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File No. Dossier 57-9-5-AFR

Volume 117 From - De 78-04-16 To - À 78-05-31

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57-9-5-AFR

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Canadian Embassy, PRETORIA.

UNCLASSIFIED

May 30, 1978

FAI- 2902

Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, OTTAWA.

Your letter PRET-78 of May 16, 1978.

Letter from Public: Use of Gander Airport

Your letter under reference has been sent to GSL for reply.

GSL

DFR

PSI

C.L. LONG

Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

MIN
FILE
DIARY
CIRC
DIV

GAA/G.A. WEIR/6-3-6-9-6/dj

~~PLEASE RETURN TO G.A. WEIR SIGNED REPLY~~

57-9-5-AFRICA
15

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2

May 30, 1978

Dear Mr. Kitai,

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Don Jamieson, has asked me to reply to your letter of April 18, 1978, concerning South Africa.

The Government's policy towards South Africa reflects the abhorrence felt by most Canadians for the apartheid policy of the South African Government. In consequence, over the last three decades, successive Canadian Governments have strongly condemned the policy and practices of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa as constituting a denial of fundamental human rights for the great majority of South Africans. Last December, in response to clear evidence that repression in South Africa was increasing, the Government decided that further measures were necessary to demonstrate Canada's disapproval of the South African Government's policies and actions. Accordingly, Mr. Jamieson announced on December 19, 1977, the Government's decision to phase out its Government-sponsored, commercial support activities in South Africa. I attach a copy of Mr. Jamieson's statement for your examination.

Ultimately, change must come from within South Africa itself, but by adopting such measures as those announced by Mr. Jamieson, the Canadian Government is endeavouring to help create an international climate which expresses to the Government of South Africa the intensity of world condemnation of apartheid, but which at the same time encourages liberalizing forces within that country.

Yours sincerely,

H. H. CARTER
Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs

Mr. R. Kitai,
Department of Electrical Engineering,
McMaster University,
1280 Main Street West,
Hamilton, Ontario,
L8S 4L7.

McMASTER UNIVERSITY
Department of Electrical Engineering
1280 Main Street West, Hamilton, Ontario, L8S 4L7
Telephone: 525-9140

April 18, 1978

The Honourable Don Jamieson
Minister of External Affairs
Dept. of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Dear Mr. Jamieson:

I have been noting with increasing dismay the approach taken by your department to its links with South Africa. In the 17 April issue of Time magazine there is a comment by Percy Qoboza which puts one of my concerns in an admirable way. A copy is enclosed. I would extend Qoboza's comments by saying that all white South Africans today suffer from "acute persecution complex," not only Afrikaners.

Another concern relates to trade at times when we are seeking it so hard. I have actually seen the smiles on the faces of Swiss and Germans, and can imagine them easily enough in Japan, after your announcement of trade restrictions.

Canada would do well to start at first base, and atone for her sins in participating in the Boer war--an infamous act, the memory of which you are now reviving in South Africa. Enough of this hypocrisy.

Yours truly,

R. Kitai

RK:cr

Enclosure

mith's internal settlement is a prescription for civil war.

"There's a tragic choice here," says Richard Moose, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs. "I can understand those people who look at this situation and say, 'Here is Smith (whose history and track record perhaps they don't understand) offering genuine majority rule. Here are those moderate leaders on the inside who are willing to join with him. Here are these people on the outside whom we see as Communists (because they are taking Soviet aid). So let's cast our lot with the Salisbury talkers, because, after all, they represent moderation, stability and respect for white rights.'

"The trouble with that argument is that at the end of the road we will have a situation in which Smith and the internal nationalists are on one side, supported by the South Africans and ourselves, and on the other side are the rest of the African countries, and most of the ex-colonial world, supported by the Russians and Cubans. It would be a dreadful conflict." The key to avoiding such a conflict, Moose maintains, lies in an evenhanded approach to the transition. "Whether the transfer of power is resolved politically or militarily," he says, "will have an enormous impact on the whole region; it will determine whether we'll have a southern Africa in turmoil."

Moose denies that the U.S. is leaning toward the Patriotic Front. "That's a fundamental misinterpretation of our policy. We have no special brief for the Patriotic Front. Our concern for an 'all-inclusive' process should not be misinterpreted as partisanship. Our objective is to secure the earliest genuine transfer of power in a manner that allows a free expression of political will and an outcome that, insofar as possible, will assure the rights of all the Zimbabwe people." Washington thus shares the view of the front-line leaders and the Patriotic Front that Smith's internal settlement is a clever form of tokenism that, in effect, ensures continuing white control of the military, the judiciary and the bureaucracy, even if a black Prime Minister is installed after elections.

The Administration is probably correct in assuming that any Rhodesian settlement that does not guarantee true majority rule is doomed in African eyes. Civil war, moreover, is all but inevitable unless the popular Nkomo is brought into a new Zimbabwe government. If it backed the internal settlement, the U.S. could face the Hobson's choice of impotent neutrality in the event of a civil war or lonely support for a regime denounced by almost all of Africa and already stigmatized in American documents as "illegitimate." The big question—for which Cy Vance will seek the answer on his forthcoming African mission—is whether it is too late to sell all of Rhodesia's nationalist factions on a reasonable alternative. ■

Qoboza—a Role for the U.S.

South Africa's leading black journalist, Percy Qoboza, 40, recently spent five months in prison for his political convictions; nonetheless, he remains a man of moderation who prefers reconciliation to violence. Although there is growing resentment among radicalized blacks of foreign support for the Pretoria regime, Qoboza argues that the U.S. can still exert helpful pressure on South Africa—primarily through U.S. corporations that do business there—in such a way that his country would not become further isolated and its white population more deeply antagonized. Qoboza, whose crusading black-oriented daily The World *was suppressed at the time of his arrest, is now editor of a new journal, the Johannesburg* Post. *Last week, at* TIME's *behest, he offered this view of what the U.S. can and should do about South Africa today.*

If the international community is going to play any meaningful role in assisting this country to become a just society, it must bear in mind that the level of resistance among the Afrikaners will rise sharply if external pressure should be mounted against them. The temptation to dictate specific solutions to South Africa must be avoided. Whatever pressure is exerted must be directed simply toward bringing all parties together around a conference table.

The Afrikaner suffers from an acute persecution complex. He believes his existence is threatened and that there is a worldwide conspiracy, piloted by the forces of international Communism, which has as its main objective to drive him into the sea. Therefore, his sensitivity must always be borne in mind, and he must be left with ample space in which to maneuver with dignity. Driven into a corner, the Afrikaner will take up arms and will leave a trail of destruction all along the way. What is more, he will leave this country in chaos and ruin.

SAHM DOHERTY

Qoboza after his release from detention

Prayer for a dream to become reality

A bloody racial confrontation is what we are all battling to avoid, and I believe deep in my heart that we can succeed. It is clear that my own people will not be satisfied with crumbs from the tables of the privileged classes. They will want full participation in the decision-making processes of their country. There is, however, the temptation in the minds of many people to believe that the situation is so hopeless that violence is inevitable. We must resist this view with all our might. We must refuse to surrender to this sense of hopelessness.

To impose economic sanctions on South Africa would be to acknowledge total abandonment of a peaceful and negotiated settlement. What is more, the creation of economic chaos here would expedite the very thing we are all trying desperately to avoid: a bloody racial confrontation.

There are other, less dangerous but effective ways in which pressure can be brought to bear. The Administration can play a crucial role in accelerating the processes of change by increasing pressure on the U.S. corporations operating in South Africa. They must be compelled to play a far more active role in helping to remove the walls of discrimination in our country. Far too many of these corporations have spoken some very good words but continue to drag their feet when it comes to meeting their obligations, seemingly content to reap the profits extended to them by a system that exploits the majority of the country's people.

If this global pressure can be brought to bear on South Africa, you will have played a responsible and creative role in averting a major disaster. What is more, you will have helped South Africans to find each other. Perhaps in time this country could become a shining example of brotherhood among the races and could play a decisive role in eradicating the true enemies of man in Africa—ignorance, disease and hunger. This is a dream many of us have. It is this dream that has brought us into conflict with the government, but a dream nevertheless that we pray will one day become a reality.

Mtc

GAA/G.A. WEIR/6-3696/N. ETHERIDGE/6-4606/gr

c.c. MIN
Diary
Circ
Div
File

57-9-5-AFR
15

OTTAWA, Ontario
K1A 0G2

May 26, 1978

Dear Mr. MacRae,

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Don Jamieson, has asked me to reply to your letter of April 18 concerning South Africa and Rhodesia.

In response to your request for information on the Government's Code of Conduct concerning the employment practices of Canadian companies operating in South Africa, I attach a copy of a press release issued on April 28, 1978, concerning the issuance of the Code. Please note that the Code is attached to the press release. As for information on the Government's policy concerning support for Canadian business in South Africa, the most recent elaboration of the Government's policy is, of course, Mr. Jamieson's statement of December 19, 1977, to the House of Commons. I also attach a copy of this statement.

As for Rhodesia, the Canadian position on the internal settlement concluded on March 3 between Mr. Smith and three Black African leaders, is that this agreement is inadequate both in terms of providing for real majority rule and also in terms of meeting the test of international acceptability. Although the settlement does provide for universal suffrage, it gives the White majority the ability to block legislation in Parliament and ensures White control over such vital instruments of authority as the Civil Service, judiciary, police and armed forces for at least a further ten years. Also, there is no provision for a ceasefire under U.N. supervision or for internationally supervised elections, the two conditions which would allow for all parties freely to participate in the democratic choice of government, and for the international community to recognize the result. As a result of these deficiencies neither the U.K., which retains constitutional responsibility for Rhodesia, nor any other government, has recognized the "internal settlement".

The Reverend Robert D. MacRae,
Rector,
St. John's Church,
161 Quadra St.,
Victoria, B.C.
V8W 2L5

.../2

Canada believes that the best hope for a fair and viable settlement resides in all sides agreeing to the Anglo-U.S.A. proposals which have been under discussion since 1977. These proposals as you may know provide for a ceasefire supervised by a U.N. force, for an interim administration presided over by a British Resident Commissioner, and for supervised elections and a transfer of power to the majority under orderly and democratic conditions. Obstacles to such a plan still exist, but diplomatic efforts are continuing to persuade the "internal" leaders in Salisbury and the leaders of the Patriotic Front that this plan is the best way out of the current impasse. Failure to agree on such a scheme is only too likely to lead to further bloodshed with disastrous consequences for all of Southern Africa.

For your further information I am enclosing a copy of a speech given by the Canadian Permanent Representative to the United Nations on March 13, during a Security Council debate on the question of Rhodesia.

Yours sincerely,

H. H. CARTER

Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

1611 Quadra St.
Victoria BC
V8W 2L5

April 18, 1978

The Honorable Donald Jamieson
Minister of External Affairs,
House of Commons
Ottawa, Ontario

Dear Mr. Jamieson,

Rhodesia/Zimbabwe

I would be grateful if you would send to me a statement on the current official position of the Canadian Government on the regime/government of ~~the~~ Rhodesia.

Further, I would be grateful to have any comments that you have made or care to make on the so-called "internal agreement" that has been reached by Mr. Ian Smith and the two moderate black leaders.

South Africa

Would you please send me material on the just released statement on the drawing up of a code of business conduct on treatment of employees of Canadian companies operating in South Africa.

I would also be grateful for the official Canadian position on the support/non support of Canadian business in South Africa.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

The Reverend Robert D. MacRae
Rector

RDM/hg

02309

c.c. MIN
Diary
Circ
Div
File

57-9-5-AFR
15

OTTAWA, Ontario
K1A 0G2

May 26, 1978

Dear Mr. McTavish,

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Don Jamieson, has asked me to reply to your letter of April 19 concerning South Africa and Rhodesia.

The Government's policy towards South Africa reflects the abhorrence felt by most Canadians for the apartheid policy of the South African Government. In consequence, over the last three decades, successive Canadian Governments have strongly condemned the policy and practices of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa as constituting a denial of fundamental human rights for the great majority of South Africans. Last December, in response to clear evidence that repression in South Africa was increasing, the Government decided that further measures were necessary to demonstrate Canada's disapproval of the South African Government's policies and actions. Accordingly, Mr. Jamieson announced on December 19, 1977, the Government's decision to phase out its Government-sponsored, commercial support activities in South Africa. I attach a copy of Mr. Jamieson's statement for your examination.

Ultimately, change must come from within South Africa itself, but by adopting such measures as those announced by Mr. Jamieson, the Canadian Government is endeavouring to help create an international climate which expresses to the Government of South Africa the intensity of world condemnation of apartheid, but which at the same time encourages liberalizing forces within that country.

As for Rhodesia, the Canadian position on the internal settlement, concluded on March 3 between Mr. Smith and three Black African leaders, is that this agreement is inadequate both in terms of providing for real majority rule and also in terms of meeting the test of international acceptability. Although the settlement does provide for universal suffrage, it gives the

Mr. Ian W. McTavish,
8 Francis Street,
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.
B3A 3N1

.../2

White majority the ability to block legislation in Parliament and ensures White control over such vital instruments of authority as the Civil Service, judiciary, police and armed forces for at least a further ten years. Also, there is no provision for a ceasefire under U.N. supervision, or for internationally supervised elections, the two conditions which would allow for all parties freely to participate in the democratic choice of government, and for the international community to recognize the result. As a result of these deficiencies neither the U.K., which retains constitutional responsibility for Rhodesia, nor any other government, has recognized the "internal settlement".

