunis à Canberra en Australie, se sont entendus pour exercer des pressions sur les banques qui prêtent à l'Afrique sud Sud. Les huit ministres dont le secrétaire d'État aux Relations extérieures, Joe Clark ont convenu de demander aux banques de resserrer les conditions de remboursement d'un prêt de 12 milliards de dollars contracté par Pretoria. Les ministres demandent aux banques d'imposer les plus hauts taux d'intérêts possibles sur ce prêt qui doit être renégocié en juin 1990.

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PROGRAM: WORLD AT SIX EMISSION:	DATE: AUGUST 8, 1989 DATE:
NETWORK / STATION: RESEAU / STATION: CBC/CBO	TIME: HEURE: 18.00

MINISTERS REJECT LETTER FROM BOTHA

CRC: The Commonwealth ministers have rejected an appeal from the Foreign Minister of South Africa to end financial sanctions. Pik Botha sent a letter to Joe Clark saying that blacks suffer because of the sanctions. The letter also says the majority of blacks wish foreign countries would re-invest in South Africa. But as Patty Clay (?) reports, not everyone in South Africa shares Botha's view.

REPORTER: Botha's letter to the committee chairman, Joe Clark, said that surveys had shown that the majority of black South Africans rejected economic sanctions as a political instrument. He indicated that further sanctions would also damage neighbouring countries which are economically dependent on South Africa. The director of the Centre for Policy Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand (?) says there is no single black view on sanctions. The Carter Zulu Organization (?) opposes sanctions and divestment. The Anti-Apartheid Alliance endorsed by black church leaders such as Archbishop Desmond Tutu wants more sanctions.

TUTU: Most of us have said that it is important at the present time to find effective measures that will persuade the South African government that it is time it went to the negotiation tables and we have identified at the present time especially financial sanctions relating to the bank loans and the whole question of lending rights for the South African airways and foreign airlines coming to South Africa.

REPORTER: South Africa's finance minister has admitted that sanctions are hurting the economy. The low growth rate means no new jobs are being created at a time of largescale black unemployment. In his letter Botha also expressed concern that Joe Clark believes that South Africa is still trying to destabilize neighbouring countries such as Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe. He said Pretoria had shown it was committed to peaceful relations with its neighbours be encouraging peace moves in Namibia and Mozambique. For CBC News, this is
Patty Clay in Johannesburg.

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EMISSION:

DATE: AUGUST 8, 1989
DATE:

NETWORK / STATION:
RESEAU / STATION: CBC/CBO

TIME:
HEURE: 18.00

SANCTIONS WORKING AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

CBC-1: The foreign ministers from eight Commonwealth countries say the way to stop apartheid is to continue financial as well as trade sanctions against South Africa. Their conclusions are that bans on loans and investments are strangling the South African economy. The ministers are meeting in Canberra, Australia. The Chairman of the group is Joe Clark. The full Commonwealth will consider their recommendations at a meeting in October. Jeannette Mathey prepared this report.

CLARK: But I think there is now a prospect, that we can see the end of apartheid.

REPORTER: It was the most optimistic analysis yet of the situation in South Africa from the Minister for External Affairs, Joe Clark. He and his counterparts from seven other Commonwealth countries are looking at how they might speed an end to apartheid. Today they seized upon financial sanctions as one way to do that.

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CLARK: It's been very clear to us for some time that the financial sanctions are particularly effective in placing constraints upon South Africa's economic growth.

REPORTER: A report prepared for this meeting shows the South African economy has been crippled because banks and other financial institutions have turned their back on the white minority regime. The report says it's largely public rather than political pressure that's brought that about. Tony Cole(?) is one of the authors.

COLE: It was the morality imposed on bank management by shareholders and by depositors, whether they were groups of students, trade unions, local governments, state governments in the United States who simply refused to do business with banks who did business with South Africa.

REPORTER: But governments, too, have worked to discourage dealings with South Africa. Canada, for instance, has imposed a ban on new investment and appealed to banks not to issue loans to that country. Clark says now it's time for them to get further involved. South Africa is trying to renegotiate payment of its debts which come due next summer. The foreign minister has planned to send a delegation to meet with the banks involved and encourage them to be tough with Pretoria, to impose the highest possible rates of interest. Clark calls it a timely, effective approach. He denies it's designed to take the place of trade sanctions.

CLARK: Financial links in no way are seen as a substitute for, they are a companion...that financial pressure and trade sanctions are companions.

REPORTER: But on trade sanctions there's no agreement to move forward. That's because the members of the committee have different ideas on how to proceed. Canada wants no new trade sanctions, Nigeria does. Its Foreign Minister is Ike Mwootuku (7).

MWOTUKO: My just position is that there is the need to intensify sanctions, there's the need to increase sanctions.

REPORTER: On the trade issue the foreign ministers have agreed to disagree. They are sending a report on trade sanction on to the full Commonwealth meeting and it'll be up to their respective governments to decide how to respond. In the meantime, they'll focus on financial sanctions, an area where there seems to be more common ground.

Jeannette Mathey, CBC News, Canberra.

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NETWORK / STATION: RESEAU / STATION: CTV/CJOH (local news only)	TIME: HEURE: 18:00



SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

CTV: Eight Commonwealth foreign ministers agreed today to ask banks to put pressure on South Africa by imposing tough repayment terms on the billions of dollars the country owes them. The measures are part of an attempt to force Pretoria to end apartheid. External Affairs minister, Joe Clark, who's chairing a meeting of foreign ministers, says the Commonwealth will propose meetings with senior officials of the banks involved in rescheduling the debt. The ministers also said they'll lobby government to stop granting credit to South Africa for trade deals and agreed to examine a report that suggests imposing more sanctions against South Africa.

The South African government fired another volley in the war of words over trade measures. The embassy here in Ottawa released a poll today indicating most Canadians are against economic sanctions if they hurt black South Africans. Newlines' Erin McElvey reports.

REPORTER: The telephone survey of one thousand Canadians found 61 per cent of us are for economic sanctions, but that support drops off to just 37 per cent if those economic measures are

said to be hurting black South Africans. The South African ambassador to Canada stresses that contradiction to previous polls.

HENNIE LE KLERK: I think some of the polls conducted in the past (South African Ambassador) have asked the simple question, do you support sanctions to get rid of apartheid and also, in this poll, the majority of Canadians support that proposition, but the question has never been qualified, whether they would still support sanctions if it means that black people are first of all losing jobs as a result of it, and secondly, if black people in South Africa are not in favour of sanctions.

REPORTER: We took to the streets earlier today, and found, yes, if it's harmful, most are against Canadian interference.

UNIDENTIFIED: Yes. If it hurts them, then I don't think Canada should proceed with them, because it's hurting the people they're trying to help.

UNIDENTIFIED: I know I don't agree with apartheid, but I don't agree with hurting the people. That's what they're trying to get away from. So, if you're going to hurt people with economic sanctions, why do it.

UNIDENTIFIED: If anybody's going to be harmed, I don't think we should continue with it. I don't think that's the way

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we could solve any problems that we may have.

REPORTER: The telephone survey cost the embassy about \$60
 thousand and there were lots of other issues covered,
although embassy representatives aren't prepared to talk about those
other results yet.

Erin McElvey, CJOH News.

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DATE: DATE:	AUGUST 8, 1989
NETWORK / STATION: RESEAU / STATION:	CTV/CJOH
TIME: HEURE:	23:00

SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

CTV: The eight Commonwealth Foreign Ministers meeting in Australia have agreed to ask banks to impose tough debt repayment terms on South Africa. The country owes about twelve billion dollars to foreign banks and Canada's Minister for External Affairs, Joe Clark, says the measures should start immediately. Clark, who chaired the meeting, says a delegation will meet with the banks as soon as possible. The officials will urge the banks to charge the highest possible interest to South Africa. They also want the banks to reject any attempt by South Africa to extent the payments.

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NETWORK / STATION: REBAU / STATION:	CBC / CBO	TIME: HEURE:	06:00

COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE

CBC: Commonwealth foreign ministers ended their meeting in Australia today, vowing to toughen sanctions against South Africa. But, they didn't announce any new measures to achieve that goal. Instead, they're pursuing financial sanctions, encouraging banks to put the squeeze on the white minority regime. Jeannette Mathey reports.

REPORTER: The foreign ministers have managed to side-step the touchy question of new trade sanctions, deciding instead to send the issue on the full Commonwealth meeting in October, where heads of government will deal with it. They have agreed to widen, tighten and intensify trade sanctions. That doesn't mean new measures, just getting other countries to join in applying the ones that now exist. The committee chairman is cabinet minister for External Affairs, Joe Clark.

JOE CLARK: We are prepared to do more when there is evidence that we can have...that there can be others who will

act with us.

REPORTER: The foreign ministers are looking to financial sanctions as a more effective tool against Pretoria. South Africa has a lot of debts coming due next summer and it's trying to work out a deal with the banks. A delegation will be send to talk with the banks involved and encourage them to be tough. The Australian foreign minister, Gareth Evans, says this kind of financial pressure is every bit as important as trade sanctions. He accuses the media of being pre-occupied with that issue.

GARETH EVANS: Simply because you get a new hot point to throw up on the television screen saying brand new ban on fuel, tea and (inaudible) sales to South Africa, is to miss the point that where the real action happens to be at the moment is through the debt-free scheduling.

REPORTER: Some of the African delegates to this meeting were calling for further trade measures. They say they're happy further sanctions haven't been ruled out and they'll continue to push for them at the full Commonwealth meeting.

Jeannette Mathoy, CBC NEWS, Canberra.

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NETWORK / STATION: RESEAU / STATION: CBC/CBO	TIME: HEURE: 07:00	

COMMONWEALTH MINISTERS MEETING

CBC: Commonwealth foreign ministers meeting in Australia have managed to sidestep new trade sanctions against South Africa. They'll send a report on the issue to a full Commonwealth meeting in October, and let heads of government deal with it. Jeannette Mathey reports.

REPORTER: The foreign ministers are focussing on financial, rather than trade sanctions, as the most effective way to pressure Pretoria. That is, they want banks and financial institutions to put the squeeze on the apartheid regime. South Africa is trying to renegotiate payment of its debts that come due next summer. The foreign ministers are going to ask the banks involved to impose tough terms. The Secretary General of the Commonwealth is Sonny Ramphal.

RAMPHAL: I think everybody agrees that these sanctions have the capacity of hurting the South African economy very badly and in ways which exert real pressure on the government, without doing damage, if you like, to the lives of people. I would have thought

a public who supports the anti-apartheid cause would recognize that the Commonwealth is moving here, not only in a concerted way, but in a very intelligent way.

REPORTER: On trade sanctions there are now measures. Just a commitment to work to get other countries to join in the sanctions campaign. Asis Behad(?) is with the African National Congress, a group that's calling for a full trade embargo.

BEHAD: We will continue to call for countries to (inaudible) because we believe it is the only effective way to bring apartheid to an end sooner than later.

REPORTER: But Behad, and others who share his position, say they're happy that at least there's still the possibility of new trade measures. They're hoping the Commonwealth heads of government will agree to that kind of action at their meeting in October.
Jeannette Mathey, CBC News, Canberra.

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NETWORK / STATION: RESEAU / STATION:	CBC NEWSWORLD	TIME: HEURE: 17:50

UPDATE ON COMMONWEALTH MINISTERS' MEETING

CBC: Tougher financial sanctions could help pressure South Africa into dismantling apartheid. That's the recommendation of eight Commonwealth Foreign Ministers at the end of their three-day meeting in Canberra, Australia. The eight ministers issued a communique saying they'll ask banks to get tougher with South Africa over repaying their loans. Committees stopped short of pushing for more trade sanctions. We'll have that story next on The Reporter.

Joining us on the line from Canberra, Australia to talk about the story is CBC Reporter, Wendy Mesley.

Wendy, what's the difference between financial and trade sanctions?

REPORTER: Trade sanctions affect products like agricultural products from South Africa, imports and exports, financial sanctions on loans and investments; and the idea behind that is to try and put a squeeze on the South African economy. And the ministers feel that that has been very effective, but that there's really not much further that they can go themselves in imposing new trade sanctions even

though a number of people here have hoped that they would.

CBC: Why do they want to bank(sic)...back off on the trade sanctions? Is it because they believe they're just not as effective, perhaps as financial sanctions?

REPORTER: Well the big message coming out of this committee meeting has been that they really believe that trade and financial sanctions have worked, but that they themselves, they don't have that much trade with South Africa, but without Britain, they don't have that much influence, that their weapons are limited and now they want to turn to what they call the sanctions factors, West Germany, Brazil, Japan in particular that have stepped in to seize the new openings in South Africa and tell them to impose trade sanctions.

CBC: What kind of reaction has there been to this communique, the final wrap-up of the conference?

REPORTER: It's really been quite muted. People such as Archbishop, Ted Scott who was with the eminent persons' group, a Canadian archbishop, always been a strong advocate of trade sanctions and yet he's saying that he's happy that such a strong method that sanctions have worked, both kinds of sanctions. He's being sent on to the heads of government meeting in Kuala Lumpur, the big Commonwealth meeting in October, he's expecting a real showdown there. Margaret Thatcher will be there saying: No thanks. Things(?) haven't worked and he feels in this report, feels that they have.

CBC: What do we expect now to come out of this meeting
 in October? You said that there could be a showdown. Was
there a sense here that they can sell financial sanctions, if you like,
to this heads of government meeting?

REPORTER: Financial sanctions do seem to be accepted because the
 banks now see South Africa as a risk, so they're not
investing much money. The big thing that everyone will be watching for,
of course, is the elections in September when the white vote for a new
president. The likely winner has made a lot...FW de Clerg(?) has made a
lot of promises about dismantling apartheid and I think that all 49
members of the Commonwealth will be looking over the next month or two to
see whether some of the promises that he's made will come true and that
will determine their final reaction, I would think, at their meeting in
October.

CBC: Wendy, thank you very much.

REPORTER: You're welcome, Alison.

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NETWORK / STATION: RESEAU / STATION:	CBC/CBO	18:00 TIME: HEURE:

MINISTERS DIVIDED ON TRADE SANCTIONS

CBC: Commonwealth ministers failed to agree on trade sanctions against South Africa at the close of their three day meeting. The thorny issue could cause problems at the full meeting of Commonwealth nations in October. The eight ministers did make some important decisions on financial sanctions. Ginette Mathey reports from Canberra.

REPORTER: The foreign ministers deny they're giving up on trade sanctions, but they say financial sanctions are a more effective weapon right now. That's because South Africa has a lot of debts coming due next summer, and it's trying to work out a deal with the banks. The foreign ministers will be talking to the banks involved in an effort to get them to impose tough terms on Pretoria. The chairman of the group is Canada's Minister for External Affairs Joe Clark.

JOE CLARK: The question of the financial actions that are being taken here, are important not simply because they

are an area of sanction, but because they are a sanction that demonstrably have an influence on the activities and the plans of the South African government. We think that is significant and will be seen that way.

REPORTER: In the area of trade measures, there is little new. Just a commitment to work to get other countries to join in the sanctions campaign. The african delegates to this meeting had been calling for new trade sanctions. The Tanzanian foreign minister, Ben Umkaffa (?) says he's still hopeful.

BEN UMKAFFA: I was going to press for leaving the door open for further, stronger sanctions to be adopted. That door has been left open. I know there are those who will say that because we do not specifically recommend them, therefore they are non-status. I do not think so.

REPORTER: A report prepared for this meeting had recommended a new set of trade measures and called on government to phase out trade with South Africa over a five-year period. Rather than act on it, the foreign ministers are sending it on to the Commonwealth heads of government, and it will be up to them to decide at their meeting in October how to respond. Trade sanctions are always a touchy issue at these meetings, and have been a source of embarassement for Canada which has been accused in the past of not doing enough. But by leaving the question open, Joe Clark has managed to head off any major disputes on the issue, at least until it comes up again at the full Commonwealth

meeting. Ginette Mathey CBC News, Canberra.

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NETWORK / STATION: RESEAU / STATION:	CTV/CJOH	18:00 TIME: HEURE:

CLARK CONCERNED ABOUT BOYCOTT OF GAMES

CTV: Commonwealth foreign ministers ended a three day meeting in Canberra, Australia today with a recommendation that banks put financial pressure on South Africa to end apartheid. They did not suggest any new trade sanctions, leaving that to the heads of government meeting in October in Kuala Lumpur. External Affairs Minister Joe Clark, chairman of the Canberra meeting, expressed hope there would be no boycott of the Commonwealth games in Auckland in January. A threat that has increased since tours were announced of cricket and rugby players to South Africa.

JOE CLARK: For two reasons, we think that the boycott, were it to happen, would probably not accomplish the goals that would be sought. But secondly, there is a very real consciousness of the importance of the institution of the Commonwealth games. They bring together young people from around this wide Commonwealth in a spirit of effective competition.

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NETWORK / STATION: RESEAU / STATION:	CBC/CBOT	TIME: HEURE: 22:00

MINISTERS AGREE SANCTIONS WORK

CBC: The Commonwealth Committee on South Africa wrapped up its meeting in Australia today and the Foreign Ministers came away with a solid conviction that economic sanctions do work, that they are an effective weapon against apartheid. Now the ministers say it's a matter of convincing the disbelievers like Britain. Wendy Mesley reports.

REPORTER: For two years now, these Commonwealth Foreign Ministers have been trying to prove Britain's Margaret Thatcher wrong. She says that sanctions don't work. This group thinks it now has the proof that they do.

JOE CLARK: We have unquestionably helped prove the case for (External Affairs Minister) sanctions.

REPORTER: The Committee has adopted two reports which say sanctions are having an impact on South Africa's racist policy. The Foreign Ministers say financial sanctions cutting off loans

and investment to squeeze South Africa's economy have been most effective of all. So they've laid out new, stricter guidelines they hope the international banks will follow. The Foreign Ministers say trade sanctions have worked too, but they're not recommending any new ones be imposed.

CLARK: But we are prepared to do more when there is evidence that we can have...that there can be others who will act with us.

REPORTER: The others are West Germany, Japan and Brazil, the so-called sanctions busters who have stepped in to seize South African markets other countries have pulled out of.

Anti-apartheid groups had hoped the committee would do more.

AZIZ PAHAD: We will continue to close the (inaudible) of sanctions (African National Congress) because we believe it is the only effective way to bring apartheid to an end sooner than later.

REPORTER: Canada's Archbishop, Ted Scott was part of the eminent person's group which called for tougher sanctions.

TED SCOTT: I think I would like to have seen some focal support, (Anglican Archbishop) some additional trade sanctions in that area. I think we have to look at that situation, but they have opened up that discussion and they've acknowledged that sanctions do play a part.

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REPORTER: Some of the African Foreign Ministers here had argued for new trade sanctions too, but they say this report should send a strong message to South Africa just the same.

BENJAMIN MKAPA: I think the message that the cause of sanctions is (Tanzanian Foreign Minister) irreversable is the important message and they better get it.

REPORTER: Now that the committee has made its report, it's up to all 49 members of the Commonwealth to decide what to do with it. Their next meeting is in Kuala Lumpur in October. That's one month after the election of a new government in South Africa.
Wendy Mesley, CBC News, Canberra.

TAB #2
PRESS CONFERENCES

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POLI. ON SOUTH AFRICAN SANCTIONS

MODERATOR: Good morning everyone, thank you for coming. I'd like to introduce Ambassador De Klerk on my right, and at the end, the Embassy's economic attache, Mr. Tony Marais. The Ambassador will read a short statement, and then afterwards would be delighted to take any questions you might have. Thank you.

DE KLERK: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. I've invited you here today to share with you the results of a poll conducted for this Embassy by Goldfarb Consultants. The most important finding is that the majority of Canadians oppose economic sanctions against South Africa, in the event that black South Africans themselves oppose these measures. There is abundant evidence that the vast majority of black South Africans do not want sanctions.

They have expressed their views on the matter in more than a dozen independent surveys. Details of these are included in the material we have given you this morning. It seems clear then that majority public opinion in Canada is in line with majority black opinion in South Africa. Both these groups are at odds with those countries now

calling for additional sanctions at the meeting of the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers in Canberra. It would therefore seem obvious that the time has come for the proponents of sanctions to reconsider their policy.

I'd like to emphasize an important feature of the poll conducted by Goldfarb Consultants. While it is true that 61 per cent of respondents supported sanctions in principle, it should be noted that when asked what their response would be in the light of opposition to sanctions by black South Africans themselves, the numbers changed significantly. In this scenario, a mere 24 per cent of the respondents would still support sanctions. The Canadian public clearly respects majority public opinion in South Africa, even if the proponents of sanctions do not.

South Africa is now in the throes of transition. Negotiations to frame a new constitution, guaranteeing equality of opportunity and power sharing for all South Africans in the highest forms of government have already begun. These talks will no doubt be given added impetus following the general election of September 6th. In this crucial stage of my country's history, it should be born in mind that political freedom flourishes in a climate of economic well-being. What would be appropriate now for further progress in South Africa is international encouragement, good will rather than isolation, investment rather than sanctions.

Thank you for coming today. I will be pleased to answer your questions now.

Q: Ambassador, why are you releasing these figures now?

DE KLERK: Well, as you know, the whole issue of sanctions against South Africa is being discussed in Canberra, in Australia, at the meeting of Commonwealth Foreign Ministers, and I think it's important, particularly from a Canadian point of view, that the representatives of Canada in Australia should be aware of the feeling of the Canadian public towards sanctions against South Africa.

Q: Do you see this as having much effect on their actions?

DE KLERK: Well, I think certain positions as far as I know, they're going to make... no decision is going to be taken in Canberra, but they're going to make certain proposals to the meeting in Kuala Lumpur later in October. But I think from a Canadian point of view it is important that many people here are putting pressure on the government to implement more sanctions against South Africa. And thus far, opinions polls that has been conducted in Canada have indicated that the majority of Canadians do support sanctions. In this particular poll, the question was also included whether Canadians would still support sanctions if black people in South Africa are against sanctions, or if black people are losing jobs as a result of sanctions. And I think it's very important to make that distinction because that is what it's about. Black people in South Africa are against sanctions, it has been proved by a majority of opinion polls in South Africa, and it's

also a fact that black South Africans are the losers. They are the people that are suffering more because of sanctions than anybody else.

Q: Ambassador, are you basically suggesting that External Affairs Minister Clark is out of line with Canadian thinking? He has in the past said that the government is acting with the support of Canadian opinion, in endorsing the kind of sanction policy he's been applying.

DE KLERK: I think the opinion poll speaks for itself. It's done by Goldfarb, which is all known to you. We couldn't prescribe the way that the questions was asked. I think it's a scientific poll, and I think it reflects the opinion of the majority of Canadians, accurately.

Q: That would therefore contradict Mr. Clark?

DE KLERK: I think some of the polls conducted in the past asked the simple question do you support sanctions to get rid of apartheid? And also in this poll the majority of Canadians support that proposition. But the question has never been qualified whether they would still support sanctions if it means that black people are first of all losing jobs as a result of it, and secondly, if black people in South Africa are not in favour of sanctions.

Q: The feeling at the meeting in Canberra, apparently still leans towards continuing, if not tightening

sanctions. Is it your feeling that this poll alone indicates that Canada should reverse its policy beginning now, and actually go to reducing sanctions? Would you find that in your opinion that's more helpful?

DE KLERK: I think there's a greater awareness, even in Canberra.

A year or two ago, the main issue was mandatory sanctions. I believe there's a greater awareness among responsible members at the Commonwealth meeting at Canberra, that sanctions don't have the appropriate effect in terms of bringing about change in South Africa. People are starting to become more uncomfortable with the idea...

Q: People where?

DE KLERK: People in Canberra. If you look at one report it was suggested, I think it was the Hanland(?) Report, suggesting that when it comes to the motorcar industry in South Africa that there should be full sanctions in terms of imported parts for motorcars, implying that that would create more jobs for black people in South Africa. So, there's a greater sensitivity about the impact of sanctions on the economy in South Africa and the fact that it's creating unemployment. To what extent one could expect the Commonwealth or the Foreign Ministers' Meeting to reverse itself, it's politics... it's probably difficult, but if we look at the action of certain western European countries, the visit of Mr. F.W. deClerq. The meeting of Mrs. Thatcher and other leaders in western countries... there's a greater

awareness, a sense that the mood in South Africa is becoming more conducive towards negotiations. And I think more countries in the western world are prepared to give South Africa a chance and to wait and see whether the time hasn't become very ripe for negotiations to start.

Q: Can we take it then that you're encouraged by the softening of the position coming out of Canberra? Or the apparent softening...?

DE KLERK: Well, I wouldn't say it's a softening of position. Any time people are talking of more sanctions, it's not a softening. But I've taken note of the fact that Mr. Clark has said that he's not in favour of mandatory sanctions. And I think a year or two ago that was the real issue that was under discussion here in Canada, mandatory sanctions.

Q: ...sanctions formulated...(inaudible) sanctions were being a hardship on the blacks? Or was it would they be against sanctions if blacks were against sanctions? ...(inaudible) how was the question asked?

DE KLERK: I could read you the exact...Tony, you will be able to pinpoint the exact question there, so for the record we'll give you the exact... What we've given you is the summary, but not the exact questions. We're not releasing the full poll at this time.

Q: Why not?

DE KLERK: Well, because there is certain information that we might wish to release at a later date. We're still studying it, and there's nothing secretive in it. There are obviously certain findings that we don't like, or that we would like to improve on, and that's why I say, we're not selecting only the material which is good to us, but we have concentrated on the effect of sanctions, on the result of the opinion poll relating to sanctions. Let me just read... the question was asked, if sanctions or trade restrictions result in hardship for black South Africans, do you support sanctions? Oppose sanctions? No opinion?

TONY MARAIS: And then there was a second question as well, and the second question was...

DE KLERK: If most black South Africans oppose sanctions or trade restrictions, will you support sanctions? Oppose sanctions? No opinion?

Q: Could you just give us the figures on both questions?

DE KLERK: Yes, in the case of those people supporting sanctions if most black South Africans oppose it... 24 supported it, 59 per cent opposed it, and no opinion -- 17 per cent. And you would like the figures... Tony, to this one?

MARAIS: We also have it broken down by area, you know.

DE KLERK: Could I just read this? If sanctions or trade restrictions result in hardship for black South Africans do you support sanctions? 37 per cent said yes. Oppose sanctions...52 no. No opinion... 11 per cent.

Q: If I may, could I just ask you why you're not releasing the whole poll again, because it's a question of context and your findings are obviously controversial in a larger political setting. What are we to make of the questions we don't see? Is it possible there's material in there that would contradict your conclusions here? Why not release the whole poll? It would probably assure us of...

DE KLERK: You will find...

Q: ...your analysis.

DE KLERK: Okay. You will find in the summary, which wasn't done by us but by Goldfarb, it's dealing with all the matters. There's nothing that can contradict that. The summary will spell it out to you clearly.

Q: It will spell out all of what's in the entire survey?

DE KLERK: It is summarizing everything in the survey.

Q: What can you tell us about the regional differences in opinion? For example, did you find any part of Canada is distinctly different than another in opinion?

DE KLERK: Look. If...just to save time, I'm quite available. As a matter of fact, I have no objection if you want to hang on for a few minutes to photocopy.

Q: Okay. Okay.

DE KLERK: We'll give you the..

Q: The entire...

DE KLERK: We'll give you the entire piece on sanctions.

Q: Can you put the confidence levels of the survey as well?

DE KLERK: Pardon?

Q: Can you include the confidence levels? That's the plus or minus...how accurate the poll (inaudible)...

DE KLERK: Yes. Yes. There was a question?

Q: I was just going to follow on Mr. Howard's point. I'm very uncomfortable doing any stories on a survey when I haven't seen the entire survey. And I think (inaudible)...

DE KLERK: Well first of all, as I've said, you have the summary of the survey. Some other questions that we've asked and we are dealing with that in the release is how people feel about voluntary sanctions, the promotion of tourism to South Africa, break of diplomatic relations, Canadian athletes competing. These figures, statistics are even more positive.

Q: Then why not release them?

DE KLERK: We have paid a lot of money for the survey. It is our property or whatever you might call it. And obviously, we are using it to plan our strategy here at the embassy and some questions that we have asked there had nothing to do with the issue of sanctions or how people feel regarding tourism, trade, scientific contact whatsoever. And I think it's irrelevant.

MODERATOR: If there's no further questions I'd like to thank you all for coming in this morning and if there are one or two matters of a technical nature that you'd like to clear up regarding the poll, please speak to our economic attaché Mr. Marais on the right over there.

TAB #3

NEWSPAPERS - OTTAWA, MONTREAL, TORONTO

Joe Clark may feel Australian heat

GIVEN MY SOCIALIST compassion, I certainly don't begrudge Joe Clark quietly slipping away from Ottawa's oppressive heat for Australia next week. I'm just kinda sorry he's going to embarrass himself and humiliate his country while he's there.

Clark's off to chair a meeting of the special Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa, which will be considering an independent Commonwealth-commissioned report on sanctions against South Africa. Poor Joe. Such lousy timing. Canadian actions against South Africa have been proving, well, not 100 per cent effective. Last year, there was a 68 per cent increase in South African imports into Canada over 1987, and we've just learned that those imports more than doubled in value in the first four months of this year compared with the same period in 1988.

It was inevitable. The simple truth is that we still trade with South Africa, the government wants to go on trading with South Africa, and it's time we stopped dredging up Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's 1985 United Nations commitment that we will stop trading with South Africa. It's dead as a dodo.

In fact, our government has been moving in exactly the opposite direction. We have now quietly aligned ourselves with Margaret Thatcher in a perverse policy of giving the new South African leader, F. W. de Klerk, a chance to prove that he's really a serious reformer, and never mind the demonstrable evidence that he is no such thing. In fact, we can expect Canada and Britain not only to refuse to use new sanctions to increase pressure on South Africa, but to offer to



Gerald Caplan

soften existing sanctions in return for some kind of movement on reform.

This scenario helps explain Canada's extraordinary behavior in the past year. At the last Commonwealth foreign ministers meeting in Toronto a year ago, a secret interim report from the sanctions study group was discussed. Besides a reception featuring the world's most scrumptious jumbo shrimps, Joe Clark's contribution to the meeting was, apparently, to block seven of the report's 10 recommendations for tightening economic sanctions against South Africa.

This spring, Clark vetoed the publication of the final report of the independent study group and External Affairs officials have been busily bad-mouthing it since. Now, there's a real fear Clark will try to stall the public release of the document until the actual Commonwealth conference in Malaysia in October, instead of agreeing to circulate it immediately to help mobilize public sentiment.

No wonder Clark's antagonistic to the study: Even though it's resolutely moderate and thoughtful, its conclusions utterly undermine the British-Canadian approach to South Africa. It demonstrates that sanctions do work, that sanctions are necessary for real change in South Africa, that sanctions now in place helped persuade South

Africa to surrender its formal control of Namibia. And it advocates that the full Commonwealth conference in October approve a new program of steadily escalating sanctions against South Africa. Otherwise, believe it or not, sanctions by the Scandinavian countries and even the United States will remain tighter than present Commonwealth measures.

There is remarkable flux in southern Africa at the moment. Angola, Namibia and Mozambique may actually be seeing the end of decades of catastrophic war, while South Africa itself is



CLARK: Will External Affairs Minister stall release of report on South African sanctions?

in unprecedented crisis. Real optimism, however, is surely premature. No one must forget for a moment the stakes involved here, nor the lengths white South Africa will go to protect its stunning privileges. That's why unrelenting pressure must be applied.

According to a University of Natal research group, more than 4,000 South Africans died in politically inspired violence between September, 1984, when unrest broke out in the black townships of the Transvaal, and the end of 1988. According to a 1989 study commissioned by the Commonwealth secretariat, South African destabilization of its six neighboring black-ruled countries has inflicted more than a million deaths and cost some \$35 billion since 1980: the authors called their findings "conservative."

According to a new UNICEF study published last April, more than a million people have been killed and 11 million displaced by South Africa's wars against Angola and Mozambique since 1980. The report also reveals a "shocking" situation in Namibia under South African rule, where the mortality rate is among the worst in the entire world: of every 1,000 children, 300 die before the age of 5. Yet Canadian External Affairs officials have taken to peddling the straight South African line on evolving developments in Namibia.

It's literally true that all over the world anti-apartheid activists have been looking to Canada for leadership. I fear they're going to be bitterly disappointed. Bon voyage, Joe. Canberra may prove hotter than you expect.

□ Gerald Caplan is a Toronto-based public affairs commentator and consultant.

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La chimère sud-africaine du Commonwealth

La logique des sanctions économiques contre l'Afrique du Sud a toujours été de provoquer un déclin économique qui obligerait Pretoria à accorder aux Noirs les droits politiques qui leur reviennent.

Les apologistes des sanctions n'ont jamais compris que les Blancs réagiraient en défendant leur propre niveau de vie sans se soucier des possibilités d'emploi pour les Noirs; ils n'ont pas davantage vu que, poussées à l'extrême, les sanctions provoqueraient une mentalité de camp retranché qui exclurait toute réforme dans la paix et dans l'ordre.



Un rapport d'experts, préparé pour la réunion des ministres des Affaires extérieures du Commonwealth à Canberra en août, constate que les sanctions ont diminué la valeur des exportations sud-africaines de 7 pour cent mais qu'il faudrait les diminuer de 25 pour cent pour que la détresse économique provoque le reniement de l'apartheid. Sans y voir de contradiction, les experts s'empressent à trouver des façons de provoquer cette détresse tout en créant des emplois pour les Noirs.

Mais les experts du Commonwealth tiennent beaucoup à leurs sanctions et cherchent même à les raffiner. Ils proposent notamment un embargo complet sur les ventes de pièces à l'industrie automobile sud-africaine. Cela obligerait la fabrication des pièces en Afrique du Sud et la création d'emplois pour

les Noirs. Quant aux Blancs, ils seraient dépités par la baisse de qualité des voitures sur le marché.

Les experts estiment aussi que le chômage chez les Noirs n'est pas dû aux sanctions et à la baisse de 7 pour cent des exportations, mais à l'automatisation. Un embargo sur les ordinateurs qui permettent d'automatiser l'industriel

On croit rêver! Pour acculer les Blancs à la table de négociation sans nuire aux intérêts des Noirs, il suffit d'imposer, de l'extérieur, une politique économique que certains gauchistes — la commission des affaires sociales de la Conférence des évêques catholiques du Canada par exemple — prônent pour résoudre tous nos problèmes. Cependant, l'autarcie au Canada serait bénéfique pour tout le monde alors qu'en Afrique du Sud, elle serait favorable aux Noirs mais provoquerait la détresse chez les Blancs. Ces derniers souffriraient sans doute des affres de la faim que l'autarcie a apportées à la Roumanie.

Peut-être que le raisonnement économique aberrant de ces experts s'explique par le désir de justifier une politique qui fait le bonheur de beaucoup de pays du Commonwealth, dont le Canada, mais qui n'a plus la cote chez les Noirs d'Afrique du Sud.

Un sondage Gallup a fait ressortir en mai dernier que 82 pour cent des Noirs sont contre les sanctions étrangères parce qu'elles augmentent le chômage. Par ailleurs, 77 pour cent des Noirs estiment que le retrait des compagnies américaines font

un tort sérieux à l'économie; 59 pour cent vont jusqu'à dire que la présence de ces compagnies peut obliger le gouvernement à devenir plus modéré.

Cette opinion est aussi de plus en plus répandue chez les chefs de l'opposition noire, dont certains ont longtemps prôné l'efficacité des sanctions. Ainsi, l'archevêque anglican du Cap, Desmond Tutu, a dit il y a six mois: «Il se pourrait que les sanctions ne soient pas la bonne stratégie. Je n'ai pas épousé l'idée de sanctions de façon dogmatique.» Le pasteur Allan Boesak, chef de l'Alliance mondiale des Églises réformées, s'est joint à Mgr Tutu pour expliquer: «Les méthodes que l'on utilise pour exercer une pression sur le gouvernement sud-africain sont secondaires à la nécessité de l'amener à la table des négociations. Tant mieux si c'est possible de le faire sans sanctions.»

Le Commonwealth est bien placé pour favoriser un dialogue en Afrique du Sud. Mais, s'il prend ses désirs pour des réalités et cherche à isoler ce pays du reste du monde, il ne peut qu'accentuer l'intransigeance de part et d'autre.

À un mois des élections sud-africaines, est-il vraiment utile de brandir des menaces à l'égard des Blancs et de faire de fausses promesses aux Noirs? En fait, c'est la meilleure façon de pousser les Blancs dans le camp des jusqu'au-boutistes de l'apartheid et de mettre fin à tout espoir de dialogue.

Frédéric WAGNIÈRE

DIVULGATION

JUL 30, 1989.

Canada's anti-apartheid effort decried

BY ROSS HOWARD
The Globe and Mail

A-18

OTTAWA

Canadian church leaders have called on External Affairs Minister Joe Clark to reverse the government's apparent backsliding and to resume increased economic sanctions against South Africa.

In a strongly worded letter released yesterday, the Canadian Council of Churches said "our hope for concerted Canadian action to help end apartheid has turned to disappointment.

"Despite incontrovertible evidence of not only continued but heightened repression in South Africa," Ottawa since 1987 has failed to respond with substantive economic sanctions, in contradiction of earlier promises, the letter adds.

The letter follows a series of embarrassments for the Conservative government in recent months. Trade figures showed a rise in the value of Canada-South Africa trade; Ottawa has been unable to halt high-profile sports professionals from benefiting from South African connections; and former United Nations ambassador Stephen Lewis roundly condemned Ottawa for failing to honor commitments to sever diplomatic relations if apartheid worsened.

The Council of Churches, which represents the majority of mainstream Canadian churches, argues that Mr. Clark should use next week's meeting of Commonwealth foreign ministers in Canberra to demonstrate a return to a tough Canadian stance against apartheid.

The meeting of ministers, headed by Mr. Clark, will review the Commonwealth's program against apartheid, including a final report on the effectiveness of economic sanctions in pushing South Africa toward dismantling apartheid.

The report says economic sanctions have been effective in pressing the Pretoria government, and can be more so. It proposes that the Commonwealth apply a new schedule of wider economic boycotts leading toward an absolute trade ban within five years if apartheid is not abandoned.

In a statement released last week confirming that he will head the Canberra meeting, Mr. Clark's office said the foreign ministers "will continue to place a priority on the widening, tightening and intensifying of Commonwealth sanctions," the same wording that produced no concerted action at the last meeting a year ago in Toronto.

The Council of Churches letter argues that tougher sanctions are needed now because South Africa is improving its foreign image by withdrawing from Namibia and hinting at release for jailed activist Nelson Mandela while making no significant changes to apartheid policies governing everyday life inside the country.

The argument is similar to one expressed by most anti-apartheid groups in Canada, critics in the federal Liberal and New Democrat parties.

However, Mr. Clark has repeatedly argued that Canadian and Commonwealth sanctions are already exerting effective pressure on Pretoria.

Church group says govt. broke word on S. Africa

The Canadian Press

A-4

The federal government has broken promises to get tough with South Africa and abdicated its leadership in the fight against apartheid, the Canadian Council of Churches said Tuesday.

In a strongly-worded letter to External Affairs Minister Joe Clark that was released to reporters, the group said its pride in the federal government's earlier stand against South Africa has turned to profound disappointment.

The council, which represents 16 major churches, called on the federal government to cut all trade ties with South Africa immediately. This is the time to increase, not relax, economic pressure on Pretoria, the churches said.

Despite evidence of increased repression against the black ma-

jority in South Africa, the government has, since 1987, consistently failed to take action to economically isolate the apartheid regime, the council wrote.

"We can only surmise that, for whatever reason, our government is retreating from its earlier position and abdicating its leadership in the struggle against apartheid," the churches said.

"Mr. Clark, we do not believe Canada can continue to call itself a country with a conscience if it does not act now to increase economic pressure on South Africa."

Anne Frenette, a spokesman for the External Affairs Department, said the government is convinced its policy works. Canada has condemned apartheid, banned shipments of arms to the Pretoria regime, but still allows some trade between the two countries.

FT REPORTS FROM THE FINANCIAL TIMES OF LONDON

Cut lending to South Africa: study

Financial sanctions are called 'ideal' international weapon

By Chris Sherwell

Financial Times of London

SYDNEY — Opponents of apartheid should push for a tightened embargo on international lending, encourage South African companies to invest abroad and forget about a gold ban, according to a book on financial sanctions commissioned by the Australian government.

The book, to be launched in Canberra later this month at a Com-

monwealth foreign ministers' meeting on South Africa's race policies, updates the so-called "Cole Report" by a technocrat in Prime Minister Bob Hawke's office. It is jointly written with a New Zealand freelance writer.

In highlighting the impact of financial sanctions, the book points to a remarkable admission in May by Barend du Plessis, the minister of Finance, that South Africa almost closed its foreign exchanges in De-

cember 1988, and that a rapid rise in the price of gold was now vital to help the country through its debt rescheduling problem in 1990.

The debt problem springs from South Africa's shock declaration of a moratorium on repayments in 1985, following an abrupt decision by international banks not to roll over their loans.

Pretoria has since secured two interim agreements on short-term rescheduling, but must now renegotiate US\$14 billion falling due in June 1990 or risk default.

According to the book, financial sanctions have proved "almost ideal" as an international weapon against apartheid. It says they are easy to impose, and place consistent pressure on decision-makers and the political process. Above all, they are a weapon that market forces work to encourage.

"The financial sanction works with and not against tendencies inherent in the economy of international finance," the authors note. "South Africa is being excluded from the world stock of savings not because bankers and financiers are ideologically united in their detestation of apartheid ... but because

most of them now see South Africa as a bad risk."

In considering ways the current embargo on international finance might be strengthened, they suggest the following: More should be done about short-term trade credits, to which South Africa still retains access.

In particular, all official export credit agencies should take South Africa off cover to make the market accept more of the risk. Diplomatic efforts should be directed at the rapidly expanding capital markets of the Far East-Taiwan, South Korea and Hong Kong (via Britain) — to close them to South African borrowers.

These economies should be drawn into "the shared Western active disapproval of apartheid."

On the much-debated question of gold sanctions against South Africa, the authors say these would be impracticable.

Gold is less important than it was, they argue, the international agreement essential for sanctions to succeed would be near-impossible to achieve, and an attempted embargo would shift the trade into the world of organized crime.

A-18

DAY, AUGUST 2, 1989

Churches say Tories too soft on apartheid

OTTAWA (CP-Staff) — Ottawa has broken its promise to get tough with South Africa and has abdicated its leadership in the fight against apartheid, the Canadian Council of Churches has charged.

In a strongly worded letter to External Affairs Minister Joe Clark released yesterday to reporters, the group said its pride in the federal government's earlier stand against South Africa has turned to profound disappointment.

It called on the Progressive Conservative government to cut all trade ties with South Africa immediately.

The council represents 15 churches, including Canada's major Protestant denominations. Canada's Roman Catholic Church is an associate member.

The churches said this is the time to increase, not relax, economic pressure on Pretoria.

Despite evidence of increased repression against the black South African majority, the government has, since 1987, consistently failed to take action to economically isolate the apartheid regime, the council wrote.

"We can only surmise that, for whatever reason, our government

is retreating from its earlier position and abdicating its leadership in the struggle against apartheid," the churches said.

"Given the record of the last two years, we wonder how our government can go on saying that it is committed to ending apartheid and achieving democracy and to freedom for the black majority."

External affairs spokesman Anne Frenette said the government is convinced its policy works. Canada has condemned apartheid and banned shipments of arms but still allows trade in some commodities between the two countries.

"It's a policy that puts pressure on South Africa," she said. "We also work closely with the extra-parliamentary opposition in South Africa."

The churches wrote to Clark as he prepares for a Commonwealth foreign ministers committee meeting on southern Africa in Australia next week. Clark is committee chairman.

The foreign ministers will study a report on the effect of sanctions against South Africa. The report is expected to stress the effectiveness of sanctions.

B 8

DEPECHE**CANADA-APARTHEID***Ottawa baisse les bras*

■ Le Conseil des Églises du Canada accuse le gouvernement canadien d'abandonner la bataille contre l'apartheid et de renier ses promesses de lutte. Dans une lettre adressée à Joe Clark, le Conseil affirme être déçu par l'attitude d'Ottawa. Les 16 Églises du Conseil demandent au Canada d'agir avec « sa conscience » et d'accroître les pressions économiques envers Pretoria. Joe Clark préside en Australie une réunion du Commonwealth qui étudie des sanctions contre l'apartheid.

Sanctions against South Africa still needed

By Walter McLean

OP-ED

On August 7, the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers Committee on Apartheid will meet in Canberra, Australia, to discuss ways of pressing Pretoria to end its oppressive system of apartheid.

External Affairs Minister Joe Clark is chairman of the meetings which include foreign ministers from Australia, Guyana, India, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The last meeting of the committee was held in Harare, Zimbabwe, in February. It focused on widening, strengthening and tightening sanctions imposed by the Commonwealth nations. Recently, there has been much discussion about the effectiveness of this approach to end apartheid. Pretoria has stepped up its censorship and propaganda, causing public opinion to shift away from support for imposing sanctions on South Africa.

The purpose of Canada's sanctions policy is to promote a peaceful settlement in South Africa by increasing the cost of maintaining apartheid. If Pretoria were forced to abandon apartheid tomorrow, because of co-operative international pressure rather than sanctions, we would be delighted. Unfortunately, sanctions are one of the few methods we have to hasten meaningful political reform in South Africa. "Meaningful reform" is the establishment of a genuine, non-racial, representative government in South Africa.

The Canadian government is aware of the arguments advanced by many against imposing sanctions against South Africa. Let me respond to these arguments.

1. "Sanctions have never worked..."

I believe sanctions are working, and far more effectively than was ever hoped. South African leaders themselves have acknowledged the economic impact. They do not feel threatened, however, as long as countries like Britain, West Germany and Japan continue to trade on a large scale with Pretoria.



Reuter

University of Cape Town students demonstrate against apartheid

2. "Sanctions will cause racial backlash..."