Canada believes that the best hope for a fair and viable settlement would be for all sides to agree to the Anglo-U.S.A. proposals which have been under discussion since 1977. These proposals as you may know provide for a ceasefire supervised by a U.N. force, for an interim administration presided over by a British Resident Commissioner, and for supervised elections and a transfer of power to the majority under orderly and democratic conditions. Obstacles to such a plan still exist, but diplomatic efforts are continuing to persuade the "internal" leaders in Salisbury and the leaders of the Patriotic Front that this plan is the best way out of the current impasse. Failure to agree on such a scheme is only too likely to lead to further bloodshed, with disastrous consequences for all of Southern Africa.

--- For your further information I am enclosing a copy of a speech given by the Canadian Permanent Representative to the United Nations on March 13, during a Security Council debate on the question of Rhodesia.

Yours sincerely,

H. H. CARTER

Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

8 Francis Street,
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia,
19 April 1978

The Honarable Don Jamieson, M.P.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Minister:

Would you please be kind enough to explain the government's policy toward South Africa and Rhodesia?

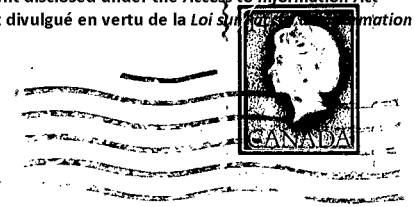
At the moment I find it both inexplicable and wickedly vindictive and conducive to disaster.

Very truly yours,

Ian W. McTavish

02314

8 Francis Street,
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B3A 3H1



The Honorable Don Jamieson, M.P.;

Secretary of State for External Affairs,

Ottawa, Ontario

Pub Acc

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

57-9-5-AFRICA
15

May 23, 1978.

Hon. Don Jamieson,
Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Minister:

This will acknowledge receipt and thank you for your letter and enclosures of May 18, 1978 concerning the action Canada is taking with regard to South Africa and Namibia.

Please be advised that I have forwarded this information to my constituents and I trust it will certainly be met with approval.

Your attention to this matter was appreciated.

Yours respectfully,

Leonard C. Jones

Leonard C. Jones,
Independent M.P.
for Moncton, N.B.

LCJ:cic

Room 379
Confederation Bldg.
Ottawa
(613) 996-8036

LEONARD C. JONES, M.P.
MONCTON

Riding Office
115 Queen Street
Moncton
(506) 854-4009

File ACR

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

57-9-5-AFR
15

May 23, 1978.

Hon. Don Jamieson,
Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Minister:

This will acknowledge receipt and thank you for your letter of May 18, 1978 concerning the amount of aid Canada is providing to Tanzania, Angola and Mozambique.

Please be advised that I have forwarded your comments to my concerned constituent and I trust they will be of some interest and benefit to him.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Yours sincerely,

Leonard C. Jones,
Independent M.P.
for Moncton, N.B.

LCJ:cic

Room 379
Confederation Bldg.
Ottawa
(613) 996-8036

LEONARD C. JONES, M.P.
MONCTON

Riding Office
115 Queen Street
Moncton
(506) 854-4009

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS – AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Secret

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TRANSMITTAL SLIP – NOTE D'ENVOI

TRANSMITTAL SLIP ONLY

TO/À N (through GAP, GHB & RRJ)

FROM/DE GAA

SUBJECT/SUJET Canadian Policy Towards Southern Africa: Letter to the Taskforce on the Churches and Corporate Responsibility

SECURITY SÉCURITÉ	[redacted]
FILE DOSSIER	
DATE	May 19, 1978

RECORD OF CONSULTATION – RAPPORT DE CONSULTATION

COPIES SENT TO: (DIV. SYMBOLS) EXEMPLAIRES ADRESSÉS À: (SYMBOLES DE DIR.)	PREPARED IN CONSULTATION WITH (NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS AND DIVISIONAL SYMBOLS) ÉTABLI EN CONSULTATION AVEC (NOMS DES INDIVIDUS ET SYMBOLES DE DIRECTEUR)
MIN AEG PARL SEC RRJ GHB ECB UNO DFR EBD EBI UNS ITC/PAB FPR FAI SER POL	

Be "secret" "confidential" there is the heading of "info" in Boss in whole.

UNZIF?

In fact this is a reply to a "brief" of 15 pages.

GHB

57-9-5-AFR

15

Attached for the Minister's signature, if he agrees, is a letter on the above subject.

We had purposely withheld sending this reply to Dr. Zimmerman in the expectation that a Memorandum might be going forward to Cabinet and that we would thus be in a position to give additional substantive answers to the questions raised by the Taskforce. However, since early Cabinet action is not now expected we think the time has come for this reply to be submitted to the Minister for his signature. Inevitably it is quite long since the questions raised by the Task-force covered a broad field.

TO BE RETAINED WITH FILE COPY – A CONSERVER AVEC L'EXEMPLAIRE DESTINE AU DOSSIER

002762

EXT 934/BIL. (REV. 7/71)

Taskforce on the Churches and Corporate Responsibility

600 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ontario. M4Y 2J6. 416-923-1758

February 3, 1978.

The Hon. Donald Jamieson,
Secretary of State for
External Affairs,
L.B. Pearson Bldg.,
125 Sussex Drive,
Ottawa, Ontario.
K1A OG2

Dear Mr. Minister:

On November 9th, the South African Minister for Economic Affairs, the Hon. Chris Heunis, reminded the public that the 1970 National Supplies Procurement Act authorized the Minister to order any company operating in South Africa to manufacture and deliver goods to the government which the latter determines to be assential to national security. It is our understanding of that Act that it empowers the Minister to seize the goods or make use of the facilities to provide the service required if the company does not comply.

Recently, the Canadian Government was actively involved in the formulation of and support for a U.N. Security Council Resolution making the arms and military spare-parts embargo against South Africa mandatory. We are concerned that Canadian companies operating in South Africa may be subjected to the implementation of the 1970 South African Act. This may be particularly applicable to such companies as Massey-Ferguson and the Ford Motor Company of Canada and all those whose products are easily convertable for military, paramilitary or police use. In this event, we are concerned that Canadian companies may become involved in the circumvention of the spirit and intent of the mandatory arms embargo of the U.N. Security Council.

We are writing to enquire what steps the Canadian Government is taking to prevent such developments.

We are enclosing a copy of a letter which we have sent to the Hon. Jack Horner regarding a number of points we have raised with him which we feel are relevant to your recent announcements on Canadian policy toward South Africa. Any comments you might have in this regard would be appreciated.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

John M. Zimmerman,
Chairman.

JMZ:DM
encl.

00916

Taskforce on the Churches and Corporate Responsibility

600 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ontario. M4Y 2J6. 416-923-1758

January 30, 1978.

The Hon. Jack Horner,
Minister of Industry,
Trade & Commerce,
Place de Ville,
112 Kent Street,
Ottawa, Ontario.
K1A OH5

Dear Mr. Minister:

We are writing in regard to the policy announcements made by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Hon. Donald Jamieson on December 19, 1977, concerning the "phasing out of all Government sponsored commercial support activities in South Africa."

Representatives of the major Canadian Churches of the Taskforce on the Churches and Corporate Responsibility met with Mr. Jamieson on November 15, 1977, and presented a Brief on Canada's Policy towards Southern Africa, which included a number of recommendations in regard to this issue. Some of these, we were glad to note, are reflected in the new measures announced by the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Our Brief, a copy of which is enclosed, commented on the inconsistencies in Canada's over-all policy position in regard to South Africa. These inconsistencies, in our view, pertain particularly to the activities of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce which have, over the years, been out of harmony with the verbal stands taken by the Department of External Affairs in its forthright condemnation of South Africa's apartheid system. We are therefore anxious to examine the implications of the policy announcements and would like to learn which measures will be initiated by your Department in support of the stated objectives of the Government of Canada in regard to South Africa.

We would not be entirely candid if we did not express disappointment with your immediate rejection of the premise that Canada's foreign policy and her economic links have a direct bearing upon Canada's response to matters of human rights violations. More specifically, and in regard to South Africa, it appears to us that the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce would want to take a number of steps which would be logically in line with Mr. Jamieson's announcements.

We are listing those which seem to us to be of major importance for your consideration:-

1. Withdrawal of Commercial Counsellors.

While we welcome this measure we are concerned that "a locally engaged staff member in the Pretoria embassy will be of assistance to visiting businessmen." (Financial Post, Dec. 31, 1977) It seems to make no sense to withdraw Canadian commercial counsellors at a time of low commercial activity while a South African is engaged at public expense to assist with whatever business interest is manifested. It still represents a "Government sponsored commercial support activity" with the difference that Canada employs a South African national for this purpose.

In addition, the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, under the Program for Export Market Development subsidizes business trade missions, including those to South Africa. No change has been announced in regard to this commercial support activity as far as South Africa is concerned. To be consistent with the Government announced policy change it should be reasonable to expect I.T.C. to withhold further public funding for trade missions to South Africa.

2. Withdrawal of all Export Development Corporation Government account support from any transactions relating to South Africa.

This measure can only be of symbolic value unless the E.D.C.'s own account is closed for project assistance in regard to South Africa and Namibia. It is our understanding that the Government account has not been used for at least 15 years for South African projects.

It seems to us that when the Canadian Government makes an important policy decision, its relevant Crown Corporation should act in harmony

with that policy. The E.D.C. should be instructed to reflect the wish of the Canadian Government to refrain from "Government sponsored commercial support activity" to use Mr. Jamieson's words. In the light of the fact that 90% of the E.D.C.'s account is at the discretion of its Board, such a directive would give the Government measure the the practical value it must surely have desired.

3. Abrogation of the British Preferential Tariff Agreement with South Africa.

This issue has been raised with the Government by the churches and others since the early 70's. Since the preferential agreement pertains to members of the Commonwealth and since South Africa was forced to leave the Commonwealth on, largely, Canada's insistence in 1961, it has remained an anachronism that South Africa should still be one of Canada's preferred trading partners. Successive Ministers of External Affairs and Industry, Trade and Commerce and their officials have replied over the years with a variety of arguments. It has been said that the B.P. has little to do with the Commonwealth since Ireland, not a member of the Commonwealth, is also covered by the B.P. Tariff. In other discussions in 1974 and again in 1975, we were told that renegotiations of the GATT would result in the automatic lapse of the B.P. agreement with South Africa. Yet the GATT negotiations are still not concluded and Canada still gives a preferred tariff (mainly covering sugar and sugar products) to South Africa despite its forthright condemnations and the recent policy change by our Government.

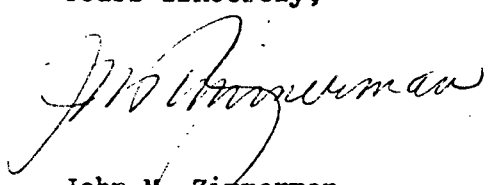
Since the preferences of the tariff agreement are split roughly 3 to 1 in favour of the South African sugar exporter, it must be evident that, as far as Canada's largest import from South Africa is concerned (over 50% of her imports from South Africa are sugar) it is South Africa and not Canada that derives the major benefit from the tariff agreement. Yet even now, Canada has only undertaken an "examination of the impact and capacity to renounce" this agreement. We sincerely hope that you will support the view that the British Preferential Tariff Agreement with South Africa be abrogated at an early date.

While these are not the only issues on southern Africa which come partly or totally under the perview of your Department, we feel they are the major ones in regard to the statement made on South Africa by the Secretary of State for External Affairs. They highlight, in our view, one of the principle concerns expressed in our Brief to Mr. Jamieson, that the Government of Canada is seen and experienced as being inconsistent in its policy on southern Africa. The measures we have outlined above would go a long way to assure Canadians that the Government is in the process of correcting this disharmony.

We would be most grateful if you would comment on the three specific issues presented here. We would also welcome your views about the broader issues of Canada's responsibilities in its economic relationships with countries who engage in continued and systematic violations of human rights.

Thank you very much for the attention you give to these important matters. We look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,



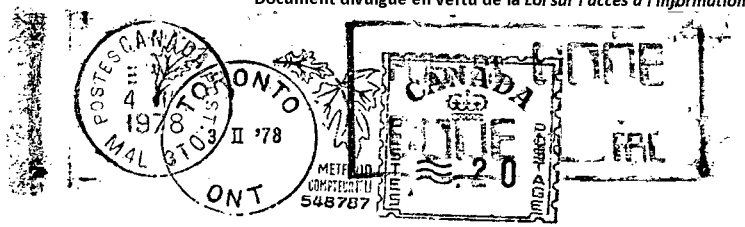
JMZ:DM

encl.

John M. Zimmerman,
Chairman.

c.c.: The Rt. Hon. Pierre Elliott Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada.
The Hon. Donald Jamieson, Secretary of State for External Affairs.

TASKFORCE ON THE CHURCHES & CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY,
600 jarvis street,
toronto, ontario, canada
m4y 2j6



The Hon. Donald Jamieson,
Secretary of State for
External Affairs,
L.B. Pearson Bldg.,
125 Sussex Drive,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2

GAA/G.A. WEIR/6-3696/dj

FILE
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DIARY

MIN
ITC/PAB

57-9-5-AFRICA
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Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2

May 19, 1978

Dear Miss Lamming and Miss Witrl,

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Don Jamieson, has asked me to reply to your recent letter requesting information on Canada's trade relations and foreign policy towards South Africa.

Canada's foreign policy towards South Africa is based on the abhorrence felt by most Canadians for the apartheid policy of the South African Government. In consequence, successive Canadian Governments over the last three decades have strongly condemned the policy and practices of racial discrimination in South Africa as constituting a denial of fundamental human rights to the great majority of South Africans. Last December, in response to clear evidence that repression in that country was increasing in spite of the efforts of Canada and the international community, the Canadian Government decided that further measures were necessary to demonstrate Canada's disapproval of the policies and actions of the South African Government. Accordingly, Mr. Jamieson announced on December 19, 1977, in the House of Commons the Government's decision to phase out its government-sponsored, commercial support activities in South Africa. I enclose a copy of Mr. Jamieson's statement for your examination.

Regarding Canada's trade relations with South Africa, it should be noted that the Government did not decide to ban such relations. Canada continues to trade in peaceful goods with all countries, and it is the Government's view that maintenance of normal trade with other states does not imply any support for their political policies. For this reason

...2

Miss Karen Lamming and Miss Anita Witrl,
Caledonia Senior Secondary School,
3605 Munroe Street,
Terrace, British Columbia,
V8G 3C4.

the Government has resisted pressure to cut off trade with such countries as Cuba, China and Greece. The only exception to this policy is the case of Rhodesia, where Canada has accepted the mandatory economic sanctions adopted by the United Nations Security Council under Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter. The Security Council has not adopted similar sanctions against South Africa.

As for your request for information on Canada's sugar imports from South Africa, this Department is not in a position to supply you with detailed information on these imports. It might be noted that basic information on such imports can be obtained from information published by Statistics Canada, which should be available at your local libraries. Should you wish to obtain more detailed information on these and other aspects of Canada's trade relations with South Africa, I suggest you request such information from the Office of General Relations of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, 235 Queen St., Ottawa, Ontario K1A OH5.

Yours sincerely,

H. H. CARTER

Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs

CALEDONIA SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL
3605 Munroe Street, Terrace, B.C. V8G 3C4 — Telephone 635-6531

Office of Supervising Principal

Dear Sir/Ms,

We are doing a project on Canada's trade relations and foreign policy towards South Africa. We would appreciate any information especially in conjunction with the raw sugar supply which Canada imports from South Africa. Thankyou very much.

Yours truly,

Karen Lamming

Karen Lamming

Anita Witrl

Anita Witrl

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GAA/C.J. PETERSON/6-1207/gm

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57-9-5-AFR
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OTTAWA, Ontario
K1A 0G2

May 19, 1978

Dear Mr. Johnson,

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Don Jamieson, has asked me to reply to your letter of May 3, concerning Cuban involvement in Africa.

The general view of the Canadian Government is that the problems of Africa are best left to Africans to solve, free of outside intervention, and Prime Minister Trudeau made our position clear to Premier Castro when he visited Cuba in 1976.

Earlier, on November 26, 1975, one of our representatives at the United Nations General Assembly, Mr. Baudouin , made the following statement:

> "We recognize with appreciation the efforts of the Organization of African Unity to end the conflict in Angola. At the same time, we greatly regret and condemn the foreign intervention that has fomented further the divisions between the political movements; that has served to intensify the armed confrontations by the supply of material, equipment and personnel; and that has thereby encouraged recourse to military rather than peaceful methods of achieving political objectives. We urge all those able to do so to demonstrate their real concern for the people of Angola by using their influence to bring together the peoples and parties through negotiation and conciliation. The alternative would be a continuation of this fratricidal civil war leading possibly to the disintegration of the territorial integrity of the country. This would be tragic, not only for Angola but also for the rest of Africa, because it would divert attention and concern away from the remaining serious problems of decolonization and racism in Southern Africa."

Mr. H. Johnson,
2476 Hornsgate Drive,
Mississauga, Ontario.
L5K 2C5

.../2

We have continued to express our opinion that African problems are the prerogative of Africa to solve. This opinion, incidentally, is held by most Africans and they are better able than we to influence their fellow members in the Organization of Afrisan Unity. We sincerely hope that their efforts, with our support, will be effective.

As to your other point about speaking out against human rights violations in Uganda, we have on numerous occasions brought to the attention of the Ugandan government the grave concern felt by Canadians on this matter. We have also spoken out in international fora, including the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. You may recall that it was largely due to Prime Minister Trudeau's initiative that the Commonwealth Heads of Government communique in June, 1977 contained a passage condemning the Ugandan government for human rights violations.

Yours sincerely,

H. H. CARTER

Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

May 3/78

Dear Sirs:-

I would be interested in knowing if Canada is speaking up in the United Nations about Cuba's involvement in African countries and of course Russia who, I understand, makes the weapons - or should I say supplies them.

There is so much criticism of South Africa (and, of course, I don't agree with Apartheid) but compared to the military interventions by the Communists (Cuban, Russian or whatever kind) I cannot understand the scale of values we use. If I were black, I really believe

I would prefer to be living in South Africa and work things out peacably.

So when Canada is criticized in any way for contact with South Africa, why do we not strongly speak out about the plight of so many, many Africans who are much worse off (Uganda! Angola, etc)

Sincerely yours
N. Johnson

2476 Hornsgate Drive
Mississauga, Ontario
L5K 2C5.

Minister,
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa Ontario.

002780

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GAA/G.A. WEIR/6-3696/dj

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Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2

57-9-5-AFRICA

MAY 18 1978

37-16-1-RSA

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Phil,

Dear ~~Dr. Rynard~~,

Thank you for your letter of April 21 concerning South Africa. I agree with you that it would be very undesirable if export sales were lost and more people unemployed as a result of this Government's decisions regarding its policies towards South Africa. I should point out, however, that the Government did not move to cut off or otherwise restrict trade in peaceful goods with South Africa. Rather, the measures I announced on December 19, 1977, were designed to give effect to the Government's decision to phase out its own commercial support activities in that country. There is nothing in these measures that prevents individual companies from increasing their exports to South Africa.

It remains the Government's view that the maintenance of trade in peaceful goods with other countries does not imply any support for their political policies. For this reason, the Government has resisted pressures to cut off trade with not only South Africa, but also Cuba, China, Chile and Greece. In the great majority of cases, the Government is equally unwilling to withdraw or restrict its own involvement in the promotion of trade abroad. However, in the case of South Africa, our Government was confronted with the need to respond to very clear evidence that the apartheid system in South Africa is becoming even more entrenched and repressive, despite nearly thirty years of strong and universal condemnation of that system by Canada and the international community. After long and serious consideration of the alternative courses of action open to it, our Government decided that the uniqueness of the South African situation warranted a unique response. As the Government is not prepared to restrict or prohibit trade in peaceful goods

Dr. P.B. Rynard, M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

...2

GAA

12.5.31/USI

20-1-2- SOUTHERN AFRICA

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Copy 7-9-5-AFRICA

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OTTAWA, Ontario
K1A 0G2

MAY 18 1978

Dear Leonard,

Thank you for your letter of March 22, requesting my comments on what action Canada is taking with regard to South Africa and Namibia.

As far as the Government's policy towards South Africa is concerned, I think my statement to the House of Commons on December 19 provides the most useful review of the Government's view of the South African situation and of its actions in response to recent developments in that country. I attach a copy of my statement for your examination.

Concerning Namibia, you no doubt are aware of Canada's participation in the year-long initiative of the five Western members of the United Nations Security Council to find an internationally acceptable settlement to the Namibian question. We have put forward proposals for such a settlement, which we believe offer the best hope for obtaining both the peaceful withdrawal of the illegal South African presence in Namibia, and true independence and freedom for the Territory and all Namibians. As you may be aware, on April 25, I addressed the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Namibia and outlined (on behalf of our five Governments) our efforts to bring about a negotiated solution to the Namibian problem. I attach a copy of my statement. You will note that I was also able to inform the Special Session that shortly before I began speaking I had received word that South Africa had accepted our proposals. I hope that, in the not too distant future, we will also

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Mr. Leonard C. Jones, MP,
Room 381 CB,
House of Commons,
OTTAWA, Ontario

GAA

MAY - 2 1978

receive a positive response from the South West Africa People's Organization, and that we will subsequently be able to proceed with implementing our proposals.

Yours sincerely,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
ORIGINAL SIGNÉ PAR
Don C. Jamieson

Don Jamieson

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

March 22, 1978

Hon. Don Jamieson,
Minister of External
Affairs,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario

Dear Mr. Minister:

Please be advised that I have received several letter from members of my constituency inquiring with regards to the situation in South Africa and in particular Namibia.

Would you please be good enough to comment on these issues in order that I may correctly inform these constituents. They as well as myself, would be interested in knowing what Canada is doing or what actions have been attempted.

Your attention to this matter would be greatly appreciated.

Awaiting your reply.

Yours respectfully,

Leonard Jones

Leonard C. Jones,
Independent M.P.
for Moncton, N.B.

LCJ:mew

Room 379
Confederation Bldg.
Ottawa
(613) 996-8036

LEONARD C. JONES, M.P.
MONCTON

Riding Office
115 Queen S
Moncton
(506) 854-4009

GAA/G.A. WEIR/6-3696/gm

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57-9-5-AFRICA
15

OTTAWA, Ontario
K1A 0G2

MAY 8 1978

Dear Mr. Whittall,

Further to Mr. Bertrand's letter of February 9, I wish to make the following comments on your letter concerning South Africa.

The Government's decision to phase out its government-sponsored, commercial support activities for trade with South Africa was taken only after careful and detailed consideration of the relevant domestic and international factors, including the impact of any action on domestic Canadian interests and on Canada's general policy regarding trade relations with South Africa and the rest of the world.

In making its decision, the Government realized that the South African situation was unique and required unique measures to demonstrate Canada's strong disapproval, not only of the South African Government's apartheid policies, but also of its recent actions to maintain and reinforce those policies. As I pointed out in my statement of December 19, 1977, to the House of Commons announcing the Government's decision, South Africa stands apart as the only state which, as a fundamental part of its government structure, makes decisions affecting human beings on the basis of race and colour. My statement also made it clear, however, that in taking these measures, our Government intended to continue to maintain diplomatic relations with the South African Government, in the hope that such links could be effectively used to persuade that Government of the need to make major changes in its policies. Furthermore, the Government did not intend that economic sanctions should be applied against South Africa or that normal trade in peaceful goods should be interfered with. I enclose a copy of my statement for your information.

Mr. James W. Whittall,
President and Chief Executive Officer,
Reed Shaw Osler Limited,
Post Office Box 250,
Toronto Dominion Centre,
Toronto, Ontario.
M5K 1J6

.../2

GAA
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24-4-78

21.4.48(05)

I am interested to note in your letter that your company has recently expanded its operations into a number of countries abroad, including South Africa and understand that your company's involvement in that country has become rather substantial. In view of this, I think you would be interested in recent discussions my officials have been conducting with representatives of other companies operating in South Africa concerning the Government's proposal (announced in my December 19 statement) to issue a Code of Conduct concerning the employment practices of companies with South African employees. As a result of these consultations, we have developed a Code of Conduct which we believe will demonstrate to the public at large the concern held by both the Government and the companies for the working conditions of their employees. My colleague, the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, and I have recently approved this Code, and we shall be making it public in the near future. As I am forwarding advance copies of the Code to all the companies concerned, I thought you would also wish to have an opportunity to study it. I therefore attach a copy for your examination, as well as a copy of my telegram of April 17 to the companies concerned advising them of the forthcoming issuance of the Code. I would welcome any comments you may wish to make on the Code of Conduct and on its relevance to your own company's activities in South Africa.

Thank you for taking the trouble to give me your views on these matters.

Yours sincerely,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
ORIGINAL SIGNÉ PAR
Don C. Jamieson

Don Jamieson

REED SHAW OSLER
LIMITED
POST OFFICE BOX 250
TORONTO DOMINION CENTRE
TORONTO, CANADA
M5K 1J6

JAMES W. WHITTALL
PRESIDENT AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

January 25, 1978

The Honourable Donald C. Jamieson, P.C.,M.P.,LL.D.
Secretary of State for External Affairs
External Affairs Department
Lester B. Pearson Building
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2

Dear Mr. Jamieson:

I am writing you in confidence to express my deep concern with respect to recent Federal Government statements and actions regarding the Republic of South Africa.

The gratuitous criticism, implied threats of economic boycott, withdrawal of EDC support and the closing of trade commission offices in Cape Town and Johannesburg by the Government of Canada are actions which I and many to whom I have spoken view as both ill-considered and unwarranted. This capitulation to pressure from militants is needlessly endangering the commercial activity, the investment and the goodwill of Canadian corporations and citizens doing business in South Africa. It would appear irresponsible for the business community to allow this precedent to go unchallenged.

One wonders what type of judgements led the Government to adopt its unilateral and unique stance in respect to trade relations with South Africa, with which this country has enjoyed over 100 years of mutually beneficial commerce. Were any consultations undertaken to determine the economic effect on Canadians of the actions taken? Are we to expect ready acquiescence of our Government to the application of economic sanctions by other nations who question its handling of Canada's internal affairs?

... 2.