For years, white South Africans have been a privileged minority, living off the exploitation of a black majority. International pressure has led some white South Africans to face up to the fact that apartheid is unacceptable to the vast majority of South Africans, and to the world community. But the majority of whites in South Africa still support apartheid. Therefore, the international community must keep up the pressure for change.

3. "Canada's own race record is lamentable and hypocritical..."

Canadian legislation does not prohibit any Cana-

dian, regardless of race, from participating fully in Canadian political and economic life. The South African constitution does just this.

4. "Given global political realities, sanctions won't work..."

The Canadian government knows that it cannot accomplish our objectives alone. Other economically powerful countries must implement sanctions. Canada must lobby for international pressure against Pretoria.

5. "Sanctions hurt the wrong people..."

Sanctions will indeed cause increased hardship for all South Africans but many blacks in leader-

ship positions have repeatedly called for sanctions as a means of securing peaceful change in their country. Blacks have suffered tremendously under apartheid, and many have stated they are prepared to endure more, if it means the destruction of racial divisions in South Africa.

6. "South Africa's black neighbors clamor for sanctions but don't implement their own..."

The economies of these countries are directly linked to South Africa. South African destabilization has made countries such as Mozambique, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana dependent on South Africa, especially because of transportation needs. Because of their proximity to South Africa, and the high cost of importing goods from Europe or North America, countries in the region have no choice but to trade with South Africa.

The Canadian government is helping the front-line states to become economically independent from South Africa through support of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC).

7. "Most South African blacks, it seems, don't want sanctions..."

Since black South Africans cannot express themselves freely, the real views of blacks concerning sanctions will remain unknown. We do take into account, however, the views of genuine black leaders who have the support of their communities.

The South African Council of Churches, the trade union federations, and the United Democratic Front, which represent a total of 16 million South Africans, support the implementation of sanctions.

Peace and development will never exist in the vast region of southern Africa until apartheid no longer exists. Sanctions are one of the last peaceful methods that Canadians, and the world, can use to bring an end to apartheid.

(Member of Parliament Walter McLean is the Canadian government's special representative on Southern African and Commonwealth Affairs and will attend the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers Committee meeting in Canberra from Aug. 7 to Aug. 9.)

Joe Clark starts Australian visit

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SYDNEY, Australia (CP) — Canadian External Affairs Minister Joe Clark began a private visit to Sydney yesterday ahead of a Commonwealth conference next week.

Clark arrived from Paris, where he attended a two-day international conference on Cambodia. He leaves Saturday for Canberra to act as chairman for the fourth meeting of the Commonwealth committee of foreign ministers on South Africa.

Commonwealth ministers to discuss sanctions against South Africa

CANBERRA (CP) ^{A-14} Ways of strengthening sanctions against South Africa and a possible boycott of the Commonwealth Games in Auckland, New Zealand, in January will be discussed next week by Commonwealth foreign ministers led by External Affairs Minister Joe Clark.

Clark, just days after attending the Cambodian conference in Paris, will turn his attention to southern Africa as he and his counterparts from seven other countries meet in this Australian capital beginning Monday.

The group — which consists of Canada, Australia, Guyana, India, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia and

Zimbabwe — last met in Zimbabwe in February.

Clark, chairman of the three-day Canberra meeting, will lead the group in discussions on reviewing South Africa's links with the international finance community and financial sanctions.

The committee will also hear from New Zealand Foreign Minister Russell Marshall, who will argue against a boycott of the Games in his country.

The possibility of a boycott in Auckland was increased earlier this week when 16 English cricketers announced they will play in South Africa during the next two seasons.

MINDL

Canada seen playing anti-apartheid charades

By Tim Harper Toronto Star

OTTAWA — It's a long way to go for a game of charades but that's precisely what many critics say is on Joe Clark's agenda in Australia starting Monday.

The charade, the critics say, is the federal government's contention that it is still committed to strong action to end apartheid in South Africa.

The reality, they say, is that Canada long ago surrendered any leadership role in the anti-apartheid fight and, more than just idling, now is moving full throttle in reverse gear.

It will be a battle for Clark, as chairman of the Commonwealth foreign ministers' committee, to avoid the embarrassment that greeted him in Zimbabwe in February when he last chaired such a meeting.

Our trade statistics with South Africa are travelling with Clark like a ketchup stain on the front of his shirt.

In the first five months of this year, Canadian imports from South Africa rose 80 per cent over the same period in 1988. Although exports are down 13 per cent, the import figure is enough to batter Ottawa's credibility.

The foreign ministers' meeting is a prelude to a full meeting of Commonwealth heads of government in October. And there is widespread speculation that Clark will be working to suppress a report from independent experts that says sanctions are working and should be stepped up.

The experts' report was commissioned by Commonwealth leaders in 1985.

That was the same year Prime Minister Brian Mulroney made his strong anti-apartheid statement to the United Nations. It committed Canada to full economic sanctions against South Africa and, if they didn't work, to a severing of diplomatic ties.

The statement was Canada's toughest action against the regime in Pretoria since the early 1960s, when former prime minister John Diefenbaker led the white Commonwealth nations in the move to expel South Africa from that organization.

"We will again see an affirmation of Canada's retreat on the commitment on sanctions made by the Prime Minister four years ago," says former United Nations ambassador Stephen Lewis. "It's clear we are abandoning our leadership on the issue of economic sanctions."

Had Mulroney shown the political will, Lewis says, Canada could have had a major impact on the world. Other Western leaders — with the exception of Britain's Margaret Thatcher — would have followed Canada out of "acute embar-



JOE CLARK: Must face embarrassing Canadian trade figures with South Africa.

arrassment," he says.

Instead, Lewis believes, the other leaders of the so-called Group of Seven industrialized nations convinced Mulroney that they weren't going to play his game. "They were contemptuous and dismissive of his role. . . . They told him he would be isolated."

In the week leading up to the Canberra conference, while Clark and his entourage were en route to Australia from another conference in Paris, a chorus of calls for renewed leadership from Ottawa were being sounded.

The Canadian Council of Churches, which represents 16 major churches, released a letter it sent to Clark accusing Ottawa of abdicating its leadership in the struggle against apartheid.

"We do not believe Canada can continue to call itself a country with a conscience if it does not act now to increase economic pressure on South Africa," the letter said.

The Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa also called on Clark to halt Canada's retreat.

"This is not the time to backtrack on sanctions, especially in light of the fact that recent reports show Canadian imports more than doubled in value during the first four months of this year," said the committee, an umbrella group of anti-apartheid activists.

Even Flora MacDonald, external affairs minister under Clark when he was prime minister, called for further sanctions.

MacDonald, part of a team of Canadian observers in Namibia, made the statement Thursday. Namibia, which is holding United Nations-supervised elections in November as part of its process of independence from South Africa, is also on the Commonwealth foreign ministers' agenda.

The main cause of the embarrassing import trade figures are special alloys that South Africa produces and the Canadian steel industry needs.

After Clark was confronted with the embarrassing trade figures in Harare, he appointed a government-industry task force to study ways of obtaining the crucial minerals — ferro-chromi-

um, ferro-manganese and vanadium oxide — from other sources.

That report is due by the end of the year, says External Affairs spokesman Anne Frenette.

"A single shipment of minerals can have a large bearing on our trade figures," she said. "If there are increases, it's because of the demand of a buoyant Canadian steel industry."

The top industry representative on the task force, Tom Parker of Welland's Atlas Alloys, says he abhors apartheid. But the industry and Ottawa are in a bind, he says, because South Africa supplies 60 per cent of the world's ferro-chromium, crucial to the Canadian automobile industry.

If an embargo is placed on such imports without alternate suppliers in place, Parker says, more than 20,000 Canadian jobs will be lost.

In theory, Parker says, Canada would also have to ban imports of television sets, VCRs, cutlery and auto parts, all of which contain ferro-chromium and ferro-manganese.

Parker's company needs 30,000 tonnes of ferro-chromium each year. It must take 80 per cent of that from South Africa. Neighboring Zimbabwe, for example, can offer Atlas Alloys only 1,000 tonnes each year.

"If we were the purest of the pure, we would have to stop other imports too, because the West Germans haven't stopped importing those minerals and the Japanese haven't stopped," Parker says.

In fact, Canada ranks well down on the list of countries trading with South Africa. The top four traders with the country are West Germany, Japan, Britain, and the United States.

Ottawa points to grants it has given to black South African organizations to counter government propaganda (\$1 million), and aid to South African political prisoners and their families (\$2.5 million). It has also committed \$8.2 million in education to South African blacks and committed \$4 million to neighboring black states.

Ottawa has also limited diplomatic and sporting contacts and imposed limited sanctions.

But Canada also made the most noise on apartheid and raised expectations that it cannot fulfil.

A-8 The Gazette, Montreal, Saturday, August 5, 1989

Clark in chair as foreign ministers ponder stance on South Africa

CANBERRA (CP) — Ways of strengthening sanctions against South Africa and a possible boycott of the Commonwealth Games in Auckland in January will be discussed next week by Commonwealth foreign ministers led by Canadian External Affairs Minister Joe Clark.

Clark, after attending the Cambodian conference in Paris a few days ago, will turn his attention to southern Africa as he and his counterparts from seven other countries meet in the Australian capital beginning Monday.

The group — which consists of Canada, Australia, Guyana, India, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe — last met in Harare in February. The Canberra conference will probably be its last opportunity to draft a report for the Commonwealth heads of government meeting to be held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in October.

The foreign ministers' committee was created by the Vancouver heads-of-government meeting in 1987 to provide further Commonwealth objectives on southern Africa.

Clark, chairman of the three-day Canberra meeting, will lead the group in discussions on reviewing South Africa's links with the international finance community and financial sanctions.

The committee will also hear from New Zealand Foreign Minister Russell Marshall, who will argue against a boycott of the Commonwealth Games in his country.

A black African boycott over Britain's sporting ties with South Africa seriously disrupted the 1986 Edinburgh Commonwealth Games. The possibility of a 1990 boycott in Auckland was increased this week when 16 English cricketers announced they will play in South Africa during the next two seasons.

Sir Shridath Ramphal, the Commonwealth secretary general who will meet with Clark tomorrow prior to the opening of the conference, called the cricketers' move "an act of treachery" and described the players as "utterly selfish." Some African countries called for boycott plans of the Games if the British government doesn't condemn the tour.

Un comité du Commonwealth se penchera sur le problème de l'apartheid en Afrique du Sud

Joe Clark dirigera les discussions

Presse Canadienne

CANBERRA

A-6

■ Après s'être penché sur les problèmes du Cambodge, à la conférence de Paris, le ministre des Affaires extérieures du Canada, M. Joe Clark, va tourner son attention, la semaine prochaine, sur la vieille question de l'apartheid en Afrique du Sud.

A compter de lundi et pour trois jours, M. Clark dirigera à Canberra les discussions de ses homologues de sept autres pays: l'Australie, la Guyana, l'Inde, le Nigeria, la Tanzanie, la Zambie et le Zimbabwe.

Ces ministres composent le comité créé à Vancouver par les chefs de gouvernement du Commonwealth, en 1987, pour trouver les moyens de faire entendre raison à Pretoria.

Le comité devra rédiger un rapport, qui sera soumis à la réunion d'octobre des chefs de gouverne-

ment du Commonwealth, à Kuala Lumpur, en Malaysia.

Dans la capitale australienne, le comité a accepté d'entendre le ministre des Affaires extérieures de la Nouvelle-Zélande, M. Russell Marshall, qui va plaider contre le boycottage des Jeux du Commonwealth, qui auront lieu à Auckland, en janvier.

Un boycottage, par les pays africains, des Jeux du Commonwealth d'Edimbourg, en 1986, avait sérieusement compromis l'événement.

Il s'agit cette fois de protester contre la décision de 16 joueurs de cricket britanniques de passer les deux prochaines saisons en Afrique du Sud. Les pays africains réclament que la Grande-Bretagne condamne cette tournée.

Le secrétaire général du Commonwealth, sir Shridath Ramphal, a pour sa part qualifié la décision des joueurs britanniques « d'acte de trahison ».

GGBS

Toughen sanctions on Pretoria, study urges

By Bruce DeMara Toronto Star

H-2

South Africa is facing a looming foreign debt crisis and new trade sanctions applied immediately could break the apartheid regime's resistance to genuine change, says a study commissioned by the Commonwealth foreign ministers.

"Exhortation will never end apartheid," said the report prepared by a group of independent experts. It was released by a Toronto anti-apartheid group.

"Economic pressure on the white minority will be needed before it yields its monopoly of power."

The confidential study was to be on the agenda when the Commonwealth committee of foreign ministers on southern Africa begins a three-day closed meeting tomorrow in Canberra, Australia.

'Essential push'

The meeting, chaired by External Affairs Minister Joe Clark, will discuss issues such as South Africa's links with the international financial community, financial sanctions and ways to counteract South African propaganda and censorship over apartheid.

Among the report's 30 recommendations:

Commonwealth foreign ministers should make a public declaration of their intention to phase out trade with South Africa in five years unless progress is made toward ending the minority white

community's stranglehold on power.

□ \$9 billion U.S. owed to international banks comes due in June, 1990, with an additional \$3 billion U.S. in bonds or other debt due in 1990-91. Sanctions applied during this "window of opportunity" would provide "an essential push toward the end of apartheid."

□ Partial sanctions applied by the international community have been "a partial success," but white South Africans won't go to the bargaining table until sanctions have "a noticeable impact on living standards."

□ An import ban on all agricultural products, non-strategic metals and minerals, manufactured goods, platinum coins and bars and a phasing out of trade credits over five years could reduce South Africa's foreign earnings by half. The report calls this the "minimum package" that should be imposed.

□ A ban should be imposed on sales to South Africa of vehicles, computers, software, electronic and telecommunications technology as well as any equipment with possible military applications.

□ Tighter restrictions need to be placed on third party countries and corporations that re-export banned technology and goods to South Africa.

Canada, once considered a leader among Commonwealth countries in opposing the South African regime, has been left red-faced by recent figures that show 1988 im-

ports from that country increased by 68 per cent over 1987 levels. The value of imports has doubled in the first four months of 1989 over the same period last year.

Linda Freeman, a Carleton University professor writing a book on the issue, said Canada's reputation as anti-apartheid crusader is fading fast.

African foreign ministers who criticized Clark at a meeting in Zimbabwe last February are likely to step it up "times two at Canberra" if Clark is seen as blocking the report's recommendations, she said.

"It's what happens when you talk loudly and don't deliver," Freeman said. "That's the price you pay for soft options."

Hidden agenda

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's anti-apartheid crusade in 1985 and 1986 drew international plaudits, but Freeman said Mulroney lost his taste for the battle when he failed to have the issue of sanctions put on the agenda when leaders of the seven leading Western industrial nations met in Venice in June, 1987.

"Mulroney himself has given up," she said. "He hit a brick wall and the heart's gone out of him. Once Mulroney stopped leading the charge, all those fixtures at external affairs, and Clark himself, were prepared to settle for less."

If Clark succeeds in stalling at the Canberra conference, the momentum to implement new sanctions immediately will be lost by the time the Commonwealth heads

of government meet in Kuala Lumpur in October, Freeman said.

As foreign ministers from eight countries began arriving for the three-day conference in Canberra yesterday, South Africa's ambassador to Australia accused the Commonwealth of trying to "get rid of" the Pretoria government.

In a paid advertisement in the Australian, a national newspaper, Ambassador David Tohill said: "For some time now the Commonwealth has clamored for South Africa's head."

"Although other motives are given out, among them the need to pressurize the South African government to negotiate with its internal opponents, the hidden agenda is get rid of the government."

A senior Canadian external affairs spokesman said Tohill's advertisement underlines the effect Commonwealth countries are having on South Africa.

"It signals the importance for South Africa that they would go the time and expense to issue this," he said. "It indicates we are having an impact."

Clark and the foreign ministers of Australia, Guyana, India, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe will meet in a downtown hotel in Canberra — a well-planned capital city built on the site of an open range where grazing sheep and kangaroos once roamed.

WITH FILES FROM CANADIAN PRESS

MIN DEL

Aussies to train black executives

CANBERRA (Reuter) — Australia will help fund the training of black South Africans for managerial jobs as part of its stand against apartheid, Foreign Affairs Minister Gareth Evans said yesterday.

Evans told a meeting of non-government aid representatives from Australia, Canada, Britain and South Africa that local contributions would help form an international training network, covering the Commonwealth and other countries.

The privately run scheme, modelled on similar successful projects in Canada and Britain, would enable black South Africans to obtain management experience denied them under apartheid.

Evans said Australia would provide a large proportion of the estimated \$247,000 establishment costs for the proposed scheme over the next three years.

Handwritten initials, possibly "HJ", written vertically in the left margin.

MINDL

S. African ambassador scolds Commonwealth

By Dennis Passa
The Canadian Press

A-11
CANBERRA — South Africa's ambassador to Australia accused the Commonwealth Saturday of trying to "get rid of" the Pretoria government as foreign ministers from eight countries began arriving for a three-day conference.

In a paid advertisement in the *Australian*, a national newspaper, Ambassador David Tothill said: "For some time now the Commonwealth has clamored for South Africa's head."

"Although other motives are given out, among them the need to pressurize the South African government to negotiate with its internal opponents, the hidden agenda is get rid of the government."

Although the advertisement did not mention the Commonwealth committee of foreign ministers on southern Africa that begins meeting in the Australian capital on Monday, there was little doubt as to the timing of the lengthy ad and for whom it was intended.

The three-day meeting, chaired by External Affairs Minister Joe Clark, will discuss issues such as South Africa's links with the international financial community, financial sanctions, and ways to counteract South African propaganda and censorship over apartheid.

At the meeting with Clark are the foreign ministers of Australia,

“For some time now the Commonwealth has clamored for South Africa's head.”

—David Tothill
Ambassador to Australia

Guyana, India, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The ministers will also discuss a report prepared by a group of independent experts, commissioned by the Commonwealth, that recommends further economic sanctions be imposed on South Africa to force it to end apartheid.

"Exhortation will never end apartheid," says the report, released Saturday by the Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa. "Economic pressure on the white minority will be needed before it yields its monopoly of power."

Another issue likely to be discussed during the Canberra meeting is a possible boycott of next year's Commonwealth Games in Auckland, New Zealand, by black African countries upset about British cricketers' plans to play in South Africa during the next two seasons.



Clark vows Canada to press South Africa until apartheid ends

Canadian Press

CANBERRA

External Affairs Minister Joe Clark said yesterday that pressure on South Africa's white-minority government in the form of trade and other sanctions must continue to build "until there is clear proof that apartheid is being dismantled."

"That is the commitment of the government of Canada," Mr. Clark declared on the eve of the fourth meeting of the Com-

monwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa. "We are in this fight to bring an end to apartheid, and that will be a priority of our government until that battle is won."

Mr. Clark, chairman of the three-day meeting that opens in the Australian capital today, was responding in part to recent criticism of Canada in a report commissioned at the last meeting of the foreign ministers in Zimbabwe last February.

That report, scheduled to be discussed at the Canberra conference tomorrow but released in part in Canada last week by the Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa, criticized Ottawa's commitment to fighting South Africa's racial separation policies and questioned whether Canada is doing enough in the area of trade sanctions.

Included in the independent report is a recommendation that Commonwealth countries cut off all trade with South Africa within five years.

"I don't see that as an effective weapon at this stage," Mr. Clark said in reference to what some countries consider too drastic a step.

"The great advantage of the (current) Commonwealth effort is that we can cause others to come with us."

The report says that South Africa's debt, which Pretoria is hoping to have rescheduled, now stands at the equivalent of more than \$20-billion, with the majority of it coming up for repayment in the next two years.

It says that any new sanctions introduced during this period would seriously compound the country's economic problems.

Mr. Clark said the report will be passed

CLARK — Page A2

• From Page A1

along for discussion at the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in October.

Sir Shridath Ramphal, the Commonwealth Secretary-General, appeared to tone down comments he made earlier yesterday in a radio interview in which he questioned Ottawa's sincerity in fighting apartheid.

"I think Canada will shape up at Kuala Lumpur," the Guyanese diplomat said after a meeting with Mr. Clark yesterday afternoon.

When asked to explain, Sir Shridath replied: "I think Canada will

shape up to the traditions, the roles, the responsibilities it's carried over the years. I have much faith in Canada."

Under the Pretoria government's apartheid policies, the five million South African whites control the political system and the economy and maintain segregated neighborhoods and schools. The black majority is denied the vote, among many other things.

Sir Shridath also said that recent announcements of South African tours by British cricketers and by rugby players from a number of countries, including Australia, have thrown a cloud over next year's Commonwealth Games.

He said the scheduled tours were "very carefully orchestrated," that "Pretoria has had a big hand in this."

In the case of the British cricketers, a former national team captain will be paid the equivalent of \$200,000 to lead a tour of his countrymen to South Africa over the next two summers.

"South Africa is saying that with enough money, they can buy off isolation, which is part of the price of apartheid," Sir Shridath said.

The announcement of the cricketers' tour brought calls by black African countries for Britain's exclusion from the Commonwealth Games in Auckland, New Zealand, in January.

Making the case for sanctions **OP-ED**

BY WALTER MCLEAN

Mr. McLean, Conservative MP for Waterloo and Canada's special representative for Southern African and Commonwealth Affairs, is currently with External Affairs Minister Joe Clark in Canberra, Australia, for a meeting of the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers Committee on Apartheid that opens today.

THERE HAS BEEN much discussion recently about how effective economic sanctions are in persuading South Africa to end its oppressive system of apartheid. Pretoria has stepped up its censorship and propaganda campaign, prompting a shift in public opinion away from support for sanctions. Britain, the Commonwealth's strongest economic force, does not support the actions taken by the eight countries represented on its apartheid committee.

While the world argues, people are dying in South Africa. While some claim that sanctions hurt blacks, the very people they are trying to protect are being killed.

The purpose of Canada's sanctions policy is to promote peaceful settlement in South Africa by increasing the cost of maintaining apartheid. If Pretoria were to abandon apartheid tomorrow on its own, Canada would be delighted. Until then, sanctions are one of the few methods the rest of the world has to hasten meaningful political reform in South Africa — in other words, the establishment of a genuine, non-racial, representative government.

The federal government is well aware of the arguments advanced against imposing sanctions. Each, however, can be refuted.

Sanctions have never worked.

In fact, the selected sanctions imposed by Canada have had a considerable effect. South African leaders have acknowledged the economic impact. They do not feel threatened, however, as long as countries such as Britain, West Germany and Japan continue to trade on a large scale.

Sanctions will cause racial backlash.

International pressure has led some white South Africans to face up to the fact that apartheid is totally unacceptable to the vast ma-

majority of South Africans, and to the world community. But most still support it. Therefore, the international community must keep up the pressure for change.

Canada's own race record is lamentable and hypocritical.

Canadian legislation does not prohibit any Canadian, regardless of race, from participating fully in the country's political and economic life. The South African constitution does just this.

Given global political realities, sanctions won't work.

The federal government knows that it cannot accomplish its objectives alone. However, Canada must use its international influence to encourage the dismantling of apartheid through peaceful means.

Sanctions hurt the wrong people.

Indeed, they will cause increased hardship for all South Africans. Black South Africans cannot express themselves freely, so their

views remain unknown, but many of their leaders have repeatedly called for sanctions.

South Africa's black neighbors clamor for sanctions but don't implement their own.

The economies of these "front-line" countries are linked directly to South Africa. Because of their proximity, and the high cost of importing goods from Europe or North America, they have no choice but to trade with South Africa. Canada, meanwhile, is supporting their bid to become economically independent by backing the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference.

Peace and development will never exist in southern Africa as long as apartheid does. As reform in the region becomes increasingly difficult to achieve, sanctions remain one of the few peaceful methods that Canada, and the world, can use to help an unjust system meet its end.

Canada to keep up pressure on South Africa, Clark vows

By Tim Harper Toronto Star

CANBERRA — Canada remains committed to the goal of pressuring South Africa until apartheid is eliminated, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark says.

Clark, on the eve of the fourth meeting of the Commonwealth committee of foreign ministers on southern Africa, moved quickly to deflect criticism that Canada is retreating in its fight to end South Africa's system of racial segregation.

"Pressure must continue to build, until there is clear proof that apartheid is being dismantled," said Clark, who will chair the three-day meeting that opens in the Australian capital today.

"That is the commitment of the government of Canada. We are in this fight to bring an end to apartheid, and that will be a priority of our government until the battle is won."

Earlier yesterday Clark had met with Sir Shridath Ramphal, the Commonwealth secretary-general who appeared to question the Canadian government's sincerity in fighting apartheid.

In comments quoted by the Canadian Press, Ramphal said he hoped Canada would "shape up" at the next Commonwealth meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in October.

When asked to explain what he meant by "shape up," Ramphal replied: "I think Canada will shape up to the traditions, the roles, the responsibilities it has carried over the years."

In the past, the Commonwealth countries have exerted pressure on the Pretoria regime by slapping trade sanctions on South Africa. But Clark hinted that no new trade sanctions would be announced during three days of meetings.

Instead, Clark and his Australian counterpart indicated they would be pushing the other six committee

Please see CLARK/back page

Clark promises to pressure Pretoria

Continued from page A1

members for an escalation of financial sanctions.

"In my view there's no doubt that sanctions work, but the sanctions which have worked most effectively have been financial sanctions," Clark said. He said such measures strike at the heart of a worsening debt crisis in South Africa.

The ministers are attempting to put renewed pressure on international banks to stop lending money to South Africa and to make loan payment schedules as tough as possible.

The host minister, Australia's Gareth Evans, echoed Clark's sentiments after the two men met in a downtown hotel here.

"An excessive amount of attention has been devoted to trade sanctions and insufficient attention to the very real effectiveness of the financial sanctions," Evans said.

Evans said financial sanctions will be "quicker, cleaner, sharper in (their) impact . . . in bringing the South African government to the negotiating table."

The meeting was to open today in Canberra's glittering new parliament with an opening address

from Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke and Clark.

Clark, Evans and their colleagues from Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Zambia, India and Guyana are to meet behind closed doors for three days.

This is the fourth foreign ministers committee meeting chaired by Clark. The last meeting, in Zimbabwe in February, was acutely embarrassing for him.

At that meeting, several African foreign ministers, mindful of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's unyielding 1985 commitment to full sanctions, were exasperated by figures revealing that Canada's trade with South Africa had been on the increase. More recent figures show that the trend has continued.

After the Zimbabwe meeting, a report was commissioned by an independent group of experts.

The report, which is to be discussed by the ministers tomorrow, criticizes the Canadian government's commitment to fighting apartheid and questions whether Ottawa is doing enough in the area of trade sanctions.

The report calls on Commonwealth countries to phase out trade with South Africa over five years.

But Clark disagrees with the re-

port's conclusions.

"I don't see (full trade sanctions) as an effective weapon at this stage," he said, "because the great advantage of Commonwealth action is if we can cause others to come with us."

"At this stage, we have a lot of work to do to get other strong economies to go as far as we have gone."

There is no point in putting together a new shopping list of sanctions, Clark said.

"Canada's weapons on our own have never been very strong," he said. "What we've understood from the beginning is that we were going to be far more effective if we could act in concert with others."

Clark also announced yesterday that Canada will provide \$14.7 million for the second phase of a program to educate and train disadvantaged blacks in South Africa, Canadian Press reports.

The Canberra conference, set in one of Australia's most luxurious hotels, will focus on South Africa's links with the international financial community, on how to counteract South Africa's propaganda and censorship over apartheid, and on developments on the independence plans for South African-administered Namibia.

Clark ^(A-6) vows to keep up fight against apartheid

CANBERRA (CP) — Pressure on South Africa's white-minority government in the form of trade and other sanctions must continue to build "until there is clear proof that apartheid is being dismantled," External Affairs Minister Joe Clark said yesterday.

"That is the commitment of the government of Canada," Clark declared on the eve of the fourth meeting of the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa. "We are in this fight to bring an end to apartheid, and that will be a priority of our government until that battle is won."

Clark, chairman of the three-day meeting which opens in the Australian capital today, was responding in part to recent criticism of Canada in a report commissioned at the last meeting of the foreign ministers in

Harare, Zimbabwe, in February.

That report, scheduled to be discussed at the Canberra conference tomorrow but released in part in Canada last week by the Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa, criticized the Canadian government's commitment to fighting Pretoria's apartheid racial separation policies and questioned whether Ottawa is doing enough in the area of trade sanctions.

Included in the report is a recommendation that Commonwealth countries cut off all trade with South Africa within five years.

"I don't see that as an effective weapon at this stage," Clark said in reference to what some countries consider too drastic a step.

"The great advantage of the (current) Commonwealth effort is that we can cause others to come with us."

The report says that South Africa's debt, which Pretoria is hoping to have rescheduled, now stands at more than \$20 billion Cdn., with the majority of it coming up for repayment in the next two years.

It says any new sanctions introduced during this period will seriously compound the country's economic problems.

Clark said the report will be passed along for discussion at the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in October.

Sir Shridath Ramphal, the Commonwealth secretary general, appeared to tone down comments he made earlier yesterday in a radio interview in which he questioned the Canadian government's sincerity in fighting apartheid.

"I think Canada will shape up at

Kuala Lumpur," the Guyanese diplomat said following an afternoon meeting with Clark.

When asked to explain what he meant by "shape up," Ramphal replied: "I think Canada will shape up to the traditions, the roles, the responsibilities it's carried over the years. I have much faith in Canada."

Under the white Pretoria government's apartheid policies, the 5 million South African whites control the political system and the economy and maintain segregated neighborhoods and schools. The black majority is denied the vote, among many other things.

Meanwhile, Clark announced Canada will provide \$14.7 million for the second phase of the Canadian Education Program in South Africa to educate and train disadvantaged blacks.

\$14,7 millions pour l'éducation des Noirs (B-1) d'Afrique du Sud

Presse Canadienne

CANBERRA

Le gouvernement canadien a annoncé, hier, qu'il accorderait une aide de \$14,7 millions pour la deuxième phase du programme canadien d'éducation en Afrique du Sud visant l'instruction et la formation des Noirs défavorisés.

Le ministre des Affaires extérieures, Joe Clark, qui participe à la quatrième conférence du Comité des ministres des Affaires étrangères du Commonwealth sur l'Afrique du Sud, dans la capitale australienne, a fait connaître cette décision lors d'un discours qu'il a prononcé à l'Université de Canberra, devant la Fondation pour l'éducation en Afrique du Sud.

L'archevêque Edward Scott, ancien primat de l'Église anglicane du Canada, est co-président de l'organisation qui offre un programme de bourses d'étude aux étudiants sud-africains au Canada.

La première phase du programme de \$8,2 millions doit expirer cette année. Elle comprenait des bourses du niveau de la maîtrise et du baccalauréat et une formation au travail.

Quant à la deuxième phase, elle permettra de financer des petits projets éducatifs communautaires et une formation additionnelle des Noirs sud-africains dans des secteurs critiques.

Le ministre Clark a expliqué que ce programme visait à préparer la communauté noire afin qu'elle puisse participer pleinement à une société post-apartheid.

Tant que l'apartheid existera, Clark favorise le maintien des sanctions

Presse Canadienne
CANBERRA

B-1

Le ministre des Affaires extérieures du Canada, Joe Clark, a déclaré, hier, que les sanctions commerciales et autres contre le gouvernement à minorité blanche de l'Afrique du Sud doivent être maintenues, voire renforcées, « jusqu'à ce qu'il y ait des preuves évidentes du démantèlement de l'apartheid ».

« C'est l'engagement du gouvernement du Canada », a déclaré le ministre, la veille de l'ouverture de la quatrième conférence du Comité des ministres des Affaires étrangères du Commonwealth sur l'Afrique du Sud.

« Nous sommes dans cette bataille pour mettre fin à l'apartheid », a-t-il ajouté. Ce sera une priorité de notre gouvernement jusqu'à ce que cette lutte soit gagnée ».

Le ministre canadien qui préside la rencontre de trois jours qui s'ouvre aujourd'hui dans la capitale australienne, répondait en partie aux récentes critiques faites sur le Canada dans un rapport commandé lors de la dernière conférence des ministres des Affaires étrangères, à Harare, au Zimbabwe, en février.

Le rapport, qui doit être discuté demain à la conférence de Canberra mais qui fut rendu public en partie la semaine dernière au Canada par le Comité de Toronto pour l'affranchissement en Afrique du Sud, s'en

prend à l'engagement du Canada contre les politiques raciales de Pretoria et s'interroge à savoir si le Canada fait suffisamment dans le domaine des sanctions commerciales.

Le rapport recommande entre autres que les pays du Commonwealth cessent tout échange commercial avec l'Afrique du Sud dans cinq ans.

« À ce point-ci, je ne crois pas qu'il s'agisse d'une arme efficace », a dit le ministre Clark, ce que les autres pays considèrent une mesure trop draconienne.

Selon lui, le principal avantage de cette conférence du Commonwealth est l'effet d'entraînement qu'elle peut avoir sur d'autres pays.

Le rapport souligne de plus que la dette de l'Afrique du Sud qui souhaite avoir un rééchelonnement, se chiffre à plus de \$20 milliards (Can), la majeure partie arrivant à échéance dans les deux prochaines années.

Responsabilités du Canada

Le rapport sera également discuté à la conférence des chefs des pays du Commonwealth, en octobre, à Kuala Lumpur, en Malaysia.

Sir Shridath Ramphal, secrétaire général du Commonwealth, a adouci les propos qu'il a tenus lors d'une interview radiophonique, hier matin, mettant en doute la sincérité du gouvernement canadien dans sa lutte contre l'apartheid.

Après un entretien avec le ministre Clark, hier après-midi, le diplomate de la Guyane a dé-

claré: « Je crois que le Canada va prendre couleur à Kuala Lumpur ».

Interrogé sur ce qu'il entendait par ces propos, Sir Ramphal a expliqué: « Le Canada va se conformer aux traditions, aux rôles, aux responsabilités qui sont les siennes depuis des années. J'ai beaucoup confiance dans le Canada ».

En vertu de la loi sur l'apartheid du gouvernement de Pretoria, les cinq millions de Blancs sud-africains contrôlent les systèmes politique et économique et entretiennent la ségrégation dans les quartiers municipaux et les écoles. La majorité noire n'a pas, entre autres, droit de vote.

La décision des joueurs de cricket de l'Angleterre et de rugby de plusieurs pays, incluant l'Australie, d'effectuer des tournées en Afrique du Sud, obscurcit les Jeux du Commonwealth de l'an prochain, selon Sir Ramphal.

Dans le cas des joueurs de cricket, un ancien capitaine de l'équipe nationale touchera l'équivalent de \$200 000 (CAN) pour diriger des tournées pendant les deux prochains étés.

« L'Afrique du Sud prétend qu'avec assez d'argent, le pays peut acheter l'isolement, ce qui en partie est le prix de l'apartheid », a dit Sir Ramphal.

Réagissant à la décision des joueurs de crickets, certains pays noirs africains ont exigé l'exclusion de l'Angleterre des Jeux du Commonwealth prévus à Auckland, en Nouvelle-Zélande, en janvier.

2 ■ Le Devoir, lundi 7 août 1989

Devant un comité des ministres des Affaires étrangères du Commonwealth

Clark évoque un renforcement des sanctions contre l'Afrique du Sud

CANBERRA (PC) — Le ministre des Affaires extérieures du Canada, Joe Clark, a déclaré, hier, que les sanctions commerciales et autres contre le gouvernement à minorité blanche de l'Afrique du Sud doivent être maintenues, voire renforcées, « jusqu'à ce qu'il y ait des preuves évidentes du démantèlement de l'apartheid ».

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À l'instar du secrétaire général, le ministre Clark s'est dit aussi préoccupé par un boycottage possible.

Toutefois, le ministre s'est dit encouragé par la réaction du gouvernement britannique qui est parvenu à dissuader certains athlètes.

La conférence de Canberra, qui se tient dans un des plus luxueux hôtels de Canberra, mettra l'accent sur les liens de l'Afrique du Sud avec la communauté financière internationale, sur la façon de contrecarrer la propagande sud-africaine et la censure sur l'apartheid. La conférence se penchera également sur le plan d'indépendance de la Namibie contrôlée par l'Afrique du Sud.

Après la conférence, le ministre Clark aura des entretiens bilatéraux avec le gouvernement australien. Il rentrera au pays jeudi.

Clark bans Pretoria envoy from speaking at meeting

Canadian Press

CANBERRA

External Affairs Minister Joe Clark will not allow South Africa's ambassador to appear before a Commonwealth foreign ministers' conference on Southern Africa, saying the purpose of the meeting is to hear from people "who are often silenced."

Mr. Clark rejected the request after saying yesterday he regrets that South Africa stopped an anti-apartheid activist from speaking to the ministers. Mr. Clark is chairman of the three-day meeting of the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa that began yesterday.

The ministers wanted to hear from

Azhar Cachalia, treasurer of the United Democratic Front. But the South African government issued a detention order against him.

The front is South Africa's largest anti-apartheid coalition and has about two million members.

Mr. Clark told reporters he turned down a request from David Tothill, the South African ambassador to Australia, to appear as a witness before the committee.

"The purpose of this meeting is to hear from people who are often silenced," Mr. Clark said.

Mr. Tothill was the author of a paid advertisement in an Australian national

"We are following the process of trying to widen, tighten and intensify the application of sanctions."

He added: "We do not have the leverage alone to be able to make important changes in South Africa. What we can do is encourage other economies and other countries to move with us."

An independent report also suggested tougher sanctions, recommending that Commonwealth countries stop all trade with South Africa within five years.

"I don't see that as an effective weapon at this stage," Mr. Clark said Sunday.

Earlier yesterday, a Canadian External Affairs official released details of a proposal that he said would help strengthen the future of the Commonwealth Games.

Black African countries might boycott the 1990 Games in Auckland, New Zealand. They are upset about plans by British and Australian athletes to tour South Africa. In 1986, nearly half the eligible countries boycotted the Games in Edinburgh.

Canada will propose tomorrow that a program be instituted to help developing countries play host to the Games.

Canada is recommending financial assistance for the host country, transport subsidies to assist participation, creation of a Commonwealth Games Trust to provide suggestions from governments, and a revamping of the Games headquarters operation.

The last time the Games were held in a developing country was in 1966 in Jamaica. They are to be held in Victoria in 1994, but there is interest from Kenya, Barbados and Jamaica in playing host in 1998.

Sir Shridath Ramphal, the Commonwealth Secretary-General, said he condemns the British and Australian athletes for "having allowed greed to get the better of principle." But he cautioned against any boycott that would hurt Commonwealth athletes.

Aside from Canada and Australia, the countries attending the conference are Guyana, India, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

CLARK — Page A2

• From Page A1

newspaper on Saturday that effectively told the Commonwealth to stop meddling in South Africa's internal affairs.

Several groups appeared before the committee, including representatives of the African National Congress guerrilla movement to end white rule in South Africa.

They called for increased sanctions against South Africa, echoing the recommendations of a report to be submitted to the ministers.

Mr. Clark told reporters yesterday that pressure should be maintained on South Africa to abandon apartheid.

But he said there is little more the Commonwealth can do beyond economic and other sanctions agreed upon at two previous meetings in 1985 and 1987.

Push Pretoria harder Commonwealth told

By Tim Harper Toronto Star

CANBERRA — Commonwealth foreign ministers have been issued a heartfelt challenge: Turn up the heat on South Africa to help end apartheid quickly, or see its racist policies endure for several more years.

"All possible pressure should be put on the South African government whatever it is," Dr. Max Coleman, a white South African, told the ministers of eight Commonwealth countries yesterday.

"The international community has the responsibility of determining whether apartheid is going to disappear in 10 years time or in 10 months time," said Coleman, who joined the anti-apartheid movement eight years ago when his son was illegally imprisoned for his political action.

Although Coleman said he be-

lieves mandatory, comprehensive sanctions should be imposed now, South Africa's Achilles heel is its \$21 billion (U.S.) foreign debt, he said.

The international banks will eventually squeeze South Africa because much of that debt is due by next June, he said. Coleman said the banks, looking purely from a business perspective, would realize that South Africa is a bad credit risk.

"We are slowly dying of capital starvation," he said. "It's a terminal disease."

Coleman's impassioned plea to toughen sanctions against Pretoria was one of several to be presented to the ministers' meeting, chaired by External Affairs Minister Joe Clark.

But Clark insists that, rather

Please see SANCTIONS/back page

Continued from page A1

than taking new measures, the Commonwealth countries should try to push other nations to follow their lead.

The Commonwealth ministers — who will submit a final report on anti-apartheid action to their heads of government when they meet in Malaysia in October — can do little more on their own, Clark said.

Clark and his colleagues are under increasing pressure to step up sanctions, particularly in the weeks leading up to next month's whites-only South African elections.

Joe Hanlon, who authored a report on sanctions to be considered today by the ministers, says if no new measures are decided at this meeting, the new South African president, expected to be F.W. de Klerk, will get the message that he's got another decade of freedom to maintain white minority rule over the black majority.

"South Africa doesn't listen to the rhetoric any more," Hanlon said. "South Africa only looks at the balance sheets: have actions been taken which cost them money? No action has been taken

in the last three years which costs them money."

Hanlon, an American-born analyst now living in Britain, is pushing the Commonwealth to end all trade with South Africa over the next five years.

Clark said he agreed there should be no relaxation of sanctions, even though he told the opening of this three-day conference that hope for South African change has never been greater. But he would go no further on the matter of quicker, tougher sanctions.

"There are bound to be disagreements about the speed at which it is desirable to move and there is a disagreement about the possibility of achieving that kind of movement now in these circumstances," Clark said.

"We (the Commonwealth) do not have enough influence alone, any of us, or even as a Commonwealth, to be able to make important changes in South Africa. What we can do is encourage other economies to move with us."

Canada imposed limited trade sanctions against South Africa in July, 1985, but the sanctions covered only certain products, such as military arms. But the govern-

ment has urged firms to voluntarily end trade with and investments in that country.

Clark yesterday told reporters he had turned down a request from David Tothill, South Africa's ambassador to Australia, to appear as a witness before the committee.

"The purpose of this meeting is to hear from people who are often silenced," Clark said.

The move came after Clark expressed regret that South Africa prevented anti-apartheid activist Azhar Cachalia from speaking to the foreign ministers. Cachalia is treasurer of the United Democratic Front, South Africa's largest anti-apartheid coalition with about 2 million members.

The Commonwealth ministers did, however, hear from Aziz Pahad, the representative in London of the outlawed African National Congress.

Pahad warned that without further sanctions a "very serious explosion will occur sooner rather than later" in South Africa.

Aside from Canada and Australia, the countries attending the conference are Guyana, India, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.



Joe Clark muzzles (A-6) ambassador

CANBERRA (CP) — External Affairs Minister Joe Clark won't allow South Africa's ambassador to appear before Commonwealth foreign ministers. He said Monday the purpose of their meeting is to hear from people "who are often silenced."

Clark rejected the request after saying he regrets that South Africa stopped an anti-apartheid activist from speaking to the foreign ministers. Clark is chairman of the three-day meeting on southern Africa that began on Monday.

The ministers wanted to hear from Azhar Cachalia, treasurer of the United Democratic Front. But the South African government issued a detention order against him.

The front is South Africa's largest anti-apartheid coalition and has about two million members.

Clark told reporters he turned down a request from David Tothill, the South African ambassador to Australia, to appear as a witness before the committee.

Tothill was the author of a paid advertisement in an Australian national newspaper on Saturday that effectively told the Commonwealth to stop meddling in South Africa's internal affairs.

Meanwhile, the co-authors of a new book released today said international financial sanctions must continue if apartheid is to be eradicated in South Africa.

The launch of the book was part of the agenda of the foreign ministers meeting.

Tony Cole, an Australian government official, and Keith Ovenden, an Australian now living in New Zealand, are authors of the book entitled *Apartheid and International Finance*.

Clark won't allow ⁽⁴⁾ ambassador to appear

Canadian Press

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Several groups appeared before the committee, including representatives of the African National Congress guerrilla movement. They called for increased sanctions against South Africa, echoing the recommendations of a report to be submitted to the ministers.

Clark told reporters yesterday



Clark: Maintain pressure

that pressure should be maintained on South Africa to abandon apartheid, but he said there is little more the Commonwealth can do beyond economic and other sanctions agreed upon at its two previous meetings in 1985 and 1987.

"We are following the process of trying to widen, tighten and intensify the application of sanctions."

Earlier yesterday, a Canadian External Affairs official made public details of a proposal that he said will help strengthen the future of the Commonwealth Games.

Black African countries might boycott the 1990 Games in Auckland, New Zealand. They're upset about plans by British and Australian athletes to tour South Africa. In 1986, nearly half the eligible countries boycotted the games in Edinburgh.

(4)

The Ottawa Sun, Tuesday August 8, 1989

ENVOY SILENCED

**Clark
rejects
African
request**

P. 8

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JOE CLARK
Chairs minister's talks

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(10)

FRONT PAGE

(A-1)

Clark bars S. African envoy from Commonwealth talks

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Clark rejected the request yesterday after saying he regrets that South Africa stopped an anti-apartheid activist from speaking to the foreign ministers. Clark is chairman of the three-day meeting that began yesterday.

The ministers wanted to hear from Azhar Cachalia, treasurer of the United Democratic Front, South Africa's largest anti-apartheid group. But South Africa prevented Cachalia from leaving the country because on his last trip overseas he had remained abroad without government permission, a Canadian official said.

Announcing his decision to turn down the request from David Tohill,

the South African ambassador to Australia, Clark said: "The purpose of this meeting is to hear from people who are often silenced."

Clark also told reporters that pressure should be maintained on South Africa to abandon apartheid. But he said there is little more the Commonwealth can do beyond economic and other sanctions agreed upon at its two previous meetings in 1985 and 1987.

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Canada will propose that a program be set up to help developing countries play host to the Games.



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M. Joe Clark a rencontré hier le premier ministre australien, M. Bob Hawke.

TELEPHOTO AP

L'Afrique du Sud se bute à Joe Clark au comité ministériel du Commonwealth

Canadian Press
CANBERRA

B-1

Joe Clark s'oppose à ce que l'ambassadeur d'Afrique du Sud en Australie se présente devant les ministres des affaires extérieures du Commonwealth, réunis dans la capitale du Commonwealth d'Australie, soulignant que le but de cette réunion est d'entendre les revendications de personnes «trop souvent réduites au silence».

Le ministre des Affaires extérieures du Canada a rejeté cette requête après avoir déclaré, hier, qu'il regrettait que l'Afrique du Sud ait empêché un activiste anti-apartheid de venir exposer son point de vue lors de cette conférence de trois jours, qui a débuté hier et dont M. Clark est le président.

Les ministres désiraient entendre Aghar Cachalia, trésorier du Front démocratique uni, mais le gouvernement sud-africain a émis un ordre de détention à son endroit. Avec ses deux millions de membres, le Front représente la plus importante coalition anti-apartheid d'Afrique du Sud.

M. Clark a déclaré hier aux journalistes qu'il avait rejeté une requête de David Tothill, ambassadeur d'Afrique du Sud en Australie, qui désirait comparaître comme témoin devant le comité ministériel. M. Tothill a fait paraître un article dans lequel il demandait en substance au Commonwealth de cesser de s'ingérer dans les affaires internes de l'Afrique du Sud.

Les représentants de plusieurs groupements se sont fait entendre hier devant le comité,

notamment ceux du Congrès national africain, voué à l'éradication du gouvernement par les Blancs en Afrique du Sud; ils ont réclamé une intensification des sanctions économiques contre Pretoria.

M. Clark a admis hier, devant les journalistes, que les pressions devraient être maintenues pour amener le gouvernement sud-africain à renoncer à l'apartheid. Mais il a souligné en même temps que le Commonwealth ne pouvait faire beaucoup plus que d'exercer les sanctions économiques dont ses membres sont convenus lors des deux réunions précédentes, tenues en 1985 et 1987. « Nous n'avons pas les moyens d'engendrer à nous seuls des changements importants en Afrique du Sud, a-t-il dit. Tout ce que nous pouvons faire, c'est encourager les autres pays à suivre notre exemple ».

Un Blanc sud-africain garantit l'efficacité des sanctions économiques

2

CANBERRA (PC) — Les sanctions contre l'Afrique du Sud ont produit dans ce pays « une crise économique et une fuite énorme de capitaux ».

Celui qui l'a affirmé, hier, aux ministres des Affaires extérieures du Commonwealth est bien placé pour le savoir, car c'est un Blanc qui demeure à Johannesburg.

Il s'agit de M. Max Coleman, ingénieur en chimie, qui a fondé le Comité d'aide aux parents des détenus. Il collabore également à la Commission des droits de la personnes d'Afrique du Sud.

Sa résistance à la politique raciste de son gouvernement, a-t-il raconté, a été plutôt passive jusqu'en 1981. C'est à ce moment que son fils Keith, directeur d'un journal étudiant, a été emprisonné pendant cinq mois par le gouvernement, puis libéré sans qu'aucune accusation ne soit portée contre lui. « La détention d'un membre de la famille contribue fortement à la politisation », a-t-il fait remarquer.

Ce fut la début du comité. Depuis ce temps, plus de 40.000 personnes ont été emprisonnées sans procès en Afrique du Sud, dont le second fils de M. Coleman, Neil.

« Dix ans ou 10 mois, seule la pression internationale peut déterminer combien de temps encore se poursuivra l'apartheid en Afrique du Sud, a noté M. Coleman. Ce que nous disons,

c'est qu'il faut appliquer la pression maximale, si l'apartheid doit disparaître. Actuellement, nous (en Afrique du Sud) mourons d'inanition de capitaux ».

Il est important, a-t-il souligné, que les banques et les grandes institutions financières fassent le moins d'affaire possible avec l'Afrique du Sud.

M. Coleman a été nommé récemment à un comité spécial établi par le Conseil des églises d'Afrique du Sud, afin de faire enquête sur la « répression officieuse ». Parmi les victimes récentes, M. David Webster, ami intime de M. Coleman et ancien membre du Comité d'aide aux parents des détenus.

Une autre personne qui devait comparaître à la réunion des ministres est M. Azhar Cachalia, mais on lui a refusé la permission de quitter l'Afrique du Sud. M. Cachalia est trésorier du Front démocratique uni, la plus importantes coalition d'adversaires de l'apartheid en Afrique du Sud avec ses deux millions de membres.

« Il revient d'une tournée où il a rencontré, entre autres, le président américain George Bush et (le première ministre britannique) Margaret Thatcher, a commenté M. Coleman. C'est pourquoi, je pense, on n'a pas voulu le laisser aller à la conférence du Commonwealth ».





Photo AP

Un saut en Australie 9-19

Le ministre des Affaires extérieures du Canada, M. Joe Clark, assiste actuellement à la réunion des ministres des Affaires étrangères de tous les pays du Commonwealth, à Canberra, en Australie. Hier, il a rencontré le premier ministre d'Australie, avec lequel il a exploré la question de l'effet de la tenue des prochains Jeux du Commonwealth, en Nouvelle-Zélande. En fait, on se demande quelle sera la réaction des athlètes face à des jeux tenus en Afrique du Sud, et donc au pays de l'apartheid.

Joe Clark rejette la présence d'un ambassadeur d'Afrique du Sud à la conférence de Canberra

CANBERRA (PC) — Le ministre des Affaires extérieures du Canada, M. Joe Clark, a rejeté, hier, la requête de l'ambassadeur d'Afrique du Sud en Australie de comparaître comme témoin à la conférence des ministres des Affaires extérieures du Commonwealth.

« Le but de cette réunion est d'entendre des gens qui sont souvent réduits au silence », a expliqué M. Clark, qui est président de la conférence de trois jours à Canberra.

L'ambassadeur d'Afrique du Sud, M. David Tohill, a fait publier un message dans un journal national d'Australie, samedi, pour dire au Commonwealth de cesser de s'occuper des affaires internes de son pays.

Les ministres auraient voulu par ailleurs entendre M. Azhar Cachalia, trésorier du Front démocratique uni, mais le gouvernement d'Afrique du Sud a émis un ordre de détention contre lui.

Le front constitue la plus importante coalition contre l'apartheid d'Afrique du Sud et il compte environ deux millions de membres.

M. Clark a exprimé les regrets de ses homologues que l'Afrique du Sud ait empêché un adversaire de l'apartheid de s'exprimer devant eux.

Des représentants de plusieurs associations ont par contre comparu devant la conférence, dont ceux du Congrès national africain, un mouvement de guérilla contre l'Afrique du Sud. Ils ont réclamé que des sanc-

tions accrues soient prises contre ce pays.

M. Clark a exprimé l'opinion, lui aussi, que la pression devait continuer à s'exercer contre l'Afrique du Sud pour que la politique d'apartheid prenne fin.

Il a signalé, cependant, que le Commonwealth ne pouvait pas faire autre chose que d'appliquer les sanctions économiques et autres décidées au cours des réunions de 1985 et de 1987.

« Nous essayons actuellement, a-t-il déclaré, d'élargir, de renforcer et d'intensifier l'application des sanctions ».

« Il nous est impossible, seuls, d'apporter des changements importants en Afrique du Sud. Nous pouvons cependant encourager d'autres économies et d'autres pays à se joindre à nous ».

Un rapport indépendant a également recommandé des sanctions plus sévères, suggérant que les pays du Commonwealth mettent complètement fin à leur commerce avec l'Afrique du Sud au cours des cinq prochaines années. « Je ne considère pas cette méthode comme une arme efficace à ce moment-ci », a fait savoir M. Clark.

Plus tôt dans la journée, le Canada a rendu publics les détails d'un projet destiné à renforcer l'avenir des Jeux du Commonwealth.

Des pays d'Afrique ont indiqué qu'ils pourraient boycotter les Jeux d'Auckland, en Nouvelle-Zélande, en

1990, à cause du projet d'athlètes britanniques et australiens de faire une tournée en Afrique du Sud. En 1986, près de la moitié des pays inscrits ont boycotté les Jeux d'Edimbourg.

Le Canada a proposé qu'un programme soit créé pour aider les pays en voie de développement à devenir hôtes des Jeux.

Le Canada voudrait qu'une assistance financière soit apportée au pays hôte, que des subventions soient faites aux transports et qu'un Fonds des Jeux du Commonwealth soit établi.

La dernière fois que les Jeux du Commonwealth ont eu lieu dans un

pays en voie de développement fut en 1966, en Jamaïque. Il doit y avoir des Jeux à Victoria en 1994. Pour 1998, trois pays ont manifesté leur intérêt : le Kenya, la Barbade et la Jamaïque.

Sir Shridath Ramphal, secrétaire général du Commonwealth, a condamné les athlètes britanniques et australiens pour « avoir laissé la cupidité l'emporter sur les principes ». Il n'en a pas moins signalé les dangers de tout boycottage pour les athlètes du Commonwealth.

Les pays qui participent à la conférence sont les suivants : Canada, Australie, Guyana, Inde, Nigeria, Tanzanie, Zambie et Zimbabwe.



PHOTO AP

Joe Clark et Bob Hawke, le premier ministre australien, à la conférence

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Bank pressure sought in anti-apartheid fight

Canadian Press

CANBERRA

(A-10)

Eight Commonwealth foreign ministers agreed yesterday to ask banks to put pressure on South Africa by imposing tough repayment terms on the billions of dollars the country owes them.

The ministers said banks should exert as much pressure as possible without making South Africa default on its loans. The proposals were made in light of South Africa's need to reschedule its foreign debt by June, 1990.

The Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa discussed the possible measures as part of an attempt to force Pretoria to end apartheid.

External Affairs Minister Joe Clark, chairman of the meeting, said the Commonwealth will propose meetings with senior officials of the banks involved in rescheduling the debt.

"The world knows that the rescheduling question is urgent," he told reporters. "We think it's possible for some of our people to get in touch with banks in the United States and Europe so that perhaps we can have some effect on these financial links."

The ministers also said banks should impose the highest possible interest rates and not allow South Africa to extend debt repayment over 10 years.

The ministers also said they would lobby governments to stop granting credit to South Africa for trade deals.

Banks should also demand

from borrowing companies outside South Africa the details of any South African ownership links and insist that the loan not be used to circumvent sanctions.

The ministers also agreed to consider an independent report that suggests imposing more sanctions against South Africa.

The scope and timing of economic sanctions dominated the meetings, and there were differing views on whether intensifying sanctions means there should be new ones.

Speaking as Canada's representative, Mr. Clark said he could not foresee new Canadian trade sanctions against South Africa "in the short term." But he added: "It's absolutely essential to keep sanctions in place until real reform happens."

Nigerian Foreign Minister Maj.-Gen. Ike Nwachukwu told reporters: "I see that we need to have new sanctions in order to continue to show South Africa that we mean business."

But Mr. Clark said there was no confusion on the terminology, and any new trade sanctions would first have to be discussed at the Commonwealth summit in October in Malaysia.

The independent report says the current sanctions have only partially succeeded, and they are not enough to maintain pressure on South Africa.

Aside from Mr. Clark, the foreign ministers of Australia, Guyana, India, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe attended the three-day meeting, which ended yesterday.

A10 THE GLOBE AND MAIL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1989

Canadians oppose sanctions, embassy says

BY ROSS HOWARD
The Globe and Mail

OTTAWA

The South African Embassy is making new efforts to undermine Ottawa's use of economic sanctions as a weapon against Pretoria's apartheid practices.

South African Ambassador Johannes de Klerk released parts of an opinion poll yesterday that he said shows the Canadian government is out of step with majority public opinion and should reconsider its whole sanctions policy.

The survey found that a majority of Canadians oppose economic sanctions against South Africa if these measures harm black South Africans or if blacks there are opposed to them.

In principle, 61 per cent of Cana-

dians surveyed supported sanctions and 30 per cent opposed them. But only 37 per cent supported them and 52 per cent were opposed "if they create hardship for blacks," the pollsters' analysis said.

Ottawa has a policy of selective sanctions and voluntary curbs on some trade with South Africa, as well as a handful of disincentives for sport and cultural links.

The survey was conducted by Goldfarb Consultants Ltd., the Toronto-based pollster for the federal Liberal Party.

Citing what he called numerous other surveys showing blacks in South Africa strongly oppose economic sanctions, and analyses by South African economists that blacks suffer heaviest from them, Mr. de Klerk said the conclusions

for Ottawa are "obvious."

The Conservative government's resort to sanctions "is contrary to the majority opinion among Canadians," Mr. de Klerk told reporters.

Jabu Dube, a spokesman for the African National Congress outlawed by Pretoria, said, "If they're suddenly so concerned about possible suffering by black South Africans, why is there so much suffering, misery and oppression among the black majority?"

Mr. Dube told The Canadian Press yesterday, "It's the skilled whites who suffer under sanctions."

Mr. de Klerk acknowledged that the release of the Goldfarb poll was deliberately timed to coincide with the meeting of Commonwealth foreign ministers in Canberra to deal with policies on South Africa.

That meeting, at which Canadian External Affairs Minister Joe Clark is chairman, is debating a report prepared for it by experts who recommend tightening the economic sanctions.

Abbie Dan, a spokesman for Mr. Clark, said yesterday Ottawa remains confident that "while black South Africans are affected, they are prepared to endure some economic hardship for the sake of overturning apartheid."

Mr. Clark and the government are under criticism from most Canadian church groups, the federal opposition parties and traditional opponents of apartheid for allegedly softening Canada's policy toward South Africa.

Ottawa announced yesterday a \$14-million second phase of a package of aid for education and community self-reliance projects conducted inside South Africa through the Canadian Embassy there.

Mr. de Klerk said yesterday that political progress is being made in South Africa, and "at this crucial stage in South Africa's history . . . international encouragement rather than isolation, and investment rather than sanctions" should be applied.

The Goldfarb poll of 1,000 Canadians was conducted last April and is considered accurate to within 3.5 percentage points 19 times out of 20, a Goldfarb spokesman said.

Initially, Mr. de Klerk refused to release the survey but later handed out portions of the poll and allowed reporters to look at the rest of it. Not handed out were a series of questions and responses showing that 71 per cent of Canadians believe Pretoria is not committed to ending apartheid. Specific questions and responses were not released.

Commonwealth split over call for more S. Africa sanctions

The Independent

A-7
CANBERRA, Australia — Commonwealth foreign ministers agreed Tuesday to demand more stringent financial sanctions against South Africa.

But they failed to endorse a report calling for a complete cessation of trade with Pretoria over the next five years.

The report, commissioned from independent consultants, is uncompromising in its call for tougher Commonwealth sanctions.

But differences emerged Tuesday between Australia and Canada on the one hand, which reserved judgment on it, and African countries, led by Nigeria, which argued for its full implementation.

External Affairs Minister Joe Clark said he could not foresee new Canadian trade sanctions "in the short term" against South Africa. But he also said "it's absolutely essential to keep sanctions in place until real reform happens."

Nigerian Foreign Minister Maj-Gen. Ike Nwachukwu said: "I see that we need to have new sanctions in order to continue to show South Africa that we mean business."

Clark also had some sharp words for the South African gov-



“ The work of this committee has acquired more importance than any of us thought it would when we started. ”

— Joe Clark
External affairs minister

ernment, saying that it turns its ambassadors into "stunt men" whenever the Commonwealth meets to discuss apartheid.

Clark was responding to a poll released in Ottawa on Tuesday by the South African Embassy indicating Canadians oppose sanctions if they hurt the black majority.

"Well, it's a curious fact that while South Africa tries to discount the importance of the Commonwealth, every time we hold a meeting they turn their ambassadors into stunt men," Clark said while entering a committee room to start the third and final day of the conference.

Clark said the poll, conducted by Goldfarb Consultants of Toronto, was partial.

"I think it was weighted to try to be carried on the view that sanctions hurt blacks dispropor-

tionately, and that argument has been contested by a number of the people who are here."

The poll said when those questioned were asked if they would support sanctions or trade restrictions "if they resulted in hardship for black South Africans," only 37 per cent of those surveyed said yes.

Fifty-two per cent were opposed.

Clark said increased South African activity surrounding the Commonwealth meetings indicates they are having an effect on the Pretoria government.

"I think it indicates that the work of this committee has acquired more importance than any of us thought it would when we started," Clark said.

(With files from the Canadian Press.)

A14/THE TORONTO STAR, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1989

Apartheid foes urge new round of sanctions

By Tim Harper Toronto Star

CANBERRA — A campaign to impose new Commonwealth trade sanctions against South Africa, an option discouraged by External Affairs Minister Joe Clark, appeared to gain new life here yesterday.

While the eight Commonwealth foreign ministers agreed to tighten existing financial sanctions as South Africa heads toward a 1990 showdown with its creditors, at least one called for further trade sanctions to complement that action.

Nigerian External Affairs Minister Ike Nwachukwu said he was "absolutely" in favor of further trade sanctions to bring South Africa into "the civilized world."

But Clark, who is chairman of the meeting, has repeatedly pushed a different approach. Clark suggests that, rather than impose new trade sanctions, existing sanctions should be maintained and other non-Commonwealth countries urged to come on line.

"Obviously, there are different views on what should be done down the line," Clark said. "I don't think in the very short-term there's likely to be much ability for us to persuade others to follow new trade measures that we introduce."

Financial sanctions

Advocates of trade measures say further sanctions should be placed on South Africa now for two reasons: to send a message to the country's new president, who will be elected Sept. 6, and to reinforce the financial sanctions heading to June, 1990.

Clark and the host Australians are the major proponents of financial sanctions over trade sanctions.

The eight Commonwealth foreign ministers agreed yesterday to put pressure on banks to impose stringent repayment terms on \$12 billion they are owed by Pretoria, which must reschedule the debt by June next year.

Clark said the measures will start immediately and include sending a delegation of senior Commonwealth officials to meet member banks of the committee co-ordinating the 1990 rescheduling on behalf of 250 banks worldwide.

The committee meeting here will report to Commonwealth heads of government in Kuala Lumpur in October.

Pretoria polls Canadians (A-14) about sanctions

By Patrick Doyle Toronto Star

OTTAWA — South Africa is stepping up its campaign to have Canada drop support for greater economic sanctions against the country.

South African Ambassador Hendrik de Klerk yesterday released a public opinion poll indicating 52 per cent of Canadians would oppose economic sanctions if they would harm black South Africans.

Conducted in May, the report was released to coincide with the meeting of Commonwealth foreign ministers in Australia, which is considering the imposition of further sanctions.

The Star's Tim Harper reports from Australia that External Affairs Minister Joe Clark dismissed the poll as dated, saying, "It's a curious fact that while South Africa tries to discount the importance of the Commonwealth, every time we hold a meeting they turn their ambassadors into stuntmen."

According to a summary of the poll, which was conducted by Goldfarb Consultants of Toronto, 61 per cent of Canadians support economic sanctions in principle but support for the measures falls off to 37 per cent if they would result in economic hardship for blacks.

Some other findings of the survey are:

- 95 per cent of Canadians surveyed believe the fact blacks have no voting rights is a very serious or somewhat serious problem;
- 94 per cent consider detention of prisoners under security laws serious or somewhat serious.

INTERNATIONAL

Wednesday, August 9, 1989 9

Limits proposed on dealings by banks with South Africa

By Chris Sherwell

Financial Times of London

CANBERRA — Commonwealth foreign ministers yesterday proposed a package of financial sanctions under which banks lending to South Africa would face tighter restrictions on their business dealings.

The measures were unveiled in Canberra, where an eight-nation committee of foreign ministers is discussing apartheid ahead of the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Kuala Lumpur in October.

If implemented, the measures would strengthen the financial sanctions already in place when South Africa is under pressure over the renegotiation of its main US\$9-billion debt and the maturing of US\$3 billion in other debts.

The measures include an official lobbying of banks negotiating next year's rescheduling, toughened guidelines restricting new South African lending and the establishment of an official body to monitor a ban on medium and long-term lending.

The proposed lobbying of international banks is to be done by a delegation of officials, and is being treated as "a matter of some urgency," according to External Affairs Minister Joe Clark, who is chairing the meeting.

The ministers are also urging all countries to take South Africa "off cover" with official government trade

credit and insurance agencies, and all financial institutions to impose tougher terms for trade financing — including reducing the maximum credit term to 90 days.

The measures are in line with the recommendations of a study on financial sanctions by an Australian technocrat. His findings are published in a book launched yesterday by Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke.

A second study also published yesterday calls for the phased introduction of full trade sanctions over a five-year period to force South Africa's government to negotiate with the Black majority.

The banks are being urged to apply the highest possible interest rates to South African debt, to provide for substantial capital repayments, and to reject options for escaping the moratorium on commercial loan repayments.

In spelling out guidelines for lending to South Africa, the ministers said these aimed to distinguish between loans which undermined sanctions and those which, by encouraging capital outflow, reinforced them.

The guidelines involve obtaining a declaration from the borrower about the source of control of the entity seeking the loan, and assurances that the loan is not to circumvent sanctions, nor for transfer to South Africa, nor to repatriate profits.

THE WORLD

Commonwealth ministers want banks to get tough with South Africa's debt

CANBERRA (CP) — Eight Commonwealth foreign ministers agreed yesterday to ask banks to put pressure on South Africa by imposing tough repayment terms on the billions of dollars the country owes them.

The ministers said banks should exert as much pressure as possible without making South Africa default on its loans. The proposals were made in light of South Africa's need to reschedule its foreign debt by June 1990.

The Commonwealth committee of foreign ministers on southern Africa discussed the possible measures as part of an attempt to force Pretoria to end apartheid.

External Affairs Minister Joe Clark, chairman of the meeting, said the Commonwealth will propose meetings with officials of the banks

involved in rescheduling the debt.

"The world knows that the rescheduling question is urgent," Clark told reporters. "We think that it's possible for some of our people to get in touch with banks in the United States and Europe so that perhaps we can have some effect on these financial links."

The ministers also said banks should impose the highest possible interest rates and not allow South Africa to extend debt repayment over 10 years.

The ministers also said they would lobby governments to stop granting credit to South Africa for trade deals, which they said cushioned Pretoria's balance of payments.

Banks should also demand from borrowing companies outside South Africa the details of any South African ownership links and insist that

the loan not be used to circumvent sanctions.

The ministers also agreed to consider an independent report that suggests imposing more sanctions on South Africa. But South Africa urged the ministers to reject the report, saying most of the country's blacks reject sanctions as a political tool.

The scope and timing of economic sanctions dominated the meetings.

Speaking as Canada's representative, Clark said he could not foresee new Canadian trade sanctions "in the short term" against South Africa. But he also said "it's absolutely essential to keep sanctions in place until real reform happens."

Nigerian Foreign Minister Maj.-Gen. Ike Nwachukwu added, "I see that we need to have new sanctions in order to continue to show South Africa that we mean business."

S. Africa uses Canadian poll to back case against sanctions

OTTAWA (CP) — The South African embassy struck back yesterday at Canadians calling for more economic sanctions against their country, releasing a poll that indicates Canadians oppose such measures if they hurt the black majority.

The embassy, which has had the poll since May, released it only as Commonwealth Foreign Ministers met in Canberra, Australia, to consider further sanctions.

Canadian churches and other anti-apartheid groups have recently urged the government to support tougher economic measures against South Africa, where 5 million whites dominate 26 million blacks economically and politically.

The \$60,000 poll, conducted by Goldfarb Consultants of Toronto, indicated that 61 per cent of Canadians support sanctions in principle.

But asked if they would support sanctions or trade restrictions "if they resulted in hardship for black South Africans," only 37 per cent of those surveyed said yes. Fifty-two per cent were opposed.

Ambassador Hendrik de Klerk said majority Canadian opinion is in tune with black South Africa — that there is "abundant evidence that black South Africans do not want sanctions."

But Jabu Dube, a spokesman for the outlawed African National Congress, said the embassy interpreted the sanctions issue in "light of its own racist philosophy."

"If they're suddenly so concerned about possible suffering among black South Africans, why is there so much suffering, misery and oppression among the black majority?"

(8-1)

(137)

Tougher measures approved



HENDRIK de KLERK
Doesn't want sanctions



JOE CLARK
Force end to apartheid

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MINISTERS PRESSURE S. AFRICA

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But he also said "it's absolutely essential to keep sanctions in place until real reform happens."

Aside from Clark, the foreign ministers of Australia, Guyana, India, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe are attending the three-day meeting that ends today.

Poll says no to sanctions

P. 16
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But Jabu Dube, a spokesman for the African National Congress, said the embassy interpreted the issue in "light of its own racist philosophy."

Dube said most black South Africans would gladly suffer under effective sanctions for a short time because they would bring the apartheid regime down.

- CP

Afrique du Sud: les banques invitées à intervenir

Presse Canadienne

CANBERRA

A-8

Huit ministres des Affaires extérieures du Commonwealth ont décidé, hier, de demander aux banques d'imposer de sévères conditions à l'Afrique du Sud, en juin 1990, au moment du rééchelonnement de la dette étrangère de ce pays.

Le but de cette démarche, a expliqué le président de la conférence, le ministre canadien Joe Clark, est d'appliquer une plus forte pression contre l'Afrique du Sud, afin de l'obliger à abandonner sa politique d'apartheid.

Le Commonwealth, a déclaré M. Clark, va proposer une réunion avec les dirigeants des banques, à qui l'Afrique du Sud doit des milliards de dollars, pour leur expliquer la situation.

«Le monde sait que la question du rééchelonnement est urgente, a noté le ministre canadien. Nous croyons possible d'établir des contacts avec les banques des États-Unis et de l'Europe, afin de produire peut-être un effet quelconque sur ces liens financiers».

Selon les ministres du Commonwealth, les banques pourraient imposer les taux d'intérêt les plus élevés possible et obliger l'Afrique du Sud à ne pas étaler sa dette au-delà de dix ans.

Crédit

Les ministres se sont engagés à inciter les gouvernements étrangers à ne plus faire crédit à l'Afrique du Sud dans ses transactions internationales.

À leur opinion, les banques devraient également exiger des compagnies qui effectuent des emprunts, à l'extérieur de l'Afrique du Sud, qu'elles fournissent les détails de tout lien avec ce pays et qu'elles établissent que le prêt n'a pas pour but de contourner les sanctions.

Les ministres ont accepté, finalement, d'étudier un rapport indépendant, qui leur conseille d'imposer de nouvelles sanctions contre l'Afrique du Sud, puisque les sanctions actuelles n'ont que partiellement réussi.

Parmi ces nouvelles sanctions, on signale l'interdiction d'importer tout produit agricole, tout minéral (y compris le charbon, l'acier et l'uranium) et tout produit manufacturé d'Afrique du Sud.

Le ministre des Affaires étrangères d'Afrique du Sud, M. Pik Botha, avait écrit à M. Clark, plus tôt, pour lui demander de rejeter ce rapport. Il avait signalé que la plupart des Noirs, en Afrique du Sud, rejetaient les sanctions économiques comme arme politique.

Parlant uniquement à titre de représentant du Canada, M. Clark a fait savoir qu'il ne prévoyait pas de nouvelles sanctions «à court terme».

■ CANBERRA

Sévères conditions à l'Afrique du Sud

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P.39

Banks are asked to put pressure on South Africa

Canadian Press

CANBERRA

(A-4)

A Commonwealth committee has recommended that banks put financial pressure on South Africa to end apartheid but suggested no new trade sanctions.

The recommendation came yesterday as the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa ended its fourth meeting in Australia's capital city.

During the three-day meeting, the eight foreign ministers discussed a report on further sanctions against South Africa, independence for Namibia, the Commonwealth Games and South

Africa's relationship with neighboring countries.

"For now, I am happy that we have come to an agreement on hitting South Africa's financial ties," said Tanzanian Foreign Minister Benjamin Mkapa.

"We have to make those and existing trade sanctions work together as a package."

The ministers, including External Affairs Minister Joe Clark, said in their final communique they want international banks to put the squeeze on South Africa in the sensitive area of debt refinancing.

Billions of dollars of loans to South Africa are to be renewed in June, 1990, and the ministers say they will ask banks to impose tough repayment terms. One suggestion is that the banks impose the highest possible interest rates.

A senior External Affairs spokesman said last night that Mr. Clark has written a letter to the chairman of a technical committee for world banks to discuss financial pressure.

Mr. Clark, the chairman of the meeting, and the other ministers decided to leave the matter of new trade sanctions to the heads of government, who meet in October in Kuala Lumpur.

Meanwhile, the foreign ministers decided they would send delegations to countries that have trade sanctions against South Africa but are not adhering to them.

Mr. Clark named West Germany, the United States, Brazil and Japan as such countries.

The eight ministers were united in saying that no further trade sanctions should be imposed now, but Mr. Mkapa said he will be asking the meeting in Malaysia for additional sanctions.

One of the most controversial reports of the meeting, received Tuesday, recommended an end to trade with South Africa within five years. That report will be discussed at Kuala Lumpur.

In other items covered in the communique, the committee recommended that a team be sent to Namibia to assist in that country's transition to independence from South Africa. The committee denounced South Africa for interfering with neighboring states.

The committee also expressed hope that there would be no boycott of the Commonwealth Games in Auckland in January, a threat that has increased since cricket and rugby players announced tours to South Africa.

Besides Canada, other countries represented at the talks were Australia, India, Guyana, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Nigeria.

Blacks denied higher education, report contends

Canadian Press

CANBERRA

(A-4)

The South African government prohibits advanced education for blacks and then cites their lack of training to argue that they could not manage in a post-apartheid society, said a study released yesterday.

"In South Africa, blacks have been denied the opportunity to develop the skills necessary to manage the public- and private-sector institutions," said the report, presented by Edward Scott, the Anglican Archbishop of Toronto.

Archbishop Scott, also a director of the South Africa Education Trust Fund, presented the report to the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa on the final day of a three-day meeting.

The report recommends that a Skills for South Africa program be endorsed by the Commonwealth heads of government when they meet in October in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Archbishop Scott said after his presentation that advanced education is one of the ways black South Africans will force Pretoria into a multi-racial society.

"As an example, there are only 25 black accountants in a country of 33 million people, 85 per cent of whom are black," he said. "And there's been only one black person graduate this year in South Africa in computer science."

By law and custom, apartheid establishes a racially segregated society in which South Africa's black majority has no vote in national affairs.

OPPOSING APARTHEID

Banks should do their share

The Commonwealth foreign ministers' call for increased financial pressure on South Africa is a direct challenge to bankers. A challenge they should accept.

In coming months, Commonwealth officials will ask the banks to make things more difficult for the racist South African régime by imposing tough repayment terms on the country's \$21-billion U.S. foreign debt.

The foreign ministers who met in Australia earlier this week noted that a major portion of this debt will soon be up for renegotiation. Bankers should not use this process to force South Africa into default, the ministers said, but they should impose the highest possible interest rates and refuse to extend debt repayments over a 10-year period.

The proposal is modest. There is no suggestion that bankers should call in their debts to force a financial crisis. And no hint at the possibility of legislation forcing banks to get tough.

The ministers clearly understand the art of the possible. Mere "suggestions" won't convince banks to call in their loans without cause. And few countries are prepared to legislate bankers' morality.

South Africa owes Canadian banks a relatively modest debt of between \$100 million and \$150 million. Even so, the loan conditions should be toughened. And bank executives should abide by the letter and the spirit of existing financial sanctions. Before the deal collapsed earlier this year, for instance, the Bank of Nova Scotia was ready to loan \$600 million to a South African-controlled company on the grounds that its headquarters is in Luxembourg. Canada has a voluntary ban on bank loans to the South African government and private sector.

Bankers are being asked to do their bit in the fight against apartheid. They should rise to the occasion.



WRAPPING IT UP: Commonwealth Secretary-General Sir Shridath Ramphal, left, listens to Canadian External Affairs

Minister Joe Clark at a news conference yesterday on the last day of the Commonwealth meeting in Australia. AP PHOTO

Clark rebuffs Botha aid request

By Tim Harper Toronto Star

CANBERRA — External Affairs Minister Joe Clark says he will tell his South African counterpart the Commonwealth will not offer further help to rebuild southern Africa until apartheid is ended.

Roelof Botha had written Clark, who is the chairman of the Commonwealth foreign ministers conference on South Africa, asking that the Commonwealth work with South Africa to help front-line states in southern Africa.

Written to banks

Botha had given Clark assurances that progress was being made in the region.

He said the Commonwealth was off track in its punitive stance against South Africa for its apartheid policies.

Clark, in his reply, will tell Botha that most of the reconstruction needed is due to South Africa's destabilization of the region.

Clark has also written to the international banking community — those to whom South Africa owes money — telling them the Commonwealth is calling on them to tighten the debt vice in which South Africa finds itself.

South Africa is struggling with a

1990 repayment date for much of its \$21 billion (U.S.) foreign debt.

But foreign ministers yesterday refused to recommend that Pretoria be slapped with more trade sanctions.

With Canada and Australia leading the way, the meeting agreed instead to push other nations to upgrade their measures against South Africa.

Their recommendations now go to the Commonwealth heads of government when they meet in October in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

The Commonwealth committee of foreign ministers on southern Africa has met at six-month intervals since it was formed at the 1987 Commonwealth meeting in Vancouver. The Canberra meeting ended yesterday.

The measures should satisfy critics at home who felt the Commonwealth was backing away from sanctions as an instrument of pressure on South Africa, Clark said.

"What you should understand," Clark told reporters, "is that this Commonwealth process began (at the 1985 Commonwealth meeting) at Nassau after a long period of condemnation of apartheid but not

a great deal of co-ordinated international action to oppose it.

"There has been a dramatic change in the situation of apartheid since the Nassau conference due in no small measure to the leadership which has been shown by the Commonwealth."

The Commonwealth will do more when it can be persuaded that other countries will follow, Clark said.

But that stance didn't seem to satisfy many critics in the Australian capital.

Archbishop Ted Scott, former primate of the Anglican Church of Canada, said he felt it important that Canada and Australia fulfill

'Take next step'

their 1985 pledge that further measures be taken if apartheid remained in South Africa.

"I think they should take the next further step," Scott said.

—Joe Hanlon, the author of an independent report to the ministers urging a phase-out of all South African trade over the next five years, was also critical of Clark's plans for Commonwealth ministers to work on other countries to get tougher.

"There's no need for Clark to go to the U.S. to talk about sanctions when they've got tougher sanctions than the Commonwealth," he said.

Clark mentioned the United States, West Germany, Japan and Brazil as four countries that could adopt stronger measures against South Africa.

Ben Mkapa, the Tanzanian foreign minister, denied the four African ministers at this meeting lost the battle for further trade sanctions.

More sanctions could be adopted at the heads of government meeting in Kuala Lumpur if one of the leaders takes the initiative, he said.

"I was going to press for leaving the door open for further, stronger sanctions to be adopted," he said. "That door has been left opened."

The message to Pretoria, Mkapa said, "is that the course of sanctions is irreversible. And they better get it."

But Nigerian Foreign Minister Maj-Gen. Ike Nwachukwu had publicly called for new trade sanctions and members of the Zimbabwean delegation — who were critical of Canada when this committee met in Harare — were saying privately they wanted further action.



Commonwealth Secretary General Sir Shridath Ramphal (left) and Canadian External Affairs Minister Joe Clark at meeting on South Africa: Making a case for international sanctions

Commonwealth countries to pressure for sanctions ⑨

Financial Times of London

CANBERRA — Commonwealth governments are to use forthcoming international gatherings to serve joint demarches on countries failing to impose economic sanctions against South Africa.

The decision, agreed to by foreign ministers of eight Commonwealth countries at the end of a three-day meeting in Canberra, is part of a wider campaign to step up pressure on Pretoria.

External Affairs Minister Joe Clark said the meeting had "unquestionably helped prove the case" for international sanctions, and had documented the "devastating effect" of South Africa's destabilization policy on its neighbors.

The ministers also:

- Pointed to a "clear danger to free and fair elections" in Namibia. They put forward proposals to ensure the integrity of the November ballot, and made plans to send to Namibia an observer group and, if necessary, extra police.
- Voiced their "strong and unanimous desire" that next year's Commonwealth Games in Auckland should be an unqualified success.

On sanctions, which dominated the meeting, the ministers agreed to step up their lobbying of bank lenders to South Africa but left action on intensified trade sanctions to the heads of government meeting in Kuala Lumpur in October.

The decision on joint diplomatic action against countries failing to impose sanctions marks a significant escalation in the committee's position.

Now some or all of its eight members — Canada, Australia, India, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania and Guyana — are to use the UN General Assembly gathering, the Non-Aligned summit and the next Paris meeting on Cambodia to serve joint demarches.

Targeted countries are those whose trade with South Africa has increased over the past few years — among them Japan, Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong, Israel, West Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Turkey and Brazil.

The decisions represent a compromise between "front-line" African states seeking the immediate imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa and others, such as Canada and Australia, which agree on the effectiveness of sanctions but wish to move more selectively.

Banks should pressure S. Africa, ministers say A-9

CANBERRA (CP) — A Commonwealth committee has recommended that banks put financial pressure on South Africa to end apartheid but did not suggest any new trade sanctions.

The recommendation came yesterday as the Commonwealth committee of foreign ministers on southern Africa concluded its fourth and final meeting in Australia's capital city.

During the three-day meeting, the eight foreign ministers also discussed a report on further sanctions against South Africa, independence for Namibia, the Commonwealth Games and South Africa's relationship with other countries in the region.

"For now, I am happy that we have come to an agreement on hitting South Africa's financial ties," said Tanzanian Foreign Minister Benjamin Mkapa.

"We have to make those and existing trade sanctions work together as a package."

The ministers — including External Affairs Minister Joe Clark — said in their final communiqué that they want international banks to put the squeeze on South Africa in the

sensitive area of debt refinancing.

Billions of dollars of loans to South Africa are to be renewed in June 1990, and the ministers say they will ask banks to impose tough repayment terms. Among the suggestions are that the banks impose the highest possible interest rates.

But Clark, the chairman of the meeting, and the other ministers did not recommend any new trade sanctions. They decided to leave the matter to their bosses when the heads of government meet in October in Kuala Lumpur.

In the meantime, the foreign ministers decided they would send delegations to countries that have existing trade sanctions against South Africa but are not abiding by them.

Earlier yesterday, Clark told reporters the South African government turns its ambassadors into "stunt men" whenever the Commonwealth meets to discuss apartheid.

He was responding to a poll released in Ottawa on Tuesday by the South African embassy indicating that Canadians oppose sanctions if they hurt the black majority.

He said the embassy released "partial results of old polls."

Commonwealth: pas de nouvelles sanctions contre le régime de Pretoria

d'après Canadian Press

CANBERRA

A. 16

■ Le communiqué final de la conférence de trois jours des huit ministres des Affaires extérieures du Commonwealth, publié hier, ne fait aucunement mention de nouvelles sanctions commerciales contre l'Afrique du Sud.

A l'unanimité, a-t-on appris, les ministres ont décidé de laisser cette question à l'appréciation des chefs de gouvernement du Commonwealth, qui se réuniront en octobre, à Kuala Lumpur, la capitale de la Malaysia.

M. Benjamin Mkapa, ministre des Affaires extérieures de la Tanzanie, a cependant annoncé son intention de demander que des sanctions additionnelles

soient imposées à l'Afrique du Sud, à l'occasion de la réunion de Kuala Lumpur.

Pour ce qui est du Canada, le ministre Joe Clark a fait savoir qu'il n'était pas question de nouvelles sanctions « d'ici peu ».

En attendant la réunion d'octobre, les huit ministres ont convenu d'envoyer des délégations dans les pays qui ont adopté des sanctions contre l'Afrique du Sud, mais qui ne les appliquent pas complètement.

Ces délégations auront pour mission de convaincre les pays concernés de se montrer plus sévères à l'égard du régime de l'apartheid. M. Clark a nommé ces pays comme étant les États-Unis, l'Allemagne de l'Ouest, le Brésil et le Japon.

« De toute façon, a commenté M. Mkapa, je suis satisfait de

constater que nous nous sommes mis d'accord pour nous attaquer aux liens financiers de l'Afrique du Sud. »

Il parlait de la décision des ministres de s'adresser aux banques internationales pour leur demander d'imposer des conditions sévères au rééchelonnement de la dette étrangère de l'Afrique du Sud, qui s'élève à plusieurs milliards de dollars.

Parmi les nouvelles conditions, qui pourront être imposées dès juin 1990, il y aurait celle, suggérée par les ministres, des taux d'intérêt les plus élevés possibles.

Dans leur communiqué final, les ministres ont recommandé, d'un autre côté, qu'une délégation soit envoyée en Namibie, afin d'apporter son aide à l'indépendance de ce pays.

Ministres des Affaires extérieures du Commonwealth

On garde le silence sur les sanctions contre l'Afrique du sud

Presse Canadienne
CANBERRA

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PAS DE NOUVELLES SANCTIONS CONTRE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD

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Banques

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Parmi les nouvelles conditions, qui pourront

le-Zélande, en janvier prochain.

Sondage

M. Clark a profité de la publication du communiqué des Huit pour commenter la publication à Ottawa, pendant la conférence d'Australie, d'un sondage sur les sanctions économiques imposées à l'Afrique du Sud.

Ce sondage, qui a été rendu public par l'ambassade sud-africaine, montre que la majorité des Canadiens sont opposés aux sanctions, si elles font du tort à la majorité noire d'Afrique du Sud.

Selon M. Clark, l'ambassade a publié « les résultats partiels de vieux sondages ».

Il a ajouté: « Il est curieux de constater que l'Afrique du Sud, qui essaie de minimiser l'importance du Commonwealth, n'en transforme pas moins ses ambassa-



Photo AP

Le secrétaire général du Commonwealth, sir Shridath Ramphal, à gauche, et Joe Clark, ministre des Affaires extérieures du Canada, lors de la dernière journée de la conférence de Canberra, en Australie.

deurs en cascadeurs chaque fois que nous avons une réunion ».

Les huit pays représentés à Canberra

étaient: le Canada, l'Australie, l'Inde, la Guyana, la Tanzanie, le Zimbabwe, la Zambie et le Nigeria.

Le Commonwealth n'adopte pas de nouvelles sanctions contre Pretoria p. 7

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Parmi les nouvelles conditions, qui pourront être imposées dès juin 1990, il y aurait celle, suggérée par les ministres, des taux d'intérêt les plus élevés possibles.

M. Clark, qui présidait la conférence de Canberra, a déjà écrit au président d'un comité des banques mondiales pour aborder cette question.

Le communiqué fait également mention de l'accord des ministres sur leur désapprobation de tout boycottage des Jeux du Commonwealth d'Auckland, en Nouvelle-Zélande, en janvier prochain.

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Jeux du Commonwealth: la menace persiste p.16

CANBERRA (PC) — La menace d'un boycott des Jeux du Commonwealth de 1990, qui doivent se tenir à Auckland, persiste même si les participants à la rencontre des ministres des Affaires étrangères du Commonwealth ont avancé hier qu'ils espéraient qu'on n'en vienne pas à cette mesure. Le ministre des Affaires étrangères de la Nouvelle-Zélande, Russell Marshall, a fait part à ses homologues des autres pays du Commonwealth de son inquiétude qu'un boycott ne vienne compromettre la tenue des Jeux de 1990. Les pays du sud de l'Afrique ont menacé de boycotter les Jeux pour protester contre la tournée en Afrique du Sud de joueurs de cricket britanniques et de joueurs de rugby australiens.

Editorials

Mixed messages on South Africa

After four years of pledging reform, South Africa's promises to dismantle apartheid strain credulity. Unfortunately, the same can now be said of Canada's record in battling South Africa's racist policies.

In 1985, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney vowed to sever all economic and diplomatic links with South Africa if the situation did not improve. With that declaration, Canada assumed a global lead in the campaign to pressure Pretoria.

But with Mulroney's enthusiasm waning, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark's more cautious approach to apartheid has prevailed. Chairing a meeting of eight Commonwealth foreign ministers in Australia this week, Clark discouraged talk of fresh trade sanctions. In so doing, he steered the group away from solidarity, and toward stalemate.

Yet, as the final communique acknowledged, sanctions do work. Recent signs of a softer line in Pretoria suggest that "sanctions are having an increasing economic and political impact." Feverish public relations campaigns mounted by South African embassies abroad are further proof of their effect. At the same time, a state of emergency has been renewed by Pretoria for the fourth year, underscoring the need for continued pressure.

But Clark argued that financial measures would be more effective. Targetting South Africa's \$21 (U.S.) billion foreign debt, he is asking banks to impose stringent terms when two-thirds of it comes due for rescheduling next summer.

But questions of implementation remain unanswered: Financial pressure can only be applied by international banks voluntarily; any leverage is limited by the relatively modest size of the debt; and Pretoria wields the trump card — it can threaten to default on its loans.

There is, of course, a place for voluntary financial sanctions. But since they depend on "moral suasion," they are no substitute for the additional trade sanctions which Canada has previously promised.

Yet Clark continues to stall, arguing that the Commonwealth only has leverage when it acts in unison. He still clings to the hope that Britain, which opted out of the last round of Commonwealth sanctions, will come on line with the rest of the group. But in light of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's repeated rejections of Commonwealth solidarity, it is a naive, outdated strategy.

Now, the gaps in Canada's position are matched only by the leakage in its own sanctions. In the first five months of this year, Canadian imports from South Africa rose 80 per cent over the same period in 1988. Little wonder that Clark was on the defensive this week in Australia, and at the last Commonwealth meeting on sanctions in Toronto.

As Clark and Mulroney prepare for the upcoming summit of Commonwealth leaders in Malaysia in October, they should reflect on Canada's credibility with as much care as they scrutinize South Africa's performance.

Tannés!

B-2
EDITORIAL

Voici une prédiction qui a de grosses chances de se réaliser: M. Brian Mulroney ne fera plus de discours tonitruants à la tribune des Nations unies pour demander l'écrasement final et définitif de l'Afrique du Sud, coupable, comme nul ne l'ignore, du crime d'apartheid et de conduite scandaleuse à l'égard de sa majorité noire. Non pas que soient tombées les murailles de Jéricho et que Pretoria se soit convertie à la démocratie. La campagne de désobéissance civile, qui s'étend dans le pays en ce moment, prouve que, pour la majorité noire et ses leaders, «la fin de la domination blanche», promise par le parti de P.W. Botha, reste à l'état de vœu.