The Honourable Donald C. Jamieson, P.C., M.P., LL.D.
Secretary of State for External Affairs

Reed Shaw Osler Limited is a Canadian company which, in recent years, has in good faith expanded its operations into 27 other countries including South Africa with subsequent benefit not only to its employees and shareholders but to Canadian industry generally, particularly that segment dealing in foreign markets. We cannot be blamed for being concerned that the Government may contemplate the application of similar measures to other of these countries as an extra-territorial extension of its philosophy, to the further detriment of Canadian commerce.

I would appreciate any insight you might consider helpful to my understanding of what appears to be a harmful and unjustified reaction to criticism by a vocal minority of the domestic policies of an important trading ally of this country.

Yours truly

James W. Whittall

c.c. The Right Honourable Pierre E. Trudeau, P.C., Q.C., LL.D.
Prime Minister

The Honourable Jean Chretien, P.C., M.P., B.A., LL.L.
Minister, Finance Department

The Honourable John Horner, M.P.
Minister, Industry Trade & Commerce Department

The Honourable Donald C. Jamieson, P.C., M.P., LL.D.
Secretary of State for External Affairs
External Affairs Department
Lester B. Pearson Building
125 Sussex Drive
OTTAWA, Ontario
K1A 0G2

REED SHAW OSLER
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POST OFFICE BOX 250
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OTTAWA, Ontario
K1A 0G2

MAY 8 1978

57-9-5-AFRICA
15

Dear Bishop Ragg,

Thank you for your letter of March 1 giving me your views on the situation in South Africa.

Our Government shares the concern you have expressed for the welfare of the people of South Africa and for their suffering under the apartheid system of that coubtry. As you have noted, the Government has strongly condemned the policy and practices of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa as constituting a denial of fundamental human rights.

We have sought various ways to demonstrate our abhorence for that system. For example, last December, I announced in the House of Commons our Government's decision to respond to the latest evidence of increasing repression in South Africa by phasing out all its Government-sponsored, commercial support activities in that country. The measures we proposed to take immediately encompassed a wide variety of actions, including for example the withdrawal of Canada's Trade Commissioners, and the closing of our Consulate General in Johannesburg. I attach for your examination a copy of the statement I made on December 19, 1977.

You will note that the Government's actions are intended to downgrade and reduce its own involvement in economic relations with Souhh Africa, and that we are currently examining the possibility of taking further action in related areas (for example, on the British Preferential tariffs). At present, it is not the Government's intention to prohibit or restrict the involvement of private Canadian companies in trade with South Africa, as it is the Government's view that the

.../2

GAA
0054

The Right Reverend T. David B. Ragg,
Bishop,
Diocese of Huron,
Anglican Church of Canada,
220 Dundas Street, 4 th floor,
London, Ontario

maintenance of trade in peaceful goods with other countries does not imply any support of their political policies. It is for this reason that the Government has resisted pressure in the past to cut off trade with China, Cuba and Greece. The only exception to this policy is made in cases such as Rhodesia, where Canada has accepted the mandatory economic sanctions adopted by the U.N. Security Council.acting under Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter.

As the Security Council has not adopted similar sanctions against South Africa, the Government has not prohibited trade with South Africa. For the same reasons, we have also not prohibited investments in that country. As it is not normally our policy to direct the investment activities abroad of Canadian companies or banks (except, as noted, in the case of Rhodesia), the Government takes the view that the decision to invest in any particular country (such as South Africa) is the responsibility of the Board of Directors of the individual company concerned.

I hope the foregoing information will assist you in obtaining a clear understanding of the Government's position on these matters. Thank you for taking the trouble to write to me.

Yours sincerely,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
ORIGINAL SIGNÉ PAR
Don C. Jamieson

Don Jamieson

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS – AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TRANSMITTAL SLIP – NOTE D'ENVOI

TO/À MIN (through GAP)

FROM/DE GAA

SUBJECT/SUJET Letter to The Right Reverend T. David B. Ragg, Anglican Church of Canada, re Canadian investments in South Africa.

SECURITY SÉCURITÉ	UNCLASSIFIED
FILE DOSSIER	
DATE	April 28, 1978

RECORD OF CONSULTATION – RAPPORT DE CONSULTATION

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MIN AEG PARL SEC FPR FAI POL SER		As requested in your note of April 26, we attach for the Minister's signature, if he concurs, a revised reply to Bishop Ragg.

TO BE RETAINED WITH FILE COPY – A CONSERVER AVEC L'EXEMPLAIRE DESTINE AU DOSSIER

002794

EXT. 934/BIL. (REV. 7/71)

Diocese of Huron

Our New Address—
220 Dundas Street
4th Floor
London, Ontario N6A 1H3

The Anglican Church of Canada

~~Post Office Box 608,~~
~~476 Richmond Street,~~
~~London, Ontario, N6A 4W9,~~
Telephone (519) 434-6893.

March 1, 1978.

The Honourable
Donald Jamieson,
Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Parliament Buildings,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Honourable and Dear Sir:

We have seen a good deal in the papers recently concerning investments and the situation in South Africa. I would just like to add a plea (that I know you have heard from Church leaders before) that Canada put some teeth into its concern for what is happening in that country to so many, many of its citizens through the apartheid system.

As the banks say, they are not breaking the law; but maybe the law is far too loose, which allows the sort of criminal things to happen that we have been hearing about. Canadian investments in South Africa are not helping the situation of the black people there.

If investment companies, banks, and multi-national corporations operating out of Canada need the law to make them do the right thing, it is time we changed the law so that they will be forced to see what they are doing to so many millions of people.

I have in front of me a quotation from John Vorster, who said that every investment and every loan from abroad "is another brick in the wall of our continued existence" -- and he is talking about his continued existence.

I realize that the task that Canada has given to you is a very difficult one, and I hope you can find the support of your colleagues in making a stand to help so many thousands and thousands who are living in a state of slavery.

My prayers and very best wishes to you, Dear Sir.

Yours sincerely,

+ David Ragg

Bishop of Huron.

TDBR*SA.

MIN/L. Bertrand/mp

OTTAWA
March 10, 1978

Dear Bishop Ragg:

On behalf of the Honourable Don Jamieson, I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 1st, 1978, concerning Canadian policy towards South Africa.

The Minister is presently out of the country on government business, but please be assured that your letter will be brought to Mr. Jamieson's attention upon his return.

Yours sincerely,

Original Signed By
Original Signé par
L. Bertrand

Luc Bertrand,
Special Assistant

The Right Reverend T. David B. Ragg,
Bishop,
Diocese of Huron,
220 Dundas Street, 4th Floor,
London, Ontario.
N6A 1H3

Government of Canada / Gouvernement du Canada

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TO - *A*

(1) Registry to note
(2) GAA
(3) Return to MIN

FILE NO. — *DOSSIER N°*

DATE 26/4/78

FROM - *DE*

MIN

	TEL. NO. - *N° DE TEL.*	EXT. - *POSTE*
☐ PLEASE CALL *PRIÈRE D'APPELER*		
☐ WANTS TO SEE YOU *DÉSIRE VOUS VOIR* ☐ WILL CALL AGAIN *DOIT RAPPELER*	DATE	TIME - *HEURE*
CALL RECEIVED BY *MESSAGE REÇU PAR* ▶		

☐ ACTION *DONNER SUITE* ☐ APPROVAL *APPROBATION* ☐ NOTE & RETURN *NOTER ET RETOURNER*
☐ COMMENTS *COMMENTAIRES* ☐ DRAFT REPLY *PROJET DE RÉPONSE* ☐ NOTE & FORWARD *NOTER ET FAIRE SUIVRE*
☐ MAKE *FAIRE* ..... *COPIES* ☐ SIGNATURE ☐ NOTE & FILE *NOTER ET CLASSER*

GAA: Could we begin with reg. to our positive actions vis-à-vis S. Africa & apartheid type we say that we have not done ph.

002798

CGSB STANDARD FORM 12d FORMULE NORMALISÉE 12

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS – AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TRANSMITTAL SLIP – NOTE D'ENVOI

TO/À MIN (through GAP)

FROM/DE GAA

SUBJECT/SUJET Letter to The Right Reverend T. David B. Ragg, Anglican Church of Canada, re Canadian investments in South Africa.

SECURITY SÉCURITÉ	UNCLASSIFIED
FILE DOSSIER	
DATE	April 10, 1978

RECORD OF CONSULTATION – RAPPORT DE CONSULTATION

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MIN AEG PARL SEC FPR FAI POL SER		... Attached is a letter for the Minister's signature, on the above subject, if he concurs.

TO BE RETAINED WITH FILE COPY – A CONSERVER AVEC L'EXEMPLAIRE DESTINE AU DOSSIER

002799

EXT. 934/BIL. (REV. 7/71)

The Right Reverend T. David B. Ragg,
Bishop,
Diocese of Huron,
Anglican Church of Canada,
220 Dundas Street, 4th floor,
LONDON, Ontario,
N6A 1H3.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs

Canada

Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures

The Secretary of State for External Affairs  Secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures

Canada

OTTAWA, Ontario
K1A 0G2

Dear Bishop Ragg,

Thank you for your letter of March 1 concerning investments in South Africa and the involvement of Canadian banks in that country. Generally, it is not the Government's policy to prohibit or otherwise direct the investment activities abroad of Canadian banks or companies. The only exception to this policy is made in cases such as Rhodesia where Canada has accepted the mandatory economic sanctions adopted by the United Nations Security Council under Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter. The Security Council has not adopted similar sanctions against South Africa. In this situation, the Government's view is that the decision to invest in a particular country is one to be made by the Board of Directors of the company concerned.

Thank you for taking the trouble to give me your views on this matter.

Yours sincerely,

Why not add what we have done.

Don Jamieson

The Right Reverend T. David B. Ragg,
Bishop,
Diocese of Huron,
Anglican Church of Canada,
220 Dundas Street, 4th floor,
London, Ontario,
N6A 1H3.

57-9-5-AFRICA
15

5 May 1978

File

Dear Sir:-

I have just listened to your comments on South Africa chasing criminals back into Angola. These same criminals loosely called Swapo elements financed by Cuba and East Germany through Angola must be friends of yours to cause such comment. I realize that Canadian taxpayers are indirectly paying for this aid to Swapo and Angola through Jamison and Trudeau's generosity with other peoples money. When one realizes that East Germany alone is poring five hundred million marks a year into the area, one wonders why we are playing Santa Claus. Unless of course we have communist leaders in Ottawa hello.

to Cuba?

Keep it up Jamison you and your kind will sell out this country too in time.

S. de Vaulson

HAMILTON
1978
ONT.

No Postage Required

Mr. D. Jamison M.P.
Dept. External Affairs
Ottawa 8 Ontario

No reply needed
file
NE

Charles E. Michener

To/A GAA
From/De ACRA
MAY 9 1978
Attn. G. WEIR

2302 - 401 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario M5H 2Y4

May 4, 1978

57-9-5-AFR
15

The Department of External Affairs
Lester B. Pearson Building
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2

Dear Sirs:

I enclose a good and reasonable analysis of President Carter's recent actions with the fervent hope that the Canadians are not following the American's lead in southern Africa. Smith should be proclaimed a second George Washington!

Yours very truly,

C. E. Michener

C. E. Michener

Enclosure

Los Angeles Times
April 13/78

Carter Did More Mischief Than Good

By Nick Thimmesch

WASHINGTON — The President has returned from his big trip, and I think he has done as much mischief as good for the United States.

The incongruities and "how comes?" he left in the jet trail of Air Force One are testimony to the notion that moralistic Calvinism does not set well in the natural order of mankind.

Mr. Carter jetted about like a sort of the Rev. Mr. Human Rights, uttering this platitude and that, but either missing, or being blind to, some rank sinners indeed.

Let us first consider the African visit, which must have been an Andrew Young production, but by no means deserves a Diplomatic Oscar. For openers, the President did about as much as he could to dislodge the agreement Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith signed with three black Rhodesian leaders to phase in black majority rule.

That agreement is already being emplemented with the installation of three black Rhodesians to join Smith in administering that nation's top tier of government, and a ministerial council divided equally between blacks and whites.

Some 72 percent of the seats in the Rhodesian parliament are guaranteed to blacks in the next elections. In 10 years, by the agreement, the turnover of control to black Rhodesians will be completed.

Considering the unfortunate pattern in which political power has become fixed in the new African states, with brutal regimes, like Idi Amin's too prevalent, the Rhodesian settlement seems like a boost for moderation.

But it doesn't satisfy Andy Young, a well-meaning fellow who can't tell the difference between a non-violent Southern black civil rights worker of the Sixties and today's murderous leaders of the guerrilla groups using Soviet arms to terrorize black Rhodesians.

So Jimmy Carter, sounding like a parrot, doesn't even call Rhodesian by its proper name, instead, panders by calling it "Zimbabwe," as preferred by the guerrillas.

By insisting that these terrorist forces, located in Zambia and Mozambique, where Soviet and Cuban advisors coach them, be allowed to participate in a final Rhodesian settlement, Carter goes clearly against the majority black sentiment in Rhodesia.

He also make a mockery of his voiced concern about the Soviet-Cuban presence in Africa, because in recognizing the guerrillas' so-called "Patriotic Front (as Andy wants him to), Carter is tacitly accepting the fact that it is backed by the Soviets and Cubans. This doesn't make sense.