C'est peut-être la lassitude qui explique le relâchement qu'on note chez les adversaires de l'apartheid. À Canberra, où vient de se clore une rencontre de huit ministres des Affaires étrangères du Commonwealth, les champions des sanctions économiques ont étonné les observateurs en renonçant à serrer davantage la vis à Pretoria. La placidité du Canada et de son ministre, M. Clark, tient du mystère, dit un distingué professeur sur les ondes de Radio-Canada.

Mystère? Peut-être. Il n'y a pas de mystère, en tout cas, pour Mme Thatcher, qui croit si peu aux sanctions économiques qu'elle n'a même pas voulu être représentée à Canberra. Son scepticisme est certainement partagé par une partie de l'opinion. «Ne pas marcher du même pas que la bande réunie à Canberra, c'est se conformer à la réalité», écrit le *Daily Telegraph*, qui ridiculise ces «politiciens décidés à offrir à tout prix le spectacle de l'unité du Commonwealth».

L'appui populaire a-t-il fait défaut aux dirigeants du Canada et d'autres pays résolus à corriger les moeurs des Blancs d'Afrique du Sud? La gesticulation des dirigeants de Pretoria, qui donnent souvent l'impression de la conversion à de meilleurs sentiments; la conviction que les changements prendront du temps; l'impression, du reste fondée, que la situation est plus complexe qu'on ne l'avait d'abord pensé: autant de faits qui encouragent l'indolence chez les adversaires de l'apartheid. C'est ainsi qu'un sondage révèle qu'un nombre très élevé de Canadiens (52 p. cent) s'opposent aux sanctions économiques, «si elles nuisent aux Noirs».

M. Clark a déploré la diffusion de ces «résultats partiels» par l'ambassade de Pretoria. Comme il n'est pas favorable à la rupture des relations diplomatiques avec l'Afrique du Sud, il n'a qu'à s'en prendre à lui-même.

Guy CORMIER

^{P.6 EDITORIAL} Impasse au Commonwealth

Aucun accord sur de nouvelles sanctions contre l'Afrique du Sud

PAS de nouvelles sanctions contre l'Afrique du Sud : la réunion des ministres des Affaires étrangères du groupe *ad hoc* au sein du Commonwealth s'est soldée sur un constat d'impasse, à Canberra, en Australie. Tout au plus s'est-on résolu à renvoyer le dossier à la conférence du Commonwealth qui aura lieu en octobre en Malaisie. La session de Canberra, tenue sous la présidence du chef de la diplomatie canadienne, M. Joe Clark, a tout de même permis de lancer certaines propositions qui pourraient accentuer les pressions internationales auprès de l'Afrique du Sud.

À l'occasion de cette réunion, tout le problème de la pertinence et de l'efficacité des sanctions économiques et autres a de nouveau été posé. Il est sans doute très difficile de mesurer l'impact réel des mesures effectivement prises à l'encontre du gouvernement de Pretoria. Il est par contre totalement impossible de porter un jugement sur l'utilité de telles sanctions à partir de l'exemple du Commonwealth : trop de pays s'y sont soustraits, à commencer par les grands clients d'Afrique du Sud, Grande-Bretagne en tête. Devant les démarches de la diplomatie sud-africaine durant la session de Canberra, il est légitime de penser que les dispositions actuelles agacent sérieusement Pretoria, si elles ne lui posent pas des problèmes très sérieux. On s'attend maintenant à ce que certains pays tentent, à la faveur des assises

plénières du Commonwealth, de faire imposer des conditions très sévères au rééchelonnement de la dette de quelque 20 milliards de dollars que s'apprête à solliciter le gouvernement de Pretoria. On imagine mal que les membres du Club de Paris se rendent à pareille exigence, mais la démarche va sans doute faire monter d'un cran la pression exercée contre Pretoria. Il serait surprenant de ne pas voir apparaître une campagne de contre-publicité orchestrée par les services gouvernementaux d'Afrique du Sud au cours des prochaines semaines.

Malgré les craintes entretenues au Canada au sujet d'un changement de politique de la part d'Ottawa, rien, semble-t-il, n'est fondamentalement changé dans la ligne tracée par John Diefenbaker, il y a plus de 30 ans. Pris en flagrant délit en février dernier, le gouvernement canadien ne pouvait se dédire après avoir assumé le leadership dans ce dossier.

Quant à la situation en Afrique du Sud, une certaine évolution se dessine depuis quelques mois sans que l'on puisse envisager l'imminence du grand déblocage. Avant de renoncer aux sanctions, à tout le moins aux pressions diplomatiques et autres, il faut attendre des gages plus manifestes de la part des dirigeants sud-africains.

— PAUL-ANDRÉ COMEAU

Time for a carrot

"THERE is a window of opportunity open in South Africa now. Our focus has to be on what we can do to help them." — U.S. Republican Senator Nancy Kassenbaum

The winds of change are blowing over South Africa, giving cause for cautious optimism that the country is progressing toward serious reform. Sen. Kassenbaum makes a valid point: efforts should be made to ensure the momentum of this progress is maintained.

The ruling National Party has a new leader, Willem de Klerk, who is likely to be elected president in the September general elections. More reform-minded than his predecessor, P.W. "Old Crocodile" Botha, De Klerk has admitted that "white domination as it exists" must end, and has promised constitutional talks within five years.

**Give De Klerk
a chance to
prove himself**

The prospects for serious negotiations between the government and black leaders have never been better. De Klerk has invited black leaders to discuss the future of the country with him, and the ANC has responded by tabling a detailed program of negotiations.

Not to be upstaged by his successor, Botha stunned the world by inviting jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela to tea last month. Whatever Botha's motives, the meeting was historic — something that never would have happened five years ago. Mandela now abides in "house arrest," and there is speculation he will be released soon.

There are other encouraging signs. Though there are still some wrinkles to be ironed out, Namibia is solidly on the path to independence. A new generation of black entrepreneurs and property owners is slowly collecting economic power in South Africa — a process that would be difficult to reverse. Also on a positive note, anti-apartheid activists recently held a successful, and very peaceful, campaign of defiance — nonwhite patients walked into white-only hospitals for treatment, and the government let them.

We can't forget these favorable scenes have been staged against a backdrop of severe press censorship, a continued state of emergency, a denial of voting rights for blacks, and obscene group areas legislation. The South African government has yet to commit itself to ending apartheid, or to giving the black majority meaningful powers. Yet it seems to have accepted the fact that the country must change, and that compromise is the only solution.

No doubt the existing package of various international sanctions has had an effect on the South African economy — severely limiting foreign capital, pushing up interest rates and constricting growth. The country is finding it more and more difficult to pay off its US\$21 billion foreign debt. But thoughtful, reasonable-minded people must now ask themselves whether these economic effects have in turn hastened or retarded the process of reform. This is tremendously difficult to answer.

Commonwealth foreign ministers, who just met in Canberra, have continued their campaign against South Africa by calling for increased financial sanctions. The ministers agreed to urge international banks to increase the pressure on South Africa as it struggles to meet a June 1990 repayment deadline. The focus on financial pressure replaces any proposed extension of existing trade sanctions.

But perhaps the Commonwealth should now offer a little carrot instead of a big stick. As Canada has shown tolerance around the world for leaders like Mikhail Gorbachev who are attempting to achieve reform in their countries, it should lead the Commonwealth in giving De Klerk a chance to show what he's made of, before slapping down further sanctions. When Commonwealth leaders meet in October, they should come up with a realistic timetable against which to judge South Africa's progress. Then they should consider ways to encourage that progress, as well as planning punitive measures if De Klerk fails to make the grade.

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Ottawa's attempt to beat apartheid just a foolish game H-5

The Canadian government would have us believe it is going to crush South Africa's system of apartheid with a tennis racket. Don't believe it.

The fact is that Ottawa has left a gaping hole in its sports policy regarding South Africa that allows Tennis Canada and other sport bodies to sneak through and continue as they always have in international competition.

Tennis

Mary Ormsby



In a three-pronged approach apparently intended to attack apartheid through sports, the Canadian government stated this year that:

South African athletes are not welcome in Canada to compete in any sport.

The government expects Canadian athletes not to compete on South African soil. Those who do risk losing government financial assistance and being declared ineligible to represent a Canadian team at events such as the Olympic Games.

Canadian teams and individuals are expected to decline participation and withdraw from or formally protest South African participation to event organizers of competitions in a third country if South Africans are involved.

Point No. 3 is the contentious issue, and the loophole is the formal protest.

According to the government, Canadians are expected to decline invitations, withdraw from or formally protest South African participation in an event in a third country, such as Wimbledon in England.

This point affects tennis more than any other amateur sport because Canadian professionals such as Andrew Sznajder and Helen Kelesi, who earn their living through tennis, are involved and can't afford to withdraw or decline from lucrative events. They must play under protest but — and this is the key point — they do play.

Tennis Canada is federally funded and must follow the policy or risk losing its yearly money from Ottawa. The association has taken the onus off individual Canadian players and faithfully notifies tournament organizers on their behalf to object officially to South African presence.

Organizers of NCAA events in the United States also will receive faxes from Canada if a Canadian on a U.S. scholarship winds up in a draw with South Africans.

Still a member

Tennis Canada, which fully supports the government's actions against South Africa and has lobbied foreign tennis associations to follow suit, defended its "formal protest" campaign in a pamphlet handed out at the national championships two weeks ago like this:

"We will discourage our players from competing with, or against, individual South African players in third countries. However, we recognize that from time to time these contacts will inevitably occur, particularly in those countries where government policy regarding the entry of South Africans is extremely liberal or non-existent. No action will be taken against Canadian players in these circumstances."

Without the formal protest option, Canadian pros would be denied the right to earn a living as they would have to withdraw from virtually every major event on the men's and women's pro tours and limit their competition schedules to the three countries that don't issue visas for South African athletes: Canada, Japan and Sweden.

Whether the Canadian protests will have an effect remains to be seen. But the International Olympic Committee may apply greater pressure to remove South Africans from tennis until Pretoria dismantles its racist regime.

Tennis is involved with the Olympics (it was a demonstration sport in Seoul last summer) and officials hope it will be voted in by the IOC as a full-status medal sport for the 1992 Games. But South Africa is still a member of the International Tennis Federation, which will likely expel the apartheid nation in a September meeting if the federation wants the IOC to approve tennis. The IOC doesn't compromise with any other member sport regarding South Africa and it won't make an exception for tennis.

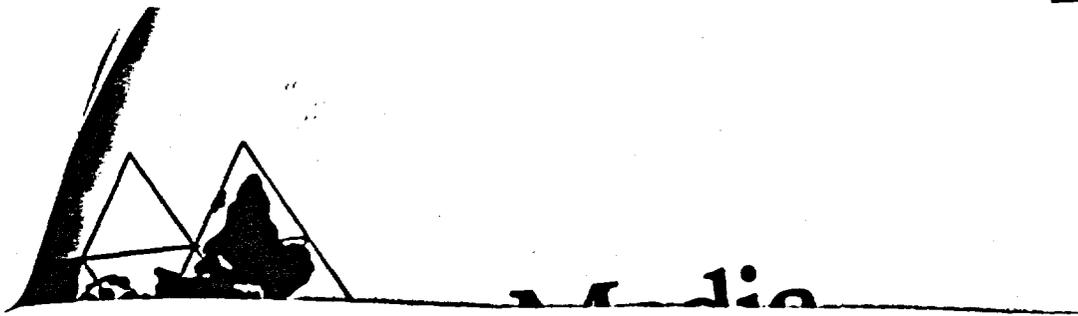
In the meantime, Canadians will not see a South African in the upcoming men's Player's International in Montreal or in the women's Player's Challenge in Toronto.

But that won't stop anyone from walking into a Canadian jewelry store to buy the biggest South African diamond they can afford.

Apparently Canadians can still trade with South Africans, they just can't play tennis with them.

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OVERNIGHT CANADA. DU JOUR AU LENDEMAIN

8/12/89

More teeth, less talk

Once again a Commonwealth meeting on South Africa has come up with more rhetoric than substance but, if adopted, a proposal to put the country in a financial squeeze could have interesting results.

The idea is that next year, when South African foreign debt comes due, the world banking system should set extraordinarily stiff terms, including high interest rates. Foreign ministers in Canberra passed it along to their bosses who will meet in Malaysia in October.

Such a move would turn the South African economy increasingly inward, and might eventually force a fiscal crisis. But there is also the possibility that South Africa would refuse to pay its debts.

The always controversial Commonwealth Games were also discussed. A boycott is possible next year because greedy British cricketers are planning a South African tour. The Games are almost always held in richer coun-

tries, often white — New Zealand in 1990, Canada in 1994. There might be greater support for the Games if more developing countries were allowed to play host. (Jamaica was the last one in 1966.) Canada says it supports special assistance to such countries. If money matches mouth, that might be a good idea.

But the ministers were unable to recommend any specific advance in economic sanctions, also left for the Kuala Lumpur meeting in October. Canada, with External Affairs Minister Joe Clark in the chair, earns a special prize for hypocrisy in criticizing other countries, including Japan, the United States, and West Germany, for not doing enough. Canadian trade with South Africa has increased greatly in the past two years, with big gains in imports by Canada of South African goods.

Big talk and contradictory action make Canada look sanctimonious and silly. If we want to bite South Africa we should make it hurt.

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OVERNIGHT CANADA/LE JOUR AU LENDEMAIN

8/9/89

Hypocrisy mars South African criticism

OTTAWA — In politics, alas, hypocrisy is its own reward. Take Joe Clark, for example.

There he was, making headlines once again spouting off at the Commonwealth foreign ministers' meeting in Australia.

How many times have Clark and his boss Brian Mulroney said Canada will keep the pressure on South Africa?

How often have Clark and Mulroney railed against South Africa, promising tougher economic action while our trade increases with that country?

And who can count the times that both Clark and Mulroney have offered the same empty rhetoric, taking a high moral tone while conveniently ignoring the sinners applauding this line?

South Africa's apartheid policies are, of course, indefensible.

But the treatment of dissenters by South Africa is certainly no worse than the treatment of dissenters in many of the countries we call our friends.

If Clark and Mulroney were committed to fair treatment, they would stop this sham of acting as if South Africa is not only the worst example of human abuse, which it isn't, but the only example.

But why bother, since pointing the finger at other human-rights abusers would cause social, economic and political problems?

On the other hand, since South Africa has no particular friends in the international field, attacking its inhumanity has the benefit of allowing our leaders to appear virtuous without upsetting any of their so-called friends.

If Clark were to be brutally honest he could begin by looking at the records of some of the countries sharing the stage with him in Australia.

He might start by asking Commonwealth Secretary-General Sunny Ramphal when

some of the political prisoners he personally ensconced in Guyana's jails are going to be released.

And while Clark sticks to his demand that South Africa must formally recognize the banned African National Congress, he might ask some of his fellow foreign ministers when they will allow opposition parties in their countries.

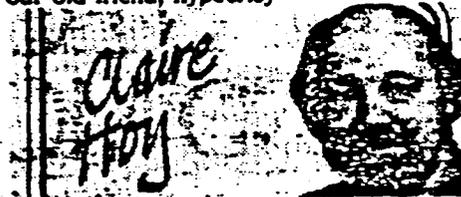
He need look no further than the representatives from Zimbabwe and Zambia.

Why not ask them why they have outlawed opposition and why they've filled their jails with political opponents?

Perhaps next time Clark calls on South Africa to free Nelson Mandela, he might ask the leaders from these other African countries to free prisoners languishing in their jails for the crime of holding a different point of view.

How is it that South Africa must be held to account for its horrid record on human rights while a sordid collection of despots and tinpot tyrants, many of them our close friends in the Commonwealth or the francophone, are allowed to murder and maim innocent civilians with impunity?

The answer of course gets us back to our old friend, hypocrisy.



Clark and Mulroney are not alone. Most other world leaders are part of this same game.

Just as attacking South Africa is any easy hit for a politician, it's also an easy hit for a journalist.

After all, calling for better treatment of people everywhere could be embarrassing.

If Canadian politicians and journalists started doing that, somebody might be unkind enough to ask about our treatment of our native people.

Better to deflect everybody's flaws by concentrating on South Africa.

It's the best way to appear moral without having to act it.

Sanctions pressure to be stepped up

By Chris Sherwell in
Canberra

COMMONWEALTH governments are to use forthcoming international gatherings to serve joint démarches on countries failing to impose economic sanctions against South Africa.

The decision, agreed by foreign ministers of eight Commonwealth countries at the end of a three-day meeting in Canberra, is part of a wider campaign to step up pressure on Pretoria.

Mr Joe Clark, Canada's Foreign Minister, said the meeting had "unquestionably helped prove the case" for international sanctions, and had documented the "devastating effect" of South Africa's destabilisation policy on its neighbours.

The ministers also:

- Pointed to a "clear danger to free and fair elections" in Namibia. They put forward proposals to ensure the integrity of the November ballot, and made plans to despatch to Namibia both an observer group and, if necessary, extra police.

- Voiced their "strong and unanimous desire" that next year's Commonwealth Games in Auckland should be an unqualified success. The ministers "unreservedly condemned" South Africa's efforts to induce cricket and rugby players to tour.

On sanctions, which dominated the meeting, the ministers agreed to step up their lobbying of bank lenders to South Africa but left action on intensified trade sanctions to October's heads of government meeting in Kuala Lumpur.

The decision on joint diplomatic action against countries failing to impose sanctions marks a significant escalation in the committee's position, in that ministers have hitherto put their case bilaterally.

Now some or all of its eight members - Australia, Canada, India, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania and Guyana - are to use the UN General Assembly gathering, the Non-Aligned summit and the next Paris meeting on Cambodia to serve joint démarches.

Targeted countries are those whose trade with South Africa has increased over the past few years - among them Japan, Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong, Israel, West Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Turkey and Brazil.

The decisions represent a compromise between "front-line" African states seeking the immediate imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa and others, such as Canada and Australia, which agree on the effectiveness of sanctions but wish to move more selectively.

"There's not a paper tissue between any of us... on what's necessary and what the next steps are," Senator Gareth Evans, Australia's Foreign Minister, insisted yesterday. For all the calls for trade sanctions, "the real squeeze" now was over South African debt rescheduling, trade credits and bank lending.

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NIGHT CANADA DU JOUR AU LENDEMAIN

CHURCHES DISAPPOINTED BY CANADA'S STAND ON S. AFRICA

Commonwealth meeting didn't push hard enough for sanctions against apartheid, activists say

By JEOMA ROSS
Whig-Standard Staff Writer

MANY Canadian church people — who had been watching and listening intently for news from this week's Commonwealth conference on South Africa in Australia — feel disappointed at its outcome.

The four-year-old Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on South Africa, chaired by Secretary of State for External Affairs, Joe Clark, reconvened in Canberra, Australia, this week to receive an independent expert study on the effect of sanctions on South Africa.

The Canadian churches, who openly favor sanctions, are keenly interested in the outcome of conference and, specifically, in Mr. Clark's statements.

For over 15 years, the Canadian churches, either singly or through the collective organ of the Canadian Council of Churches, have been voicing their opposition to the apartheid policies of the South African government. In recent years, they have added to their traditional role of educating home congregations a fairly new field for religious groups — lobbying the government.

In 1985, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney announced at the United Nations that Canada was committed to implementing full economic sanctions if apartheid was not dismantled. This tough stance was partially due to the impact of the Prime Minister's meeting with South African Archbishop and Nobel Peace Prize winner Desmond Tutu, said Jim Kirkwood, Africa Secretary for the United Church of Canada.

Two years ago, before the Commonwealth Conference in Vancouver, the Canadian Council of Churches, made up of 18 member major churches including the Catholic conference of Bishops and the Anglican and United churches, sent an "up-beat, congratulatory" letter to the prime minister, said Jim Hodgson. He is associate secretary for the commission of ecumenical education and communication at the council.

"It seemed we were all on the same side," he said.

SINCE then, Mr. Mulroney and Mr. Clark have gone from being allies in the battle to traitors in the eyes of the churches.

Gary Kenny of the Inter-Church Coalition on Africa, a working group of the council, said that the churches now feel the government has abandoned the struggle against apartheid.

"The initiative on the part of the government and the Commonwealth has been lost," said Mr. Kenny.

Before this week's conference opened in Australia, both the Canadian Council of Churches and the Taskforce on the Churches and Corporate Responsibility, a coalition working in conjunction with the council, wrote to Mr. Clark expressing their concern about the change in the government's stand on apartheid.

In the council's letter to Mr. Clark, the churches expressed their "profound disappointment" at what they see as the government's abdication of its leadership role in the fight against apartheid. The letter said that in the face of increasing repression by the South African government, the Canadian government "has not fulfilled its promises to get tough with South Africa."

The letter from the taskforce, a church watchdog of corporate affairs and investment, is more technical in the details of its recommendations to the government. It calls for increased financial restrictions against South Africa and companies dealing with South Africa.

The foreign ministers agreed this week to ask banks to impose tough repayment terms on the billions of dollars owed them by the South African government.

Mr. Kenny dismisses the information that came out of the foreign ministers' conference as "PR."

"Our general reaction is profound disappointment. There's no new action on trade sanctions."

He said the churches were encouraged by the fact that the ministers had highlighted economic sanctions but are frustrated that the sanctions remain on a voluntary basis.

In the past few years the churches have solidified their position as individual denominations outlined their stances. The last couple of years has also seen "remarkable co-operation" between the church groups and other non-

governmental organizations working on South Africa, said Mr. Kenny.

An example of this joint action is the press release issued last week by the Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa which quotes the taskforce's letter in making its calls for stronger sanctions and insisting that Mr. Clark not try to cover up the report for the foreign ministers about sanctions.

THE report, a copy of which was obtained by the Globe and Mail before the conference began, said that the sanctions already in place are having some effect on the

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South African economy and that if appropriate new sanctions were applied they would not only hurt the ruling white minority, but also help to create jobs for the black majority.

The churches, in their letter to external affairs, urged the government to back the major recommendations of the report.

The ministers have also agreed to consider the report recommending further sanctions, but Mr. Clark has said that he does not see Canada implementing additional trade sanctions "in the near future."

The churches consider their role in the South African debate a crucial and justified one.

Mr. Kirkwood said that the apartheid issue is important to the church because it involves two different interpretations of the Bible.

"It is a major issue for the church because the Afrikaners are saying the Bible says we should be separate," said Mr. Kirkwood.

Frank Halligan, a teacher at Regopolis-Notre Dame High School and a member of the Catholic Organization for Development and Peace in the Kingston diocese, describes South Africa as a "justice issue." He said that the Development and Peace committee has mounted a campaign entitled: Southern Africa Under Siege in their fall action programs for the last two years.

He said that there are people in the Development and Peace committee for whom "It is a justice issue — the awareness is very strong that the churches should be involved and the government should be aware" of their position.

At the 1982 conference in Ottawa of World Alliance of Reform Churches, chaired by South African activist Rev. Allan Boesak, apartheid was declared a heresy. This declaration gave Canadian church-goers a theological point of view from which to understand the policies in South Africa, said Mr. Kirkwood.

In a similar move two years later, the United Church of Canada, labelled apartheid a heresy and said that the South African laws of racial segregation constituted a theological issue with political consequences, said Mr. Kirkwood.

THIS move created an interesting situation for the United Church. In the same year, the church increased its funding of the outlawed African National Congress, an anti-apartheid organization that has sanctioned violence as a means to combat the South African government. The pro-violence stand of the ANC did cause some problems within the church, said Mr. Kirkwood, but the Canadian body, describing South Africa as an "unusual and drastic situation," said that while it did not recommend violence, it understood the group's use of it in this case.

At the 1986 meeting of the General Council of the United Church, after a stormy debate the national body of the church decided to divest its assets from companies doing business in South Africa and this year has called for the government to implement full economic sanctions against the South African government, said Mr. Kirkwood.

He acknowledged that there has been some backlash from members against the church's stance, but he said that he believes that the United Church congregations almost exclusively support the General Council's stance and are united in their opposition to the South African regime.

He is uncertain of the effect of campaigns such as the one mounted in the late 1970s to move money out of any Canadian bank giving loans to South Africa, but said that apartheid is perhaps the best known social justice issue among those that the church is promoting.

"The church's campaign not only sought to educate the congregations but brought them into the advocacy movement as well by getting them to write letters to the government and to South African detainees and their families.

The importance of the detainees' letters, said Mr. Kirkwood, is "the sign of solidarity and support that it sends to the people who are struggling."

Mr. Kenny, of Coalition on Africa, said that he feels confident in saying that Canadians in the pews are aware of the issues involved in South Africa.

However, local evidence shows that there is perhaps less activity on the issue than is presumed at the national and coalition level.

While people such as Mr. Halligan have been involved in the Development and Peace action programs that sent more than 100,000 letters from across Canada to the federal government asking it to increase its pressure on South Africa, other church-goers are less aware and involved in the anti-apartheid campaign.

LINCOLN Bryant, minister at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church at Princess and Clergy streets, said that he finds out most of his information about the national church's activities through the media.

"Within most congregations the individual people are not very much aware of what the [national] church is saying [on South Africa]," he said, adding that he sees the church's role as one of providing information to the members so that they may make their own decisions.

"Virtually everyone would have some degree of condemnation of apartheid," he said, adding that there would still be "a fair range of opinion on whether sanctions are the way to go."

The Presbyterian Church, which is a member of the Canadian Council of Churches, first denounced South African policies at its General Assembly in 1972. This year, the Presbyterian assembly called for a move to comprehensive economic sanctions.

Christopher Levan, a professor of ethics at Queen's University Theological College, said that while most United Church congregations support the stance of the national church, they usually do not follow it up with action.

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"Most congregations are sympathetic to the United Church stand on South Africa, but [that is] qualified by [the fact] that most United Churches are not prepared to back up that theoretical position with concrete action."

He said that he is not certain if it is a lack of ability or desire on the part of the congregations, but concedes that at "some point we are just not strong enough in our commitment to justice."

Mr. Levan, who has worked with various anti-apartheid groups including the Queen's divestment campaign in the early 1980s, said he does not feel that the anti-apartheid movement is particularly strong in Eastern Ontario.

Rev. Mark Parent, pastor of First Baptist Church, said that his church is "whole-heartedly" in favor of the head-office's anti-apartheid stance. The Baptist church's traditionally strong stand on separation of church and state has led them to shy away from some politically-contentious issues, said Mr. Parent. In an effort to remain clear of any involvement with the state, Baptist churches have often "acquiesced to those in the power positions" and not taken a stand on social justice issues, he said.

Those in the head offices and the coalition rooms do recognize that they are fighting a difficult battle, trying to convince both the people in the pews and the government of their position.

"Sometimes we feel like we're preaching to the converted. As far as changing people's minds — that's a longer, slower process," said Jim Hodgson from the Canadian Council.

"There was a time when Canadians tended to identify themselves with the whites in South Africa for historical reasons," he said, adding that one no longer sees letters in the church media supporting South Africa.

He does claim some element of success for the churches' advocacy and education programs.

"We have been a part of those groups that have swayed public opinion," he said.

The Canadian churches, who are setting their course on the advice of their church partners in South Africa — especially the South African Council of

Churches and the Catholic bishops council, are becoming a well-respected and feared lobby group, said Mr. Levan.

Mr. Levan said that he has heard business executives say that the type of lobbying they fear most is from church groups — an element of society that cannot be easily dismissed.

One of the tactics used by the taskforce is active or responsible shareholdership — an alternative form of political protest to divestment. Since 1975 the taskforce has encouraged shareholders in banks and companies doing business in South Africa to attend the shareholders' meetings and, as of the early 1980s, has helped them bring forward shareholders' resolutions asking the company to review its investments in South Africa.

Mr. Levan said that when "upstanding" church people who rise at a shareholders' meeting and embarrass the company president with detailed questions about the firm's holdings and investments, that is an effective method of applying pressure on companies involved in South Africa.

Molra Hutchison, co-ordinator of the taskforce, said that it is hard to measure effectiveness of active shareholding because it is impossible to know what would have happened if the issue had not been raised.

"What has been effective has been the persistence of the churches raising the issue year after year," she said.

The churches admit that the extent to which the government is feeling any effective pressure to change their stance is difficult to ascertain.

"The government is feeling the pressure," said Mr. Hodgson.

"They listen — they are also listening to other people and they haven't been persuaded by our point of view," said Mr. Hodgson.

Mr. Kenny said that he feels the churches are being listened to, but need to "make more noise." He said that the time for the churches to quietly co-operate with the Mulroney government is gone.

"This government has no interest in following through on its past promises on South Africa," said Mr. Kenny.

The council is also angry at the government's change of tone on South Africa, said Mr. Hodgson.

"We are not departing in any way from what we've said in the past. We're saying that the government has departed from what it was saying," he said.

Mr. Kenny said he doubts that these initiatives on the part of the council and the taskforce as well as other anti-apartheid groups influenced the outcome of the Canberra conference. He said he does hope that the attention gained by these actions has created a climate of awareness and concern on the part of Canadians.

Mr. Hodgson said he was pleased with the level of public awareness about the importance of the foreign ministers' conference and said that now is a good time to increase pressure on the South African government.

The letter from the taskforce to Joe Clark, a copy of which was sent to the prime minister, outlined that this meeting in Australia, as a forerunner for the meeting of the Commonwealth heads of state in October, comes at a crucial time because the South African government is in a position in which it must reschedule billions of dollars of foreign loans in 1990. Increased economic sanctions at this time will make it increasingly "difficult and expensive for South Africa to maintain apartheid," said Mrs. Hutchison.

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The letters and their ensuing publicity are all part of a campaign being mounted by the churches to increase the pressure on the government before the Commonwealth conference in October.

On Oct. 14, just before Mr. Mulroney and Mr. Clark leave for the Commonwealth conference in Malaysia, the churches plan a protest in Ottawa to raise awareness of Canada's position and actions on South Africa.

"It will be a very public event that will focus attention on what Canada is doing or not doing," said Mr. Hodgson.

The message that the Canadian churches are receiving from their South African counterparts is one that increased pressure is needed.

"We're getting the same signals from everybody," said Mr. Kirkwood, adding that he does not think the pressure on the Canadian government is going to make or break the situation, but can help.

And Mr. Kenny said that the information he receives back from South Africa shows the need for continued pressure.

"The consensus is overwhelmingly that things are getting worse — not better" under the new apartheid reforms, he said.

Mr. Kenny, who describes the Africa Coalition as primarily an educational group, said that there large amounts of information come in from overseas and go out to the churches, but that he thinks they could be doing more.

The churches need to be "much more forthright, strong in our communication" with the government, he said.

Mr. Kenny said he feels that the Canadian government has backed off its strong stand on South Africa under pressure from the other members of the Group of Seven industrialized nations. He feels that the government is not only dragging its feet, but is looking for a way to remove itself from any overt actions about South Africa.

Mr. Levan said that while the churches may not have the impact that their numbers would often suggest because government often feels that head office could not back up its position with any real show of support, they do have a certain effectiveness because of their staying-power to outlast apartheid.

Mr. Kirkwood would agree that the churches' experience and dedication will be the key to their success.

"We've been doing it for the long-haul and we'll be pressing until the day that majority rule comes to South Africa," said Mr. Kirkwood.

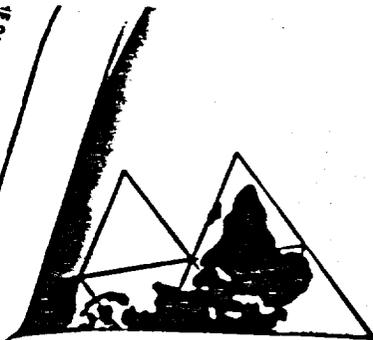
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AUG 11 1989

Fighting apartheid

Those who support increased trade sanctions as a means of forcing an end to South Africa's system of apartheid will be disappointed at the final communique issued by the Commonwealth committee of foreign ministers.

The ministers, while agreeing to lobby banks to put financial pressure on South Africa in the area of debt refinancing, had nothing new to say about trade sanctions. Instead, they will leave the controversial issue to the meeting of Commonwealth heads of government at a meeting in October.

In one sense the ministers are simply reacting pragmatically to the current situation.

Given the British government's refusal to support economic sanctions against South Africa, and given the inability of countries bordering South Africa to impose their own trade penalties, the committee's hands are tied.

However, the October meeting follows the whites-only election in South Africa this fall. The policies of the country's new president, and meaningful signals, if any, of attempts to dismantle apartheid, will certainly influence the government leaders when they meet.

On the positive side, the foreign ministers denounced South Africa's attempts to destabilize neighboring front line states, and called upon Commonwealth countries to express their strong opposition to planned sporting tours of South Africa by British and Australian athletes. They recommended giving Namibia assistance after it achieves independence from South Africa later this fall. And they will send Commonwealth officials to countries which have trade sanctions against South Africa, but aren't adhering to them.

The fourth and final meeting of the ministers did not produce great progress. Still, if the heads of state can pick up where the foreign ministers left off, there will be ample opportunity for further measures in the battle to end apartheid.

Aug. 11/89

Leadership slips

The latest meeting of the Commonwealth committee of foreign ministers on South Africa showed a tendency to downplay the leadership role governments must play in fighting apartheid.

Rather than endorsing tougher sanctions against South Africa's racist regime, the eight foreign ministers called on international bankers to apply pressure by giving no breaks when Pretoria attempts to reschedule its multi-billion-dollar foreign debt in the next year.

It is quixotic at best to expect the banks to voluntarily embarrass a major client and even jeopardize the security of their outstanding loans by demanding the highest possible interest rates and insisting upon quick repayment. The unlikelihood becomes even greater when many of the banks are based in countries whose governments themselves refuse to censure South Africa's policies.

Nor are the banks likely to be inspired by the apparent reluctance of Commonwealth countries like Canada, which claim to be taking a leadership role in applying sanctions, to follow the advice of an independent report commissioned by the foreign ministers' group and intensify their own pressure tactics.

If other governments and private interests are to be persuaded to join the sanctions movement, they will have to be convinced people like Canada's External Affairs Minister Joe Clark are not wavering in their belief that turning the economic screws is both right and effective. It is regrettable the meeting in Australia did not result in a recommendation that the Commonwealth summit in October endorse even further measures.

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South Africa *Canada's essential role*

THE LATEST twist in the anti-apartheid saga makes Canada's External Affairs Minister Joe Clark look decisive and committed, but does nothing to change South Africa's racist policies.

As chairman of the eight-nation Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on South Africa, which met in Canberra this week, Clark banned Pretoria's ambassador to Australia from addressing the meeting.

A snub is a reliable way to express one country's displeasure at another's actions. Clark stressed his point by stating that the meeting is to hear from people who are often silenced.

A worthy reply to South Africa's paid ad in an Australian national newspaper deploring the Commonwealth's "meddling" in its internal affairs, and Pretoria's high-handed detention of Azhar Cachalia, an official of the United Democratic Front, South Africa's largest anti-apartheid group, who was to address the committee in Australia.

Central in the committee's deliberation was the demand by several groups, including the banned but still widely popular African National Congress, for tougher sanctions on Pretoria.

South Africa naturally opposes sanctions and has successfully answered calls for wider boycotts by claiming the sanctions would affect the black majority rather than the ruling whites.

Clark admitted that Canada and the Commonwealth can do little more than they are doing now to fight apartheid.

Economic sanctions are overrated. Their effect is limited since it will always be profitable for others to break them.

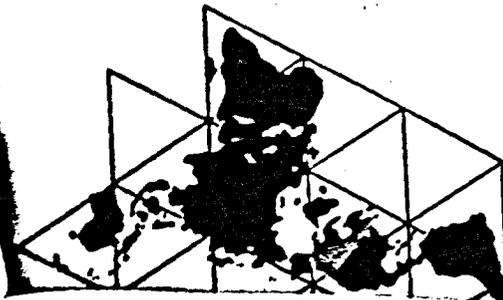
In the case of South Africa, Canada is an important but rather weak player. Our sanctions are not important because of the weight they carry, but are so because we are one of the few western democracies that speak out strongly against the evil of apartheid and the need to wipe it out. Clark said, "we don't have the leverage alone to be able to make important changes in South Africa. What we can do is encourage other economies and other countries to move with us."

The Commonwealth committee agreed to ask international banks to pressure South Africa to end apartheid by imposing tough repayment conditions on its loans. It also agreed to recommend to the Commonwealth tougher sanctions against Pretoria.

How effective these measures will be is questionable, considering that Britain, West Germany, the U.S. and Japan have huge investments in South Africa and oppose sanctions.

At this time it is obvious that change in South Africa can come only after a change in the existing political philosophy. Even then, only to avert the inescapable wrath of 23 million disenfranchised blacks rising against five million privileged whites.

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South Africa could feel financial pinch

Nothing pinches quite so tightly as money.

The Commonwealth committee of foreign ministers on southern Africa wants that sort of strategy applied to Pretoria for a renewed effort to squeeze apartheid out of South Africa.

The eight-member committee's three-day meeting in Canberra last week noted that billions of dollars worth of South African foreign debt must be renegotiated by next June. If banks respond to Commonwealth urgings for tougher terms in rescheduled loans (the highest possible interest rates and repayment limited to not more than 10 years), it would give added impetus for Pretoria to hasten the pace of ending its segregation of the majority black population, and to give blacks a fully participatory status in government.

Trade sanctions have been one of the Commonwealth's primary, albeit controversial, weapons in this cause. Declared by many nations, including some outside the Commonwealth, they are applied in indifferent or selective ways. Canada's External Affairs Minister Joe Clark reminded the committee that the United States, Japan, Brazil and West Germany have imposed trade sanctions but are not adhering to them completely.

Canada, too, has been faulted for not having a more complete ban on trade with South Africa, but the controversial aspect of a sanctions policy may serve to explain this. There is a conten-

tion, if not firm evidence, that sanctions tend to hurt black workers as much as the nation's commerce.

Clark refused to let the South African ambassador to Australia address the committee, although guerrilla group representatives were heard.

However, in a letter to Clark timed for the foreign ministers' meeting, South African Foreign Minister Roelof "Pik" Botha urged rejection of a report claiming that sanctions are effective and, in fact, have helped create jobs for blacks. Botha also reminded the Commonwealth group of his nation's commitment to regional peace by assisting Namibia toward independence.

Pretoria's attempted input from a distance prompted

Clark to remark: "Well, it's a curious fact that while South Africa tries to discount the importance of the Commonwealth, every time we hold a meeting they turn their ambassadors into stunt men."

For their part, the foreign ministers agreed to send a team to Namibia to assist in its move toward self-rule. They also urged that there be no boycott of the next Commonwealth Games, to be held in New Zealand in January. The fear was raised because of British and Australian plans to send cricket and rugby teams on tour to South Africa.

With national elections coming next month and an ambitious package of reforms, including full civil and political rights for all South Africans, Pretoria has a chance to prove the truth of its new promises before the pinch is applied.

P.W. Botha, the retiring president, could yet sabotage such hopes. On Friday, he bridled at word of a meeting between his heir-apparent, F.W. de Klerk, and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia. Botha said no such meeting had been authorized.

The dispute in Pretoria could reinforce the importance of the Commonwealth group's actions. The economic pressure may not appear markedly different from past tacks, but it is certain to be felt.

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TAB #5
NEWSWIRE SERVICES

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PM-CLARK-AUSTRALIA; DL; 0271

DAY LEAD

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA (CP) - EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK BEGAN A PRIVATE VISIT TO SYDNEY TODAY AHEAD OF A COMMONWEALTH FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE NEXT WEEK.

CLARK ARRIVED AFTER A 29-HOUR FLIGHT FROM THE FRENCH CAPITAL WHERE HE HAD ATTENDED A TWO-DAY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CAMBODIA.

HE LEAVES ON SATURDAY FOR CANBERRA TO ACT AS CHAIRMAN FOR THE FOURTH MEETING OF THE COMMONWEALTH COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS ON SOUTH AFRICA.

AN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS SPOKESMAN SAID IN SYDNEY TODAY THAT CLARK, WHO HAS BEEN AWAY FROM OTTAWA FOR MORE THAN A WEEK, WILL GET CAUGHT UP ON DEPARTMENTAL BUSINESS AND PREPARE HIMSELF FOR THE CANBERRA CONFERENCE THAT BEGINS MONDAY AND ENDS ON WEDNESDAY.

CLARK IS EXPECTED TO ATTEND A WORKING DINNER OF SOME OF THE CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS ON SUNDAY NIGHT AND MAY MEET WITH COMMONWEALTH SECRETARY GENERAL SIR SONNY RAMPHAL.

BEFORE LEAVING LONDON ON WEDNESDAY, RAMPHAL CONDEMNED THE ANNOUNCEMENT BY A GROUP OF 16 LEADING ENGLISH CRICKETERS THAT THEY WOULD TOUR SOUTH AFRICA OVER THE NEXT TWO WINTERS.

HE BRANDED THE ANNOUNCED TOUR "AN ACT OF TREACHERY" AND CONSIDERED THE CRICKETERS "UTTERLY SELFISH."

HOWEVER, HE SAID HE DOES NOT EXPECT A BOYCOTT OF NEXT JANUARY'S COMMONWEALTH GAMES IN AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, BY BLACK MEMBERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

NEW ZEALAND FOREIGN MINISTER RUSSELL MARSHALL IS EXPECTED TO BE IN CANBERRA NEXT WEEK TO ARGUE HIS COUNTRY'S CASE AGAINST ANY BOYCOTT OF THE GAMES.

OTHERS TAKING PART IN NEXT WEEK'S COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE INCLUDE AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER GARETH EVANS AS WELL AS MINISTERS FROM GUYANA, INDIA, NIGERIA, TANZANIA, ZAMBIA AND ZIMBABWE.

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r i PM-SAFRICA-COMMONWEALTH 08-03 0285

PM-SAFRICA-COMMONWEALTH

COMMONWEALTH PLANS NEW PRESSURE ON SOUTH AFRICA

By Brian Timms

CANBERRA, Australia, Reuter - A Commonwealth ministerial group may recommend tightening sanctions against South Africa by forming a new body to monitor and publicize international bank involvement in the country.

The proposal to increase public pressure on banks to stop lending to Pretoria is on the agenda of a meeting in Canberra from August 7-9 of the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa, conference sources said.

It will be the fourth meeting of the committee -- made up of ministers from Canada, Australia, Guyana, India, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe -- since it was formed in 1987 to press South Africa to abandon apartheid.

The sources said some members of the Commonwealth, a grouping of nearly 50 former British colonies, feel there is little scope for increasing trading sanctions against South Africa.

In addition, the European Community and the United States have over the past few weeks said they are against imposing new economic sanctions.

The ministers will instead turn to what conference sources said would be new "technical" ways of persuading banks not to allow rescheduling of Pretoria's debt, mostly owed to banks in Britain, France, the United States, Switzerland and West Germany.

Foreign bank creditors anticipate South Africa will seek a third loan rescheduling arrangement later this year.

The minister's recommendations, including formation of the new body to monitor banks' fiscal dealings with South Africa, will be put to the full Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in Malaysia in October, conference sources said.

Malaysia is attending the Canberra meeting as an observer.

REUTER

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R C APSUD-AUSTRALIE 08-03 0286

QUATRE RESPONSABLES ANTI-APARTHEID INVITÉS AU COMITÉ DES A.E. DU COMMONWEALTH SUR L'AFRIQUE DU SUD

JOHANNESBURG, 3 AOÛT (AFP) - QUATRE RESPONSABLES SUD-AFRICAINS ANTI-APARTHEID ONT ÉTÉ INVITÉS À PARTICIPER AU COMITÉ DES MINISTRES DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES DU COMMONWEALTH, QUI DOIT SE TENIR DU 7 AU 9 AOÛT À CANBERRA; A INDICÉ JEUDI À JOHANNESBURG LE SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL DU FRONT DÉMOCRATIQUE UNI (UDF) INTERDIT "DE FACTO" DEPUIS FÉVRIER 1988), M. MOHAMMED VALLY MOOSA.

M. MOOSA A PRÉCISÉ QUE CES PERSONNALITÉS AVAIENT ÉTÉ INVITÉES PAR LE MINISTRE CANADIEN DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES, M. JOE CLARK, AFIN D'EXPRIMER LEURS OPINIONS SUR LES RÉCENTS DÉVELOPPEMENTS EN AFRIQUE DU SUD ET EN AFRIQUE AUSTRALE.

LES QUATRES PERSONNALITÉS INVITÉES SONT LE TRÉSORIER DE L'UDF, M. AZHAR CACHALIA; M. MAX COLEMAN (COMMISSION DES DROITS DE L'HOMME); LE PRÊTRE CATHOLIQUE SHANGALISO NKHATSHWA; ET LE SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL DU SYNDICAT NATIONAL DES MÉTALLURGISTES, M. MOSES MAYEKISO. M. CACHALIA FAISAIT PARTIE DE LA DÉLÉGATION DE L'UDF QUI A RENCONTRÉ AU DÉBUT DU MOIS LE PRÉSIDENT AMÉRICAIN GEORGE BUSH; PUIS LE PREMIER MINISTRE BRITANNIQUE MARGARET THATCHER.

LA DÉLÉGATION SUD-AFRAINE ANTI-APARTHEID A L'INTENTION D'INFORMER LES MEMBRES DU COMITÉ DES MINISTRES DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES DU COMMONWEALTH QUE LE GOUVERNEMENT SUD-AFRICAIN N'EST PAS EN TRAIN DE DÉMANTELER L'APARTHEID; A PRÉCISÉ M. MOOSA.

ILS ENTENDENT ÉGALEMENT ENCOURAGER LA COMMUNAUTÉ INTERNATIONALE À FAIRE PRESION -Y COMPRIS FINANCIÈREMENT- SUR LE RÉGIME DE PRÉTORIA; AFIN QU'IL ABANDONNE LA SÉGRÉGATION RACIALE ET ENGAGE DES POURPARLERS AVEC "LES REPRÉSENTANTS LÉGITIMES DE LA MAJORITÉ DU PEUPLE SUD-AFRICAIN".

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PM-CLARK-AUSTRALIA; 0235

SYDNEY; AUSTRALIA (CP) - EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK SPENT HIS SECOND FULL DAY IN SYDNEY TODAY PREPARING FOR MONDAY'S OPENING IN CANBERRA OF THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE COMMONWEALTH COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS ON SOUTHERN AFRICA.

A SENIOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS SPOKESHAN SAID CLARK, WHO ARRIVED THURSDAY AFTER A 29-HOUR FLIGHT FROM PARIS WHERE HE ATTENDED THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CAMBODIA, WAS ALSO MAKING PLANS FOR A SERIES OF BILATERAL DISCUSSIONS WITH SEVERAL OF THE COUNTRIES TAKING PART IN THE THREE-DAY CANBERRA CONFERENCE.

CLARK IS CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH COMMITTEE CONFERENCE THAT LAST MET IN HARARE, ZIMBABWE, IN FEBRUARY. OTHERS TAKING PART IN THE CONFERENCE ARE THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF AUSTRALIA; GUYANA; INDIA; NIGERIA; TANZANIA; ZAMBIA AND ZIMBABWE.

CLARK WILL MEET ON SUNDAY WITH COMMONWEALTH SECRETARY GENERAL SIR SONNY RAMPHAL. CLARK WILL ALSO MEET WITH AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER BOB HAWKE DURING HIS STAY IN CANBERRA.

HIS BILATERAL TALKS WITH AUSTRALIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER SENATOR GARETH EVANS WILL BE HELD THURSDAY PRIOR TO LEAVING THE COUNTRY.

THE SPOKESHAN SAID CLARK WILL DISCUSS WITH EVANS AMONG OTHER TOPICS CONSULAR REPRESENTATION IN COUNTRIES OR CITIES WHERE EITHER OF THEM DOES NOT HAVE A CONSULATE.

UNDER A JOINT PLAN, A CANADIAN TRAVELLER IN DISTRESS IN A CITY OR COUNTRY WITHOUT A CANADIAN CONSULATE COULD SEEK ASSISTANCE AT THE AUSTRALIAN CONSULATE.

04-08-89 0603ED

AM-CLARK-AFRICA; BGT; 0603

BUDGET

By DENNIS PASSA

CANBERRA (CP) - Ways of strengthening sanctions against South Africa and a possible boycott of the Commonwealth Games in Auckland in January will be discussed next week by Commonwealth foreign ministers led by External Affairs Minister Joe Clark.

Clark, just days after attending the Cambodian conference in Paris, will turn his attention to southern Africa as he and his counterparts from seven other countries meet in this Australian capital beginning Monday.

The group - which consists of Canada, Australia, Guyana, India, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe - last met in Harare in February. The Canberra conference will likely be its last opportunity to draft a report for the Commonwealth heads of government meeting to be held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in October.

The foreign ministers committee was created by the Vancouver heads of government meeting in 1987 to provide further Commonwealth objectives on southern Africa.

TO REVIEW LINKS

Clark, chairman of the three-day Canberra meeting, will lead the group in discussions on reviewing South Africa's links with the international finance community and financial sanctions.

The committee will also hear from New Zealand foreign minister Russell Marshall, who will argue against a boycott of the games in his country.

A black African boycott over Britain's sporting ties with South Africa seriously disrupted the 1986 Edinburgh Commonwealth Games. The possibility of a 1990 boycott in Auckland was increased earlier this week when 16 English cricketers announced they will play in South Africa during the next two seasons.

Sir Shridath Ramphal, the Commonwealth secretary general, who will meet with Clark on Sunday prior to the conference opening, called the cricketers' move "an act of treachery" and described the players as "utterly selfish." Some African countries called for boycott plans of the games if the British government doesn't condemn the tour.

On Tuesday, a book entitled Apartheid and International Finance will receive its world launch.

The book, which suggests that financial sanctions are needed to force change in South Africa, was written by Keith Ovenden of New Zealand and Tony Cole of Australia and received the full support of the Commonwealth committee.

The committee will also be looking at ways of providing assistance to the victims and opponents of apartheid in South Africa and how to counteract the country's propaganda and censorship.

The Harare conference concluded with a recommendation that South Africa end apartheid and enter into negotiations with "genuine black leaders towards the establishment of a non-racial democratic society."

ACTIVISTS JAILED

The conference's communique said that positive developments in South Africa were outweighed by negative ones. It criticized the South African government for continuing to jail activists for organizing opposition to apartheid and said the country should not be allowed to continue its policy of destabilization of its neighbors.

The Harare conference, acting on a Canadian proposal, suggested a strengthening of the United Nations arms embargo against South Africa in an effort to halt the country's destabilization attempts.

In Johannesburg, pro-government newspapers assailed Clark for his role in urging tougher economic sanctions.

"Our advice to Mr. Clark is to keep his nose out of southern Africa's affairs," said the Citizen, a Johannesburg daily.

Canada was criticized during the conference by the secretary general of the African National Conference, Alfred Nzo, who said that the country should tighten its laws to counter a recent increase in trade with Pretoria.

Clark admitted that he was embarrassed by the Statistics Canada figures from January that showed Canadian imports from South Africa rose to \$149 million last year from \$89.4 million.

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CLARK-COMMONWEALTH

AFRIQUE DU SUD

CANBERRA (PC) - APRÈS S'ÊTRE PENCHÉ SUR LES PROBLÈMES DU CAMBODGE; À LA CONFÉRENCE DE PARIS; LE MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES DU CANADA; M. JOE CLARK; VA TOURNER SON ATTENTION; LA SEMAINE PROCHAINE; SUR LA VIEILLE QUESTION DE L'APARTHEID EN AFRIQUE DU SUD.

À COMPTER DE LUNDI ET POUR TROIS JOURS; M. CLARK DIRIGERA À CANBERRA LES DISCUSSIONS DE SES HOMOLOGUES DE SEPT AUTRES PAYS; L'Australie; LA GUYANA; L'INDE; LE NIGERIA; LA TANZANIE; LA ZAMBIE ET LE ZIMBABWE.

CES MINISTRES COMPOSENT LE COMITÉ CRÉÉ À VANCOUVER PAR LES CHEFS DE GOUVERNEMENT DU COMMONWEALTH; EN 1987; POUR TROUVER LES MOYENS DE FAIRE ENTENDRE RAISON À PRETORIA.

LE COMITÉ DEVA RÉDIGER UN RAPPORT; QUI SERA SOUMIS À LA RÉUNION D'OCTOBRE DES CHEFS DE GOUVERNEMENT DU COMMONWEALTH; À KUALA LUMPUR; EN MALAYSIA.

DANS LA CAPITALE AUSTRALIENNE; LE COMITÉ A ACCEPTÉ D'ENTENDRE LE MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES DE LA NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE; M. RUSSELL MARSHALL; QUI VA PLAIDER CONTRE LE BOYCOTTAGE DES JEUX DU COMMONWEALTH; QUI AURONT LIEU À AUCKLAND; EN JANVIER.

TRAHISON

UN BOYCOTTAGE; PAR LES PAYS AFRICAINS; DES JEUX DU COMMONWEALTH D'EDIMBOURG; EN 1986; AVAIT SÉRIEUSEMENT COMPROMIS L'ÉVÉNEMENT.

IL S'AGIT CETTE FOIS DE PROTESTER CONTRE LA DÉCISION DE 16 JOUEURS DE CRICKET BRITANNIQUES DE PASSER LES DEUX PROCHAINES SAISONS EN AFRIQUE DU SUD. LES PAYS AFRICAINS RÉCLAMENT QUE LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE CONDAMNE CETTE TOURNÉE.

LE SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL DU COMMONWEALTH; SIR SHRIDATH RAMPHAL; A POUR SA PART QUALIFIÉ LA DÉCISION DES JOUEURS BRITANNIQUES "D'ACTE DE TRAHISON".

LE COMITÉ; D'UN AUTRE CÔTÉ; DOIT DONNER SON APPUI OFFICIEL; LA SEMAINE PROCHAINE; À UN LIVRE INTITULÉ "APARTHEID AND INTERNATIONAL FINANCE".

LE LIVRE; QUI SERA LANCÉ MARDI; PLAIDE EN FAVEUR DE SANCTIONS ÉCONOMIQUES CONTRE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD. IL EST RÉDIGÉ PAR M. KEITH QVENDEN; DE NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE; ET TONY COLE; D'Australie.

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AN-Commonwealth-Africa; BGT; 0607
BUDGET

By DENNIS PASSA

CANBERRA (CP) - SOUTH AFRICA'S AMBASSADOR TO AUSTRALIA ACCUSED THE COMMONWEALTH OF TRYING TO "GET RID OF" THE PRETORIA GOVERNMENT ON SATURDAY AS FOREIGN MINISTERS FROM EIGHT COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES BEGAN ARRIVING FOR A THREE-DAY CONFERENCE.

IN A PAID ADVERTISEMENT IN THE AUSTRALIAN, A NATIONAL NEWSPAPER, AMBASSADOR DAVID TOTHILL SAID: "FOR SOME TIME NOW THE COMMONWEALTH HAS CLAMORED FOR SOUTH AFRICA'S HEAD."

"ALTHOUGH OTHER MOTIVES ARE GIVEN OUT, AMONG THEM THE NEED TO PRESSURIZE THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT TO NEGOTIATE WITH ITS INTERNAL OPPONENTS; THE HIDDEN AGENDA IS GET RID OF THE GOVERNMENT."

ALTHOUGH THE ADVERTISEMENT DID NOT MENTION THE COMMONWEALTH COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS ON SOUTHERN AFRICA THAT BEGINS MEETING IN THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL ON MONDAY, THERE WAS LITTLE DOUBT AS TO THE TIMING OF THE LENGTHY AD AND FOR WHOM IT WAS INTENDED.

A SENIOR CANADIAN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS SPOKESHAN SAID TOTHILL'S ADVERTISEMENT UNDERLINES THE EFFECT COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES ARE HAVING ON SOUTH AFRICA.

"IT SIGNALS THE IMPORTANCE FOR SOUTH AFRICA THAT THEY WOULD GO THE TIME AND EXPENSE TO ISSUE THIS," HE SAID. "IT INDICATES WE ARE HAVING AN IMPACT."

THE MEETING, CHAIRED BY EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK, WILL DISCUSS ISSUES SUCH AS SOUTH AFRICA'S LINKS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL COMMUNITY, FINANCIAL SANCTIONS, AND WAYS TO COUNTERACT SOUTH AFRICAN PROPAGANDA AND CENSORSHIP OVER APARTHEID.

EIGHT COUNTRIES

CLARK AND THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF AUSTRALIA, GUYANA, INDIA, NIGERIA, TANZANIA, ZAMBIA AND ZIMBABWE WILL MEET IN A DOWNTOWN HOTEL IN CANBERRA - A WELL-PLANNED CAPITAL CITY BUILT ON THE SITE OF AN OPEN RANGE WHERE GRAZING SHEEP AND KANGAROOS ONCE ROAMED.

FINELY MANICURED STREETS EMANATE IN A SPOKE-LIKE FASHION FROM THE NEW PARLIAMENT HOUSE ON CAPITAL HILL ON ONE SIDE OF A LAKE, AND THE SAME PATTERN IS REPEATED FROM THE VERNON (CITY) CIRCLE ON THE OTHER SIDE.

THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COMMITTEE WAS CREATED BY THE VANCOUVER HEADS OF GOVERNMENT MEETING IN 1987 TO PROVIDE FURTHER COMMONWEALTH OBJECTIVES ON SOUTHERN AFRICA.

THE CANBERRA CONFERENCE IS THE FOURTH AND LIKELY FINAL MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE BEFORE IT PREPARES A REPORT FOR THE NEXT COMMONWEALTH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT MEETING IN KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA, IN OCTOBER.

IN THE ADVERTISEMENT ENTITLED SOUTH AFRICAN OPINION: A PERSONAL VIEW BY DAVID TOTHILL, THE AMBASSADOR WARNED OTHER COUNTRIES THAT THEY COULD ONE DAY FACE THE SAME PROBLEMS AS SOUTH AFRICA'S.

"WHAT I'M SAYING IS THAT IF SOUTH AFRICA IS TODAY'S POLECAT, TOMORROW'S COULD WELL BE AUSTRALIA OR CANADA OR SOMEONE ELSE AND PRECEDENTS ESTABLISHED IN RESPECT OF SOUTH AFRICA WILL NOT BE FORGOTTEN."

POSSIBLE BOYCOTT

ANOTHER ISSUE LIKELY TO BE DISCUSSED DURING THE CANBERRA MEETING IS A POSSIBLE BOYCOTT OF NEXT YEAR'S COMMONWEALTH GAMES IN AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, BY BLACK AFRICAN COUNTRIES UPSET ABOUT BRITISH CRICKETERS' PLANS TO PLAY IN SOUTH AFRICA DURING THE NEXT TWO SEASONS.

SOME AFRICAN COUNTRIES HAVE SUGGESTED A BOYCOTT IF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT DOESN'T CONDEMN THE TOUR. THE 1986 EDINBURGH COMMONWEALTH GAMES WERE SERIOUSLY DISRUPTED BY AN AFRICAN BOYCOTT OVER BRITAIN'S SPORTING LINKS WITH SOUTH AFRICA.

IN LATE JUNE, CLARK ANNOUNCED CANADA WOULD TIGHTEN ITS BAN ON SPORTING CONTACTS WITH SOUTH AFRICA, EXTENDING IT TO INCLUDE ALL SUCH CONTACTS ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD.

CLARK IS TO HOLD A WORKING DINNER TONIGHT IN CANBERRA WITH THE OTHER FOREIGN MINISTERS. THE OFFICIAL CONFERENCE OPENING IS SCHEDULED FOR MONDAY MORNING AT THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

THE MEETINGS CONCLUDE WEDNESDAY, AND CLARK IS SCHEDULED TO HOLD BILATERAL TALKS THURSDAY WITH AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER GARETH EVANS.

IN BETWEEN, CLARK IS TO MEET AUSTRALIA PRIME MINISTER BOB HANKE AND ATTEND A DINNER HOSTED BY GOV. GEN. BILL HAYDEN.

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AM-AUSTRALIA-APARTHEID

AUSTRALIA TO HELP TRAIN BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS

CANBERRA, Australia, Reuter - Australia will help fund the training of black South Africans for managerial positions as part of its stand against apartheid, Foreign Affairs Minister Gareth Evans said Saturday.

Evans told a meeting of non-government aid representatives from Australia, Canada, Britain and South Africa that local contributions would help form an international training network, covering the Commonwealth and other countries.

The privately run scheme, modelled on similar successful projects in Canada and Britain, would enable black South Africans to obtain management experience denied them under apartheid.

"This community initiative for advanced training of black South Africans sends a strong international political signal directed at the inequities of apartheid," he said.

Evans said Australia would provide a large proportion of the estimated \$247,000 establishment costs for the proposed scheme over the next three years.

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AM-CLARK-SAFRICA-EDUCATION; 0220
WITH AM-COMMONWEALTH-AFRICA

CANBERRA (CP) - THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED SUNDAY THAT IT WILL PROVIDE \$14.7 MILLION FOR THE SECOND PHASE OF THE CANADIAN EDUCATION PROGRAM IN SOUTH AFRICA TO EDUCATE AND TRAIN DISADVANTAGED BLACKS.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK, IN THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL FOR THE FOURTH MEETING OF THE COMMONWEALTH COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS ON SOUTHERN AFRICA, MADE THE ANNOUNCEMENT DURING A SPEECH TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN EDUCATION TRUST FUND AT A CANBERRA UNIVERSITY.

ARCHBISHOP EDWARD SCOTT, FORMER PRIMATE OF THE ANGLICAN CHURCH OF CANADA, IS A CO-CHAIRMAN OF THE GROUP THAT PROVIDES A SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM FOR SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS IN CANADA.

THE \$8.2 MILLION FIRST PHASE OF THE PROJECT WAS DUE TO END THIS YEAR AND INCLUDED UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS IN WHITE-RULED SOUTH AFRICA AND LABOR EDUCATION.

THE SECOND PHASE WILL INCLUDE AN EXPANDED CANADA EDUCATION FUND WHICH SUPPORTS SMALL-SCALE PROJECTS IN COMMUNITY-BASED EDUCATION, AND ADDITIONAL TRAINING OF BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS IN CRITICAL SKILL AREAS.

"THIS DEVELOPMENTAL INITIATIVE IS PREPARING THE BLACK COMMUNITY FOR FULL PARTICIPATION AND LEADERSHIP IN A POST-APARTHEID SOCIETY," CLARK SAID.

CANADA IS IN THE FOREFRONT OF AN INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN AIMED AT FORCING THE WHITE-MINORITY SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT TO ABANDON ITS APARTHEID RACIAL SEPARATION POLICIES AND GIVE THE BLACK MAJORITY THE VOTE.

06-08-89 1249ED

AM-COMMONWEALTH-AFRICA; BGT; 0771
BUDGET

By DENNIS PASSA

CANBERRA (CP) - EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK SAID SUNDAY THAT PRESSURE ON SOUTH AFRICA'S WHITE-MINORITY GOVERNMENT IN THE FORM OF TRADE AND OTHER SANCTIONS MUST CONTINUE TO BUILD "UNTIL THERE IS CLEAR PROOF THAT APARTHEID IS BEING DISMANTLED."

"THAT IS THE COMMITMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA," CLARK DECLARED ON THE EVE OF THE FOURTH MEETING OF THE COMMONWEALTH COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS ON SOUTHERN AFRICA. "WE ARE IN THIS FIGHT TO BRING AN END TO APARTHEID; AND THAT WILL BE A PRIORITY OF OUR GOVERNMENT UNTIL THAT BATTLE IS WON."

CLARK, CHAIRMAN OF THE THREE-DAY MEETING WHICH OPENS IN THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TODAY, WAS RESPONDING IN PART TO RECENT CRITICISM OF CANADA IN A REPORT COMMISSIONED AT THE LAST MEETING OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS IN HARARE, ZIMBABWE, IN FEBRUARY.

THAT REPORT, SCHEDULED TO BE DISCUSSED AT THE CANBERRA CONFERENCE TUESDAY BUT RELEASED IN PART IN CANADA LAST WEEK BY THE TORONTO COMMITTEE FOR THE LIBERATION OF SOUTHERN AFRICA, CRITICIZED THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT'S COMMITMENT TO FIGHTING PRETORIA'S APARTHEID RACIAL SEPARATION POLICIES AND QUESTIONED WHETHER OTTAWA IS DOING ENOUGH IN THE AREA OF TRADE SANCTIONS.

INCLUDED IN THE INDEPENDENT REPORT IS A RECOMMENDATION THAT COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES CUT OFF ALL TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA WITHIN FIVE YEARS.

"I DON'T SEE THAT AS AN EFFECTIVE WEAPON AT THIS STAGE," CLARK SAID IN REFERENCE TO WHAT SOME COUNTRIES CONSIDER TOO DRASTIC A STEP.

"THE GREAT ADVANTAGE OF THE (CURRENT) COMMONWEALTH EFFORT IS THAT WE CAN CAUSE OTHERS TO COME WITH US."

THE REPORT SAYS THAT SOUTH AFRICA'S DEBT, WHICH PRETORIA IS HOPING TO HAVE RESCHEDULED, NOW STANDS AT THE EQUIVALENT OF MORE THAN \$20 BILLION CDN, WITH THE MAJORITY OF IT COMING UP FOR REPAYMENT IN THE NEXT TWO YEARS.

IT SAYS THAT ANY NEW SANCTIONS INTRODUCED DURING THIS PERIOD WILL SERIOUSLY COMPOUND THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

FOR SUMMIT DISCUSSION

CLARK SAID THE REPORT WILL BE PASSED ALONG FOR DISCUSSION AT THE COMMONWEALTH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT MEETING IN KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA, IN OCTOBER.

SIR SHRIDATH RAMPHAL, THE COMMONWEALTH SECRETARY GENERAL, APPEARED TO TONE DOWN COMMENTS HE MADE EARLIER SUNDAY IN A RADIO INTERVIEW IN WHICH HE QUESTIONED THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT'S SINCERITY IN FIGHTING APARTHEID.

"I THINK CANADA WILL SHAPE UP AT KUALA LUMPUR," THE GUYANESE DIPLOMAT SAID FOLLOWING A SUNDAY AFTERNOON MEETING WITH CLARK.

WHEN ASKED TO EXPLAIN WHAT HE MEANT BY "SHAPE UP," RAMPHAL REPLIED: "I THINK CANADA WILL SHAPE UP TO THE TRADITIONS, THE ROLES, THE RESPONSIBILITIES IT'S CARRIED OVER THE YEARS. I HAVE MUCH FAITH IN CANADA."

UNDER THE WHITE PRETORIA GOVERNMENT'S APARTHEID POLICIES, THE FIVE MILLIONS SOUTH AFRICAN WHITES CONTROL THE POLITICAL SYSTEM AND THE ECONOMY AND MAINTAIN SEGREGATE NEIGHBORHOODS AND SCHOOLS. THE BLACK MAJORITY IS DENIED THE VOTE, AMONG MANY OTHER THINGS.

RAMPHAL ALSO SAID THAT RECENT ANNOUNCEMENTS OF SOUTH AFRICAN TOURS BY ENGLISH CRICKETERS AND BY RUGBY PLAYERS FROM A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES, INCLUDING AUSTRALIA, HAS THROWN A CLOUD OVER NEXT YEAR'S COMMONWEALTH GAMES.

HE SAID THE SCHEDULED TOURS WERE "VERY CAREFULLY ORCHESTRATED," THAT "PRETORIA HAS HAD A BIG HAND IN THIS."

IN THE CASE OF THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS, A FORMER NATIONAL TEAM CAPTAIN WILL BE PAID THE EQUIVALENT OF \$200,000 CDN TO LEAD A TOUR OF HIS COUNTRYMEN TO SOUTH AFRICA OVER THE NEXT TWO SUMMERS THERE.

"SOUTH AFRICA IS SAYING THAT WITH ENOUGH MONEY, THEY CAN BUY OFF ISOLATION, WHICH IS PART OF THE PRICE OF APARTHEID," RAMPHAL SAID.

06-08-89

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THREATEN GAMES BOYCOTT

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CRICKETERS' TOUR BROUGHT CALLED BY BLACK AFRICAN COUNTRIES FOR BRITAIN'S EXCLUSION FROM THE COMMONWEALTH GAMES IN AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, IN JANUARY.

OF THREATS OF A BOYCOTT IF BRITAIN IS ALLOWED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE GAMES, RAMPHAL SAID HE HOPES THERE WILL NOT BE ONE.

CLARK SAID HE ALSO IS CONCERNED ABOUT A POSSIBLE BOYCOTT.

"WE'RE WORRIED ABOUT THE THREAT TO A VIABLE AND IMPORTANT COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTION," HE SAID.

BUT HE ADDED THAT HE WAS ENCOURAGED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S REACTION TO THE CRICKET TOUR: TRYING "MORAL-SUASION AS THEY HAVE TO DISSUADE SOME OF THEIR ATHLETES."

THE CANBERRA CONFERENCE, SET IN ONE OF AUSTRALIA'S MOST LUXURIOUS HOTELS, WILL FOCUS ON SOUTH AFRICA'S LINKS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE COMMUNITY; ON HOW TO COUNTERACT SOUTH AFRICA'S PROPAGANDA AND CENSORSHIP OVER APARTHEID; AND ON DEVELOPMENTS ON THE INDEPENDENCE PLANS FOR SOUTH AFRICAN-ADMINISTERED NAMIBIA.

CLARK IS JOINED IN THE CONFERENCE BY AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER SENATOR GARETH EVANS AND THE FOREIGN MINISTERS FROM GUYANA, INDIA, NIGERIA, TANZANIA, ZAMBIA AND ZIMBABWE.

FOLLOWING THE CONFERENCE, CLARK WILL HOLD BILATERAL TALKS WITH THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT THURSDAY BEFORE RETURNING TO CANADA.

06-08-89 1552ED

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AM-COMMONWEALTH-AFRICA; BGT 1ST LD; 0530

1ST LEAD - 499 (UPDATES WITH OPENING OF CONFERENCE; QUOTES)

By DENNIS PASSA

CANBERRA (CP) - EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK SAID TODAY AT THE OPENING OF A COMMONWEALTH FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING THAT A REPORT RECOMMENDING TOUGHER SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA IS

"THOUGHT-PROVOKING" BUT REFLECTS ONLY THE VIEWS OF ITS AUTHORS.

THE REPORT, COMMISSIONED BY THE COMMONWEALTH COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS ON SOUTHERN AFRICA AT ITS LAST MEETING IN FEBRUARY IN HARARE, ZIMBABWE, ALSO QUESTIONED WHETHER CANADA WAS DOING ENOUGH TO FIGHT APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA.

"THESE EXPERTS ARE INDEPENDENT OF OUR RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENTS AND THEIR CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS REFLECT THEIR OWN VIEWS," CLARK SAID TODAY AT THE START OF THE THREE-DAY CONFERENCE.

"THEY HAVE PROVIDED US WITH A FAR-REACHING AND THOUGHT-PROVOKING DOCUMENT WHICH WILL BE A USEFUL CONTRIBUTION TO THE SANCTIONS DEBATE," CLARK SAID.

THE OPENING CEREMONY AT THE NEW \$1.2-BILLION PARLIAMENT HOUSE WAS ATTENDED BY REPRESENTATIVES FROM EIGHT COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES, INCLUDING AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER BOB HAWKE.

HAWKE TOOK ISSUE WITH REBEL CRICKETERS FROM ENGLAND AND AN INTERNATIONAL GROUP OF RUGBY PLAYERS, INCLUDING SOME FROM AUSTRALIA, WHO ARE PLANNING A TOUR OF SOUTH AFRICA.

"SOME CLAIM THEY BELIEVE THAT THESE EVENTS WILL ACTUALLY HELP BREAK DOWN THE BARRIERS OF APARTHEID," HAWKE SAID AT THE OPENING.

"UNFORTUNATELY, THE OPPOSITE IS THE CASE."

"THE DECEPTION INVOLVED IN ORGANIZING SUCH TOURS, THE GLOATING FROM SOUTH AFRICA WHICH FOLLOWS THEIR ANNOUNCEMENT, THE COSMETIC AND PERIPHERAL MULTI-RACIAL EVENTS WITH WHICH THEY ARE EMBROIDERED ALL UNDERLINE THE FACT THAT THEY GIVE COMFORT AND SUPPORT TO THE APARTHEID REGIME."

COMMONWEALTH SECRETARY GENERAL SIR SHRIDATH RAMPHAL TOLD THE OPENING THAT HE CONDEMNS THE SPORTSMEN FOR "HAVING ALLOWED GREED TO GET THE BETTER OF PRINCIPLE."

OPPOSES BOYCOTT

BUT HE CAUTIONED AGAINST ANY BOYCOTT OF THE COMMONWEALTH GAMES IN RUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, IN JANUARY. SOME AFRICAN COUNTRIES HAVE CALLED FOR SUCH A BOYCOTT IF ENGLAND IS ALLOWED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE GAMES.

"WE DO NOTHING TO RENEGADE CRICKETERS, OR FOR THAT MATTER, TO EVEN MORE CHRONICALLY RENEGADE RUGBY PLAYERS, BY MAKING THE ATHLETES OF THE COMMONWEALTH THE EFFECTIVE TARGET OF OUR RESPONSE," SAID RAMPHAL.

NEW ZEALAND FOREIGN MINISTER RUSSELL MARSHALL IS EXPECTED TO ADDRESS THE COMMITTEE THIS WEEK AND ASK THAT CALLS FOR A BOYCOTT OF THE GAMES BE IGNORED.

RAMPHAL SAID: "I HOPE HE WILL GIVE HIM (MARSHALL) THE ASSURANCE THAT WHATEVER OTHER FORMS THE COMMONWEALTH'S CONDEMNATION OF THIS SHABBY TOUR TAKES, DAMAGE TO THE COMMONWEALTH GAMES THEMSELVES WILL NOT BE ONE OF THEM."

"THAT SATISFACTION, APARTHEID SOUTH AFRICA MUST NOT HAVE AGAIN."

ON SUNDAY, CLARK, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE, SAID THAT PRESSURE ON SOUTH AFRICA'S WHITE-MINORITY GOVERNMENT IN THE FORM OF TRADE AND OTHER SANCTIONS MUST CONTINUE TO BUILD "UNTIL THERE IS CLEAR PROOF THAT APARTHEID IS BEING DISHANTLED."

"THAT IS THE COMMITMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA," CLARK SAID.

"WE ARE IN THIS FIGHT TO BRING AN END TO APARTHEID, AND THAT WILL BE A PRIORITY OF OUR GOVERNMENT UNTIL THAT BATTLE IS WON."

CLARK WAS RESPONDING IN PART TO THE INDEPENDENT EXPERTS' REPORT ON SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA.

THAT REPORT ... PARA 4 - 499

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CANBERRA-CLARK

CANBERRA-CLARK-BGT

ATT. LE DEVOIR

CANBERRA (PC) - LE MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES DU CANADA, JOE CLARK, A DÉCLARÉ, HIER, QUE LES SANCTIONS COMMERCIALES ET AUTRES CONTRE LE GOUVERNEMENT À MINORITÉ BLANCHE DE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD DOIVENT ÊTRE MAINTENUES, VOIRE RENFORCÉES, "JUSQU'À CE QU'IL Y AIT DES PREUVES ÉVIDENTES DU DÉMANTÈLEMENT DE L'APARTHEID".

"C'EST L'ENGAGEMENT DU GOUVERNEMENT DU CANADA", A DÉCLARÉ LE MINISTRE, LA VEILLE DE L'OUVERTURE DE LA QUATRIÈME CONFÉRENCE DU COMITÉ DES MINISTRES DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES DU COMMONWEALTH SUR L'AFRIQUE DU SUD.

"NOUS SOMMES DANS CETTE BATAILLE POUR METTRE FIN À L'APARTHEID, A-T-IL AJOUTÉ. CE SERA UNE PRIORITÉ DE NOTRE GOUVERNEMENT JUSQU'À CE QUE CETTE LUTTE SOIT GAGNÉE".

LE MINISTRE CANADIEN QUI PRÉSIDE LA RENCONTRE DE TROIS JOURS QUI S'OUVRE AUJOURD'HUI DANS LA CAPITALE AUSTRALIENNE, RÉPONDAIT EN PARTIE AUX RÉCENTES CRITIQUES FAITES SUR LE CANADA DANS UN RAPPORT COMMANDÉ LORS DE LA DERNIÈRE CONFÉRENCE DES MINISTRES DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES, À HARARE, AU ZIMBABWE, EN FÉVRIER.

LE RAPPORT, QUI DOIT ÊTRE DISCUTÉ DEMAIN À LA CONFÉRENCE DE CANBERRA MAIS QUI FUT RENDU PUBLIC EN PARTIE LA SEMAINE DERNIÈRE AU CANADA PAR LE COMITÉ DE TORONTO POUR L'AFFRANCHISSEMENT EN AFRIQUE DU SUD, S'EN PREND À L'ENGAGEMENT DU CANADA CONTRE LES POLITIQUES RACIALES DE PRETORIA ET S'INTERROGE À SAVOIR SI LE CANADA FAIT SUFFISAMMENT DANS LE DOMAINE DES SANCTIONS COMMERCIALES.

LE RAPPORT RECOMMANDE ENTRE AUTRES QUE LES PAYS DU COMMONWEALTH CESSENT TOUT ÉCHANGE COMMERCIAL AVEC L'AFRIQUE DU SUD DANS CINQ ANS.

"À CE POINT-CI, JE NE CROIS PAS QU'IL S'AGISSE D'UNE ARME EFFICACE", A DIT LE MINISTRE CLARK, CE QUE LES AUTRES PAYS CONSIDÈRENT UNE MESURE TROP DRACORIENNE.

SELON LUI, LE PRINCIPAL AVANTAGE DE CETTE CONFÉRENCE DU COMMONWEALTH EST L'EFFET D'ENTRAÎNEMENT QU'ELLE PEUT AVOIR SUR D'AUTRES PAYS.

LE RAPPORT SOULIGNE DE PLUS QUE LA DETTE DE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD QUI SOUHAITE AVOIR UN RÉÉCHELONNEMENT, SE CHIFFRE À PLUS DE \$20 MILLIARDS(CAN), LA MAJEURE PARTIE ARRIVANT À ÉCHÉANCE DANS LES DEUX PROCHAINES ANNÉES.

RESPONSABILITÉS DU CANADA

LE RAPPORT SERA ÉGALEMENT DISCUTÉ À LA CONFÉRENCE DES CHEFS DES PAYS DU COMMONWEALTH, EN OCTOBRE, À KUALA LUMPUR, EN MALAYSIA;

SIR SHRIDATH RAMPHAL, SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL DU COMMONWEALTH, A ADOUCI LES PROPOS QU'IL A TENUS LORS D'UNE INTERVIEW RADIOPHONIQUE, HIER MATIN, METTANT EN DOUTE LA SINCÉRITÉ DU GOUVERNEMENT CANADIEN DANS SA LUTTE CONTRE L'APARTHEID.

APRÈS UN ENTRETIEN AVEC LE MINISTRE CLARK, HIER APRÈS-MIDI, LE DIPLOMATE DE LA GUYANE A DÉCLARÉ: "JE CROIS QUE LE CANADA VA "PRENDRE COULEUR" À KUALA LUMPUR".

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INTERROGÉ SUR CE QU'IL ENTENDAIT PAR CES PROPOS, SIR RAMPHAL A EXPLIQUÉ: "LE CANADA VA SE CONFORMER, AUX TRADITIONS, AUX RÔLES, AUX RESPONSABILITÉS QUI SONT LES SIENNES DEPUIS DES ANNÉES. J'AI BEAUCOUP CONFIANCE DANS LE CANADA".

EN VERTU DE LA LOI SUR L'APARTHEID DU GOUVERNEMENT DE PRETORIA, LES CINQ MILLIONS DE BLANCS SUD-AFRICAINS CONTRÔLENT LES SYSTÈMES POLITIQUE ET ÉCONOMIQUE ET ENTRETIENNENT LA SÉGRÉGATION DANS LES QUARTIERS MUNICIPAUX ET LES ÉCOLES. LA MAJORITÉ NOIRE N'A PAS, ENTRE AUTRES, DROIT DE VOTE.

LA DÉCISION DES JOUEURS DE CRICKET DE L'ANGLETERRE ET DE RUGBY DE PLUSIEURS PAYS, INCLUANT L'Australie, D'EFFECTUER DES TOURNÉES EN AFRIQUE DU SUD, OBSCURCIT LES JEUX DU COMMONWEALTH DE L'AN PROCHAIN, SELON SIR RAMPHAL.

DANS LE CAS DES JOUEURS DE CRICKET, UN ANCIEN CAPITAINE DE L'ÉQUIPE NATIONALE TOUCHERA L'ÉQUIVALENT DE \$200,000(CAN) POUR DIRIGER DES TOURNÉES PENDANT LES DEUX PROCHAINS ÉTÉS.

"L'AFRIQUE DU SUD PRÉTEND QU'AVEC ASSEZ D'ARGENT, LE PAYS PEUT ACHETER L'ISOLEMENT, CE QUI EN PARTIE EST LE PRIX DE L'APARTHEID", A DIT SIR RAMPHAL.

BOYCOTTAGE DES JEUX

RÉAGISSANT À LA DÉCISION DES JOUEURS DE CRICKETS, CERTAINS PAYS NOIRS AFRICAINS ONT EXIGÉ L'EXCLUSION DE L'ANGLETERRE DES JEUX DU COMMONWEALTH PRÉVUS À AUCKLAND, EN NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE, EN JANVIER.

À L'INSTAR DU SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL, LE MINISTRE CLARK S'EST DIT AUSSI PRÉOCCUPÉ PAR UN BOYCOTTAGE POSSIBLE.

TOUTEFOIS, LE MINISTRE S'EST DIT ENCOURAGÉ PAR LA RÉACTION DU GOUVERNEMENT BRITANNIQUE QUI EST PARVENU À DISSUADER CERTAINS ATHLÈTES.

LA CONFÉRENCE DE CANBERRA, QUI SE TIENT DANS UN DES PLUS LUXUEUX HÔTELS DE CANBERRA, METTRA L'ACCENT SUR LES LIENS DE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD AVEC LA COMMUNAUTÉ FINANCIÈRE INTERNATIONALE, SUR LA FAÇON DE CONTRECARRER LA PROPAGANDE SUD-AFRICAINE ET LA CENSURE SUR L'APARTHEID. LA CONFÉRENCE SE PENCHERA ÉGALEMENT SUR LE PLAN D'INDÉPENDANCE DE LA NAMIBIE CONTRÔLÉE PAR L'AFRIQUE DU SUD.

APRÈS LA CONFÉRENCE, LE MINISTRE CLARK AURA DES ENTRETIENS BILATÉRAUX AVEC LE GOUVERNEMENT AUSTRALIEN. IL RENTRERA AU PAYS JEUDI.

IN. AM26-16

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2021ET 06-08-89

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CLARK-AIDE

CLARK-AIDE

AVEC CLARK-CANBERRA (19736)

CANBERRA (PC) - LE GOUVERNEMENT CANADIEN A ANNONCÉ, HIER, QU'IL ACCORDERAIT UNE AIDE DE \$14.7 MILLIONS(CAN) POUR LA DEUXIÈME PHASE DU PROGRAMME CANADIEN D'ÉDUCATION EN AFRIQUE DU SUD VISANT L'INSTRUCTION ET LA FORMATION DES NOIRS DÉFAVORISÉS.

LE MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES, JOE CLARK, QUI PARTICIPE À LA QUATRIÈME CONFÉRENCE DU COMITÉ DES MINISTRES DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES DU COMMONWEALTH SUR L'AFRIQUE DU SUD, DANS LA CAPITALE AUSTRALIENNE, A FAIT CONNAÎTRE CETTE DÉCISION LORS D'UN DISCOURS QU'IL A PRONONCÉ À L'UNIVERSITÉ DE CANBERRA, DEVANT LA FONDATION POUR L'ÉDUCATION EN AFRIQUE DU SUD.

L'ARCHEVÊQUE EDWARD SCOTT, ANCIEN PRIOT DE L'ÉGLISE ANGLICANE DU CANADA, EST CO-PRÉSIDENT DE L'ORGANISATION QUI OFFRE UN PROGRAMME DE BOURSES D'ÉTUDE AUX ÉTUDIANTS SUD-AFRICAINS AU CANADA.

LA PREMIÈRE PHASE DU PROGRAMME DE \$8.2 MILLIONS DOIT EXPIRER CETTE ANNÉE. ELLE COMPRENANT DES BOURSES DU NIVEAU DE LA MAÎTRISE ET DU BACCALURÉAT ET UNE FORMATION AU TRAVAIL.

QUANT À LA DEUXIÈME PHASE, ELLE PERMETTRA DE FINANCER DES PETITS PROJETS ÉDUCATIFS COMMUNAUTAIRES ET UNE FORMATION ADDITIONNELLE DES NOIRS SUD-AFRICAINS DANS DES SECTEURS CRITIQUES.

LE MINISTRE CLARK A EXPLIQUÉ QUE CE PROGRAMME VISAIT À PRÉPARER LA COMMUNAUTÉ NOIRE AFIN QU'ELLE PUISSE PARTICIPER PLEINEMENT À UNE SOCIÉTÉ POST-APARTHEID.

LE CANADA EST SUR LA PREMIÈRE LIGNE D'UNE CAMPAGNE INTERNATIONALE VISANT À FORCER LE GOUVERNEMENT À MINORITÉ BLANCHE DE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD À ABANDONNER SA POLITIQUE D'APARTHEID ET À DONNER LE DROIT DE VOTE AUX NOIRS.

IN.HH27-16

2114ET 06-08-89

GLGL

00269 ANW/AFP-GL34 -----

R 1 AFSUD-APARTHEID FLT1 08-06 0234

DES MILITANTS ANTI-APARTHEID METTENT LA POLICE AU DÉFI DE LES ARRÊTER

LE CAP, 6 AOÛT (AFP) - VINGT-ET-UN DIRIGEANTS DE MOUVEMENTS ANTI-APARTHEID ONT OUVERTEMENT VIOLÉ DIMANCHE AU CAP LES RESTRICTIONS IMPOSÉES PAR LE GOUVERNEMENT SUD-AFRICAIN À LEURS LIBERTÉS D'EXPRESSION ET DE MOUVEMENT ET ONT MIS LA POLICE AU DÉFI DE LES ARRÊTER.

CES 21 PERSONNES, TOUS DIRIGEANTS DE HAUT RANG DU FRONT DÉMOCRATIQUE UNI (UDF) INTERDIT DE FACTO) OU D'ORGANISATIONS AFFILIÉES, ONT DÉFIÉ LES AUTORITÉS EN PRÉPARANT LA PAROLE DANS UNE ÉGLISE D'ATHLONE (AGGLOMÉRATION MÉTISSE DE LA BANLIÈRE DU CAP) DEVANT QUELQUE 1.200 PERSONNES, AU COURS D'UNE RÉUNION QUI S'EST ACHEVÉE PEU AVANT 21H00 LOCALES (19H00 GMT).

LES RESTRICTIONS DONT IL FONT L'OBJET LEUR INTERDISSENT NOTAMMENT DE PARTICIPER À UNE RÉUNION DE PLUS DE DIX PERSONNES ET LES ASSIGNENT À RÉSIDENCE DU CRÉPUSCULE À L'AUBE, C'EST-À-DIRE DE 18H00 À 06H00.

LES AVOCATS DE CES OPPOSANTS ONT AFFIRMÉ QUE DES POLICIERS SE TROUVAIENT DANS LA SOIRÉE AU DOMICILE DES 21, ATTENDANT LEUR RETOUR. ON IGNORAIT TOUTEFOIS S'ILS AVAIENT L'INTENTION DE LES ARRÊTER SUR LE CHAMP.

LA PLUPART DE CES DIRIGEANTS DE MOUVEMENTS ANTI-APARTHEID ONT ÉTÉ RÉCÉNNEMENT LIBÉRÉS DE PRISON --OÙ ILS ÉTAIENT DÉTENUS SANS AVOIR ÉTÉ INculpÉS-- À LA SUITE D'UNE GRÈVE DE LA FAIM DE PLUSIEURS CENTAINES DE PRISONNIERS POLITIQUES EN FÉVRIER.

SUIVRA T/

AFF 062127 UTC AOU 89

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00270 ANW/AFP-GL37 -----

R 1 AFSUD-APARTHEID FLT2-DEB 08-06 0237

DES OPPOSANTS...

LE CAP - LE MINISTRE DE LA LOI ET DE L'ORDRE, ADRIAAN VLOK, AVAIT ALORS LIBÉRÉ LA PLUPART DE CES PRISONNIERS, MAIS AVAIT PRIS À LEUR ÉGARD DES MESURES DE RESTRICTION DRACONIENNES, LES EMPÊCHANT D'AVOIR LA MOINDRE ACTIVITÉ POLITIQUE.

LES 21 AVAIENT ENFREINT UNE PREMIÈRE FOIS CES MESURES DE RESTRICTION MERCREDI EN DONNANT UNE CONFÉRENCE DE PRESSE DEVANT ENVIRON 200 PERSONNES SANS QUE LA POLICE INTERVIENNE.

AU COURS DE LA RÉUNION À L'ÉGLISE MÉTHODISTE ÉPISCOPALE D'ATHLONE, L'ARCHEVÊQUE ANGLICAN DU CAP, MGR DESMOND TUTU, ET LE PRÉSIDENT DE L'ALLIANCE MONDIALE DES ÉGLISES RÉFORMÉES, LE PASTEUR ALLAN BOESAK, ONT AFFIRMÉ QU'EN CAS D'ARRÊSTATION DES 21, ILS MARCHERAIENT MARDI MATIN DANS LE CENTRE DU CAP POUR EXIGER LEUR LIBÉRATION.

L'AN DERNIER, UNE MARCHÉ SIMILAIRE VERS LE PARLEMENT S'ÉTAIT SOLDÉE PAR LA BRÈVE INTERPELLATION DE PLUSIEURS DIZAINES D'HOMMES D'ÉGLISE, DONT MGR TUTU.

VEDREDI SOIR, MGR TUTU, LE RÉVÉREND BOESAK ET CINQ AUTRES HOMMES D'ÉGLISE AVAIENT ANNONCÉ À JOHANNESBURG LEUR SOUTIEN TOTAL À LA CAMPAGNE DE DÉSObÉISSANCE CIVILE LANCÉE MERCREDI DERNIER PAR L'OPPOSITION ANTI-APARTHEID POUR PROTÉSTER CONTRE LE MAINTIEN DE LA SÉGRÉGATION RACIALE.

PARMI LES 21 SE TROUVENT TREVOR MANUEL, ZOLI MALINDI ET JOE MARK, RESPECTIVEMENT SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL, PRÉSIDENT ET VICE-PRÉSIDENT DE L'UDF POUR LA RÉGION DU CAP.

CHZ/NYL/PLH T/

AFF 062128 UTC AOU 89

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AM-COMMONWEALTH-AFRICA; BGT 2ND LD; 0785
2ND LEAD - 535 (UPDATES WITH MORE QUOTES FROM CLARK; RAMPHAL;
TRIMS; NO PICKUP)

By DENNIS PASSA

CANBERRA (CP) - EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK SAID TODAY AT THE START OF A COMMONWEALTH MEETING THAT A "THOUGHT-PROVOKING" REPORT RECOMMENDING TOUGHER SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA REFLECTS ONLY THE VIEWS OF ITS INDEPENDENT AUTHORS.

THE REPORT, COMMISSIONED BY THE COMMONWEALTH COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS ON SOUTHERN AFRICA AT ITS LAST MEETING IN FEBRUARY IN HARARE, ZIMBABWE, QUESTIONED WHETHER CANADA WAS DOING ENOUGH TO FIGHT APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA.

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"THEY HAVE PROVIDED US WITH A FAR-REACHING AND THOUGHT-PROVOKING DOCUMENT WHICH WILL BE A USEFUL CONTRIBUTION TO THE SANCTIONS DEBATE," CLARK SAID.