Finally, if Mr. Carter wants the guerrilla terrorists to help shape the future of Rhodesia (Andy keeps warning that they are 40,000 armed men), does he now want the killer elements in the P.L.O. to help determine the future of the Middle East? I hope not.

Whilst the President was putting down Rhodesia and South Africa on human rights, which is his privilege, he didn't murmur a word on this score about the African nations he visited — Nigeria and Liberia.

According to Freedom House, which keeps a boxscore among nations on freedom, Nigeria and Liberia rank very low on political rights, lower even than Brazil, which Carter criticized.

Nigeria's General Olusegun Obasanjo is hardly a model for democratic leadership. In Liberia, the constitution forbids any white person from becoming a citizen or owning land. I asked an official at the Liberian Embassy in Washington about this and was told that this was not racism.

As for Brazil, well, Mr. Carter did far less damage there than in Africa. Like some Calvinist Inspector General, our President noted that the Brazilians were struggling with the human rights question. But he didn't stand next to Brazilian President Geisel and give him an encouraging pat-on-the-back for his government's efforts to improve human rights.

Instead, Mr. Carter met with the Brazilian leaders' six most prominent critics in a "rap" session to discuss human rights. One of these leaders emerged from the meeting with Carter, saying, "We learned that he has the same doubts we have."

I don't think Mr. Carter would appreciate having any foreign leader come to the U.S. on a state visit and seeking out backers of, say, the "Wilmington Ten," or the defendants of "Wounded Knee" to listen sympathetically to their complaints about the U.S. government.

This whole trend toward pious rhetoric on human rights is tricky business. Talk is cheap. Egads, this week, President Idi Amin, whose regime has done in probaby 250,000 people, announced the establishment of a "Human Rights" Commission in his country. He will probably show he means business by restricting executions to the nighttime hours.

STAYSKA

PLEASE RETURN TO GAA WHEN SIGNED/RELEASED

MIA

GAA/G.A. Weir/6-3696/sl

FILE CIRC DIV DIARY

57-9-5-AFRICA
15

OTTAWA, Ontario
K1A 0G2

MAY 4 1978

Dear Laurel,

Thank you for your letter of April 4 asking for our Department's comments on the letter from Mr. Specht concerning South Africa and Rhodesia.

Regarding Mr. Specht's comments on South Africa, our Government has joined with the rest of the international community in strongly condemning the policy and practices of apartheid and racial discrimination as constituting a denial of fundamental human rights for the great majority of South Africans. Our Government believes that just as we have to combat racialism in our own country, we have to be outspoken and vigorous in pressing for the abandonment of racialist policies elsewhere in the world. Ultimately, change must come from within South Africa itself, but by taking measures such as those announced by Mr. Jamieson on December 19, 1977, the Government is endeavouring to help create an international climate which expresses to the Government of South Africa the intensity of world condemnation of apartheid, but which at the same time encourages liberalizing forces within that country.

Turning to Mr. Specht's comments on Rhodesia, we can confirm the attitude of the Canadian Government has not changed. The goal which the Canadian Government supports in Rhodesia is a democratic government chosen by all Rhodesians, one in which the rights and responsibilities of the Whites and other minorities are recognized

.../2

Ms. Laurel March
Special Assistant,
Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada,
House of Commons
OTTAWA

GAA

002808

3.5.36(05)

and protected. In our view the agreement reached recently between Ian Smith and several Black Rhodesian leaders does contain a number of features which are essential to a lasting peace in Rhodesia. At the same time the 'internal settlement' of March 3 does not provide for the full transfer of the instruments of authority to the African majority, and is inadequate in that it does not offer a satisfactory solution to the security situation nor any guarantee of Rhodesia's long-term economic and political stability. This can only come with broader talks encompassing both the parties to the Salisbury talks and the external nationalist leaders. The Canadian Government's views on this agreement were outlined in a statement made to the United Nations Security Council on March 13 by the Canadian Permanent Representative, a copy of which is attached.

Yours sincerely,

Sgd. A Lever

A.N. Lever
Executive Assistant

Minister of Justice and
Attorney General of Canada

Ministre de la Justice et
procureur général du Canada

April 4, 1978.

Mr. Allan Lever,
Executive Assistant to the
Secretary of State for
External Affairs,
Room 438-N,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear ~~Mr. Lever:~~ Allan

I am enclosing a copy of a letter received from Mr. Donald W.J. Specht of Vancouver, one of Mr. Basford's constituents.

I would very much appreciate receiving your comments on Mr. Specht's letter as it relates to South Africa.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

Laurel

Laurel March,
Special Assistant.

Ottawa, Canada
K1A 0H8

Donald W. J. Specht, LL.B.

3349 West 14th Avenue
Vancouver, British Columbia V6R 2V9
Telephone 733-7658

31 March 1978.

Hon. R.H. Basford,
Minister of Justice,
Houses of Parliament,
OTTAWA, Ont.

Dear Mr. Basford:

It is some time since I troubled you with my rather antique views on how this great Dominion ought to run. However, since my last letter there seems to have been some acceleration of the rate at which my ideas diverge from those of your government. The following comments are more in the nature of questions than answers, the latter of which now appear more remote than ever.

1. I note your colleague, Mr. Jamieson, said in the House of Commons on Monday, December 19, 1977 that "we (the Canadian people) strongly believe that what must come in South Africa is the destruction of that kind of system and the introduction of the principle of one man, one vote....". Please be assured that I am one Canadian who has very strong beliefs to the contrary. Destruction? I believe we ought not to meddle in other nations' internal affairs and that if an attack must be mounted on someone, we ought to have the good sense to attack those who cause us direct harm. I refer specifically to the Soviet Union which, as you are no doubt now very much aware, has been engaging in espionage and subversion in this country. So far as I am aware, South Africa has never done us the least harm, unlike the Soviet Union, together with all of its client states, whose principal object seems to be the destruction of our institutions. Despite that, our leader has nothing unkind to say of the Soviets, merely shrugging off the spying as the independent action of the K.G.B. Perhaps I am behind the times, but I don't recall there being any separation between the Kremlin leaders and the K.G.B.

   A related matter in which I am in something of a quandary is your administration's attitude toward Ian Smith's formula for transition to "majority rule"; it would now appear that you are no longer in favour of what you once were.

./2.....

Is there some fear that the problem will be resolved peacefully rather than through the bloody methods advocated by Messrs. Nkomo, Mugabe and company, that rabble of revolutionaries responsible for infanticide and other atrocities apparently so necessary to achievement of left wing aims in that part of the world?

Perhaps I am naive in my conclusions, but observation of developments in all of the Marxist recently independent states in Africa appears to operate on the principle not of "one man, one vote" but of "one man, one vote, one time". Recent newspaper reports indicate that your administration will not allow a Canadian woman from Rhodesia to enter this country with her children, while butcher boy guerilla leaders like Nkomo are welcomed with open arms. Why?

2. Accompanying the last family allowance cheque was a pamphlet entitled "$48.8 billion to keep Canada growing." Do you agree with your colleague, Robert Andras, that we can spend our way to prosperity? Debt servicing charges alone are now $6.5 billion - - that is more than half of what the whole federal budget was in 1967!! If we can't even pay the interest on our debts, how will we ever pay the principal? This situation truly frightens me - - it seems our government is pledging the future earning power and opportunity of our children to the payment of balooning debt. What makes the situation even more shocking is Mr. Andras' apparently blithe ignorance of the simplest economic facts: one cannot go on spending more than he is capable of paying without coming to a catastrophic end.

Were I you, I would be afraid of being remembered principally for having been closely associated with the authors of this country's economic fall during the 70s. Is that perhaps the reason you have decided not to run again?

Yours truly,

D.W.J. SPECHT

DWJS/j

Not Replied to
Noted & File
August 18/78

57-9-5-AFR.1CA
15

May 3rd, 1978
3765 Cadboro Bay Road
Victoria. B.C. V8P 5E2

Mr. Allan N. Lever,
Department of External Affairs,
Ottawa. Ontario. K1A 0G2

Dear Mr. Lever:

I have been delayed in answering your letter of April 18th for which I thank you. You gave government policy but did not deal with the points raised in my original letter to the Minister on March 2nd. I should be grateful if you would look at it again.

You equate the government's efforts to combat racialism within Canada with the need to be outspoken and vigorous against the apartheid policy of the South African government. On the first issue our government has produced no semblance of an agreed policy with our native people during the past ten Trudeau years. It would have required a lot of time and patience and above all honest caring for these people, but this has not been evident. So there is failure on the home front.

With regard to South Africa the government's policy has been counter productive in its results. You must have been aware of the growing number of Nationalist M.P.'s who were turning away from the racist policies of their party. Probably they were not ready to go far enough to satisfy world opinion, but they were becoming part of the liberalising force that you say our government wanted to encourage. As is now known the attacks from outside, the intensity of world condemnation that you advocate, has reunited the National Party and indeed caused many Non-Nats to side with the government.

South Africans are among those who believe that Carter and Young, Trudeau and Jamieson have been more anxious to keep in the good books of Nigeria and other non-aligned African countries than to encourage the liberalising elements within South Africa.

Things have gone so far, moderate blacks have been so depleted by government action and moderate whites discouraged by foreign interference. There are many thousands of white moderates, people very much like you and your family and me and mine, who might have gained sufficient influence to shift the government bit by bit, winning the trust of black moderates, if they had been given the time. Because the yeast was working. I wish that I were proud of the Trudeau government policy toward the South African people and toward our own native people. But I am not.

Yours sincerely,

Paul Nanton

Paul Nanton

March 2nd, 1978
3765 Cadboro Bay Road
Victoria. B.C. V8P 5E2

The Hon. Donald Jamieson, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of External Affairs,
Ottawa. Ontario.

Dear Mr. Jamieson:

I was one of those who regretted very much your announcement last December of Trade Sanctions against South Africa, and I hope that the efforts of Donald Woods and others will not influence you in making your policy still stronger.

The tragedy of Biko's death and the subsequent whitewash of the security forces, plus his own banning and arrest of others, has obviously had a profound effect on Woods' thinking. During my six weeks in South Africa last autumn I read his editorials often and while he spoke out very strongly he was not the bitter man he is today.

The view must have been put to you often that Sanctions and other forms of attack from outside only strengthens the resolve of the South African government to do things their way. Carter and Young did enormous damage to the cause of the moderates. Probably you are well aware of the passionate love of country felt by white South Africans, especially by the Africaans some of whom have been there for ten generations.Of all people, Canadians should have understood the horrendous problems of race in South Africa since we have failed so badly in finding solutions to our race problems, which are miniscule in comparison.

I have seen the sheer despair of white South African moderates - and there are many of them - when Steve Biko died <u>and</u> when they watched the effects of attacks from outside. It is one of the tragedies of our time that the western countries have tried the big stick on a stubborn, proud people instead of approaching them with understanding plus the strongest <u>private</u> efforts to bring about basic changes.

Yours sincerely,

Paul Nanton

Paul Nanton

ACTION REQUEST – *FICHE DE SERVICE*

FROM/*DE*: OFFICE OF SSEA/*CABINET DU SEAE*

1-5-78
Date

0244
Ref. No.

To/*À* GAA	Information to/*Renseignement à*
Letter dated/*Lettre en date du* 22-4-78	Referred by/*Référer par*
From/*De* Kollar, Ivan. Regina	Subject/*Sujet* disagrees with our S. Afr. / Rhodesia Policy

ACTION REQUIRED/*ACTION REQUISE*

- [ ] Reply for minister's signature / *Réponse pour la signature du ministre*
- [x] Reply by division / *Réponse de la division*
- [ ] For appropriate action / *Pour action requise*
- [x] Reply for the signature of / *Réponse pour la signature de*
- [x] Note and file / *Noter et mettre au dossier*

MAY 16 1978

FOR DIVISIONAL USE/*POUR L'UTILISATION DE LA DIVISION*

Date received in division/*Date reçue à la division*: May 16/78

Action officer/*Officier responsable*: ~~G. Owens~~ / N. Etheridge

Disposition and date/*Disposition et date*: Noted. G. Owens

002818

EXT 439 (6/76)

FILE/DIARY

MIN/R.P. KIRBY/sf

OTTAWA, K1A 0G2
MAY 2 1978

Dear Mr. Kollar,

Thank you for your letter of April 22, 1978 with your further views on our policies in southern Africa. The arguments you present have been noted.

Yours sincerely,

Sgd. A. L.

57-9-5-AFRICA
15

Allan N. Lever,
Executive Assistant.

Mr. Ivan Kollar,
924 College Avenue,
REGINA, Saskatchewan.

IVAN KOLLAR - 924 COLLEGE AVENUE, REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN - TELEPHONE 522-4263

April 22,1978

Mr.Allan N.Lever
Executive Assistant
Office of the Secretary of State
for External Affairs
OTTAWA,Ontario
K1A 0G2

Dear Mr.Lever:

This is to acknowledge the receipt of the reply to my letter of February 18 on behalf of the Secretary of State for External Affairs. I wish to thank you for your courtesy enclosing a copy of the statement made by the Hon.D.Jamieson in the House of Commons. As a subscriber to Hansard I am fully familiar with it and carefully read it before writing to the Secretary of State for External Affairs in connection with the SWAPO representatives' visit in Canada.