THE OPENING CEREMONY AT THE NEW \$1.2-BILLION PARLIAMENT HOUSE WAS ATTENDED BY REPRESENTATIVES FROM EIGHT COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.

CLARK, CHAIRMAN OF THE CONFERENCE, SAID ALTHOUGH SOUTH AFRICA'S NATIONAL ELECTION IN SEPTEMBER WILL EXCLUDE THE MAJORITY OF ITS CITIZENS, CHANGE IS COMING FROM INSIDE THE COUNTRY.

"THE MASS DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT CONTINUES TO KEEP UP THE PRESSURE FOR CHANGE FROM WITHIN, AND IS NOW ENGAGED IN A NON-VIOLENT CAMPAIGN TO DEMONSTRATE THE REALITIES OF RACIAL SEGREGATION," CLARK SAID.

HE ALSO SAID HE WAS OPTIMISTIC OVER THE MEETING BETWEEN BLACK NATIONALIST LEADER NELSON MANDELA AND SOUTH AFRICAN PRESIDENT P.W. BOTHA.

"PRESIDENT BOTHA'S COFFEE TABLE IS NO SUBSTITUTE, BUT THEIR MEETING WAS A SYMBOLIC RECOGNITION THAT NELSON MANDELA REMAINS CENTRAL TO ANY SOLUTION IN SOUTH AFRICA," CLARK SAID.

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'NEW LEVELS'

BUT SIR SHRIDATH RAMPHAL, THE COMMONWEALTH SECRETARY GENERAL, SAID TODAY THAT APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA IS "RESORTING TO NEW LEVELS OF OPPRESSION."

RAMPHAL SAID CENSORSHIP AND PROPAGANDA IN SOUTH AFRICA "MASSIVELY DISTORTS REALITY."

"AND LET US BE CLEAR ALSO THAT THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA TODAY IS ONE OF DETERIORATION, NOT RELIEF, FOR FREEDOM."

"EVEN AS IT PIROUETTES AROUND NELSON MANDELA'S RELEASE, PRETORIA IS PUTTING AWAY ANOTHER GENERATION OF BLACK LEADERS," SAID RAMPHAL, A GUYANESE DIPLOMAT.

AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER BOB HAWKE TOOK ISSUE WITH REBEL CRICKETERS FROM ENGLAND AND AN INTERNATIONAL GROUP OF RUGBY PLAYERS, INCLUDING SOME FROM AUSTRALIA, WHO ARE PLANNING A TOUR OF SOUTH AFRICA.

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CLARK ALSO COMMENTED ON THE POSSIBLE BOYCOTT OF THE GAMES, SAYING, "WE'RE WORRIED ABOUT THE THREAT TO A VIABLE AND IMPORTANT COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTION."

'DISSUADE' ATHLETES

HE SAID HE WAS ENCOURAGED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S REACTION TO THE CRICKET TOUR BY TRYING "MORAL-SUASION AS THEY HAVE TO DISSUADE SOME OF THEIR ATHLETES."

ON SUNDAY, CLARK SAID THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT IS COMMITTED TO "THE FIGHT TO BRING AN END TO APARTHEID."

HE WAS RESPONDING IN PART TO THE INDEPENDENT EXPERTS' REPORT, SCHEDULED TO BE DISCUSSED AT THE CONFERENCE TUESDAY BUT RELEASED IN PART IN CANADA DURING THE WEEKEND BY THE TORONTO COMMITTEE FOR THE LIBERATION OF SOUTHERN AFRICA.

IT CRITICIZED CANADA'S COMMITMENT TO FIGHTING PRETORIA'S APARTHEID POLICIES AND QUESTIONED WHETHER OTTAWA IS DOING ENOUGH IN THE AREA OF TRADE SANCTIONS.

THE REPORT RECOMMENDED THAT COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES CUT OFF ALL TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA WITHIN FIVE YEARS.

"I DON'T SEE THAT AS AN EFFECTIVE WEAPON AT THIS STAGE," CLARK SAID IN REFERENCE TO WHAT SOME COUNTRIES CONSIDER TOO DRASTIC A STEP. "THE GREAT ADVANTAGE OF THE (CURRENT) COMMONWEALTH EFFORT IS THAT WE CAN CAUSE OTHERS TO COME WITH US."

CLARK SAID THE REPORT WILL BE PASSED ALONG FOR DISCUSSION AT THE COMMONWEALTH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT MEETING IN KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA, IN OCTOBER.

UNDER THE WHITE PRETORIA GOVERNMENT'S APARTHEID POLICIES, THE FIVE MILLIONS SOUTH AFRICAN WHITES CONTROL THE POLITICAL SYSTEM AND THE ECONOMY AND MAINTAIN SEGREGATED NEIGHBORHOODS AND SCHOOLS. THE BLACK MAJORITY IS DENIED THE VOTE, AMONG MANY OTHER THINGS.

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FOLLOWING THE CONFERENCE, CLARK WILL HOLD BILATERAL TALKS WITH THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT THURSDAY BEFORE RETURNING TO CANADA.

PM-COMMONWEALTH-AFRICA; DL BGT; 0825
 DAY LEAD BUDGET

By DENNIS PASSA

CANBERRA (CP) - CANADIAN OFFICIALS AT A COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE SAID TODAY THEY PLAN TO PROPOSE A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM TO BOLSTER THE STATURE OF THE COMMONWEALTH GAMES WHICH FACE A POSSIBLE BOYCOTT BY AFRICAN COUNTRIES NEXT YEAR.

DETAILS OF THE PROPOSAL WERE GIVEN TO REPORTERS BY CANADIAN OFFICIALS AS EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK AND HIS COUNTERPARTS IN SEVEN OTHER COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES HELD THEIR FIRST CLOSED SESSION OF A THREE-DAY CONFERENCE IN THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL.

THE 1990 COMMONWEALTH GAMES IN AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, FACE A POSSIBLE BOYCOTT BECAUSE BLACK AFRICAN COUNTRIES ARE UPSET OVER PLANNED CRICKET AND RUGBY TOURS OF SOUTH AFRICA BY ATHLETES FROM BRITAIN AND AUSTRALIA. THE 1986 GAMES IN EDINBURGH WERE MARRED BY A BOYCOTT BY NEARLY HALF OF THE ELIGIBLE COUNTRIES.

THE MAIN THRUST OF THE CANADIAN PROPOSAL - TO BE PRESENTED TO THE CONFERENCE WEDNESDAY - IS THAT A PROGRAM BE INSTITUTED TO HELP DEVELOPING COUNTRIES HOST THE GAMES, THEREBY INCREASING INTERNATIONAL EXPOSURE OF THE COMPETITION.

CANADA IS RECOMMENDING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE HOST COUNTRY; TRANSPORT SUBSIDIES TO ASSIST PARTICIPATION; CREATION OF A COMMONWEALTH GAMES TRUST TO PROVIDE SUGGESTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS; AND A REVAMPING OF THE GAMES HEADQUARTERS OPERATION.

CANADA RECOMMENDS THAT A MEETING BE HELD IN LONDON IN SEPTEMBER WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMONWEALTH FOREIGN MINISTERS TO DEVELOP DETAILS FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE COMMONWEALTH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT MEETING IN OCTOBER IN KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA.

IF APPROVED THERE, THE PROPOSAL WOULD BE SENT TO THE COMMONWEALTH GAMES FEDERATION MEETING IN JANUARY IN AUCKLAND.

COUNTRIES INTERESTED

THE LAST TIME THE COMMONWEALTH GAMES WERE HELD IN A DEVELOPING COUNTRY WAS IN 1966 IN JAMAICA. THE GAMES ARE TO BE HELD IN VICTORIA IN 1994, BUT THERE IS INTEREST FROM KENYA, BARBADOS AND JAMAICA TO HOST THE GAMES IN 1998.

EARLIER TODAY, CLARK SPOKE AT THE OPENING CEREMONY FOR THE CONFERENCE OF THE COMMONWEALTH COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS ON SOUTHERN AFRICA. CLARK IS THE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN.

ON THE POSSIBLE BOYCOTT, CLARK SAID, "WE'RE WORRIED ABOUT THE THREAT TO A VIABLE AND IMPORTANT COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTION." BUT HE SAID HE WAS ENCOURAGED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS "TO DISSUADE SOME OF THEIR ATHLETES."

AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER BOB HAWKE TOOK ISSUE WITH THE CRICKETERS FROM ENGLAND AND AN INTERNATIONAL GROUP OF RUGBY PLAYERS, INCLUDING SOME FROM AUSTRALIA, WHO ARE PLANNING THE SOUTH AFRICAN TOUR.

"SOME CLAIM THEY BELIEVE THAT THESE EVENTS WILL ACTUALLY HELP BREAK DOWN THE BARRIERS OF APARTHEID," HAWKE SAID. "UNFORTUNATELY, THE OPPOSITE IS THE CASE."

SIR SHRIDATH RAMPHAL, THE COMMONWEALTH SECRETARY GENERAL, SAID HE CONDEMNS THE SPORTSMEN FOR "HAVING ALLOWED GREED TO GET THE BETTER OF PRINCIPLE," BUT CAUTIONED AGAINST ANY BOYCOTT THAT WOULD HURT COMMONWEALTH ATHLETES.

ANOTHER MAIN ISSUE AT THE CONFERENCE IS THE IMPACT OF SANCTIONS AGAINST APARTHEID - SOUTH AFRICA'S RACIAL POLICIES THAT ENABLE FIVE MILLION WHITES TO CONTROL MOST ASPECTS OF THE COUNTRY WHILE THE BLACK MAJORITY IS DENIED BASIC RIGHTS.

AN INDEPENDENT REPORT, EXPECTED TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE CONFERENCE ON TUESDAY, SUGGESTED TOUGHER SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA. AMONG OTHER PROPOSALS, THE REPORT RECOMMENDED THAT COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES CUT OFF ALL TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA WITHIN FIVE YEARS.

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DISPUTES EFFECTIVENESS

"I DON'T SEE THAT AS AN EFFECTIVE WEAPON AT THIS STAGE," CLARK SAID SUNDAY. "THE GREAT ADVANTAGE OF THE (CURRENT) COMMONWEALTH EFFORT IS THAT WE CAN CAUSE OTHERS TO COME WITH US."

SPEAKING FURTHER ABOUT THE REPORT TODAY, CLARK SAID: "THESE EXPERTS ARE INDEPENDENT OF OUR RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENTS AND THEIR CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS REFLECT THEIR OWN VIEWS."

"THEY HAVE PROVIDED US WITH A FAR-REACHING AND THOUGHT-PROVOKING DOCUMENT WHICH WILL BE A USEFUL CONTRIBUTION TO THE SANCTIONS DEBATE."

THE REPORT WAS COMMISSIONED BY THE COMMITTEE AT ITS LAST MEETING IN FEBRUARY IN HARARE. RESEARCHER JOE HANLON, THE REPORT'S AUTHOR, SAID HE WAS NOT DISMAYED BY CLARK'S COMMENTS.

"THE WHOLE IDEA OF AN INDEPENDENT REPORT IS TO CREATE SOME DISCUSSION, AND THIS HAS OBVIOUSLY DONE THAT," SAID HANLON, A FORMER NEW YORKER WHO NOW LIVES IN LONDON.

CLARK ALSO SAID SUNDAY THAT TRADE AND OTHER SANCTIONS AGAINST THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT MUST CONTINUE "UNTIL THERE IS CLEAR PROOF THAT APARTHEID IS BEING DISMANTLED."

"WE ARE IN THIS FIGHT TO BRING AN END TO APARTHEID, AND THAT WILL BE A PRIORITY OF OUR GOVERNMENT UNTIL THAT BATTLE IS WON."

HIS REMARKS WERE PARTLY IN RESPONSE TO RECENT CRITICISM ABOUT CANADA'S COMMITMENT TO THE FIGHT AGAINST APARTHEID.

MEANWHILE, A SENIOR CANADIAN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS SPOKESMAN SAID THE PRETORIA GOVERNMENT HAS REFUSED TO ALLOW A UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT PARTY SPOKESMAN TO LEAVE SOUTH AFRICA TO APPEAR BEFORE THE CONFERENCE.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT AZHAR CACHALIA, TREASURER OF THE FRONT, WAS DENIED A PASSPORT BECAUSE HE HAD STAYED OUT OF THE COUNTRY TOO LONG WITHOUT GOVERNMENT PERMISSION THE LAST TIME HE TRAVELLED OVERSEAS. THE SPOKESMAN SAID CACHALIA HAD MET BRITISH PRIME MINISTER MARGARET THATCHER AND U.S. PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH ON THAT TRIP.

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07-08-89 0431ED

PM-COMMONWEALTH-WITNESS; 0425
WITH PM-COMMONWEALTH-AFRICA

BY DENNIS PASSA

CANBERRA (CP) - MAX COLEMAN IS A WHITE SOUTH AFRICAN WHO DARES TO SPEAK OUT AGAINST APARTHEID.

HE SAYS HIS RESISTANCE TO HIS GOVERNMENT'S RACIAL POLICIES WAS PASSIVE UNTIL 1981 WHEN HIS SON KEITH, CO-EDITOR OF A STUDENT NEWSPAPER, WAS DETAINED FOR FIVE MONTHS BY GOVERNMENT FORCES AND THEN RELEASED WITHOUT CHARGE.

"THE DETENTION OF A FAMILY MEMBER IS A HIGHLY POLITICIZING PROCESS," COLEMAN, A JOHANNESBURG RESIDENT, SAID TODAY AFTER APPEARING AS A SPECIAL WITNESS AT THE FOURTH MEETING OF THE COMMONWEALTH COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS ON SOUTHERN AFRICA.

COLEMAN, A CHEMICAL ENGINEER, AND HIS WIFE AUDREY FOUNDED THE DETAINEES' PARENTS SUPPORT COMMITTEE. SINCE THAT TIME, MORE THAN 40,000 SOUTH AFRICANS HAVE BEEN IMPRISONED WITHOUT TRIAL - INCLUDING COLEMAN'S SECOND SON NEIL.

COLEMAN NOW WORKS WITH THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION IN SOUTH AFRICA AND IS IN A GOOD POSITION TO GAUGE THE EFFECTS THAT TRADE AND FINANCIAL SANCTIONS ARE HAVING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

"TEN YEARS OR 10 MONTHS - ONLY INTERNATIONAL PRESSURE CAN DETERMINE HOW MUCH LONGER APARTHEID CONTINUES IN SOUTH AFRICA," HE SAID.

"WHAT WE ARE SAYING IS THAT MAXIMUM PRESSURE MUST BE PLACED IF APARTHEID IS TO BE WIPED OUT. RIGHT NOW, WE (SOUTH AFRICA) ARE DYING OF CAPITAL STARVATION."

COLEMAN SAID IT IS IMPORTANT FOR BANKS AND MAJOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS TO DO AS LITTLE BUSINESS AS POSSIBLE WITH HIS COUNTRY.

CAPITAL OUTFLOW

"SANCTIONS HAVE MADE AN IMPACT IN SOUTH AFRICA. THERE IS AN ECONOMIC CRISIS AND THERE HAS BEEN A HUGE OUTFLOW OF CAPITAL."

MOST RECENTLY, COLEMAN HAS BEEN APPOINTED TO A SPECIAL BOARD ESTABLISHED BY THE SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL OF CHURCHES TO INVESTIGATE "INFORMAL REPRESSION," PARTICULARLY ATTACKS ON ANTI-APARTHEID ACTIVISTS SUCH AS THE RECENT ASSASSINATION OF DAVID WEBSTER, COLEMAN'S CLOSE FRIEND AND FORMER DETAINEES' PARENTS SUPPORT COMMITTEE MEMBER.

ANOTHER SOUTH AFRICAN SCHEDULED TO APPEAR AS A WITNESS TODAY - AZHAR CACHALIA, A LAWYER AND TREASURER OF THE UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT - WAS REFUSED A PASSPORT TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY.

THE FRONT IS SOUTH AFRICA'S LARGEST ANTI-APARTHEID COALITION WITH ABOUT TWO MILLION MEMBERS.

"HE HAD JUST BEEN ON A TOUR TO SPEAK WITH, AMONG OTHERS, U.S. PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH AND (BRITISH PRIME MINISTER) MARGARET THATCHER, SO I GUESS THEY DIDN'T WANT TO LET HIM LOOSE ON THE COMMONWEALTH MEETING," COLEMAN SAID.

APARTHEID IS SOUTH AFRICA'S POLICIES THAT ENABLE THE WHITE MINORITY TO CONTROL MOST ASPECTS OF THE COUNTRY WHILE DENYING THE BLACK MAJORITY OF BASIC RIGHTS AND SEGREGATING THE POPULATION ACCORDING TO RACE.

07-08-89 0508ED

PM-COMMONWEALTH-AFRICA; DL BGT 1ST LD; 0830
 1ST LEAD - 562 (UPDATES WITH AMBASSADOR REJECTED; DETAILS FROM
 HANLON; TRIMS; NO PICKUP)

By DENNIS PASSA

CANBERRA (CP) - EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK; EXPRESSING REGRET THAT PRETORIA STOPPED AN ANTI-APARTHEID ACTIVIST FROM SPEAKING TO COMMONWEALTH FOREIGN MINISTERS; REJECTED TODAY A REQUEST FROM SOUTH AFRICA'S AMBASSADOR TO APPEAR BEFORE THEM.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT HAD ISSUED A DETENTION ORDER TO PREVENT AZHAR CACHALIA; TREASURER OF THE UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT; FROM LEAVING THE COUNTRY TO APPEAR AS A WITNESS BEFORE THE COMMONWEALTH COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS ON SOUTHERN AFRICA.

THE FRONT IS SOUTH AFRICA'S LARGEST ANTI-APARTHEID COALITION. ITS 600 AFFILIATES HAVE ABOUT TWO MILLION MEMBERS.

CLARK; CHAIRMAN OF THE THREE-DAY COMMONWEALTH MEETING; EXPRESSED HIS REGRET AT PRETORIA'S DECISION AND THEN TOLD REPORTERS HE HAS TURNED DOWN A LAST-MINUTE REQUEST FROM DAVID TOTHILL; THE SOUTH AFRICAN AMBASSADOR TO AUSTRALIA; TO APPEAR AS A WITNESS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

"THE PURPOSE OF THIS MEETING IS TO HEAR FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE OFTEN SILENCED;" CLARK SAID.

TOTHILL WAS THE AUTHOR OF A PAID ADVERTISEMENT IN AN AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL NEWSPAPER ON SATURDAY THAT EFFECTIVELY TOLD THE COMMONWEALTH TO STOP MEDDLING IN SOUTH AFRICA'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

A SENIOR CANADIAN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS SPOKESMAN SAID CACHALIA WAS PREVENTED FROM LEAVING SOUTH AFRICA BECAUSE HE HAD STAYED OUT OF THE COUNTRY TOO LONG WITHOUT GOVERNMENT PERMISSION THE LAST TIME HE TRAVELLED OVERSEAS. CACHALIA; A LAWYER; MET BRITISH PRIME MINISTER MARGARET THATCHER AND U.S. PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH ON THAT TRIP.

INCREASED SANCTIONS

SEVERAL OTHER GROUPS APPEARED BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE MEETING; INCLUDING REPRESENTATIVES OF THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS GUERRILLA MOVEMENT TO END WHITE RULE IN SOUTH AFRICA. THEY CALLED FOR INCREASED SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA.

EARLIER TODAY; A CANADIAN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS OFFICIAL RELEASED DETAILS OF A PROPOSAL THAT HE SAID WILL HELP STRENGTHEN THE FUTURE OF THE COMMONWEALTH GAMES.

THE 1990 GAMES IN AUCKLAND; NEW ZEALAND; ARE FACING A POSSIBLE BOYCOTT BECAUSE BLACK AFRICAN COUNTRIES ARE UPSET ABOUT PLANNED CRICKET AND RUGBY TOURS OF SOUTH AFRICA BY ATHLETES FROM BRITAIN AND AUSTRALIA. THE 1986 GAMES IN EDINBURGH WERE MARRED BY A BOYCOTT BY NEARLY HALF OF THE ELIGIBLE COUNTRIES.

THE MAIN THRUST OF THE CANADIAN PROPOSAL - TO BE PRESENTED TO THE CONFERENCE WEDNESDAY - IS THAT A PROGRAM BE INSTITUTED TO HELP DEVELOPING COUNTRIES HOST THE GAMES.

CANADA IS RECOMMENDING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE HOST COUNTRY; TRANSPORT SUBSIDIES TO ASSIST PARTICIPATION; CREATION OF A COMMONWEALTH GAMES TRUST TO PROVIDE SUGGESTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS; AND A REVAMPING OF THE GAMES HEADQUARTERS OPERATION.

CANADA RECOMMENDS A MEETING BE HELD IN LONDON IN SEPTEMBER WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMONWEALTH FOREIGN MINISTERS TO DEVELOP DETAILS FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE COMMONWEALTH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT MEETING IN OCTOBER IN KUALA LUMPUR; MALAYSIA.

IF APPROVED THERE; THE PROPOSAL WOULD BE SENT TO THE COMMONWEALTH GAMES FEDERATION MEETING IN JANUARY IN AUCKLAND WHERE THE 1990 GAMES WILL BE HELD.

THE LAST TIME THE COMMONWEALTH GAMES WERE HELD IN A DEVELOPING COUNTRY WAS IN 1966 IN JAMAICA. THE GAMES ARE TO BE HELD IN VICTORIA IN 1994; BUT THERE IS INTEREST FROM KENYA; BARBADOS AND JAMAICA TO HOST THE GAMES IN 1998. 1/2

CRITICIZES ATHLETES

AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER BOB HAWKE TOOK ISSUE WITH THE CRICKETERS FROM ENGLAND AND RUGBY PLAYERS, INCLUDING SOME FROM AUSTRALIA, WHO ARE PLANNING THE SOUTH AFRICAN TOUR.

"SOME CLAIM THEY BELIEVE THAT THESE EVENTS WILL ACTUALLY HELP BREAK DOWN THE BARRIERS OF APARTHEID," HAWKE SAID AT TODAY'S OPENING CEREMONY OF THE CONFERENCE. "UNFORTUNATELY, THE OPPOSITE IS THE CASE."

SIR SHRIDATH RAMPHAL, THE COMMONWEALTH SECRETARY GENERAL, SAID HE CONDEMNS THE SPORTSMEN FOR "HAVING ALLOWED GREED TO GET THE BETTER OF PRINCIPLE," BUT CAUTIONED AGAINST ANY BOYCOTT THAT WOULD HURT COMMONWEALTH ATHLETES.

ANOTHER MAIN ISSUE AT THE CONFERENCE IS SANCTIONS AGAINST APARTHEID - SOUTH AFRICA'S RACIAL POLICIES THAT ENABLE FIVE MILLION WHITES TO CONTROL MOST ASPECTS OF THE COUNTRY WHILE THE BLACK MAJORITY IS DENIED BASIC RIGHTS.

AN INDEPENDENT REPORT, EXPECTED TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE CONFERENCE TUESDAY, SUGGESTED TOUGHER SANCTIONS. IT RECOMMENDED THAT COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES STOP ALL TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA WITHIN FIVE YEARS.

"I DON'T SEE THAT AS AN EFFECTIVE WEAPON AT THIS STAGE," CLARK SAID SUNDAY.

"THESE EXPERTS ARE INDEPENDENT OF OUR RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENTS AND THEIR CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS REFLECT THEIR OWN VIEWS," CLARK SAID TODAY.

"THEY HAVE PROVIDED US WITH A FAR-REACHING AND THOUGHT-PROVOKING DOCUMENT WHICH WILL BE A USEFUL CONTRIBUTION TO THE SANCTIONS DEBATE."

RESEARCHER JOE HANLON, THE REPORT'S AUTHOR, SAID CANADA HAS BEEN A LEADER IN SOME AREAS OF SANCTIONS, PARTICULARLY ON THE EXPORTS OF TECHNOLOGY, BUT STILL LAGGED BEHIND IN OTHER AREAS.

"THE END-USER CLAUSE IS OF PARTICULAR CONCERN," HANLON SAID. "WE'RE CONCERNED WITH WHAT HAPPENS TO SOME OF THE ITEMS, SUCH AS AIRCRAFT ENGINES, ONCE THEY GET TO SOUTH AFRICA. THEY DEFINITELY NEED TO TIGHTEN UP THOSE AREAS."

ASIDE FROM CANADA AND AUSTRALIA, THE COUNTRIES ATTENDING THE CONFERENCE INCLUDE GUYANA, INDIA, NIGERIA, TANZANIA, ZAMBIA AND ZIMBABWE.

07-08-89 0716ED

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AM-COMMONWEALTH-AFRICA; NL BGT; 0581
NIGHT LEAD BUDGET

By DENNIS PASSA

CANBERRA (CP) - EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK WON'T ALLOW SOUTH AFRICA'S AMBASSADOR TO APPEAR BEFORE COMMONWEALTH FOREIGN MINISTERS, SAYING THE PURPOSE OF THEIR MEETING IS TO HEAR FROM PEOPLE "WHO ARE OFTEN SILENCED."

CLARK REJECTED THE REQUEST AFTER SAYING MONDAY HE REGRETS THAT SOUTH AFRICA STOPPED AN ANTI-APARTHEID ACTIVIST FROM SPEAKING TO THE FOREIGN MINISTERS. CLARK IS CHAIRMAN OF THE THREE-DAY MEETING THAT BEGAN ON MONDAY.

THE MINISTERS WANTED TO HEAR FROM AZHAR CACHALIA, TREASURER OF THE UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT. BUT THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT ISSUED A DETENTION ORDER AGAINST HIM.

THE FRONT IS SOUTH AFRICA'S LARGEST ANTI-APARTHEID COALITION AND HAS ABOUT TWO MILLION MEMBERS.

CLARK TOLD REPORTERS HE TURNED DOWN A REQUEST FROM DAVID TOTHILL, THE SOUTH AFRICAN AMBASSADOR TO AUSTRALIA, TO APPEAR AS A WITNESS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

"THE PURPOSE OF THIS MEETING IS TO HEAR FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE OFTEN SILENCED," CLARK SAID.

TOTHILL WAS THE AUTHOR OF A PAID ADVERTISEMENT IN AN AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL NEWSPAPER ON SATURDAY THAT EFFECTIVELY TOLD THE COMMONWEALTH TO STOP MEDDLING IN SOUTH AFRICA'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

SANCTIONS SOUGHT

SEVERAL GROUPS APPEARED BEFORE THE COMMITTEE, INCLUDING REPRESENTATIVES OF THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS GUERRILLA MOVEMENT TO END WHITE RULE IN SOUTH AFRICA. THEY CALLED FOR INCREASED SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA, ECHOING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF A REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE MINISTERS.

CLARK TOLD REPORTERS ON MONDAY THAT PRESSURE SHOULD BE MAINTAINED ON SOUTH AFRICA TO ABANDON APARTHEID.

BUT HE SAID THERE IS LITTLE MORE THE COMMONWEALTH CAN DO BEYOND ECONOMIC AND OTHER SANCTIONS AGREED UPON AT ITS TWO PREVIOUS MEETINGS IN 1985 AND 1987.

"WE ARE FOLLOWING THE PROCESS OF TRYING TO WIDEN, TIGHTEN AND INTENSIFY THE APPLICATION OF SANCTIONS."

HE ADDED: "WE DO NOT HAVE THE LEVERAGE ALONE TO BE ABLE TO MAKE IMPORTANT CHANGES IN SOUTH AFRICA. WHAT WE CAN DO IS ENCOURAGE OTHER ECONOMIES AND OTHER COUNTRIES TO MOVE WITH US."

AN INDEPENDENT REPORT ALSO SUGGESTED TOUGHER SANCTIONS, RECOMMENDING THAT COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES STOP ALL TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA WITHIN FIVE YEARS.

"I DON'T SEE THAT AS AN EFFECTIVE WEAPON AT THIS STAGE," CLARK SAID SUNDAY.

EARLIER TODAY, A CANADIAN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS OFFICIAL RELEASED DETAILS OF A PROPOSAL THAT HE SAID WILL HELP STRENGTHEN THE FUTURE OF THE COMMONWEALTH GAMES.

BOYCOTT SEEN

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BOYCOTT SEEN

BLACK AFRICAN COUNTRIES MIGHT BOYCOTT THE 1990 GAMES IN AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND. THEY'RE UPSET ABOUT PLANS BY BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN ATHLETES TO TOUR SOUTH AFRICA. IN 1986, NEARLY HALF THE ELIGIBLE COUNTRIES BOYCOTTED THE GAMES IN EDINBURGH.

CANADA WILL PROPOSE ON WEDNESDAY THAT A PROGRAM BE INSTITUTED TO HELP DEVELOPING COUNTRIES PLAY HOST TO THE GAMES.

CANADA IS RECOMMENDING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE HOST COUNTRY; TRANSPORT SUBSIDIES TO ASSIST PARTICIPATION; CREATION OF A COMMONWEALTH GAMES TRUST TO PROVIDE SUGGESTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS; AND A REVAMPING OF THE GAMES, HEADQUARTERS OPERATION.

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ASIDE FROM CANADA AND AUSTRALIA, THE COUNTRIES ATTENDING THE CONFERENCE ARE GUYANA, INDIA, NIGERIA, TANZANIA, ZAMBIA AND ZIMBABWE.

07-08-89 1415ED

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(193)

AM-COMMONWEALTH-AFRICA; NL BGT 1ST LD; 0467
 1ST LEAD - 481 (UPDATES WITH LAUNCH OF BOOK ON FINANCIAL
 SANCTIONS)

BY DENNIS PASSA

CANBERRA (CP) - INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SANCTIONS, INCLUDING THE TIGHTENING OF CONDITIONS FOR DEBT REPAYMENT, MUST CONTINUE IF APARTHEID IS TO BE ERADICATED IN SOUTH AFRICA, SAID THE CO-AUTHORS OF A NEW BOOK RELEASED TODAY.

THE AUSTRALIAN AUTHORS SUGGESTED SEVERAL WAYS TO STRENGTHEN CURRENT SANCTIONS.

THEY INCLUDE TIGHTENING THE CONDITIONS FOR DEBT REPAYMENT AFTER JUNE 1990, WHEN MANY OF THE CURRENT LOANS TO SOUTH AFRICA COME UP FOR RENEWAL; CONSOLIDATION OF THE EMBARGO ON MEDIUM- AND LONG-TERM LENDING AND EXTENSION OF THE EMBARGO TO INCLUDE SHORT-TERM CREDITS.

TONY COLE, AN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL, AND KEITH OVENDEN, AN AUSTRALIAN NOW LIVING IN NEW ZEALAND, ARE AUTHORS OF THE BOOK ENTITLED APARTHEID AND INTERNATIONAL FINANCE.

THE LAUNCH OF THE BOOK TODAY WAS PART OF THE AGENDA OF THE FOURTH MEETING OF THE COMMONWEALTH COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS ON SOUTHERN AFRICA.

AT THE COMMONWEALTH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT MEETING IN VANCOUVER IN 1987, AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER BOB HAWKE PROPOSED THAT THE COMMONWEALTH EXAMINE THE LINKS BETWEEN SOUTH AFRICA AND INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

HAWKE, SPEAKING AT THE LAUNCH OF THE BOOK, SAID COLE AND OVENDEN SHOW THAT THE EMBARGO ON LOANS TO SOUTH AFRICA THAT HAS BEEN IN PLACE SINCE 1985 HAS BEEN THE MOST EFFECTIVE TOOL OF INTERNATIONAL PRESSURE TO FORCE THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT TO CONSIDER REFORM.

"IT HAS HAD THE EFFECT OF RESTRICTING ECONOMIC GROWTH IN SOUTH AFRICA BY FORCING A CONTINUATION OF CAPITAL OUTFLOWS AND COMPELLING THE REGIME TO GENERATE ACCOUNT SURPLUSES," HAWKE SAID.

'UNACCEPTABLE RISK'

"IN LATE AUGUST OF 1985, SOUTH AFRICA CAME UNDER SUCH INTENSE PRESSURE FROM ITS CREDITORS THAT IT DEFAULTED ON A PORTION OF ITS INTERNATIONAL DEBT AND AS A RESULT . . . BECAME AN UNACCEPTABLE RISK."

"CLEARLY, HERE WAS A WEAKNESS IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN SYSTEM THAT POSED A VERY REAL THREAT TO ITS VERY EXISTENCE," HAWKE SAID.

A SPOKESMAN FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK SAID THAT CANADA IS EXCEEDING THE GENERAL COMMONWEALTH AGREEMENT ON FINANCIAL SANCTIONS.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE CANADIAN MEASURES INCLUDE A BAN ON NEW CORPORATE INVESTMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA; A VOLUNTARY BAN ON NEW BANK LOANS; AND A REQUEST TO CANADIAN BANKS TO MAKE LOAN RESCHEDULING TERMS AS SHORT AS POSSIBLE.

LATER TODAY, A REPORT ON TRADE SANCTIONS COMMISSIONED BY THE FOREIGN MINISTERS AT THEIR LAST MEETING IN HARARE, ZIMBABWE, WILL BE RELEASED.

ON MONDAY, CLARK ANNOUNCED HE HAS REFUSED TO ALLOW SOUTH AFRICA'S AMBASSADOR TO APPEAR BEFORE THE MEETING AFTER SAYING HE REGRETS THAT SOUTH AFRICA STOPPED AN ANTI-APARTHEID ACTIVIST FROM COMING TO THE CONFERENCE.

CLARK IS CHAIRMAN OF THE THREE-DAY MEETING THAT BEGAN MONDAY.
 THE MINISTERS PARA 3 - 481

BC-COMMONWEALTH-SHORTS; 0415

WITH PM-COMMONWEALTH-AFRICA

CANBERRA (CP) - THE SITE OF THE COMMONWEALTH COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS ON SOUTHERN AFRICA MEETING IS NOTHING MORE THAN SHEEP-GRAZING PASTURELAND AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY WHEN DISCUSSION FIRST BEGAN ON A CHOICE FOR AUSTRALIA'S CAPITAL.

THERE WAS FIERCE COMPETITION AMONG THE STATE CAPITALS; PARTICULARLY BETWEEN SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. IT WAS FINALLY DECIDED THAT THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY WOULD BE LOCATED WITHIN THE STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES; BUT HAD TO BE AT LEAST 160 KILOMETRES FROM SYDNEY; THE STATE CAPITAL.

CANBERRA; WHICH IS DERIVED FROM CANBERRY; THE ABORIGINAL WORD FOR MEETING PLACE; WAS A COMPLETELY PLANNED CITY.

IN 1911; WALTER BURLEY GRIFFIN; A 35-YEAR-OLD LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT FROM CHICAGO; WON A WORLD COMPETITION FROM AMONG 137 OF HIS PEERS TO DESIGN THE CITY. THE MAN-MADE LAKE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE CITY; FORMED BY DAMMING A RIVER; IS NAMED AFTER HIM.

CANBERRA (CP) - DURING A NEWS CONFERENCE MONDAY INVOLVING THREE SOUTH AFRICAN WITNESSES WHO HAD APPEARED BEFORE THE COMMONWEALTH FOREIGN MINISTERS COMMITTEE; ONE OF THE ESTIMATED 20 TAPE RECORDERS ON THE TABLE BEGAN TO MAKE A LOUD NOISE.

IN A SCENE SIMILAR TO TRYING TO ANSWER A RINGING PHONE ON A TABLE COVERED WITH TELEPHONES; A RADIO JOURNALIST BEGAN SEARCHING FOR THE OFFENDING RECORDER. AFTER REACHING FOR FIVE OR SIX; HE FINALLY FOUND THE ONE BEEPING AND RETURNED IT TO ITS OWNER - A MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSION IN CANBERRA.

CANBERRA (CP) - MAUREEN McTEER; WIFE OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK; IS MAKING HER FIRST TRIP TO AUSTRALIA ALONG WITH THEIR DAUGHTER CATHERINE.

McTEER IS ONE OF A NUMBER OF SPOUSES HERE ATTENDING OFFICIAL FUNCTIONS SUCH AS MONDAY NIGHT'S DINNER HOSTED BY AUSTRALIAN GOV. GEN. BILL HAYDEN.

CANBERRA (CP) - THE WEATHER IN CANBERRA THIS WEEK HAS DONE MUCH TO DISPEL ANYONE'S THOUGHTS OF AUSTRALIA AS A SUN AND SURF DESTINATION.

CANBERRA IS INLAND AND HUNDREDS OF KILOMETRES FROM THE NEAREST OCEAN BEACH. AND AUSTRALIA IS IN THE MIDDLE OF ITS WINTER; MEANING TEMPERATURES HAVE GONE BELOW ZERO CELSIUS ON SEVERAL NIGHTS HERE. THERE'S ALSO SNOW ON NEARBY MOUNTAIN PEAKS.

CANBERRA (CP) - EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK; AS CHAIRMAN OF THE THREE-DAY COMMONWEALTH FOREIGN MINISTERS COMMITTEE MEETING ON SOUTHERN AFRICA; HAS THE LARGEST DELEGATION.

CANADA HAS 16 PERSONS LISTED IN ITS DELEGATION; INCLUDING ALLEN KILPATRICK; CANADA'S HIGH COMMISSIONER IN AUSTRALIA; AND WALTER McLEAN; THE GOVERNMENT'S SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA AND COMMONWEALTH AFFAIRS.

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AFS-SANCTIONS

AFS-SANCTIONS

CANBERRA (AFP) - LE PREMIER MINISTRE AUSTRALIEN, M. BOB HANKE, A DEMANDÉ LUNDI LE MAINTIEN DES SANCTIONS ÉCONOMIQUES ET SPORTIVES CONTRE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD, DANS LE CADRE DE LA LUTTE CONTRE L'APARTHEID, À L'OUVERTURE, À CANBERRA, DE LA RÉUNION DE TROIS JOURS DU COMITÉ DES MINISTRES DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES DU COMMONWEALTH CONSACRÉE À L'AFRIQUE DU SUD.

LES SANCTIONS "SONT UN MOYEN D'AMENER L'AFRIQUE DU SUD À LA RAISON, ET NON PAS DE LA METTRE À GENOUX", A INDICÉ M. HANKE. LE COMITÉ, QUI VA PRÉPARER LE SOMMET DU COMMONWEALTH DE KUALA LUMPUR, EN OCTOBRE, DOIT SPÉCIFIER QUE LES SANCTIONS CONTRE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD DOIVENT ÊTRE MAINTENUES POUR ABOUTIR À L'ABOLITION DE LA POLITIQUE DE SÉGRÉGATION RACIALE, A DÉCLARÉ LE PREMIER MINISTRE.

LE COMITÉ, QUI EST COMPOSÉ DES MINISTRES AUSTRALIEN, CANADIEN, GUYANAIS, INDIEN, NIGÉRIAN, TANZANIEN, ZAMBIEN ET ZIMBABHÉEN DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES, A ÉTÉ CRÉÉ EN 1987 À VANCOUVER POUR RENFORCER LA POLITIQUE DU COMMONWEALTH (ALLIANCE DE LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET DE 46 DE SES ANCIENNES COLONIES) ENVERS L'AFRIQUE DU SUD.

SELON M. HANKE, L'APPARITION DE CHANGEMENTS EN AFRIQUE DU SUD, COMME L'ACCÈS DE JEUNES NOIRS À DES SPORTS COMME LE RUGBY ET LE CRICKET, NE DOIT PAS CACHER LA RÉALITÉ D'UNE SOCIÉTÉ QUI CONTINUE DE CONSIDÉRER LES HOMMES DE COULEUR COMME DES CITOYENS DE DEUXIÈME CLASSE.

SELON LE SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL DU COMMONWEALTH, M. SHRIDATH RAMPHAL, LES TRAVAUX DU COMITÉ "MONTRENT LA VÉRITABLE NATURE DE MESURES VRAIMENT DÉCEVANTES CONTRE CE QUE POURTANT LE MONDE ENTIER CONDAMNE".

PENDANT SA SESSION, LE COMITÉ VA EXAMINER L'EFFICACITÉ DES SANCTIONS QUI ONT ÉTÉ PRISES CONTRE PRÉTORIA, AINSI QUE LES MOYENS DE FAIRE PRESSION ÉCONOMIQUEMENT SUR L'AFRIQUE DU SUD, EN PARTICULIER À PROPOS DE SA DETTE EXTÉRIEURE.

SELON LE PRÉSIDENT DU COMITÉ, LE CANADIEN JOE CLARK, LE COMMONWEALTH DÉSIRE UNE ÉVOLUTION DU RÉGIME SUD-AFRICAIN VERS UN GOUVERNEMENT REPRÉSENTATIF DE LA POPULATION, LA LIBÉRATION DE NELSON MANDELA (LE CHEF HISTORIQUE DU CONGRÈS NATIONAL AFRICAIN EMPRISONNÉ DEPUIS 27 ANS), LA SUPPRESSION DE L'INTERDICTION DES GROUPES POLITIQUES NOIRS ET LA FIN DE L'ÉTAT D'URGENCE".

"NOUS NE NOUS ARRÊTERONS PAS AVANT D'AVOIR VU DES MESURES CONCRÈTES, ET NON DE SIMPLS DISCUSSIONS À PROPOS D'UN CHANGEMENT FONDAMENTAL", A-T-IL AJOUTÉ.

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CLARK-COMMONWEALTH

CLARK-COMMONWEALTH

CE TEXTE REMPLACE ET ANNULE AFS-SANCTIONS TRANSMIS A 9H55

CANBERRA (PC) - LE MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES DU CANADA, M. JOE CLARK, A REJETÉ, LUNDI, LA RÉQUÊTE DE L'AMBASSADEUR D'AFRIQUE DU SUD EN AUSTRALIE DE COMPARAÎTRE COMME TÉMOIN À LA CONFÉRENCE DES MINISTRES DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES DU COMMONWEALTH.

"LE BUT DE CETTE RÉUNION EST D'ENTENDRE DES GENS QUI SONT SOUVENT RÉDUITS AU SILENCE", A EXPLIQUÉ M. CLARK, QUI EST PRÉSIDENT DE LA CONFÉRENCE DE TROIS JOURS À CANBERRA.

L'AMBASSADEUR D'AFRIQUE DU SUD, M. DAVID TOTHILL, A FAIT PUBLIER UN MESSAGE DANS UN JOURNAL NATIONAL D'AUSTRALIE, SAMEDI, POUR DIRE AU COMMONWEALTH DE CESSER DE S'OCCUPER DES AFFAIRES INTERNES DE SON PAYS.

LES MINISTRES AURAIENT VOULU PAR AILLEURS ENTENDRE M. AZHAR CACHALIA, TRÉSORIER DU FRONT DÉMOCRATIQUE UNI, MAIS LE GOUVERNEMENT D'AFRIQUE DU SUD A ÉMIS UN ORDRE DE DÉTENTION CONTRE LUI.

LE FRONT CONSTITUE LA PLUS IMPORTANTE COALITION CONTRE L'APARTHEID D'AFRIQUE DU SUD ET IL COMPTE ENVIRON DEUX MILLIONS DE MEMBRES.

M. CLARK A EXPRIMÉ LES REGRETS DE SES HOMOLOGUES QUE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD AIT EMPÊCHÉ UN ADVERSAIRE DE L'APARTHEID DE S'EXPRIMER DEVANT EUX.

SANCTIONS

DES REPRÉSENTANTS DE PLUSIEURS ASSOCIATIONS ONT PAR CONTRE COMPARU DEVANT LA CONFÉRENCE, DONT CEUX DU CONGRÈS NATIONAL AFRICAIN, UN MOUVEMENT DE GUÉRILLA CONTRE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD. ILS ONT RÉCLAMÉ QUE DES SANCTIONS ACCRUES SOIENT PRISES CONTRE CE PAYS.

M. CLARK A EXPRIMÉ L'OPINION, LUI AUSSI, QUE LA PRESSION DEVAIT CONTINUER À S'EXERCER CONTRE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD POUR QUE LA POLITIQUE D'APARTHEID PRENNE FIN.

IL A SIGNALÉ, CEPENDANT, QUE LE COMMONWEALTH NE POUVAIT PAS FAIRE AUTRE CHOSE QUE D'APPLIQUER LES SANCTIONS ÉCONOMIQUES ET AUTRES DÉCIDÉES AU COURS DES RÉUNIONS DE 1985 ET DE 1987.

"NOUS ESSAYONS ACTUELLEMENT, A-T-IL DÉCLARÉ, D'ÉLARGIR, DE RENFORCER ET D'INTENSIFIER L'APPLICATION DES SANCTIONS.

"IL NOUS EST IMPOSSIBLE, SEULS, D'APPORTER DES CHANGEMENTS IMPORTANTS EN AFRIQUE DU SUD. NOUS POUVONS CEPENDANT ENCOURAGER D'AUTRES ÉCONOMIES ET D'AUTRES PAYS À SE JOINDRE À NOUS."

UN RAPPORT INDÉPENDANT A ÉGALEMENT RECOMMANDÉ DES SANCTIONS PLUS SÉVÈRES, SUGGÉRANT QUE LES PAYS DU COMMONWEALTH METTENT COMPLÈTEMENT FIN À LEUR COMMERCE AVEC L'AFRIQUE DU SUD AU COURS DES CINQ PROCHAINES ANNÉES.

"JE NE CONSIDÈRE PAS CETTE MÉTHODE COMME UNE ARME EFFICACE À CE MOMENT-CI", A FAIT SAVOIR M. CLARK.

JEUX

PLUS TÔT DANS LA JOURNÉE, LE CANADA A RENDU PUBLICS LES DÉTAILS D'UN PROJET DESTINÉ À RENFORCER L'AVENIR DES JEUX DU COMMONWEALTH.

DES PAYS D'AFRIQUE ONT INDICÉ QU'ILS POURRAIENT BOYCOTTER LES JEUX D'ACKLAND, EN NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE EN 1990, À CAUSE DU PROJET D'ATHLÈTES BRITANNIQUES ET AUSTRALIENS DE FAIRE UNE TOURNÉE EN AFRIQUE DU SUD. EN 1986, PRÈS DE LA MOITIÉ DES PAYS INSCRITS ONT BOYCOTTÉ LES JEUX D'ÉDIMBOURG.

LE CANADA A PROPOSÉ QU'UN PROGRAMME SOIT CRÉÉ POUR AIDER LES PAYS EN VOIE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT À DEVENIR HÔTES DES JEUX.

LE CANADA VOUDRAIT QU'UNE ASSISTANCE FINANCIÈRE SOIT APPORTÉE AU PAYS HÔTE, QUE DES SUBVENTIONS SOIENT FAITES AUX TRANSPORTS ET QU'UN FONDS DES JEUX DU COMMONWEALTH SOIT ÉTABLI.

LA DERNIÈRE FOIS QUE LES JEUX DU COMMONWEALTH ONT EU LIEU DANS UN PAYS EN VOIE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT FUT EN 1966, EN JAMAÏQUE. IL DOIT Y AVOIR DES JEUX À VICTORIA EN 1994. POUR 1998, TROIS PAYS ONT MANIFESTÉ LEUR INTÉRÊT: LE KENYA, LA BARBADE ET LA JAMAÏQUE.

SIR SHRIDATH RAMPHAL, SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL DU COMMONWEALTH, A CONDAMNÉ LES ATHLÈTES BRITANNIQUES ET AUSTRALIENS POUR "AVOIR LAISSÉ LA CUPIDITÉ L'EMPORTER SUR LES PRINCIPES".

IL N'EN A PAS MOINS SIGNALÉ LES DANGERS DE TOUT BOYCOTTAGE POUR LES ATHLÈTES DU COMMONWEALTH.

LES PAYS QUI PARTICIPENT À LA CONFÉRENCE SONT LES SUIVANTS: CANADA, AUSTRALIE, GUYANA, INDE, NIGERIA, TANZANIE, ZAMBIE ET ZIMBABWE.

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COLEMAN-APARTHEID
AVEC CLARK-COMMONWEALTH

CANBERRA (PC) - LES SANCTIONS CONTRE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD ONT PRODUIT DANS CE PAYS "UNE CRISE ÉCONOMIQUE ET UNE FUITE ÉNORME DE CAPITAUX".

CELUI QUI L'A AFFIRMÉ, LUNDI, AUX MINISTRES DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES DU COMMONWEALTH EST BIEN PLACÉ POUR LE SAVOIR, CAR C'EST UN BLANC QUI DEMEURE À JOHANNESBURG.

IL S'AGIT DE M. MAX COLEMAN, INGÉNIEUR EN CHIMIE, QUI A FONDÉ LE COMITÉ D'AIDE AUX PARENTS DES DÉTENUS. IL COLLABORE ÉGALEMENT À LA COMMISSION DES DROITS DE LA PERSONNES D'AFRIQUE DU SUD.

SA RÉSISTANCE À LA POLITIQUE RACISTE DE SON GOUVERNEMENT, A-T-IL RACONTÉ, A ÉTÉ PLUTÔT PASSIVE JUSQU'EN 1981. C'EST À CE MOMENT QUE SON FILS KEITH, DIRECTEUR D'UN JOURNAL ÉTUDIANT, A ÉTÉ ENPRISONNÉ PENDANT CINQ MOIS PAR LE GOUVERNEMENT, PUIS LIBÉRÉ SANS QU'AUCUNE ACCUSATION NE SOIT PORTÉE CONTRE LUI.

"LA DÉTENTION D'UN MEMBRE DE LA FAMILLE CONTRIBUE FORTEMENT À LA POLITISATION", A-T-IL FAIT REMARQUER.

CE FUT LA DÉBUT DU COMITÉ. DEPUIS CE TEMPS, PLUS DE 40,000 PERSONNES ONT ÉTÉ ENPRISONNÉES SANS PROCÈS EN AFRIQUE DU SUD, DONT LE SECOND FILS DE M. COLEMAN, NEIL.

RÉPRESSION

"DIX ANS OU 10 MOIS, SEULE LA PRESSION INTERNATIONALE PEUT DÉTERMINER COMBIEN DE TEMPS ENCORE SE POURSUIVRA L'APARTHEID EN AFRIQUE DU SUD", A NOTÉ M. COLEMAN.

"CE QUE NOUS DISONS, C'EST QU'IL FAUT APPLIQUER LA PRESSION MAXIMALE, SI L'APARTHEID DOIT DISPARAÎTRE. ACTUELLEMENT, NOUS (EN AFRIQUE DU SUD) MOURONS D'INANITION DE CAPITAUX."

IL EST IMPORTANT, A-T-IL SOULIGNÉ, QUE LES BANQUES ET LES GRANDES INSTITUTIONS FINANCIÈRES FASSENT LE MOINS D'AFFAIRE POSSIBLE AVEC L'AFRIQUE DU SUD.

M. COLEMAN A ÉTÉ NOMMÉ RÉCEMMENT À UN COMITÉ SPÉCIAL ÉTABLI PAR LE CONSEIL DES EGLISES D'AFRIQUE DU SUD, AFIN DE FAIRE ENQUÊTE SUR LA "RÉPRESSION OFFICIEUSE". PARMI LES VICTIMES RÉCENTES, M. DAVID WEBSTER, AMI INTIME DE M. COLEMAN ET ANCIEN MEMBRE DU COMITÉ D'AIDE AUX PARENTS DES DÉTENUS.

UNE AUTRE PERSONNE QUI DEVAIT COMPARAÎTRE À LA RÉUNION DES MINISTRES EST M. AZHAR CACHALIA, MAIS ON LUI A REFUSÉ LA PERMISSION DE QUITTER L'AFRIQUE DU SUD. M. CACHALIA EST TRÉSORIER DU FRONT DÉMOCRATIQUE UNI, LA PLUS IMPORTANTE COALITION D'ADVERSAIRES DE L'APARTHEID EN AFRIQUE DU SUD AVEC SES DEUX MILLIONS DE MEMBRES.

"IL REVIENT D'UNE TOURNÉE OÙ IL A RENCONTRÉ, ENTRE AUTRES, LE PRÉSIDENT AMÉRICAIN GEORGE BUSH ET (LA PREMIÈRE MINISTRE BRITANNIQUE) MARGARET THATCHER, A COMMENTÉ M. COLEMAN. C'EST POURQUOI, JE PENSE, ON N'A PAS VOULU LE LAISSER ALLER À LA CONFÉRENCE DU COMMONWEALTH."

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LE PREMIER MINISTRE AUSTRALIEN DEMANDE LE MAINTIEN DES SANCTIONS ÉCONOMIQUES ET SPORTIVES CONTRE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD

CANBERRA, 7 AOÛT (AFP) - LE PREMIER MINISTRE AUSTRALIEN, M. BOB HAWKE, A DEMANDÉ LUNDI LE MAINTIEN DES SANCTIONS ÉCONOMIQUES ET SPORTIVES CONTRE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD, DANS LE CADRE DE LA LUTTE CONTRE L'APARTHEID, À L'OUVERTURE, À CANBERRA, DE LA RÉUNION DE TROIS JOURS DU COMITÉ DES MINISTRES DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES DU COMMONWEALTH CONSACRÉE À L'AFRIQUE DU SUD.

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LE PREMIER MINISTRE AUSTRALIEN...

CANBERRA - SELON LE SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL DU COMMONWEALTH, M. SHRIDATH RAMPHAL, LES TRAVAUX DU COMITÉ "MONTRENT LA VÉRITABLE NATURE DE MESURES VRAIMENT DÉCEVANTES CONTRE CE QUE POURTANT LE MONDE ENTIER CONDANNE".

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PM-COMMONWEALTH-AFRICA; DL EGT; 0727
 DAY LEAD BUDGET

By DENNIS PASSA

CANBERRA (CP) - A "WIDENING AND TIGHTENING OF SANCTIONS" IS NEEDED TO EXERT PRESSURE ON SOUTH AFRICA; SAID AN UPDATED REPORT PRESENTED TODAY TO COMMONWEALTH FOREIGN MINISTERS ON THE IMPACT OF PRETORIA'S ACTIONS AGAINST NEIGHBORING STATES.

THE REPORT SAID MORE THAN 1.5 MILLION PEOPLE HAVE DIED IN SOUTHERN AFRICA AS A RESULT OF SOUTH AFRICA'S MILITARY AND ECONOMIC ACTIONS - OR DESTABILIZATION CAMPAIGN - AGAINST ITS NEIGHBORS IN THE PAST EIGHT YEARS.

ANOTHER REPORT FOCUSING ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SANCTIONS IS TO BE RELEASED LATER TODAY AT THE MEETING OF THE COMMONWEALTH COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS ON SOUTHERN AFRICA.

PHYLLIS JOHNSON; FORMERLY OF NORTH BATTLEFORD; SASK.; AND BRITON DAVID MARTIN ARE DIRECTORS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION CENTRE IN HARARE; ZIMBABWE.

THEIR REPORT ON PRETORIA'S DESTABILIZATION CAMPAIGN WAS PRESENTED TODAY TO THE COMMITTEE OF EIGHT COMMONWEALTH FOREIGN MINISTERS; INCLUDING EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK; THE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN.

IT UPDATES A PRELIMINARY REPORT RELEASED FEBRUARY IN HARARE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE COMMITTEE'S PREVIOUS MEETING. THE PRELIMINARY REPORT; WHICH WAS NOT CONSIDERED A COMMONWEALTH DOCUMENT; ATTRACTED WIDESPREAD PUBLICITY BUT SOUTH AFRICA HAS SAID IT WAS "TOTALLY INCONSISTENT WITH THE FACTS."

TODAY'S REPORT FROM JOHNSON AND MARTIN WILL BE PASSED ALONG TO THE COMMONWEALTH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT MEETING IN KUALA LUMPUR; MALAYSIA; IN OCTOBER.

IN IT; THE AUTHORS SAID THE SO-CALLED FRONTLINE STATES OF MOZAMBIQUE; ZIMBABWE; ZAMBIA; BOTSWANA; ANGOLA AND TANZANIA SUFFERED ECONOMIC LOSSES EQUIVALENT TO \$54 BILLION CDN AS A RESULT OF SOUTH AFRICA'S ACTIONS.

CAUSED DEATH

THE REPORT SAID THE DEATHS OCCURRED THROUGH MILITARY ACTION; DISRUPTION OF FOOD PRODUCTION OR DELIVERY; AND THE DESTRUCTION OF HEALTH FACILITIES AND IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMS.

JOHNSON; WHO HAS LIVED IN HARARE FOR NINE YEARS; GAVE AS AN EXAMPLE AN INCIDENT THAT OCCURED ON APRIL 27.

"IN A SMALL TOWN ON THE MOZAMBIQUE-SOUTH AFRICA BORDER; THE ELECTRICITY; WHICH IS SUPPLIED FROM SOUTH AFRICA; WAS CUT TO THE TOWN DURING THE NIGHT;" JOHNSON TOLD REPORTERS.

"THE BORDER GATES OPENED AND SOUTH AFRICAN ARMY ARMORED UNITS ROLLED INTO THE TOWN AND LEVELLED IT; KILLING 10 PEOPLE IN THE PROCESS."

"INCIDENTS LIKE THIS ONE OCCUR ALL THE TIME AND ARE VERY OFTEN NEVER REPORTED;" SHE SAID.

JOHNSON AND MARTIN CONDUCTED MUCH OF THEIR OWN RESEARCH IN VISITS TO THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES; AND ALSO USED WITNESS REPORTS TO VERIFY THE DEATHS AND DAMAGE.

CANADA HAS CONTRIBUTED MORE THAN \$4 MILLION TO PROVIDE SECURITY ASSISTANCE TO THE FRONTLINE STATES; AN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY.

IN ORDER TO STEM APARTHEID - SOUTH AFRICA'S RACIAL POLICIES THAT ENABLE FIVE MILLION WHITES TO CONTROL MOST ASPECTS OF THE COUNTRY WHILE THE BLACK MAJORITY IS DENIED THE VOTE AND OTHER BASIC RIGHTS - THE REPORT CALLED FOR AN INCREASE IN SANCTIONS.

THE QUESTION OF WHETHER TO INCREASE SANCTIONS OR JUST MAINTAIN EXISTING ONES HAS BEEN THE SUBJECT OF DEBATE AT THE THREE-DAY MEETING THAT BEGAN MONDAY.

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'INCREASE PRESSURE'

'THIS IS NOT THE TIME TO REDUCE THE PRESSURE, WHEN RESULTS ARE BEGINNING TO APPEAR, BUT RATHER THE PRESSURE MUST BE CONTINUED AND INCREASED THROUGH A WIDENING AND TIGHTENING OF SANCTIONS,' THE REPORT SAID.

EARLIER TODAY, TONY COLE, AN AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL, AND KEITH DUENDEN, AN AUSTRALIAN NOW LIVING IN NEW ZEALAND, LAUNCHED THEIR NEW BOOK ENTITLED APARTHEID AND INTERNATIONAL FINANCE.

THE AUTHORS SAID THAT BY TIGHTENING THE CONDITIONS FOR DEBT REPAYMENT IN THE PERIOD AFTER JUNE, 1990, WHEN A NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL LOANS WITH SOUTH AFRICA COME UP FOR RENEWAL, FINANCIAL PRESSURE WILL BE MAINTAINED.

THEY ALSO CALLED FOR AN EMBARGO ON MEDIUM- AND LONG-TERM LENDING AND AN EXTENSION OF THE EMBARGO TO INCLUDE SHORT-TERM CREDITS TO SOUTH AFRICA.

AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER BOB HAWKE FIRST PROPOSED AT THE COMMONWEALTH SUMMIT IN VANCOUVER IN 1987 THAT THE COMMONWEALTH EXAMINE THE LINKS BETWEEN SOUTH AFRICA AND INTERNATIONAL FINANCE.

'CLEARLY, HERE WAS A WEAKNESS IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN SYSTEM THAT POSED A VERY REAL THREAT TO ITS VERY EXISTENCE,' HAWKE SAID TODAY.

A CANADIAN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS SPOKESMAN SAID THAT CANADA IS EXCEEDING THE GENERAL COMMONWEALTH AGREEMENT ON FINANCIAL SANCTIONS.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE CANADIAN MEASURES INCLUDE A BAN ON NEW CORPORATE INVESTMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA, A VOLUNTARY BAN ON NEW BANK LOANS, AND A REQUEST TO CANADIAN BANKS TO MAKE LOAN RESCHEDULING TERMS AS SHORT AS POSSIBLE.

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PH-COMMONWEALTH-AFRICA; DL BGT 1ST LD; 0873
 1ST LEAD - 518 (UPDATES WITH RECOMMENDATIONS ACCEPTED; COMMENTS;
 TRIMS; NO PICKUP)

By DENNIS PASSA

CANBERRA (CP) - EIGHT COMMONWEALTH FOREIGN MINISTERS AGREED TODAY TO ACCEPT FOR CONSIDERATION RECOMMENDATIONS IN AN INDEPENDENT REPORT FOR INCREASED SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA.

DIFFERING VIEWS EMERGED; HOWEVER; ON HOW SOME OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY EVENTUALLY BE IMPLEMENTED.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK; CHAIRMAN OF MEETING OF THE COMMONWEALTH COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS ON SOUTHERN AFRICA; SAID THE MINISTERS AGREED THE RECOMMENDATIONS WOULD BE CONSIDERED AT THE COMMONWEALTH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT MEETING IN OCTOBER IN KUALA LUMPUR; MALAYSIA.

BUT CLARK; SPEAKING IN HIS CAPACITY AS CANADA'S REPRESENTATIVE; SAID HE COULD NOT FORESEE NEW CANADIAN TRADE SANCTIONS "IN THE SHORT TERM" AGAINST PRETORIA'S APARTHEID POLICIES.

THE SCOPE AND TIMING OF ECONOMIC SANCTIONS DOMINATED THE MEETINGS TODAY; AND THERE WERE A VARIETY OF TRANSLATIONS AS TO WHETHER INTENSIFYING SANCTIONS MEANT THAT THERE SHOULD BE NEW ONES.

NIGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MAJ.-GEN. IKE NHACHUKWU TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE; "I SEE THAT WE NEED TO HAVE NEW SANCTIONS IN ORDER TO CONTINUE TO SHOW SOUTH AFRICA THAT WE MEAN BUSINESS."

BUT CLARK SAID THERE WAS NO CONFUSION ON THE TERMINOLOGY; AND ANY NEW TRADE SANCTIONS WOULD FIRST HAVE TO BE DISCUSSED AT THE COMMONWEALTH SUMMIT IN OCTOBER.

HE SAID "WE ARE BETTER ADVISED AT THIS POINT IN TIME TO SEEK BROADER ADHERENCE IN THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO SANCTIONS THAT ARE ALREADY IN PLACE IN THE COMMONWEALTH."

"THERE WERE NO DISAGREEMENTS;" CLARK SAID. "WE ALL HAVE DIFFERING VIEWS ON HOW TO DO IT DOWN THE LINE; BUT WERE UNANIMOUS TODAY IN THE MEETING."

NOT ENOUGH

THE INDEPENDENT REPORT SAYS THAT PRESENT SANCTIONS HAVE ONLY PARTIALLY SUCCEEDED IN MEETING THEIR OBJECTIVES AND THAT THEY ARE NOT ENOUGH TO MAINTAIN PRESSURE ON SOUTH AFRICA.

THE NEW FINANCIAL SANCTIONS RECOMMENDED INCLUDE A TIGHTENING OF CONDITIONS FOR DEBT REPAYMENT; DESCRIBED AS AN IMPORTANT STEP BECAUSE A NUMBER OF SOUTH AFRICAN LOANS ARE COMING UP FOR RENEWAL IN 1990.

FURTHER RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE FINANCING; MONITORING THE BAN ON MEDIUM- AND LONG-TERM LENDING; AND A BAN ON NEW BANK LENDING WERE ALSO RECOMMENDED.

THE REPORT'S AUTHOR; JOE HANLON; AN EX-NEW YORKER WHO LIVES IN LONDON; SAID AT A NEWS CONFERENCE THE COMMONWEALTH HAS FALLEN BEHIND NORDIC COUNTRIES AND THE UNITED STATES IN THE SCOPE OF ITS TRADE SANCTIONS. HE RECOMMENDED A TOTAL BAN OF TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA WITHIN FIVE YEARS.

AMONG THE 30 RECOMMENDATIONS THAT WILL BE CONSIDERED IS THE BANNING OF THE SALE OF ALL VEHICLES AND VEHICLE PARTS TO SOUTH AFRICA.

"THIS IS A MOST IMPORTANT ITEM BECAUSE NOT ONLY DOES IT HURT THE WHITE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA; BUT IT WILL INEVITABLY CREATE JOBS FOR BLACKS IF CAR IMPORTS DRY UP;" HANLON SAID.

HE ALSO RECOMMENDED BANNING THE SALE TO SOUTH AFRICA OF COMPUTERS AND AUTOMATION TECHNOLOGY.

THE REPORT SAYS THAT FIVE OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS SHOULD BE ADOPTED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. THEY INCLUDE THE BANNING OF THE IMPORTATION OF ALL SOUTH AFRICAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS; ALL NON-STRATEGIC SOUTH AFRICAN MINERALS; INCLUDING COAL; IRON ORE AND URANIUM; AND ALL SOUTH AFRICAN MANUFACTURED GOODS.

"THE BANNING OF IMPORTS IS EVEN MORE IMPORTANT THAN EXPORTS;" SAID HANLON. "YOU CAN ALWAYS GET SOMEONE ELSE TO EXPORT TO SOUTH AFRICA; BUT IF YOU BAN THEIR EXPORTS; THERE WON'T BE ANYWHERE FOR THEM TO GO."

PLATINUM COINS

ALSO; IT RECOMMENDED THAT THE PRODUCTION AND SALE OF ALL PLATINUM COINS AND SMALL BARS SHOULD BE PROHIBITED. SOUTH AFRICA PRODUCES MUCH OF THE WESTERN WORLD'S PLATINUM. THE REPORT SUGGESTED THAT TRADE CREDITS FOR SALES TO SOUTH AFRICA SHOULD BE PHASED OUT OVER THREE TO FIVE YEARS.

EARLIER TODAY; THE COMMITTEE RECEIVED AN UPDATED REPORT ON THE IMPACT OF SOUTH AFRICA'S MILITARY AND ECONOMIC ACTIONS AGAINST NEIGHBORING STATES.

THE REPORT SAYS MORE THAN 1.5 MILLION PEOPLE HAVE BEEN KILLED IN SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THE LAST EIGHT YEARS BY SOUTH AFRICAN ACTIONS.

THE REPORT'S AUTHORS ARE PHYLLIS JOHNSON; FORMERLY OF NORTH BATTLEFORD; SASK.; AND BRITON DAVID MARTIN.

THEIR REPORT ON PRETORIA'S DESTABILIZATION CAMPAIGN UPDATES A PRELIMINARY REPORT RELEASED FEBRUARY IN HARARE. THE PRELIMINARY REPORT; WHICH WAS NOT CONSIDERED A COMMONWEALTH DOCUMENT; ATTRACTED WIDESPREAD PUBLICITY BUT SOUTH AFRICA HAS SAID IT WAS "TOTALLY INCONSISTENT WITH THE FACTS."

THEIR REPORT WILL ALSO BE PASSED ALONG TO THE COMMONWEALTH SUMMIT IN KUALA LUMPUR.

IN IT; THE AUTHORS SAID THE SO-CALLED FRONTLINE STATES OF MOZAMBIQUE; ZIMBABWE; ZAMBIA; BOTSWANA; ANGOLA AND TANZANIA SUFFERED ECONOMIC LOSSES EQUIVALENT TO \$54 BILLION CDN AS A RESULT OF SOUTH AFRICA'S ACTIONS.

CANADA HAS CONTRIBUTED MORE THAN \$4 MILLION TO PROVIDE SECURITY ASSISTANCE TO THE FRONTLINE STATES; AN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY.

TWO AUSTRALIAN AUTHORS LAUNCHED A NEW BOOK THAT SAID FINANCIAL PRESSURE AGAINST PRETORIA CAN BE MAINTAINED BY TIGHTENING THE CONDITIONS FOR DEBT REPAYMENT AFTER JUNE; 1990; WHEN MANY LOANS TO SOUTH AFRICA COME UP FOR RENEWAL.

APARTHEID IS SOUTH AFRICA'S RACIAL POLICIES THAT ENABLE FIVE MILLION WHITES TO CONTROL MOST ASPECTS OF THE COUNTRY WHILE THE BLACK MAJORITY IS DENIED THE VOTE AND OTHER BASIC RIGHTS.

ASIDE FROM CLARK; THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF AUSTRALIA; GUYANA; INDIA; NIGERIA; TANZANIA; ZAMBIA AND ZIMBABWE ARE ATTENDING THE THREE-DAY MEETING THAT ENDS WEDNESDAY.

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PM-BOTHA-COMMONWEALTH; 0369
WITH CANBERRA PM-COMMONWEALTH-AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG (AFP) - FOREIGN MINISTER PIK BOTHA HAS URGED COMMONWEALTH FOREIGN MINISTERS TO REJECT A REPORT WHICH SAYS SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA ARE EFFECTIVE AND HAVE IN SOME CASES HELPED CREATE JOBS FOR BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS.

IN A LETTER TO EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK; CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS ON SOUTHERN AFRICA WHICH IS MEETING IN CANBERRA; AUSTRALIA; BOTHA SAID RECENT "AUTHORITATIVE AND INDEPENDENT" SURVEYS SHOWED THE MAJORITY OF BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS REJECTED ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AS A POLITICAL INSTRUMENT.

IN THE LETTER; MADE PUBLIC IN JOHANNESBURG TODAY; BOTHA SAID HE HOPES THE COMMONWEALTH COMMITTEE WOULD "IN FACT REDEDICATE ITSELF" TO PROMOTING A CLIMATE CONDUCTIVE TO PEACE AND STABILITY IN SOUTHERN AFRICA.

(IN CANBERRA; THE EIGHT-MEMBER COMMONWEALTH COMMITTEE AGREED TODAY TO ACCEPT FOR CONSIDERATION RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE INDEPENDENT REPORT WHICH CALLS FOR SWIFT NEW SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA TO INCREASE PRESSURE ON THE WHITE-MINORITY GOVERNMENT TO END ITS APARTHEID RACIAL SEPARATION POLICIES.

(CLARK SAID THAT THERE HAD BEEN PRELIMINARY DISCUSSION ON THE REPORT AND IT WILL BE DISCUSSED FURTHER WHEN IT IS CONVEYED TO THE COMMONWEALTH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT MEETING IN KUALA LUMPUR; MALAYSIA; IN OCTOBER.)

BOTHA SAID IN HIS LETTER THAT SOUTH AFRICA NEEDS TO LIVE IN PEACE AND HARMONY WITH ITS NEIGHBORS; AND ASKED WHETHER HE COULD COUNT ON A RECIPROCAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FROM CLARK AND HIS COMMONWEALTH COLLEAGUES.

HE ADDED HE HAD LEARNED WITH "SOME CONCERN" THAT CLARK CONTINUED TO BELIEVE THERE IS A CASE AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA WITH RESPECT TO REGIONAL STABILITY.

HE SAID SOUTH AFRICA'S TRACK RECORD ON THE INDEPENDENCE PROCESS IN PRETORIA-ADMINISTERED NAMIBIA TESTIFIED TO ITS DETERMINATION TO BRING PEACE TO SOUTHERN AFRICA; INCLUDING ANGOLA AND MOZAMBIQUE.

SOUTH AFRICA WISHES TO ACTIVELY CONTRIBUTE TOWARDS SETTING THE DIRECTION IN WHICH THE REGION SHOULD MOVE IF IT IS TO ESCAPE THE MISERIES OF HUNGER AND DISEASE THAT ARE THREATENED BY INACTION; HE ADDED.

THIS IS NOT THE TIME FOR "RECRIMINATIONS AND MINDLESS VENDETTAS;" SAID BOTHA. TO BRAND SOUTH AFRICA AS THE VILLAIN DOES NOT SERVE THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE OF SOUTHERN AFRICA AND SUCH THINKING IS INDICATIVE OF AN APPROACH WHICH IS COMPLETELY OUT OF STEP WITH CONTEMPORARY SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENTS."

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AM-CANADA-APARTHEID; EGT; 0669

BUDGET

WITH VARIOUS

BY PAUL MOONEY

OTTAWA (CP) - THE SOUTH AFRICAN EMBASSY STRUCK BACK TUESDAY AT CANADIANS CALLING FOR MORE ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST THEIR COUNTRY; RELEASING A POLL WHICH INDICATES CANADIANS OPPOSE SUCH MEASURES IF THEY HURT THE BLACK MAJORITY.

THE EMBASSY, WHICH HAS HAD THE POLL SINCE MAY, ONLY RELEASED IT AS COMMONWEALTH FOREIGN MINISTERS MET IN CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, TO CONSIDER FURTHER SANCTIONS. CANADIAN CHURCHES AND OTHER ANTI-APARTHEID GROUPS HAVE RECENTLY URGED THE GOVERNMENT TO SUPPORT TOUGHER ECONOMIC MEASURES AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA, WHERE FIVE MILLION WHITES DOMINATE 26 MILLION BLACKS ECONOMICALLY AND POLITICALLY.

THE \$60,000-POLL, CONDUCTED BY GOLDFARB CONSULTANTS OF TORONTO, INDICATED THAT 61 PER CENT OF CANADIANS SUPPORT SANCTIONS IN PRINCIPLE. BUT ASKED IF THEY WOULD SUPPORT SANCTIONS OR TRADE RESTRICTIONS "IF THEY RESULTED IN HARDSHIP FOR BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS," ONLY 37 PER CENT OF THOSE SURVEYED SAID YES. FIFTY-TWO PER CENT WERE OPPOSED.

THE SURVEY OF 1,005 CANADIANS IS CONSIDERED ACCURATE TO WITHIN 3.2 PER CENT 19 TIMES OUT OF 20.

AMBASSADOR HENDRIK DE KLERK SAID MAJORITY CANADIAN OPINION IS IN TUNE WITH BLACK SOUTH AFRICA - THAT THERE IS "ABUNDANT EVIDENCE THAT BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS DO NOT WANT SANCTIONS."

"BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS ARE THE LOSERS - THEY'RE THE ONES WHO SUFFER MORE THAN ANYONE ELSE UNDER SANCTIONS," HE TOLD REPORTERS.

BUT JABU DUBE, A SPOKESMAN FOR THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, SAID THE EMBASSY INTERPRETED THE SANCTIONS ISSUE IN "LIGHT OF ITS OWN RACIST PHILOSOPHY." THE ANC, OUTLAWED IN SOUTH AFRICA, IS A LEADING ANTI-APARTHEID GROUP.

WHY SUFFERING

"IF THEY'RE SUDDENLY SO CONCERNED ABOUT POSSIBLE SUFFERING AMONG BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS, WHY IS THERE SO MUCH SUFFERING, MISERY AND OPPRESSION AMONG THE BLACK MAJORITY?" DUBE ASKED IN AN TELEPHONE INTERVIEW FROM HIS TORONTO OFFICE.

"THIRTY PER CENT TO 50 PER CENT OF BLACKS ARE UNEMPLOYED BECAUSE THEY DON'T HAVE ACCESS TO AN EDUCATION THAT WILL TAKE THEM BEYOND THE LEVEL OF UNSKILLED LABOR. IT'S THE SKILLED WHITES WHO SUFFER UNDER SANCTIONS - SOUTH AFRICA HAS A DEVELOPED ECONOMY THAT DEPENDS ON HIGH TECHNOLOGY AND TRADE. THAT'S WHAT THE EMBASSY DOESN'T WANT TO TELL YOU."

DUBE SAID MOST BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS WOULD GLADLY SUFFER UNDER EFFECTIVE SANCTIONS FOR A SHORT TIME BECAUSE THEY WOULD BRING THE APARTHEID REGIME DOWN.

THE SURVEY ALSO FOUND THAT:

-OVER HALF OF THOSE SURVEYED (54 PER CENT) SAID THEY ARE NOT VERY WELL INFORMED; OR ARE POORLY INFORMED ABOUT SOUTH AFRICA AND CANADA'S RELATIONS WITH IT.

-84 PER CENT WERE NOT AWARE THAT F.W. KLERK HAS BEEN ELECTED LEADER OF SOUTH AFRICA'S RULING NATIONAL PARTY.

-74 PER CENT OF THOSE SURVEYED SAID APARTHEID IS THE FIRST THING THAT COMES TO MIND WHEN THEY THINK OF SOUTH AFRICA.

-71 PER CENT BELIEVE THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT IS NOT VERY COMMITTED OR NOT AT ALL COMMITTED TO ENDING APARTHEID.

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WIDE CONCERNS

THOSE SURVEYED EXPRESSED A WIDE RANGE OF CONCERNS FOR THE BLACK MAJORITY, INCLUDING THE DETENTION OF SECURITY PRISONERS WITHOUT TRIAL AND THE LOWER WAGES AND HIGHER UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FOR BLACKS COMPARED TO WHITES.

EARLIER TUESDAY, COMMONWEALTH FOREIGN MINISTERS AGREED TO CONSIDER RECOMMENDATIONS IN AN INDEPENDENT REPORT FOR INCREASED SANCTIONS. THE RECOMMENDATIONS WILL BE DISCUSSED AT A COMMONWEALTH HEADS-OF-GOVERNMENT MEETING IN KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA, IN OCTOBER.

BUT EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK, CHAIRMAN OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS COMMITTEE, SAID HE FORESEES NO NEW CANADIAN TRADE SANCTIONS AGAINST PRETORIA'S APARTHEID POLICIES IN THE SHORT TERM.

THE INDEPENDENT REPORT PREPARED FOR THE FOREIGN MINISTERS SAYS PRESENT SANCTIONS HAVE ONLY PARTLY SUCCEEDED IN MEETING THEIR OBJECTIVES AND ARE NOT ENOUGH TO MAINTAIN PRESSURE ON SOUTH AFRICA TO END APARTHEID.

RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDE A TIGHTENING CONDITIONS FOR DEBT REPAYMENT; A BAN ON NEW BANK LENDING; A BAN ON THE SALE OF ALL VEHICLES; VEHICLE PARTS; COMPUTERS AND AUTOMATION TECHNOLOGY.

THE REPORT'S AUTHOR, JOE HANLON, SAID THE COMMONWEALTH HAS FALLEN BEHIND NORDIC COUNTRIES AND THE UNITED STATES IN THE SCOPE OF ITS TRADE SANCTIONS. HE RECOMMENDED A TOTAL BAN ON TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA WITHIN FIVE YEARS.

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By DENNIS PASSA

CANBERRA (CP) - EIGHT COMMONWEALTH FOREIGN MINISTERS AGREED TUESDAY TO ASK BANKS TO PUT PRESSURE ON SOUTH AFRICA BY IMPOSING TOUGH REPAYMENT TERMS ON THE BILLIONS OF DOLLARS THE COUNTRY OWES THEM.

THE MINISTERS SAID BANKS SHOULD EXERT AS MUCH PRESSURE AS POSSIBLE WITHOUT MAKING SOUTH AFRICA DEFAULT ON ITS LOANS. THE PROPOSALS WERE MADE IN LIGHT OF SOUTH AFRICA'S NEED TO RESCHEDULE ITS FOREIGN DEBT BY JUNE 1990.

THE COMMONWEALTH COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS ON SOUTHERN AFRICA DISCUSSED THE POSSIBLE MEASURES AS PART OF AN ATTEMPT TO FORCE PRETORIA TO END APARTHEID.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK; CHAIRMAN OF THE MEETING; SAID THE COMMONWEALTH WILL PROPOSE MEETINGS WITH SENIOR OFFICIALS OF THE BANKS INVOLVED IN RESCHEDULING THE DEBT.

"THE WORLD KNOWS THAT THE RESCHEDULING QUESTION IS URGENT," CLARK TOLD REPORTERS. "WE THINK THAT IT'S POSSIBLE FOR SOME OF OUR PEOPLE TO GET IN TOUCH WITH BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE SO THAT PERHAPS WE CAN HAVE SOME EFFECT ON THESE FINANCIAL LINKS."

THE MINISTERS ALSO SAID BANKS SHOULD IMPOSE THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE INTEREST RATES AND NOT ALLOW SOUTH AFRICA TO EXTEND DEBT REPAYMENT OVER 10 YEARS.

THE MINISTERS ALSO SAID THEY WOULD LOBBY GOVERNMENTS TO STOP GRANTING CREDIT TO SOUTH AFRICA FOR TRADE DEALS; WHICH THEY SAID CUSHIONED PRETORIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS.

DETAILS SOUGHT

BANKS SHOULD ALSO DEMAND FROM BORROWING COMPANIES OUTSIDE SOUTH AFRICA THE DETAILS OF ANY SOUTH AFRICAN OWNERSHIP LINKS AND INSIST THAT THE LOAN NOT BE USED TO CIRCUMVENT SANCTIONS.

THE MINISTERS ALSO AGREED TO CONSIDER AN INDEPENDENT REPORT THAT SUGGESTS IMPOSING MORE SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA.

THE SCOPE AND TIMING OF ECONOMIC SANCTIONS DOMINATED THE MEETINGS; AND THERE WERE DIFFERING VIEWS ON WHETHER INTENSIFYING SANCTIONS MEANS THERE SHOULD BE NEW ONES.

SPEAKING AS CANADA'S REPRESENTATIVE; CLARK SAID HE COULD NOT FORESEE NEW CANADIAN TRADE SANCTIONS "IN THE SHORT TERM" AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA. BUT HE ALSO SAID "IT'S ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL TO KEEP SANCTIONS IN PLACE UNTIL REAL REFORM HAPPENS."

NIGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MAJ.-GEN. IKE NWACHUKWU TOLD REPORTERS; "I SEE THAT WE NEED TO HAVE NEW SANCTIONS IN ORDER TO CONTINUE TO SHOW SOUTH AFRICA THAT WE MEAN BUSINESS."

'NO CONFUSION'

BUT CLARK SAID THERE WAS NO CONFUSION ON THE TERMINOLOGY; AND ANY NEW TRADE SANCTIONS WOULD FIRST HAVE TO BE DISCUSSED AT THE COMMONWEALTH SUMMIT IN OCTOBER IN MALAYSIA.

HE SAID "WE ARE BETTER ADVISED AT THIS POINT IN TIME TO SEEK BROADER ADHERENCE IN THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO SANCTIONS THAT ARE ALREADY IN PLACE IN THE COMMONWEALTH."

THE INDEPENDENT REPORT SAYS THE CURRENT SANCTIONS HAVE ONLY PARTIALLY SUCCEEDED; AND THEY ARE NOT ENOUGH TO MAINTAIN PRESSURE ON SOUTH AFRICA. IT SAYS MORE SANCTIONS SHOULD BE IMPOSED.

THE REPORT SAYS THAT FIVE OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS SHOULD BE ADOPTED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. THEY INCLUDE A BAN ON IMPORTING ALL SOUTH AFRICAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS; ALL NON-STRATEGIC SOUTH AFRICAN MINERALS; INCLUDING COAL; IRON ORE AND URANIUM; AND ALL SOUTH AFRICAN MANUFACTURED GOODS.

BUT SOUTH AFRICA URGED THE MINISTERS TO REJECT THE REPORT. IN A LETTER TO CLARK RELEASED ON TUESDAY; FOREIGN MINISTER PIK BOTHA SAID SURVEYS HAVE SHOWN THAT MOST BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS REJECT ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AS A POLITICAL TOOL.

SOUTH AFRICA'S CURRENT RESCHEDULING AGREEMENT WAS INITIALLED WITH FOREIGN CREDITOR BANKS IN 1987. IT REQUIRES FULL REPAYMENT ON LONG-TERM LOANS BUT ONLY TOKEN PAYMENTS ON SHORT-TERM DEBT; WHICH WAS FROZEN UNDER A 1985 MORATORIUM.

ASIDE FROM CLARK; THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF AUSTRALIA; GUYANA; INDIA; NIGERIA; TANZANIA; ZAMBIA AND ZIMBABWE ARE ATTENDING THE THREE-DAY MEETING THAT ENDS TODAY.

AM-COMMONWEALTH-AFRICA; NL BGT ST LD; 1046
1st LEAD - 580 (EDS: INCLUDES CLARK REACTION TO SOUTH AFRICAN
STATEMENTS; EDITS TO TIGHTEN. NO PICKUP.)

By DENNIS PASSA

CANBERRA (CP) - EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK SAID TODAY THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT TURNS ITS AMBASSADORS INTO "STUNT MEN" WHENEVER THE COMMONWEALTH MEETS TO DISCUSS APARTHEID.

CLARK, IN THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL CANBERRA FOR THE FOURTH MEETING OF THE COMMONWEALTH COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS ON SOUTHERN AFRICA, WAS RESPONDING TO A POLL RELEASED IN OTTAWA ON TUESDAY BY THE SOUTH AFRICAN EMBASSY INDICATING CANADIANS OPPOSE SANCTIONS IF THEY HURT THE BLACK MAJORITY.

"WELL, IT'S A CURIOUS FACT THAT WHILE SOUTH AFRICA TRIES TO DISCOUNT THE IMPORTANCE OF THE COMMONWEALTH; EVERY TIME WE HOLD A MEETING THEY TURN THEIR AMBASSADORS INTO STUNT MEN," CLARK SAID WHILE ENTERING A COMMITTEE ROOM TO START THE THIRD AND FINAL DAY OF THE CONFERENCE.

"THEY RELEASE PARTIAL RESULTS OF OLD POLLS IN OTTAWA AND ASK FOR THE RIGHT FOR THEIR AMBASSADOR IN AUSTRALIA TO SPEAK TO US," CLARK SAID, ADDING THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT THEN DENIES TRAVEL DOCUMENTS TO OTHERS WISHING TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY TO APPEAR BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

REJECTS REQUEST

ON MONDAY, CLARK REJECTED A REQUEST FROM DAVID TOTHILL, SOUTH AFRICA'S AMBASSADOR TO AUSTRALIA, TO APPEAR BEFORE THE COMMITTEE, SAYING THE PURPOSE OF THEIR MEETING WAS TO HEAR FROM PEOPLE "WHO ARE OFTEN SILENCED."

EARLIER MONDAY, THE MINISTERS LEARNED SOUTH AFRICA PREVENTED AZHAR CACHALIA, TREASURER OF THE ANTI-APARTHEID UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT, FROM LEAVING SOUTH AFRICA TO SPEAK TO THE GROUP IN CANBERRA.

CLARK SAID THE POLL, CONDUCTED BY GOLDFARB CONSULTANTS OF TORONTO, WAS PARTIAL.

"I THINK IT WAS WEIGHED TO TRY TO BE CARRIED ON THE VIEW THAT SANCTIONS HURT BLACKS DISPROPORTIONATELY, AND THAT ARGUMENT HAS BEEN CONTESTED BY A NUMBER OF THE PEOPLE WHO ARE HERE."

THE POLL SAID WHEN THOSE QUESTIONED WERE ASKED IF THEY WOULD SUPPORT SANCTIONS OR TRADE RESTRICTIONS "IF THEY RESULTED IN HARDSHIP FOR BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS," ONLY 37 PER CENT OF THOSE SURVEYED SAID YES.

FIFTY-TWO PER CENT WERE OPPOSED.

CLARK SAID INCREASED SOUTH AFRICAN ACTIVITY SURROUNDING THE COMMONWEALTH MEETINGS INDICATES THEY ARE HAVING AN EFFECT ON THE PRETORIA GOVERNMENT.

"I THINK IT INDICATES THAT THE WORK OF THIS COMMITTEE HAS ACQUIRED MORE IMPORTANCE THAN ANY OF US THOUGHT IT WOULD WHEN WE STARTED," CLARK SAID.

"I THINK THERE IS THE PROSPECT OF SOME REAL CHANGE IN SOUTH AFRICA. THE COMMONWEALTH IS AN INSTRUMENT WITH UNUSUAL INFLUENCE AND I THINK THE SOUTH AFRICANS ARE BEGINNING TO REALIZE THAT."

DRAFTS REPLY

CLARK ALSO SAID HE DRAFTED A REPLY TO A LETTER FROM FOREIGN MINISTER PIK BOTHA OF SOUTH AFRICA URGING COMMONWEALTH FOREIGN MINISTERS TO REJECT A REPORT WHICH SAID SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA ARE EFFECTIVE AND IN SOME CASES HELPED CREATE JOBS FOR BLACKS.

CLARK SAID SINCE THE LETTER WAS WRITTEN TO HIM IN HIS CAPACITY AS CHAIRMAN OF THE CONFERENCE, HE WANTED TO SEEK THE APPROVAL OF THE OTHER MINISTERS AT TODAY'S MEETING BEFORE RELEASING ITS CONTENTS.

ON TUESDAY, THE MINISTERS AGREED TO ASK BANKS TO PUT PRESSURE ON SOUTH AFRICA BY IMPOSING TOUGH REPAYMENT TERMS ON THE BILLIONS OF DOLLARS THE COUNTRY OWES THEM.

THE MINISTERS SAID BANKS SHOULD EXERT AS MUCH PRESSURE AS POSSIBLE WITHOUT MAKING SOUTH AFRICA DEFAULT ON ITS LOANS. THE PROPOSALS WERE MADE IN LIGHT OF SOUTH AFRICA'S NEED TO RESCHEDULE ITS FOREIGN DEBT BY JUNE 1990.

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"THE WORLD KNOWS THAT THE RESCHEDULING QUESTION IS URGENT," CLARK TOLD REPORTERS.

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'GET IN TOUCH'

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THE MINISTERS ALSO SAID BANKS SHOULD IMPOSE THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE INTEREST RATES AND NOT ALLOW SOUTH AFRICA TO EXTEND DEBT-REPAYMENT OVER 10 YEARS.

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PM-COMMONWEALTH-SAFRICA

COMMONWEALTH URGES STRICT REPAYMENT TERMS ON SOUTH AFRICA DEBT

By Brian Timms

CANBERRA, Australia, Reuter - Eight Commonwealth foreign ministers agreed Tuesday to put pressure on banks to impose stringent repayment terms on \$12 billion they are owed by South Africa in an attempt to end apartheid.

The action, to coincide with Pretoria's need to reschedule the debt by June 1990, was agreed at a meeting of the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa.

"We want to exert the most stringent possible pressure on South Africa at a critical time," the committee chairman, Canada's Joe Clark, told reporters.

The measures, which Clark said would start immediately, include sending a delegation of senior Commonwealth officials to meet member banks of the technical committee coordinating the 1990 rescheduling on behalf of 250 banks world-wide.

The officials will urge charging the highest possible interest rates to South Africa, and rejection of any attempt by it to extend repayment over 10 years.

The ministers -- from Australia, Guyana, India, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Zambia as well as Canada -- also said they would lobby governments to stop granting credit to South Africa for trade deals, which they said cushioned Pretoria's balance of payments.

They agreed to form a body to monitor South Africa's links with the international financial community, anticipating that public pressure from publicized deals would scare off lenders.

Banks should also demand from borrowing companies outside South Africa details of any South African ownership links, and insist that the loan is not used to circumvent sanctions.

"There is the utmost urgency in pushing ahead with the moves," said Clark, adding that they would get under way before the full Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in October.

South Africa's current rescheduling agreement, initialled with foreign creditor banks in 1987, requires full repayment on long-term loans, but only token payments on short-term debt which was frozen under a 1985 moratorium.

Pretoria imposed the moratorium after creditor banks cut off loans following pressure from anti-apartheid groups.

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SPORTS-APARTHEID

SPORTS-APARTHEID

CANBERRA (AFP) - LE MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES NIGÉRIAN, LE GÉNÉRAL IKE Nwachukwu, A APPELLÉ LES NATIONS DU COMMONWEALTH À UNE RENÉGOCIATION DES "ACCORDS DE GLENEAGLES" VISANT À INTERDIRE TOUT CONTACT SPORTIF AVEC L'AFRIQUE DU SUD.