With regard to Rhodesia and South Africa the present Ottawa administration is following a policy which is totally detrimental to our supreme national interest.The communist forces are successfully advancing in Africa and only the aforementioned two countries and Israel can be relied upon in defence of the Western civilisation and the Free World. I wish to quote from the TIMES published in London(Jan.21,1978) ".....to acquiesce to the Russians becoming the controlling interest....would be a confession of the utter incompetence of Western diplomacy." And from DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG (February 10,1978) " The Federal Republic....and our European partners, notably Framce,should urge Washington to take a firm stand...."

The Canadian government is always hiding behind U.N.Security Council resolutions and lost the respect of our allies because of its indecisiness and fence-sitting.The Prime Minister,the greatest jongleur of policies and ideologies has no courage or interest in establishing a firm direction and it appears to me that he is underestimating the intelligence of the Canadian people.

Mr.Ian Smith successfully concluded an agreement with Bishop Muzorewa,Rev.Sithole and Chief Chirau but in the same time the Hon.Jamieson still insists on dealing with Nkomo and Mugabe who clearly stated that they want a one-party marxist government.In view of this I fail to understand that " such visas are not granted to persons who have furthered or encouraged or are likely to further or encourage,the unlawful actions of the Smith regime." The large majority of the Rhodesian black population approved the Salisbury agreement but of course, the United Nations overhelmingly dominated by the so called Third World countries and everybody knows where these countries stand, - will never approve it.

I was shocked to learn that the SWAPO representatives chaperoned in Canada by anarchists and Maoists are welcomed in this country.

Yours truly,

Ivan Kollar

2444

O|SSEA

MAY 1 1978

REGISTRY

ACTION REQUEST – *FICHE DE SERVICE*

FROM/*DE*: OFFICE OF SSEA/*CABINET DU SEAE*

1-5-78
Date

02442
Ref. No.

To/*À*: GAA

Information to/*Renseignement à*:

Letter dated/*Lettre en date du*: 22-4-78

Referred by/*Référer par*:

From/*De*: Berg; Willy
Port Coquitlam BC.

Subject/*Sujet*: Discuss with Cdn S, Afr/Rhodesian Policy

ACTION REQUIRED/*ACTION REQUISE*

57-9-5-AFRICA

15

- [ ] Reply for minister's signature / *Réponse pour la signature du ministre*
- [x] Reply by division / *Réponse de la division*
- [ ] For appropriate action / *Pour action requise*
- [ ] Reply for the signature of / *Réponse pour la signature de*
- [x] Note and file / *Noter et mettre au dossier*

Sur Min Ref 712

MAY 16 1978

FOR DIVISIONAL USE/*POUR L'UTILISATION DE LA DIVISION*

Date received in division/*Date reçue à la division*: May 16/78

Action officer/*Officier responsable*: ~~G. Allen~~ / N. Etheridge

Disposition and date/*Disposition et date*: Noted. G. W.

002822

EXT 439 (6/76)

FILE/DIARY

MIN/R.P. KIRBY/sf

OTTAWA, K1A 0G2

MAY 2 1978

Dear Mr. Berg,

Thank you for your letter of April 22, 1978 with your further views on our policies in southern Africa. The arguments you presant have been noted.

Yours sincerely,

Syd. A. L.

Allan N. Lever,
Executive Assistant.

Mr. Willy Berg,
3048 Daybreak Ave.,
PORT COQUITLAM, B.C.
V3C 2G4

Willy Berg,
3048 Daybreak Ave.,
Port Coquitlam, B.C.,
V3C 2G4

April 22, 1978

To the Office
of the Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.
K1A 0G2

Re.: Rhodesia and South Africa.

Dear Mr.Lever:

I do not agree with your letter of April 3, 1978, nor do I like the statement of the Hon.Donald C Jamieson in respect to the Canadian ~~Plooy~~ policy towards South Africa. Both your letter and the statement of the Secretary of State for ~~the~~ External Affairs show the hypocrathy, the bias and the double standard of the external policy of the Canadian Government. This policy is based on ideology, not on the interest of the Canadian people: If a country has a rightist government (Chile) - this is bad, if it has a leftist dictatorship - this is good (Sowjet Union, China etc.)

The governments of Rhodesia and South Africa are not the only ones which dicriminate against a large part of their population. I have travelled extensively. Please go to Uganda, Nigeria, Rwanda, Burundi and you will see how the ruling tribes of these and other black countries discriminate gainst their black brothren. I went to Israel which treats Arabs as second class citizen. I have spend a couple of years in the Sowjet Union and speak Russian. The constitution of the Sowjet Union is a beauty but look at the reality. Ask the Latvians (my wife has lived there one year under Sowjet domination), the Ukrainians, the people of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan about discrimination. I have not been to China but I do not think that the Chinese treated the Tibeteans as you would like to be treated, and yet, you were the first to propose surrendering the people of Taiwan to the same fate.

As much as I am against discrimination on whatever grounds, I must state that the governments of Rhodesia and South Africa are more democratic and treat even their black population better than blacks are treated by their marxist oppressors of the same colour (Angola, Mozambique and even Tanzania which has 5000 political prisoners according to the Financial Post).

I agree with Sozhenitzyn that the West is losing the 3.world war which began in 1945. Our enemies are the Sowjet Union and its satellites, not Rhodesia and South Africa. Sure, we should help those countries to overcome their racial prejudices but we should not deliberately deliver them to our enemies as your Government proposed.

For more than 20 years I have voted for the liberal party but today I am not anymore sure whether I did the right thing.

Sincerely yours,

Willy Berg

02112

FILE
DIARY
CIRC
DIV

GAA/G.A. WEIR/6-3696/dj

57-9-5-AFRICA

37-16-1-SAFR

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2

May 10, 1978

Dear Mr. Wright,

Thank you for your letter of May 2 concerning South Africa and the British Preferential tariffs. You are correct in assuming that there have not been any developments in this matter of which I could advise you. As indicated in Mr. Jamieson's statement, the Government is continuing its examination of this issue. When that examination is completed, the Government will then be in a position to decide what further action might be taken. At this stage we do not know when that decision will be made; but we will ensure that you are informed of it as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

Geoff A. Weir

G.A. Weir
South African
Desk Officer

Mr. Donald J. Wright,
Lang, Michener, Cranston,
Farquharson & Wright,
Barristers and Solicitors,
P.O. Box 10,
First Canadian Place,
Toronto, Ontario,
M5X 1A2.

LANG, MICHENER, CRANSTON, FARQUHARSON & WRIGHT

BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS

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A. GNAT
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D. W. PAMENTER
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E. A. CHRISTIE, Q.C.
T. C. DOUGLAS, Q.C.
A. B. DORAN, Q.C.
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D. N. PLUMLEY
B. C. McDONALD
W. F. CARNEY
W. J. V. SHERIDAN
M. R. GRAY
J. L. DILLMAN
W. B. DRAKE
R. R. CRANSTON
J. MARIN
F. PALMAY

ASSOCIATE COUNSEL
RT. HON. ROLAND MICHENER, P.C. Q.C. HON. DANIEL A. LANG, Q.C.

COUNSEL
DONALD J. WRIGHT, Q.C.

P.O. BOX 10
FIRST CANADIAN PLACE
TORONTO, CANADA
M5X 1A2

TELEPHONE (416) 360-8600
TELEX 06-23182

57-9-5-AFR

GAA

May 2, 1978

37-16-1-SPFR

15

CC 20-1-2-TNFK

Mr. G. A. Weir,
Department of External Affairs
South African Desk,
Lester B. Pearson Bldg.,
125 Sussex Drive,
Ottawa, Ontario.
K1A 0G2

Dear Mr. Weir:

Not having heard from you in response to my letter to you of March 31, a copy of which I enclose, I assume that there have been no developments relating to the tariffs in question.

I would however appreciate your confirming this and advising me as to any anticipated developments.

Yours truly,

Donald J. Wright.

DJW/nm

GAA/G.A. WEIR/6-3696/gm

MIN
AEG
PARL SEC
FPR GAP
POL RRJ
FAI ECB
SER ITC/PAB
Diary
Circ
Div
File

PLEASE RETURN TO GAA WHEN SIGNED/RELEASED

57-9-5-AFRICA
15

OTTAWA, Ontario
K1A 0G2

April , 1978. - pls. do not date letters

MAY 8 1978

Dear Mr. Hunter,

Thank you for your letter of March 9 concerning South Africa. I very sincerely regret that one of your South African customers (Cymot Holdings Ltd.) has chosen to cancel a contract with your company as a means of showing its disapproval of the Canadian Government's recent decision concerning Government involvement in promoting trade with that country. I wish to assure you that, while deciding to phase out government-sponsored, commercial support activities in South Africa, the Government does not wish to interfere in normal trade in peaceful goods between our two countries. It has long been the Government's view that the maintenance of normal trade relations with other countries does not imply any support for their political policies, and our Government has consequently resisted pressures to cut off trade with not only South Africa, but also with Cuba, China, Chile and Greece.

In the great majority of cases, the Government is equally unwilling to withdraw or restrict its own involvement in the promotion of trade abroad. However, in the case of South Africa, our Government was confronted with the need to respond to very clear evidence that the apartheid system in South Africa is becoming even more entrenched and repressive, despite nearly thirty years of strong and universal condemnation of that system by Canada and the international community. After long and serious consideration of the alternative courses of action open to it, our Government decided that the uniqueness of the South African situation warranted a unique response. As the Government is not prepared to restrict or prohibit trade in peaceful goods with South Africa unless the U.N. Security Council decides under Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter to apply mandatory economic sanctions, it decided to take action in an area where it had sole responsibility - the provision of government facilities to promote trade with that country.

Mr. Robert C. Hunter,
Vice President and General Manager,
The Cooper Tool Group Limited,
164 Innisfil Street,
Barrie, Ontario.
L4M 4V5

.../2

GAA
WEIR

002828

21.4.29(05)

In view of the Government's position, the decision of Cymot Holdings Ltd. to cancel a contract with your company is indeed unfortunate. I very much hope that the attitude of Cymot Holdings Ltd. is not shared by your other South African customers, and that your company's products will continue to find market acceptability in that country. I should be grateful if you would keep me and my colleague, the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, informed of developments in this regard.

In closing, I should note that the Government continues to maintain facilities for the promotion of trade with most other countries abroad, and that these facilities are, of course, available to your company to assist in promoting the export of your products abroad.

Yours sincerely,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
ORIGINAL SIGNÉ PAR
Don C. Jamieson

Don Jamieson

The Cooper Tool Group Limited
164 Innisfil Street
Barrie
Ontario L4M 4V5
Canada
Telephone: 728-5564
Telex: 0687-5517

March 9, 1978

Honourable Don Jamieson,
Secretary of State for External Affairs,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.
K1A 0A6

Dear Sir:

We are deeply concerned about the consequences following the Canadian Government's attitude with regard to trade with South Africa. Enclosed with this letter is a letter from a South African customer which speaks for itself.

This particular customer had branches in most principal cities in South Africa, and over the years has given our products excellent coverage. Those people from our firm, who have travelled extensively in South Africa promoting sales of our products, are very concerned that other firms will now follow suit and cancel orders.

The South African market has taken approximately $600,000.00 worth of our manufactured products (steel files and rasps) yearly, and only in January of this year we switched the sourcing of Lufkin measuring tapes for South Africa, from our European division to our plant at Barrie, Ontario.

The combined sales were expected to reach the $1,000,000.00 mark this year, which the government must appreciate gives a lot of work to Canadians. Now, because of the government's attitude to South Africa, all our efforts to promote trade are in jeopardy.

While our firm in no way supports the principle of apartheid, we do believe in the promotion of free trade between nations. South Africa buys very substantial quantities of machinists files, whereas in most Far Eastern countries we only sell saw files. This product mix is essential for us here in Canada, to operate our plant efficiently and profitably.

.....2

Honourable Don Jamieson

March 9, 1978

We sincerely hope that the government will re-examine our policy to trade with South Africa and ensure that we continue to maintain good trade relations. It is most difficult to comprehend in view of Canada's distressed economy, why our government takes actions that will only cause further unemployment amongst our people. The policies which you are now contemplating in withdrawing trade services help no one, not even the black people.

Sincerely yours,

THE COOPER TOOL GROUP LIMITED,

Robert C. Hunter,
Vice President & General Manager.

RCH/gm

c.c. Jack H. Horner,
Minister of Industry,
Trade and Commerce

Dr. P. B. Rynard,
Member of Parliament,
Simcoe North Constituency.

CYMOT HOLDINGS (PTY) LTD
40 Sir Lowry Road Cape Town 8001
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DVW/1063/amt.

February 2nd, 1978.

The Cooper Tool Group Ltd,
Port Hope,
ONTARIA L1A 1C8.
C A N A D A.

Dear Sirs,

We have for acknowledgement your Pro-Forma Invoice of January 16th, which is in confirmation of our Indent No. C1574.

We have come to a decision with regard to this Indent in that, due to the attitude of your Authorities, with regard to trade with the Republic of South Africa, that we must ask you to consider this Indent as cancelled.

As a result of our decision, no letter of credit will be established in your favour and our requirements against this Indent are cancelled, as indicated above.

Yours faithfully,
CYMOT HOLDINGS (PTY) LTD.