CES ACCORDS DATENT DE 1976 ET ONT SUIVI LE BOYCOTTAGE DES JEUX OLYMPIQUES DE MONTRÉAL PAR LES PAYS AFRICAINS. ILS ONT ÉTÉ SIGNÉS PAR LES NATIONS BRITANNIQUES ET UNE QUARANTAINE D'ANCIENNES COLONIES BRITANNIQUES À GLENEAGLES, EN ÉCOSSE. TOUTS LES SIGNATAIRES S'Y SONT ENGAGÉS À EMPÊCHER TOUTE RELATION SPORTIVE AVEC PRÉTORIA, HIÉR À CANBERRA, OÙ SE TIENT LE COMITÉ DES MINISTRES DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES DES NATIONS DU COMMONWEALTH SUR LE PROBLÈME DE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD; LE GÉNÉRAL IKE Nwachukwu A DÉCLARÉ À L'AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE QUE "L'INCAPACITÉ DU GOUVERNEMENT BRITANNIQUE À DISSUADER 16 JOUEURS DE CRICKET ANGLAIS À PARTICIPER À UNE TOURNÉE EN AFRIQUE DU SUD AU DÉBUT DE L'ANNÉE PROCHAINE, EST UN FAIT DONT LE COMMONWEALTH DEVRA PRENDRE ACTE." "LES ACCORDS DE GLENEAGLES DEVRONT ÊTRE RENÉGOCIÉS", A-T-IL EXPLIQUÉ.

LE COMITÉ QUI RÉUNIT LES MINISTRES DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES DE L'Australie; DU Canada; DE Guyana; DE L'Inde; DU NIGÉRIA; DE LA TANZANIE; DE LA ZAMBIE ET DU ZIMBABWE, DISCUTERA AUJOURD'HUI DES MESURES À PRENDRE VIS À VIS DE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD; ET DE L'ÉVENTUEL BOYCOTTAGE DES JEUX DU COMMONWEALTH QUI DOIVENT SE DÉROULER EN NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE EN JANVIER PROCHAIN.

LE GÉNÉRAL Nwachukwu A DÉCLARÉ "QU'IL ÉTAIT ENCORE TROP TÔT POUR LE NIGÉRIA POUR APPELER À UN BOYCOTTAGE DE CES JEUX." "NOUS ALLONS OBSERVER CE QUI SE PASSE DANS LES PROCHAINS JOURS ET NOUS OPTERONS POUR LA SOLUTION APPROPRIÉE EN TEMPS UTILE", A-T-IL AJOUTÉ.

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(211)

CLARK-COMMONWEALTH
CLARK-COMMONWEALTH

CANBERRA (PC) - HUIT MINISTRES DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES DU COMMONWEALTH ONT DÉCIDÉ, MARDI, DE DEMANDER AUX BANQUES D'IMPOSER DE SÉVÈRES CONDITIONS À L'AFRIQUE DU SUD, EN JUIN 1990, AU MOMENT DU RÉÉCHELONNEMENT DE LA DETTE ÉTRANGÈRE DE CE PAYS.

LE BUT DE CETTE DÉMARCHE, A EXPLIQUÉ LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA CONFÉRENCE; LE MINISTRE CANADIEN JOE CLARK; EST D'APPLIQUER UNE PLUS FORTE PRESSION CONTRE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD, AFIN DE L'OBLIGER À ABANDONNER SA POLITIQUE D'APARTHEID.

LE COMMONWEALTH; A DÉCLARÉ M. CLARK; VA PROPOSER UNE RÉUNION AVEC LES DIRIGEANTS DES BANQUES; À QUI L'AFRIQUE DU SUD DOIT DES MILLIARDS DE DOLLARS; POUR LEUR EXPLIQUER LA SITUATION.

"LE MONDE SAIT QUE LA QUESTION DU RÉÉCHELONNEMENT EST URGENTE; A NOTÉ LE MINISTRE CANADIEN. NOUS CROYONS POSSIBLE D'ÉTABLIR DES CONTACTS AVEC LES BANQUES DES ÉTATS-UNIS ET DE L'EUROPE; AFIN DE PRODUIRE PEUT-ÊTRE UN EFFET QUELCONQUE SUR CES LIENS FINANCIERS."

SELON LES MINISTRES DU COMMONWEALTH; LES BANQUES POURRAIENT IMPOSER LES TAUX D'INTÉRÊT LES PLUS ÉLEVÉS POSSIBLE ET OBLIGER L'AFRIQUE DU SUD À NE PAS ÉTALER SA DETTE AU-DELÀ DE 10 ANS.

CRÉDIT

LES MINISTRES SE SONT ENGAGÉS À INCITER LES GOUVERNEMENTS ÉTRANGERS À NE PLUS FAIRE CRÉDIT À L'AFRIQUE DU SUD DANS SES TRANSACTIONS INTERNATIONALES.

À LEUR OPINION; LES BANQUES DEVIENNT ÉGALEMENT EXIGER DES COMPAGNIES QUI EFFECTUENT DES EMPRUNTS; À L'EXTÉRIEUR DE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD; QU'ELLES FOURNISSENT LES DÉTAILS DE TOUT LIEN AVEC CE PAYS ET QU'ELLES ÉTABLISSENT QUE LE PRÊT N'A PAS POUR BUT DE CONTOURNER LES SANCTIONS.

LES MINISTRES ONT ACCEPTÉ; FINALEMENT; D'ÉTUDE UN RAPPORT INDÉPENDANT; QUI LEUR CONSEILLE D'IMPOSER DE NOUVELLES SANCTIONS CONTRE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD; PUISQUE LES SANCTIONS ACTUELLES N'ONT QUE PARTIELLEMENT RÉUSSI.

PARTI CES NOUVELLES SANCTIONS; ON SIGNALÉ L'INTERDICTION D'IMPORTER TOUT PRODUIT AGRICOLE; TOUT MINÉRAL (Y COMPRIS LE CHARBON; L'ACIER ET L'URANIUM) ET TOUT PRODUIT MANUFACTURÉ D'AFRIQUE DU SUD.

LE MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES D'AFRIQUE DU SUD; M. PIK BOTHA; AVAIT ÉCRIT À M. CLARK; PLUS TÔT; POUR LUI DEMANDER DE REJETER CE RAPPORT. IL AVAIT SIGNALÉ QUE LA PLUPART DES NOIRS; EN AFRIQUE DU SUD; REJETAIENT LES SANCTIONS ÉCONOMIQUES COMME ARME POLITIQUE.

SANCTIONS

PARLANT UNIQUEMENT À TITRE DE REPRÉSENTANT DU CANADA; M. CLARK A FAIT SAVOIR QU'IL NE PRÉVOYAIT PAS DE NOUVELLES SANCTIONS "À COURT TERME".

LE REPRÉSENTANT DU NIGERIA; LE MAJOR-GÉNÉRAL IKE NHACHUKWU; A DÉCLARÉ POUR SA PART: "NOUS AVONS BESOIN DE NOUVELLES SANCTIONS AFIN DE CONTINUER À MONTRER À L'AFRIQUE DU SUD QUE NOUS SOMMES SÉRIEUX."

DE TOUTE FAÇON; A INDICÉ M. CLARK; TOUTE NOUVELLE SANCTION DEVRA ÊTRE PRÉALABLEMENT APPROUVÉE AU SOMMET DU COMMONWEALTH; EN OCTOBRE EN MALAYSIA.

LES PAYS QUI PARTICIPENT À LA CONFÉRENCE DE CANBERRA SONT LE CANADA; L'Australie; LA GUYANA; L'INDE; LE NIGERIA; LA TANZANIE; LA ZAMBIE ET LE ZIMBABWE.

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OMNISPORTS-RUGBY-APARTHEID

CENTENAIRE DE LA SARB - LES REFUS SE SUCCEDENT EN AUSTRALIE

SYDNEY, 8 AOÛT (AFP) - TROIS NOUVEAUX JOUEURS AUSTRALIENS ONT REJETÉ MARDI L'INVITATION DE LA FÉDÉRATION SUB AFRICAINE DE RUGBY À PARTICIPER À LA TOURNÉE D'UNE SÉLECTION MONDIALE DANS LE CADRE DE SON CENTENAIRE À PARTIR DU 19 AOÛT PROCHAIN.

APRÈS LE DEMI D'OUVERTURE MICHAEL LYNAGH QUI AVAIT ANNONCÉ DÈS LUNDI SON REFUS DE SE RENDRE EN AFRIQUE DU SUD "POUR DES RAISONS PERSONNELLES", LE DEMI DE MÊLÉE ET CAPITAINÉ NICK FARR-JONES, LE TROISIÈME LIGNE SIMON POIDEVIN ET LE TROIS-QUARTS AILE DAVID CAMPESE, INTERROGÉS MARDI PAR LA TÉLÉVISION AUSTRALIENNE, ONT À LEUR TOUR DÉCLINÉ LES PROPOSITIONS SUB AFRICAINES. LES DEUX AUTRES WALLABIES CONTACTÉS, LE DEUXIÈME LIGNE BILL CAMPBELL ET LE PILIER ANDY MCINTYRE N'ONT, POUR L'INSTANT, PAS DONNÉ DE RÉPONSE.

TOUS CES JOUEURS ONT SUBI D'INTENSES PRESSIONS DE LA PART DES AUTORITÉS SPORTIVES ET POLITIQUES AUSTRALIENNES QUI ONT MIS EN AVANT LE FAIT QUE LEUR PRÉSENCE AUX FESTIVITÉS DU CENTENAIRE DE LA SARB POURRAIT COMPROMETTRE LE DÉROULEMENT DES JEUX DU COMMONWEALTH EN NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE, EN DÉBUT D'ANNÉE PROCHAÎNE, MAIS AUSSI LES CHANCES DE MELBOURNE D'ACCUEILLIR LES JEUX OLYMPIQUES DE 1996.

M. JOE HANKE, LE PREMIER MINISTRE AUSTRALIEN AVAIT LANCÉ UN APPEL AUX JOUEURS POUR QU'ILS NE SE RENDENT PAS EN AFRIQUE DU SUD; ET M. GARETH EVANS, MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES, LEUR A PERSONNELLEMENT ÉCRIT POUR LEUR FORMULER LE MÊME MESSAGE.

CES DÉFECTIONS VIENNENT S'AJOUTER À CELLES DES JOUEURS ÉCOSSAIS AYANT PARTICIPÉ À LA TOURNÉE DES "LIONS" BRITANNIQUES; À CELLES DES ANGLAIS WADE DOOLEY, BRIAN MOORE, ET ROB ANDREWS, ET DES GALLOIS ROBERT JONES ET JOHN BEVERÉUX QUI, JUSQU'À LUNDI, RESTAIENT DANS L'EXPECTATIVE. SEULS LES FRANÇAIS LAURENT ROBRIGUEZ, PHILIPPE SELLA, FRANCK MESNEL ET JEAN PIERRE GARUET ONT CLAIÈREMENT DONNÉ LEUR ACCORD, DE MÊME QUE M. GUY BASQUET, VICE-PRÉSIDENT DE LA FÉDÉRATION FRANÇAISE. ET TOUT INDIQUE QUE PIERRE BERBIZIER, DENIS CHARVET ET MARC CÉCILLON SERRAIENT PRÊTS À EN FAIRE DE MÊME.

EN DÉPIT DE CETTE CASCADE DE REFUS, M. DANIE CRAVEN, PRÉSIDENT DE LA SARB, INTERROGÉ MARDI PAR L'AGENCE DE PRESSE AUSTRALIENNE, A QUALIFIÉ "D'ASSURDE LE FAIT QUE LA SÉLECTION MONDIALE PRÉSENTIE SEMBLE PARTIR EN LANDEAUX." POUR M. CRAVEN, CETTE TOURNÉE CONSTITUE L'UN DES DERNIERS ESPOIRS DE BRISER L'ISOLEMENT DU RUGBY "SPRINGBOK" ET D'ÉCARTER LES MENACES D'UNE POSSIBLE NAISSANCE DU PROFESSIONNALISME QUI PLANENT DEPUIS DEUX ANS SUR SA FÉDÉRATION.

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PM-COMMONWEALTH-AFRICA; DL BGT; 0543
 DAY LEAD BUDGET

By DENNIS PASSA

CANBERRA (CP) - EIGHT COMMONWEALTH FOREIGN MINISTERS CONCLUDE TODAY THEIR THREE-DAY MEETING AFTER AGREEING TO ASK BANKS TO PUT FINANCIAL PRESSURE ON SOUTH AFRICA TO END APARTHEID.

THE MEETING OF THE COMMONWEALTH COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS ON SOUTHERN AFRICA, WHICH BEGAN MONDAY IN THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL, IS TO ISSUE A COMMUNIQUE OUTLINING THEIR STANCE ON SANCTIONS AGAINST PRETORIA'S RACE POLICIES THAT ENABLE FIVE MILLION WHITES IN SOUTH AFRICA TO DOMINATE 26 MILLION BLACKS.

EARLIER TODAY, RUSSEL MARSHALL, NEW ZEALAND'S FOREIGN MINISTER, MADE A PLEA AT THE CONFERENCE AGAINST A THREATENED BOYCOTT OF THE COMMONWEALTH GAMES NEXT YEAR IN AUCKLAND.

SOME COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES ARE ANGRY THAT ENGLISH CRICKET PLAYERS AND AUSTRALIAN RUGBY PLAYERS PLAN TO TOUR SOUTH AFRICA DESPITE AN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT DISCOURAGING SPORTING LINKS WITH THAT COUNTRY. THESE COUNTRIES HAVE SUGGESTED A BOYCOTT OF THE GAMES IN PROTEST.

PRETORIA COULD BE "USING THE PRESENT SITUATION TO DIVIDE US," MARSHALL SAID.

MARSHALL SAID HE HAS SPOKEN WITH EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK AND HIS COUNTERPARTS FROM AUSTRALIA, GUYANA, INDIA, NIGERIA, TANZANIA, ZAMBIA AND ZIMBABWE "ABOUT THE FUTURE OF THE COMMONWEALTH GAMES AS A WHOLE."

MARSHALL SAID THE TALKS LEFT HIM OPTIMISTIC.

'STUNT MEN'

AS THE FINAL DAY OF MEETINGS OPENED TODAY, CLARK TOLD REPORTERS THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT TURNS ITS AMBASSADORS INTO "STUNT MEN" WHENEVER THE COMMONWEALTH MEETS TO DISCUSS APARTHEID.

CLARK, CHAIRMAN OF THE MEETING, WAS RESPONDING TO A POLL RELEASED IN OTTAWA TUESDAY BY THE SOUTH AFRICAN EMBASSY INDICATING CANADIANS OPPOSE SANCTIONS IF THEY HURT THE BLACK MAJORITY.

"WELL, IT'S A CURIOUS FACT THAT WHILE SOUTH AFRICA TRIES TO DISCOUNT THE IMPORTANCE OF THE COMMONWEALTH, EVERY TIME WE HOLD A MEETING THEY TURN THEIR AMBASSADORS INTO STUNT MEN," CLARK SAID.

"THEY RELEASE PARTIAL RESULTS OF OLD POLLS IN OTTAWA AND ASK FOR THE RIGHT FOR THEIR AMBASSADOR IN AUSTRALIA TO SPEAK TO US," CLARK SAID. THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT THEN DENIES TRAVEL DOCUMENTS TO OTHERS WISHING TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY TO APPEAR BEFORE THE COMMITTEE, HE SAID.

ON MONDAY, CLARK REJECTED A REQUEST FROM DAVID TOTHILL, SOUTH AFRICA'S AMBASSADOR TO AUSTRALIA, TO APPEAR BEFORE THE COMMITTEE. EARLIER THAT DAY, THE MINISTERS LEARNED THAT SOUTH AFRICA HAD PREVENTED AZHAR CACHALIA, TREASURER OF THE UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT ANTI-APARTHEID COALITION, FROM LEAVING SOUTH AFRICA TO SPEAK TO THE COMMONWEALTH MINISTERS.

HAS INFLUENCE

CLARK SAID THAT THE SOUTH AFRICAN ACTIVITIES INDICATE "THE COMMONWEALTH IS AN INSTRUMENT WITH UNUSUAL INFLUENCE AND I THINK THE SOUTH AFRICANS ARE BEGINNING TO REALIZE THAT."

ON TUESDAY, THE MINISTERS AGREED TO ASK BANKS TO IMPOSE TOUGH REPAYMENT TERMS ON THE BILLIONS OF DOLLARS SOUTH AFRICA OWES THEM.

THE MINISTERS SAID BANKS SHOULD EXERT AS MUCH PRESSURE AS POSSIBLE WITHOUT MAKING SOUTH AFRICA DEFAULT ON ITS LOANS. THE PROPOSALS WERE MADE IN LIGHT OF SOUTH AFRICA'S NEED TO RESCHEDULE ITS FOREIGN DEBT BY JUNE 1990.

"THE WORLD KNOWS THAT THE RESCHEDULING QUESTION IS URGENT," CLARK TOLD REPORTERS.

THE MINISTERS SAID THEY WOULD LOBBY GOVERNMENTS TO STOP GRANTING CREDIT TO SOUTH AFRICA FOR TRADE DEALS, WHICH THEY SAID CUSHION PRETORIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS.

THE MINISTERS ALSO AGREED TO CONSIDER AN INDEPENDENT REPORT THAT SUGGESTS IMPOSING MORE SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA.

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478

PH-COMMONWEALTH-EDUCATION; 0348

By DENNIS PASSA

CANBERRA (CP) - THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT PROHIBITS ADVANCED EDUCATION FOR BLACKS AND THEN CITES THEIR LACK OF TRAINING TO SAY THEY COULD NOT MANAGE IN A POST-APARTHEID SOCIETY; SAID A STUDY RELEASED TODAY.

“IN SOUTH AFRICA; BLACKS HAVE BEEN DENIED THE OPPORTUNITY TO DEVELOP THE SKILLS NECESSARY TO MANAGE THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR INSTITUTIONS;” SAID THE REPORT PRESENTED BY TED SCOTT; THE ANGLICAN ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO.

SCOTT; ALSO A DIRECTOR OF THE SOUTH AFRICA EDUCATION TRUST FUND; PRESENTED THE REPORT TO THE COMMONWEALTH COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS ON SOUTHERN AFRICA ON THE FINAL DAY OF ITS THREE-DAY MEETING.

THE REPORT RECOMMENDS THAT A SKILLS FOR SOUTH AFRICA PROGRAM BE ENDORSED BY THE COMMONWEALTH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT MEETING IN OCTOBER IN KUALA LUMPUR; MALAYSIA.

SCOTT SAID AFTER HIS PRESENTATION THAT ADVANCED EDUCATION IS ONE OF THE WAYS BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS WILL FORCE PRETORIA INTO A MULTI-RACIAL SOCIETY.

FEW PROFESSIONALS

“AS AN EXAMPLE; THERE ARE ONLY 25 BLACK ACCOUNTANTS IN A COUNTRY OF 33 MILLION PEOPLE; 85 PER CENT OF WHOM ARE BLACK;” HE SAID. “AND THERE’S BEEN ONLY ONE BLACK PERSON GRADUATE THIS YEAR IN SOUTH AFRICA IN COMPUTER SCIENCE.”

HE CALLED FOR MORE WORK EXPERIENCE FOR THOSE WHO HAVE ADVANCED EDUCATION.

“THERE ARE TWO OR THREE PEOPLE IN SOME REFUGEE CAMPS WITH UNIVERSITY DEGREES; BUT THEY’VE NEVER BEEN GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO WORK;” HE SAID.

THE REPORT SAID THERE IS A NEED TO SELECT AND TRAIN INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE A POTENTIAL TO PLAY A SENIOR ROLE IN A POST-APARTHEID SOUTH AFRICA; AND TO STRENGTHEN THE ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT OF BLACK-LED ENTERPRISES.

BY LAW AND CUSTOM; APARTHEID ESTABLISHES A RACIALLY SEGREGATED SOCIETY IN WHICH SOUTH AFRICA’S BLACK MAJORITY HAS NO VOTE IN NATIONAL AFFAIRS; BUT ITS WHITE MINORITY CONTROLS THE ECONOMY AND MAINTAINS SEPARATE DISTRICTS; SCHOOLS AND HEALTH SERVICES.

THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF AUSTRALIA; CANADA; GUYANA; INDIA; NIGERIA; TANZANIA; ZAMBIA AND ZIMBABWE ARE MEMBERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH COMMITTEE THAT HAS BEEN MEETING IN CANBERRA SINCE MONDAY.

09-08-89 0304ED

(215)

PM-COMMONWEALTH-AFRICA; DL BGT 1ST LD; 0793
 1ST LEAD - 477 (UPDATES WITH MEETING CONCLUDED; REMARKS; NO
 PICKUP)

By DENNIS PASSA

CANBERRA (CP) - EIGHT COMMONWEALTH FOREIGN MINISTERS FORGED A UNITED FRONT TODAY IN RECOMMENDING FINANCIAL SANCTIONS TO FORCE SOUTH AFRICA TO END APARTHEID; BUT DEFERRED ANY DECISION ON NEW TRADE SANCTIONS.

THE FOURTH MEETING OF THE COMMONWEALTH COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS ON SOUTHERN AFRICA CONCLUDED WITH A COMMUNIQUE RECOMMENDING THAT FINANCIAL TIES WITH SOUTH AFRICA BE THE FOCUS OF INTERNATIONAL PRESSURE ON PRETORIA.

THE SUBJECT OF INCREASED SANCTIONS WILL AGAIN BE DISCUSSED AT THE COMMONWEALTH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT MEETING IN OCTOBER IN KUALA LUMPUR; SAID EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK; CHAIRMAN OF THE THREE-DAY MEETING.

BENJAMIN MKAPA; FOREIGN MINISTER FOR TANZANIA; SAID HE WILL BE PUSHING FOR ADDITIONAL SANCTIONS AT THE KUALA LUMPUR MEETING BUT IT WOULD BE UP TO THE COMMONWEALTH LEADERS TO DECIDE.

"FOR NOW, I AM HAPPY THAT WE HAVE COME TO AN AGREEMENT ON HITTING SOUTH AFRICA'S FINANCIAL TIES," MKAPA SAID. "WE HAVE TO MAKE THOSE AND EXISTING TRADE SANCTIONS WORK TOGETHER AS A PACKAGE."

TRADE SANCTIONS REFER TO RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORT AND EXPORT OF GOODS AND SERVICES; WHEREAS FINANCIAL SANCTIONS INVOLVE MONETARY DEALINGS SUCH AS LOANS AND DEBT RESTRUCTURING.

CLARK SAID FOLLOWING THE MEETING THAT REPRESENTATIVES FROM TWO OR MORE COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES WILL VISIT NON-COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES THAT HAVE ANNOUNCED TRADE SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA BUT NOT ADHERED TO THEM. SUCH COUNTRIES INCLUDE WEST GERMANY; THE UNITED STATES; BRAZIL AND JAPAN; HE SAID.

"WE'VE ALREADY STARTED TO DO THAT IN SOME RESPECT," CLARK SAID. "I'VE MET WITH THE JAPANESE AND IN THE U.S. BUT NOW WE WILL LIKELY INCREASE IT SO THAT TWO OR MORE COMMONWEALTH REPRESENTATIVES WILL VISIT."

SANCTIONS DISCUSSED

THE ISSUE OF INCREASED TRADE SANCTIONS HIGHLIGHTED THE MEETING IN THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL.

BOTH MKAPA AND MAJ.-GEN. IKE NHACHUKWU; NIGERIA'S EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTERS; HAVE GONE ON RECORD AS SAYING THEY WANTED INCREASED SANCTIONS.

THEY AND THE MINISTERS OF THE OTHER AFRICAN COUNTRIES IN THE COMMITTEE APPEAR CONTENTED FOR NOW WITH THE RECOMMENDATIONS IN AN INDEPENDENT REPORT THAT CALLED FOR A TOTAL BAN ON TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA WITHIN FIVE YEARS; AND OTHER SANCTIONS.

THE REPORT; COMMISSIONED BY THE COMMITTEE IN HARARE IN FEBRUARY; WAS ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE TUESDAY AND WILL BE CONSIDERED AT THE KUALA LUMPUR SUMMIT.

IN OTHER POINTS COVERED BY THE COMMUNIQUE; THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED THAT A TEAM BE SENT TO NAMIBIA TO ASSIST IN THAT TERRITORY'S INDEPENDENCE FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

IT DENOUNCED SOUTH AFRICA'S ATTEMPTS TO DESTABILIZE ITS NEIGHBORS - THE SO-CALLED FRONTLINE BLACK AFRICAN STATES.

THE COMMITTEE EXPRESSED HOPE THAT THERE WOULD BE NO BOYCOTT OF THE COMMONWEALTH GAMES IN AUCKLAND; NEW ZEALAND; IN JANUARY.

SOME AFRICAN COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES ARE UPSET THAT ENGLISH CRICKETERS AND AUSTRALIAN RUGBY PLAYERS PLAN TO TOUR SOUTH AFRICA; AND HAVE THREATENED A BOYCOTT.

NEW ZEALAND'S FOREIGN MINISTER RUSSELL MARSHALL MET WITH THE COMMITTEE IN AN ATTEMPT TO WARD OFF THE BOYCOTT.

HE SUGGESTED THAT PRETORIA COULD BE "USING THE PRESENT SITUATION TO DIVIDE US." HE SAID HE WAS OPTIMISTIC AFTER SPEAKING WITH CLARK AND HIS COUNTERPARTS FROM AUSTRALIA; GUYANA; INDIA; NIGERIA; TANZANIA; ZAMBIA AND ZIMBABWE.

(216)

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NO ASSURANCE

BUT MARSHALL RECEIVED NO ASSURANCE FROM MKAPA.

THE TANZANIAN MINISTER SAID: "WE WOULD CERTAINLY NOT WANT TO SEE THE GAMES DISTURBED BY A BOYCOTT, BUT I CANNOT RULE OUT THE POSSIBILITY. WE WILL HAVE TO SEE HOW THINGS DEVELOP OVER THE NEXT SEVERAL MONTHS."

EARLIER TODAY, CLARK TOLD REPORTERS THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT TURNS ITS AMBASSADORS INTO "STUNT MEN" WHENEVER THE COMMONWEALTH MEETS TO DISCUSS APARTHEID - PRETORIA'S RACIAL SYSTEM THAT ESTABLISHES A RACIALLY SEGREGATED SOCIETY IN WHICH THE 28 MILLION BLACKS HAVE NO VOTE IN NATIONAL AFFAIRS AND ARE DOMINATED BY FIVE MILLION WHITES WHO CONTROL MOST ASPECTS OF THE COUNTRY.

CLARK WAS RESPONDING TO A POLL RELEASED IN OTTAWA ON TUESDAY BY THE SOUTH AFRICAN EMBASSY INDICATING THAT CANADIANS OPPOSE SANCTIONS IF THEY HURT THE BLACK MAJORITY.

"WELL, IT'S A CURIOUS FACT THAT WHILE SOUTH AFRICA TRIES TO DISCOUNT THE IMPORTANCE OF THE COMMONWEALTH, EVERY TIME WE HOLD A MEETING THEY TURN THEIR AMBASSADORS INTO STUNT MEN," CLARK SAID.

HE SAID THE EMBASSY RELEASED "PARTIAL RESULTS OF OLD POLLS."

ON TUESDAY, THE MINISTERS AGREED TO ASK BANKS TO IMPOSE TOUGH REPAYMENT TERMS ON THE BILLIONS OF DOLLARS SOUTH AFRICA OWES THEM.

THE MINISTERS SAID BANKS SHOULD EXERT AS MUCH PRESSURE AS POSSIBLE WITHOUT MAKING SOUTH AFRICA DEFAULT ON ITS LOANS. THE PROPOSALS WERE MADE IN LIGHT OF SOUTH AFRICA'S NEED TO RESCHEDULE ITS FOREIGN DEBT BY JUNE 1990.

THE MINISTERS SAID THEY WOULD LOBBY GOVERNMENTS TO STOP GRANTING CREDIT TO SOUTH AFRICA FOR TRADE DEALS, WHICH THEY SAID CUSHION PRETORIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS.

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PM-COMMONWEALTH-HIGHLIGHTS: 0379

CANBERRA (CP) - HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CONCLUDING STATEMENT ISSUED TODAY AT THE FOURTH MEETING OF THE COMMONWEALTH COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS ON SOUTHERN AFRICA:

SANCTIONS: SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA ARE HAVING AN INCREASING IMPACT, SAYS THE STATEMENT. "THE COMMITTEE WAS UNITED IN THE BELIEF THAT SANCTIONS WOULD NEED TO BE SUSTAINED AND INTENSIFIED." IT SAYS THE 30 RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE INDEPENDENT REPORT BY JOE HANLON "DESERVED CAREFUL CONSIDERATION" AND WOULD BE PASSED ALONG TO THE COMMONWEALTH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT MEETING IN OCTOBER IN KUALA LUMPUR FOR DISCUSSION. THE COMMITTEE WILL SEND OF COMMONWEALTH REPRESENTATIVES TO COUNTRIES THAT HAVE EXISTING TRADE SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA BUT ARE NOT ADHERING TO THEM.

FINANCIAL LINKS: THE COMMITTEE SUPPORTED SOME OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS IN A BOOK ENTITLED APARTHEID AND INTERNATIONAL FINANCE. "FINANCIAL SANCTIONS APPLIED BY THE PRIVATE SECTOR, GOVERNMENTS AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS HAD BEEN, AND CONTINUE TO BE, ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTIVE FORMS OF PRESSURE ON PRETORIA," THE STATEMENT SAID. COMMONWEALTH OFFICIALS WILL MEET WITH EXECUTIVES OF INTERNATIONAL BANKS CONCERNING DEBT RESCHEDULING OF SOUTH AFRICAN LOANS FOR 1990.

NAMIBIA: CONSIDERATION WILL BE GIVEN TO SENDING COMMONWEALTH "EXPERTISE" TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE AND ADVICE AFTER THE TERRITORY ACHIEVES INDEPENDENCE FROM SOUTH AFRICA AND BECOMES A COMMONWEALTH MEMBER.

DESTABILIZATION: SOUTH AFRICA'S CAMPAIGN OF DESTABILIZATION OF ITS NEIGHBORS IN THE FRONTLINE STATES WAS DENOUNCED BY THE COMMITTEE. IT RECEIVED AN UPDATED REPORT DURING THE MEETING THAT SAID SOUTH AFRICAN MILITARY AND POLITICAL INTERFERENCE HAD CAUSED 1.5 MILLION DEATHS IN THE LAST EIGHT YEARS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA AND SET MATERIAL DAMAGE AT THE EQUIVALENT OF ABOUT \$54 BILLION CDN.

SPORTS: THE COMMITTEE CALLED ON COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES "TO EXPRESS THEIR OWN STRONG OPPOSITION" TO PLANNED CRICKET AND RUGBY TOURS OF SOUTH AFRICA BY BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN ATHLETES. IT ALSO CALLED FOR SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS TO DEVELOP RULES AND GUIDELINES TO PENALIZE THOSE WHO HAVE SPORTING CONTACTS WITH SOUTH AFRICA.

A REPORT PREPARED BY CANADA, CONCERNING A FINANCIAL UPGRADING OF THE GAMES AND A RECOMMENDATION THAT THEY BE HELD IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, WAS RECEIVED BY THE COMMITTEE. A MEETING OF COMMONWEALTH REPRESENTATIVES WILL BE HELD TO DISCUSS THE PROPOSALS, WHICH INCLUDE FINANCIAL AID AND ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND A TRAVEL ASSISTANCE PLAN FOR PARTICIPANTS.

09-08-89 0717ED

(218)

AW028

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PM-COMMONWEALTH-GAMES; 0214

EDS: SPORTS INTEREST

CANBERRA (CP) - THE THREAT OF A BOYCOTT OF THE 1990 COMMONWEALTH GAMES IN AUCKLAND REMAINS ALTHOUGH MEMBERS OF A COMMONWEALTH COMMITTEE SAID TODAY THEY HOPED IT WOULD NOT OCCUR.

NEW ZEALAND FOREIGN MINISTER RUSSELL MARSHALL MET WITH THE COMMONWEALTH COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS ON SOUTHERN AFRICA TO DISCUSS HIS COUNTRY'S FEARS THAT A BOYCOTT THREAT MIGHT DISRUPT JANUARY'S GAMES.

SOME AFRICAN COUNTRIES HAVE SUGGESTED A BOYCOTT TO PROTEST PLANNED TOURS OF SOUTH AFRICA BY BRITISH CRICKETERS AND AUSTRALIAN RUGBY PLAYERS.

"WE CERTAINLY HOPE THAT A BOYCOTT DOES NOT OCCUR," EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK SAID AFTER THE THREE-DAY MEETING ENDED.

HOWEVER, FOREIGN MINISTER BENJAMIN MKAPA OF TANZANIA SAID HE COULD OFFER NO ASSURANCE THAT HIS COUNTRY AND OTHERS FROM THE COMMONWEALTH IN AFRICA WOULD NOT BOYCOTT THE GAMES.

"WE WILL HAVE TO SEE HOW THINGS DEVELOP OVER THE NEXT SEVERAL MONTHS," SAID MKAPA.

TWO WEEKS AGO, A TOUR BY 16 ENGLISH CRICKETERS WAS ANNOUNCED IN LONDON. THE SOUTH AFRICANS ARE ALSO ORGANIZING AN INTERNATIONAL RUGBY TEAM TO PLAY AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA.

INVITATIONS TO THE PLAYERS, INCLUDING SOME FROM AUSTRALIA, HAVE BEEN SENT THROUGH THEIR INDIVIDUAL RUGBY FEDERATIONS. SEVERAL OF THE SIX INVITED FROM AUSTRALIA HAVE ALREADY DECLINED FOR PERSONAL REASONS.

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PM-COMMONWEALTH-HIGHLIGHTS; CXN; 0080

!!!!CORRECTION

CANBERRA - 501 LAST PARA TO ADD WORD COMMONWEALTH ... AFRICA.

A REPORT PREPARED BY CANADA, CONCERNING A FINANCIAL UPGRADING OF THE COMMONWEALTH GAMES AND A RECOMMENDATION THAT THEY BE HELD IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, WAS RECEIVED BY THE COMMITTEE. A MEETING OF COMMONWEALTH REPRESENTATIVES WILL BE HELD TO DISCUSS THE PROPOSALS, WHICH INCLUDE FINANCIAL AID AND ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND A TRAVEL ASSISTANCE PLAN FOR PARTICIPANTS.

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AM-COMMONWEALTH-NDP; 0133

WITH COMMONWEALTH-AFRICA

OTTAWA (CP) - CANADA AND OTHER WEALTHY COUNTRIES ARE SHOWING A
"WEAKENING RESOLVE" TO IMPOSE TRADE SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA;
HOWARD McCURDY, A NEW DEMOCRATIC PARTY MP SAID WEDNESDAY.

McCURDY MADE THE COMMENTS FOLLOWING THE FINAL STATEMENT BY THE
COMMONWEALTH FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE IN CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA.

"SOUTH AFRICA MAY LAY SOME CLAIM TO VICTORY IN THAT THEY SEEM TO HAVE
ESTABLISHED JUST THE RIGHT LEVEL OF OPPRESSION OF THE BLACK MAJORITY
NECESSARY TO PARALYSE THE RESOLVE OF THE WEALTHIEST NATIONS OF THE
COMMONWEALTH TO EXTEND SANCTIONS," McCURDY SAID IN A BRIEF STATEMENT.

THE WINDSOR, ONT., MP SAID THE INCREASED LEVEL OF ACTIVITY BY
ANTI-APARTHEID ACTIVISTS IN SOUTH AFRICA MAY REFLECT "THEIR DECREASED
HOPE IN EFFECTIVE ACTION FROM THE OUTSIDE."

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JEUX-COMMONWEALTH

JEUX-COMMONWEALTH

CANBERRA (PC) - LA MENACE D'UN BOYCOTT DES JEUX DU COMMONWEALTH DE 1990, QUI DOIVENT SE TENIR À AUCKLAND, PERSISTE MÊME SI LES PARTICIPANTS À LA RENCONTRE DES MINISTRES DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES DU COMMONWEALTH ONT INDiqué HIER QU'ILS ESPÉRAIENT QU'ON N'EN VIENNE PAS À CETTE MESURE.

LE MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES DE LA NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE, RUSSELL MARSHALL, A FAIT PART À SES HOMOLOGUES DES AUTRES PAYS DU COMMONWEALTH DE SON INQUIÉTUDE QU'UN BOYCOTT NE VIENNE COMPROMETTRE LA TENUE DES JEUX DE 1990.

LES PAYS DU SUD DE L'AFRIQUE ONT MENACÉ DE BOYCOTTER LES JEUX POUR PROTÉGER CONTRE LA TOURNÉE EN AFRIQUE DU SUD DE JOUEURS DE CRICKET BRITANNIQUES ET DE JOUEURS DE RUGBY AUSTRALIENS.

"NOUS ESPÉRONS QU'UN BOYCOTT N'AURA PAS LIEU", A DIT LE MINISTRE CANADIEN DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES, JOE CLARK, À L'ISSUE DE LA RENCONTRE DE TROIS JOURS.

NÉANMOINS, LE MINISTRE DE LA TANZANIE, BENJAMIN NKAPA, A DIT QU'IL NE POUVAIT OFFRIR L'ASSURANCE QUE SON PAYS ET D'AUTRES DU SUD DE L'AFRIQUE SERAIENT PRÉSENTS AUX JEUX.

"IL FAUDRA VOIR COMMENT LES CHOSES VONT SE DÉVELOPPER AU COURS DES PROCHAINS MOIS", A DIT M. NKAPA.

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COMMONWEALTH-COMMUNIQUE

CANBERRA (PC) - LE COMMUNIQUE FINAL DE LA CONFERENCE DE TROIS JOURS DES HUIT MINISTRES DES AFFAIRES EXTERIEURES DU COMMONWEALTH; PUBLIE MERCREDI; NE FAIT AUCUNEMENT MENTION DE NOUVELLES SANCTIONS COMMERCIALES CONTRE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD.

A L'UNANIMITE; A-T-ON APPRIS; LES MINISTRES ONT DECIDE DE LAISSER CETTE QUESTION A L'APPRECIATION DES CHEFS DE GOUVERNEMENT DU COMMONWEALTH; QUI SE REUNIRONT EN OCTOBRE; A KUALA LUMPUR; LA CAPITALE DE LA MALAYSIA.

M. BENJAMIN NKAPA; MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES EXTERIEURES DE LA TANZANIE; A CEPENDANT ANNONCE SON INTENTION DE DEMANDER QUE DES SANCTIONS ADDITIONNELLES SOIENT IMPOSEES A L'AFRIQUE DU SUD; A L'OCCASION DE LA REUNION DE KUALA LUMPUR.

POUR CE QUI EST DU CANADA; LE MINISTRE JOE CLARK A FAIT SAVOIR QU'IL N'ETAIT PAS QUESTION DE NOUVELLES SANCTIONS "DANS UN PROCHE AVENIR".

EN ATTENDANT LA REUNION D'OCTOBRE; LES HUIT MINISTRES ONT CONVENU D'ENVOYER DES DELEGATIONS DANS LES PAYS QUI ONT ADOPTE DES SANCTIONS CONTRE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD; MAIS QUI NE LES APPLIQUENT PAS COMPLETEMENT.

CES DELEGATIONS AURONT POUR MISSION DE CONVAINCRE LES PAYS CONCERNES DE SE MONTRER PLUS SEVERES A L'EGARD DU REGIME DE L'APARTHEID. M. CLARK A NOMME CES PAYS COMME ETANT LES ETATS-UNIS; L'ALLEMAGNE DE L'OUEST; LE BRÉSIL ET LE JAPON.

BANQUES

"DE TOUTE FAÇON; A COMMENTE M. NKAPA; JE SUIS SATISFAIT DE CONSTATER QUE NOUS NOUS SOMMES MIS D'ACCORD POUR NOUS ATTAQUER AUX LIENS FINANCIERS DE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD."

IL PARLAIT DE LA DECISION DES MINISTRES DE S'ADRESSER AUX BANQUES INTERNATIONALES POUR LEUR DEMANDER D'IMPOSER DES CONDITIONS SEVERES AU REEHELONNEMENT DE LA DETTE ETRANGERE DE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD; QUI S'ELEVE A PLUSIEURS MILLIARDS DE DOLLARS.

PARTI LES NOUVELLES CONDITIONS; QUI POURRONT ETRE IMPOSEES DES JUIN 1990; IL Y AURAIT CELLE; SUGGEREE PAR LES MINISTRES; DES TAUX D'INTERET LES PLUS ELEVES POSSIBLES.

M. CLARK; QUI PRESIDAIT LA CONFERENCE DE CANBERRA; A DEJA ECRIT AU PRESIDENT D'UN COMITE DES BANQUES MONDIALES POUR ABORDER CETTE QUESTION.

DANS LEUR COMMUNIQUE FINAL; LES MINISTRES ONT RECOMMANDE; D'UN AUTRE COTE; QU'UNE DELEGATION SOIT ENVOYEE EN NAMIBIE; AFIN D'APPORTER SON AIDE A L'INDEPENDANCE DE CE PAYS.

LE COMMUNIQUE FAIT EGALEMENT MENTION DE L'ACCORD DES MINISTRES SUR LEUR DESAPPROBATION DE TOUT BOYCOTTAGE DES JEUX DU COMMONWEALTH D'AUCKLAND; EN NOUVELLE-ZELANDE; EN JANVIER PROCHAIN.

SONDAGE

M. CLARK A PROFITE DE LA PUBLICATION DU COMMUNIQUE DES HUIT POUR COMMENTER LA PUBLICATION A OTTAWA; PENDANT LA CONFERENCE D'AUSTRALIE; D'UN SONDAJE SUR LES SANCTIONS ECONOMIQUES IMPOSEES A L'AFRIQUE DU SUD.

CE SONDAGE; QUI A ETE RENDU PUBLIC PAR L'AMBASSADE SUB-AFRICAINE; MONTRE QUE LA MAJORITE DES CANADIENS SONT OPPOSES AUX SANCTIONS; SI ELLES FONT DU TORT A LA MAJORITE NOIRE D'AFRIQUE DU SUD.

SELON M. CLARK; L'AMBASSADE A PUBLIE "LES RESULTATS PARTIELS DE VIEUX SONDAGES".

IL A AJOUTE: "IL EST CURIEUX DE CONSTATER QUE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD; QUI ESSAIE DE MINIMISER L'IMPORTANCE DU COMMONWEALTH; N'EN TRANSFORME PAS MOINS SES AMBASSEURS EN CASCADEURS CHAQUE FOIS QUE NOUS AVONS UNE REUNION".

LES HUIT PAYS REPRESENTES A CANBERRA ETAIENT; LE CANADA; L'AUSTRALIE; L'INDE; LA GUYANA; LA TANZANIE; LE ZIMBABWE; LA ZAMBIE ET LE NIGERIA.

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JEUX DU COMMONWEALTH : LES MENACES DE BOYCOTTAGE PERSISTENT

CANBERRA, 10 AOÛT (AFP) - DES MENACES PÈSENT TOUJOURS SUR LE SORT DES PROCHAINS JEUX DU COMMONWEALTH (JANVIER EN NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE) BIEN QU'UN BOYCOTTAGE IMMÉDIAT DE LA PART DES NATIONS AFRICAINES MEMBRES SOIT MOMENTANÉMENT ÉCARTÉ; A-T-ON INDICÉ JEUDI À CANBERRA AU LENDEMAIN DE LA CLÔTURE DE LA RÉUNION DES MINISTRES DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES DES PAYS DU COMMONWEALTH.

LA PRÉPARATION D'UNE TOURNÉE EN AFRIQUE DU SUD DE JOUEURS DE CRICKET ANGLAIS ET D'UNE SÉLECTION MONDIALE DE RUGBY A PROVOQUÉ DE VIVES RÉACTIONS DE MÉCONTENTEMENT DE LA PART DES PAYS AFRICAINS DONT CERTAINS ONT RÉCLAMÉ L'EXCLUSION DE L'ANGLÈTERRE DES JEUX. ILS ESTIMENT QU'UNE TELLE SANCTION EN REPRÉSENTE AU MANQUE DE FERMETÉ DES AUTORITÉS BRITANNIQUES FACE AU CRICKET ET AU RUGBY SERAIT SEULE CAPABLE DE SAUVER LES JEUX D'AUCKLAND.

"LA SEULE GARANTIE DE LA TENUE DES JEUX SANS DIFFICULTÉ RÉSIDE DANS LA DÉCISION DES ANGLAIS DE NE PAS Y PARTICIPER; VOLONTAIREMENT OU NON"; A NOTAMMENT SOULIGNÉ M. BENJAMIN MKAPA; MINISTRE TANZANIEU DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES.

SON HOMOLOGUE NÉO-ZÉLANDAIS; M. RUSSELL MARSHALL A INDIGUÉ DE SON CÔTÉ QUE LA PRÉSENCE DES ATHLÈTES ANGLAIS À AUCKLAND ÉTAIT LA CONDITION INDISPENSABLE À LA RÉUSSITE ÉCONOMIQUE DES JEUX GRÂCE AUX REVENUS DE LA TÉLÉVISION ET QUE; POUR DONNER DES GAGES; LE GOUVERNEMENT BRITANNIQUE DEVAIT MARQUER "AU PLUS HAUT NIVEAU" SA DÉSAPPROBATION FACE AUX DEUX TOURNÉES. "SI L'ANGLÈTERRE EST EXCLUE DES JEUX; LA NOUVELLE ZÉLANDE LES ANNULERA"; ASSURAIT-ON DANS LES MILIEUX DIPLOMATIQUES.

TRENTE-DEUX DES 58 PAYS DU COMMONWEALTH; EN MAJORITÉ DES PAYS AFRICAINS; AVAIENT BOYCOTTÉ LES PRÉCÉDENTS JEUX; À EDIMBOURG EN 1986; POUR PROTÉSTER CONTRE LE REFUS DE LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE D'APPLIQUER DES SANCTIONS ÉCONOMIQUES CONTRE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD.

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