S. C. SCHOEMAN
MANAGING DIRECTOR

01689

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS – AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TRANSMITTAL SLIP – NOTE D'ENVOI

TO/À MIN (through GAP and GHB)

FROM/DE GAP

SUBJECT/SUJET Letter to Mr. R.C. Hunter, The Cooper Tool Group Limited, Barrie, Ontario, re Canadian Government Policy Towards South Africa

SECURITY SÉCURITÉ	UNCLASSIFIED
FILE DOSSIER	
DATE	April 21, 1978

RECORD OF CONSULTATION – RAPPORT DE CONSULTATION

COPIES SENT TO: (DIV. SYMBOLS) EXEMPLAIRES ADRESSÉS À: (SYMBOLES DE DIR.)	PREPARED IN CONSULTATION WITH (NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS AND DIVISIONAL SYMBOLS) ÉTABLI EN CONSULTATION AVEC (NOMS DES INDIVIDUS ET SYMBOLES DE DIRECTION)	
MIN AEG PARL SEC FPR POL FAI SER GAP RRJ ECB ITC/PAB	ECB	... Attached is a letter for the Minister's signature, if he agrees, on the above subject.

TO BE RETAINED WITH FILE COPY – A CONSERVER AVEC L'EXEMPLAIRE DESTINE AU DOSSIER

002834

EXT. 934/BIL. (REV. 7/71)

MIN/A. Lever/mp

O T T A W A
March 21, 1978

Dear Mr. Hunter:

On behalf of the Honourable Don Jamieson, I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 9, 1978, along with a copy of a letter from Mr. S.C. Schoeman concerning Canadian policy towards South Africa.

Please be assured that your correspondence will be brought to Mr. Jamieson's attention.

Yours sincerely,

original signed by / original signé par
Allan Lever

Allan N. Lever,
Executive Assistant

Mr. Robert C. Hunter,
Vice President and General Manager,
The Cooper Tool Group Limited,
164 Innisfil Street,
Barrie, Ontario.
L4M 4V5

GAA/N.H. ETHERIDGE/6-4606/gm

MIN
GSL
Diary
Circ
Div
File

57-9-5-AFRICA
15

OTTAWA, Ontario
K1A 0G2

May 2, 1978

Dear Mr. Buchanan,

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Don Jamieson, has asked me to reply to your letter of April 2, concerning the situation in Rhodesia and Angola.

In Rhodesia, Canada hopes that there can be a democratic government chosen by all Rhodesians, and in which the rights and responsibilities of the White and other minorities can be protected. Under the Smith régime these conditions clearly did not exist. The 'internal' settlement, reached between Mr. Smith and three African leaders on March 3, though representing a step forward, is still inadequate because it does not provide for the full transfer of authority to the African majority and does not command the necessary support for a lasting solution. Canada, therefore, supports the Anglo-American proposals for a negotiated settlement involving all parties including the internal leaders and the Patriotic Front. Only through such a peaceful settlement will it be possible to avoid an escalation of the violence in Rhodesia which could lead to the intervention of outside forces, something we would regard as highly undesirable and dangerous. For your further information I am attaching a copy of the statement by the Canadian Ambassador during the U.N. Security Council discussion on Rhodesia on March 13.

The newspaper report regarding the shipment of white beans to Angola probably referred to those sent through the World Food Programme (a programme of the Food and Agriculture Organization) for emergency relief to refugees. As we have not seen the report in question we are not in a position to comment further.

Yours sincerely,

H. H. CARTER

Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

Mr. M. A. Buchanan,
3 Earl St., Apt. 212,
Toronto, Ontario.
M4Y 1M4

3 Earl St. Apt. 212. (2/4/78)
Toronto, M4Y 1M4

Hon. Don Jamieson, Minister,
Dept. of External Affairs, Canada

Dear Sir:—

I am enclosing a clipping covering a report of the tragic destruction of human lives in Angola.

Apparently from recent reports in the news media you have been taking a hard line against Ian Smith, and the Govt. of Rhodesia. My question is why support Fidel Castro and his Communist army instead of the present Rhodesian program. Another question is why support the regime of Nkoma and his Soviet controlled guerilla's instead of Ian Smith.

It seems ridiculous to think of the U.S.A. representative Andrew Young having so much influence in South Africa and Rhodesian affairs.

After all surely the Goot of South Africa with all their so-called "apartied" type of society are nothing like as cruel as the Cubans in Africa.

I also noticed in a Western Ont. newspaper where "45,000 pounds of white beans were being transported to Montreal from Huron Co. for shipment to Angola. Surely we are not supplying the Castro army with food, as well as our apparent indifference to their Military actions in Ethopia, Angola and elsewhere.

With all good wishes to you Mr. Jamison in your efforts to solve the problems of your office.

I remain, Yours sincerely

M. A. Buchanan.

Cuba unleashing reign of terror across Angola

LONDON (Reuter) — Cuba has unleashed a reign of terror across northern Angola in a hidden war against right-wing guerrillas, says the London Sunday Telegraph.

More than 70,000 civilians have died at the hands of Cuban and African troops and more than 1 million are believed to have fled their homes, says reporter Norman Kirkham.

He said he was smuggled across the Zaire border and marched into the Angolan bush with guerrillas of the FNLA (National Front for the Liberation of Angola) fighting against the Marxist Angolan government.

Kirkham said that during his two-week, 490-kilometre (300-mile) trek he talked to survivors of the attacks in which civilians had been machine-gunned and hundreds of villages bombarded or burned down, women raped and homes looted.

He said Soviet-supplied jet aircraft were bombing forests with napalm to try to force out fleeing refugees. In all, a million are believed to have fled and are trying to hide in the bush, he said.

Kirkham says the purges in the north have not been publicized because the government has kept Western journalists and observers away from the areas of conflict.

Toronto Star

Street View of The Elgin Mills Mk. I.

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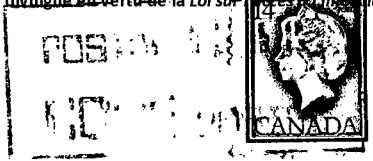
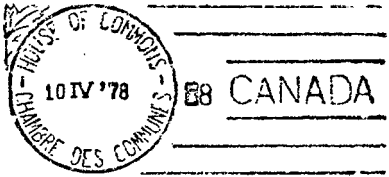


Hon. Don. Jamieson. Minister
Dept. of External Affairs
Parliament Bldgs.
Ottawa. Ontario



Mr. Buchanan
Seagull
Toronto,
Canada.

002843

GAA/G.A. Weir/6-3696/sl

MIN

FILE DIV CIRC DIARY

57-9-5-AFRICA
15

OTTAWA, Ontario
K1A 0G2

le 1er mai, 1978

Monsieur,

Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, l'honorable Don Jamieson, m'a demandé de répondre à votre lettre du 5 avril concernant l'Afrique du Sud.

Votre lettre porte sur certains aspects des relations du Canada avec l'Afrique du Sud dont M. Jamieson a traité dans sa déclaration à la Chambre des communes le 19 décembre 1977. Vous trouverez en annexe une copie de cette déclaration dans laquelle, comme vous le verrez, il dit clairement que le Gouvernement étudie les autres mesures qu'il pourrait prendre à l'égard de diverses questions, notamment les tarifs préférentiels, la continuation des facilités qu'offre la Société pour l'expansion des importations et l'octroi de crédit d'impôt pour les dividendes provenant d'investissements en Namibie. Une fois cette étude terminée, le Gouvernement sera en mesure de décider des mesures à prendre.

En ce qui concerne vos remarques sur les investissements des sociétés canadiennes en Afrique du Sud, le Gouvernement normalement n'interdit, ne dirige, ni n'intervient d'aucune façon dans les investissements des sociétés canadiennes à l'étranger. La Rhodésie, à l'égard de laquelle le Canada a accepté d'appliquer les sanctions économiques obligatoires adoptées par le Conseil de sécurité en vertu du chapitre 7 de la Charte des Nations Unies, constitue la seule exception à cette politique du Gouvernement. Le Conseil de sécurité n'a pas adopté de sanctions semblables contre l'Afrique du Sud et, en l'absence d'une interdiction, le Gouvernement est d'avis que la décision quant à tout investissement en Afrique du Sud relève des conseils d'administration des sociétés intéressées.

.../2

M. Philibert Ritory
34, rue Hadley
HULL, Québec
J8Y 3K5

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments distingués.

H. H. CARTER

Sous-secrétaire d'Etat
aux Affaires extérieures

Hull le 5 Avril 1978

Honorable Donald C. Jamieson
Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires Extérieures
Gouvernement du Canada
Ottawa, Ontario

Monsieur le Ministre,

Dans votre discours à la chambre des communes en décembre 1977, vous annonciez des mesures que le gouvernement du Canada entendait prendre contre le maintien de l'apartheid en Afrique du Sud. Or certaines pratiques du gouvernement contredisent les intentions énoncées. Citons: l'accord sur les tarifs préférentiels, le cas des représentants commerciaux canadiens, l'association scrète de l'Afrique du Sud au cartèle d'uranium, les investisments étrangers ,le dégrèvement d'impôts accordé aux compagnies canadiennes opérant en Namibie sous licence sud - Africaine, et enfin le financement public qui sert àla promotion d'activités commerciales privées avec l'Afrique du Sud via la Société pour l'Expansion des Exportations.

En ce qui concerne le sucre,33 % en 1973 et 37% en 1976 de la consommation canadienne,proviennent de l'Afrique du Sud. Le consommateur canadien se demande pourquoi cette préférence. Ce sucre acheté aux Antilles serait plus proche et probablement moins cher.

Il en est de même du tarif préférentiel accordé à l'Afrique du Sud , depuis 1932 et qui demeure en vigueur même si ce pays a été expulsé du Commonwealth depuis 1961.

Le Canada dénonce l'apartheid , or les mesures envisagées apparaissent beaucoup plus symboliques que réelles.

Alors que des Africains (Congrès National Africain) demandent au Canada de s'abstenir d'investir en Afrique du Sud, nous sommes surpris de constater l'augmentation toujours croissante des investissements canadiens.

Nous pensons que le Canada ne peut à la fois, dénoncer un régime basé sur l'appauvrissement et la domination des Noirs et en même temps contribuer au développement de ce régime, par des investissements massifs.

Fidèle à son idéal de justice et de liberté,nous espérons que le gouvernement du Canada saura, dans les plus brefs délais, poser les gestes nécessaires qui ptémoigneront de sa solidarité avec les peuples opprimés d'Afrique du Sud.

En attendant votre réponse je vous prie d'agréer Monsieur le Ministre l'expression de mon profond respect.

Copie: Développement et Paix
Hul, Pq

Philibert Ritory
34 Hadley
Hull, P.Q J8Y 3K5

02096 02096

C/JJEA

APR 1

REGISTRY

GAA/G.A. Weir/6-3696/sl

FILE CIRC DIV DIARY

57-9-5 AFRICA
15

OTTAWA, Ontario
K1A 0G2

May 1, 1978

Dear Mr. Hooyenga,

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Don Jamieson, has asked me to reply to your letter of March 31 concerning South Africa and Rhodesia. With regard to your question relating to Mr. Jamieson's comment that "Along with others, Canada has been asking what further steps are ought to take"... I suggest that Mr. Jamieson was using a rhetorical turn of phrase to indicate that the Government had been examining Canada's relations with South Africa for some time previous to his announcement. As for Ian Smith's question about which Black African state might serve as an example, he need look no further than the neighbouring country of Botswana, which has had a democratic government based on Black majority rule since it became independent in 1966.

Yours sincerely,

H. H. CARTER

Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs

Mr. John Hooyenga
9060 Sunset Drive,
CHILLIWACK, B.C.
V2P 3X9

9060 Sunset Drive,
Chilliwack, B.C.
V2P 3X9
March 31st, 1978

Donald Jamieson, M.P.
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

Re: House of Commons Debates, Vol. 121, No. 43

In your statement concerning Canadian Policy towards South Africa, you stated, "Along with others, Canada has been asking to "What further steps we ought to take in order to display and to demonstrate our disapproval of the present regime and our disapproval of apartheid?" To whom, with others, did Canada ask that question? I am enclosing a clipping from the Vancouver Sun for your information. Ian Smith asked the question, "And which of the black nations would you like me to take as an example?" Can you help him? And will you let me know also?

We have just passed Good Friday again - and when the mob nailed Jesus to theCross, He looked upon them with compassion. And then he prayed, "Father, forgive them for they know not what they do." In my understanding, this came about through the Pharisees and Sadducees (the leaders of the people) who instigated the people to have Jesus crucified and Barrabas, the murderer, set free. In my opinion, the leaders of the Western nations will quealify for the same prayer as they are leading the people to believe that it is better to crucify first the nations of South Africa and Rhodesia and then our own country together with the U.S.A. all for the sake of the New World Disorder.

"FATHER, FORGIVE THEM FOR THEY KNOW NOT WHAT THEY DO".

Yours for the sake of Canada,

(John Hooyenga)

The dawn's dreadful light in Ethiopia

Two reports from different parts of Africa highlight the awful reaches of ideology and the persistent survival of the state as the enemy of all "well-disposed, decent, and industrious men," as H. L. Mencken hyperbolically put it.

The first is a remarkable report by the New York Times's John Darnton from Addis Ababa.

Thither, as we know, a group of journalists was invited only to be subjected to a kind of iron-fisted paternalism men and women suckled by the First Amendment are quite unused to. Not even in Peking are reporters virtually locked into their hotels and required to report for duty to visit every port of call on the agenda. Even so, John Darnton managed to get around, and he transmits an elated infatuation with Marxism by the young revolutionary set in Ethiopia, whose principal occupation these days is killing people.

●

This is not considered a violation of human rights; in Ethiopia we are baptized, by total immersion, into the Orwellian mode. The right not to be taken from your home or office and killed is not a human right. All rights, we are given to understand, are economic rights. Under the imperial rule of Haile Selassie, Ethiopia was desperately poor, and there were, therefore no rights.

In order to rectify this situation, the Ethiopian leaders explain, it becomes necessary to transform society. And how is that accomplished? Lenin was the great teacher.

"How can a revolution happen without bloodshed?" Darnton quotes a "well-dressed" young member of the Ethiopian Revolution Information Centre, "sipping a beer in the lobby of the Ghion Hotel."

The question was explored formally for the benefit of the visiting journalists in something very like a seminar at which three speakers spoke on the subject of violence, "explaining it, analyzing it, extolling it."

"One might look at the whole thing from a moral point of view," one leader explained, "Why kill people? Is a revolution just killing people? One might ask such moral questions. But the question of violence cannot be approached from a purely abstract moral level."

Haile Selassie was overthrown in 1974. After that there was an effort of sorts made to effect land reform, nationalization, and the rest of it.

"In the past year the revolution has gone sour," one European observer remarked. "In the past year there have been no revolutionary measures, no proclamations; it's just killings and more killings." And another observer: "Killing has become a revolutionary act in itself. It began as a means to defend the revolution. Now it is a way of expressing it, or proving that it is still going on."

Those words might have been uttered by an observer during the last throes of the French Revolution 200 years ago.

Ah, but what will the dawn bring in Ethiopia?

When Frelimo, the anti-Portuguese guerrilla force in Mozambique, turned Marxist, it lost one of its founders, Domingo Arouca, who is now leader-in-exile of the opposition Fumo. He too recently spoke with Western reporters, detailing the effect that "scientific socialism" (he calls it "fascism") has had on Mozambique.

There is no longer any system of public transportation; medical care has decreased to such a point that death in childbirth is as common as it was at the turn of the century. "Political change in Mozambique," he said, "is not a matter of 'if' but of 'when.' The people are fighting against the constant demonstrations of tyranny."

Although Arouca deplores apartheid, he does not doubt that the people of Mozambique would prefer to live in South Africa. "The blacks of South Africa have the highest standard of living in the whole of Africa. No one of them would be willing to change his life for the one he would have in Mozambique."

●

Asked about Steven Biko, Arouca replied: "At least one hears about Biko's death, whereas the public executions made by Frelimo in the stadium of Quelimane are not even heard of . . . Nobody talks about the executions that take place in the former seedlings nursery of the town of Maputo, or of all those who are tortured and shot in the middle of the back."

It is curious to recall that Karl Marx raged, during his lifetime, against the oppression of human beings. The typical revolution undertaken in his name is the analogue of the black mass.

The young leaders of Ethiopia are said to have drunk their ideology at the fountains of Western universities where they were sent to be schooled. How much better off their country would be if their leaders had spent their bloodlust in the tribal ways, using spears and bows and arrows, invoking their own bloodthirsty gods and witch-doctors, instead of our own, which come with machine guns, tanks, and hand grenades.

William F. Buckley Jr.
A Washington Star Syndicate column from New York City.

★★★ MON., MAR. 27, 1978

A beautiful theory to explain what holds matter together involves equations so complicated no one has been able to solve them

matter's ultimate glue

only to electric forces or to the so-called weak force.)

Quarks are distinguished by their electric charge, either a third or two-thirds the size of the charge on an electron and other charged particles, and by their reclusiveness: it is difficult or impossible to find them on their own.

There are, the theory says, red quarks, blue quarks and green quarks.

And what ties them together? The answer is mind-boggling, but remember, this is a metaphor. The force is the exchange of color.

Scientists like to think of forces as arising from the exchange of particles. Imagine two men, in two separate rowboats, playing catch with a brick. They will quickly drift apart, propelled by the backward impulses on their boats when either man catches or hurls the brick.

Exchange of bricks provides the force making the boats separate. Exchange of little packages of light energy, called photons, is responsible for electrical repulsion (or attraction) between charged particles. Exchange of color is what makes quarks stick together.

Carrying the color are particles that have been named gluons. A typical gluon will carry red from a red quark and transfer it to a blue quark and, during the same trip, effect the transfer of the blue from the blue quark to the red one. Its color therefore is red and anti-blue, explained Feynman. (Anti-blue is the color that added to blue gives white. That would be yellow if you were playing with real beams of colored light.)

What does imagining this subatomic light show accomplish? For one thing, it explains why quarks combine in twos (blue plus anti-blue, say) and threes (red plus blue plus green) to form the known "white" particles — the ones we actually observe. And the facts of there being certain numbers of quarks and certain numbers of gluons of certain types limit the number of mathematical theories that can be devised to describe them.

In fact, a couple of reasonable assumptions limits the number to one.

It's a lovely theory, said Feynman, and the only difficulty is that the equations are so complicated nobody has been able to solve them yet.

"It's a temporary situation, I'm sure," he said.

In the meantime there are some general successes: the understanding of the groupings in twos and threes, a detailed explanation for why reactions between colliding protons become less and less frequent as the collisions become more violent, and an idea why quarks are so difficult to observe directly.

The tentative explanation is that the force between quarks is large even when they are far apart. Even Herculean efforts won't serve to separate them, because if too much effort is applied it causes additional quarks to materialize and combine with the ones you're trying to pull apart, and poof! the magician's multi-colored silk scarf becomes the drab burlap of a neutron or proton.

And what about charmed quarks and up and down and top and bottom quarks, which have also caused scientific excitement in the last couple of years?

Those attributes are termed flavors. Every flavor of quark is supposed to come in three colors, and the variety of flavors increases still more the ways in which quarks can be combined.

But flavors and colors are independent ideas, said Feynman, and it is the colors alone that are responsible for the forces between the quarks, and therefore for the strong forces holding nuclei together.

Mr. Padmore writes on science for The Sun

Office of The Prime Minister | Cabinet du Premier Ministre

Secretary of State for External Affairs

Attention: Mr. Geoff Weir*

* For information.

GCD

15-5-78

COPY
COPIE

CANADA

PRIME MINISTER • PREMIER MINISTRE

Ottawa K1A 0A2,
May 1, 1978.

57-9-5-AFRICA

15

Dear Miss Walker:

I am writing in reply to your letter of February 28 in which you refer to recent events in South Africa. Please be assured that the Canadian government shares your concern for the fate of South Africans in general and in particular, of those who have been recently banned or arrested.

I am certain you will have heard by now that the acting Secretary of State for External Affairs spoke to the South African ambassador last October 25 to reiterate the Canadian government's strong condemnation of the policy and practices of apartheid and racial discrimination as constituting a denial of fundamental human rights. The Canadian government considers that in the attempt to silence legitimate dissent by widespread arrests, bannings and the closing of newspapers, the South African government appears to be employing tactics which will produce more bitterness, more violence and much more

Miss Margaret Walker,
33 Greystone Crescent,
St. Catharines, Ontario.
L2N 6P1

insecurity. We have urged the South African government to pay heed to these voices of dissent. South Africa will find real security only when greater social justice is given to the majority of the people.

In order to afford the government such opportunity to express its views to the South African government on these issues that we consider to be of international concern, we feel that it is useful to maintain diplomatic relations even with countries of whose policies we strongly disapprove. Change must come from within South Africa itself. The Canadian government is endeavouring to help create an international climate which expresses to the South African government the intensity of world condemnation of apartheid, but which at the same time encourages liberalizing forces within that country.

I welcome the sense of responsibility expressed in your correspondence, for this will encourage us to continue our efforts to attain human rights for all people.

Yours sincerely,

ORIGINAL SIGNE PAR
ORIGINAL SIGNED BY ☆
P. E. TRUDEAU

cc: - Mr. Ivan Head (PMO)
- Mr. R.G. Todd (PCO)
- Secretary of State for External Affairs
Attention: Mr. Geoff Weir. - for information.
- Jacques Roy - for information.

33 Greystone Cres.,
St. Catharines, Ont.,
February 28, 1978.
L2N 6P1

Prime Minister Trudeau
Parliment Buildings,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I'm a seventeen year old girl, I'm white and was born in Northern Ontario.

You may not think twice about this letter because I'm not as famous as some people and I'm only seventeen but I would like it very much if you would just read this and if possible have a reply so I know your aware of the seriouness of the problem.

I love my country and its people. I know there are problems to be solved here, unemployment, equal rights for woman, Indians, and the Eskimos. I feel there will always be enough people to stand up for them. I know this because of are freedom of speech in this country. They know they won't be imprisoned or condemed for it. Every one wants equal rights, equal pay, equal say. People will always find things wrong but "freedom" is everyones right to live and say anything he or she wants to in Canada. I truly believe this is the freest country in the world.

I think since we are such a free country it is our duty and the duty of other free countries, to speak out for the South African people.

At home we think of new problems so we can complain.

South Africa does have a problem and it is not new and it is not for the sake of complaining. It is for freedom, the blacks are getting so fustrated and they have every right to. They have no rights for freedom of speech or home or anything the whites of South African have.

Everyone thinks, there goes thoughs blacks fighting, they probably don't know what they're fighting for, but they do. The blacks want equal rights, equal employment, housing, food and most important freedom.

There are blacks speaking out and a few whites but they are being imprisoned and some are never seen again. This kind of thing should be looked into by other countries.

You hear about the blacks being angry and fighting in Johannasburg but wouldn't you after so many years seeing whites coming in and taking over and they are not getting any benifits or any rights. The whites seem to think they have the right to live there and it is an inconvenience for the whites to have blacks there.

I beleive in the not to distant future there will be a war, if no one does anything.

It would be a crime if there was a war and it could have stopped if the free countries had said something or done something to stop it.

Right now it seems no one is interested or cares and that it will work out itself but how could it, the whites in Africa aren't doing anything and the blacks are feed up and are getting angry.

I think the blacks of South Africa should get a little respect and a little help from the free countries.

I would think since people are going to prison for politcal reasons and some are never coming back, we should see what is happening. If letters were sent to South Africa about these prisoners, they would have to explain.

I would like to know what Canada is doing about South Africa. What is the United Nations doing, or do I have to write to them? I would like to help these people even if I only write letters.

Yours very truly

Margaret Walker.

Margaret Walker

PLEASE RETURN TO GAA WHEN SIGNED/RELEASED

GAA/G.A. Weir/6-3696/sl

57-9-5-AFRICA
15

OTTAWA, Ontario
K1A 0G2

Le 28 avril 1978

Monsieur,

Le secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, l'honorable Don Jamieson, m'a chargé de répondre à votre récente pétition concernant l'Afrique du Sud.

Vous reportant à la déclaration faite par M. Jamieson le 19 décembre 1977 sur la question de l'Afrique du Sud, vous demandez notamment que le Gouvernement mette fin aux tarifs préférentiels britanniques accordés à ce pays. Je joins copie de la déclaration de M. Jamieson et attire votre attention sur le septième paragraphe où ce dernier affirme que des fonctionnaires ont été chargés d'examiner les possibilités qui s'offrent au Gouvernement et les conséquences d'une suppression des tarifs préférentiels. Cette étude se poursuit et, lorsqu'elle sera achevée, le Gouvernement pourra alors décider des mesures à prendre.

Je vous saurais gré de bien vouloir transmettre ces renseignements à vos collègues qui ont également signé cette pétition.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, mes salutations distinguées.

Le Chef de cabinet

Syd. aL.

Allan N. Lever

Monsieur Michel Carrière
649, rue Moreau
SAINT-JEROME (Québec)

GAA
0842
APR 28 1978

26.U.29(U.S.)

PETITION EN FAVEUR DES VICTIMES DE LA FAIM ET DE L'APARTHEID EN

AFRIQUE DU SUD

Honorable Donald C. Jamieson
Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires Extérieures
Gouvernement du Canada
Ottawa, Ontario

Nous avons pris connaissance de l'intolérable situation d'exploitation et de répression que subit la population noire d'Afrique du Sud.

Nous savons également qu'avec les Nations Unies, les Eglises et plusieurs institutions dans le monde, le gouvernement canadien a maintes fois déclaré "sa profonde aversion pour le système de l'Apartheid".

Malheureusement, certaines pratiques du gouvernement ou d'autres sur lesquelles celui-ci a pouvoir, contredisent encore les déclarations officielles du Canada et contribuent de fait au maintien de l'apartheid en Afrique du Sud. Nous appuyons en ce sens le Mémoire que vous présentait le 15 novembre 1977 un Comité représentant plusieurs Eglises et groupe religieux du Canada et nous vous demandons de donner suite sans délai aux recommandations de ce Mémoire.

Nous reconnaissons par ailleurs que les mesures annoncées par votre gouvernement le 19 décembre 1977 reflètent des intentions louables. Ces mesures restent cependant insuffisantes, trop timides et imprécises dans leurs prévisions d'application. Leur impact risque d'être beaucoup plus symbolique que réel. Nous insistons particulièrement pour que soit aboli immédiatement l'Accord sur les tarifs préférentiels qui, dans le cas du sucre par exemple, favorise de façon injustifiable le développement de l'économie agricole sud-africaine fondée sur la faim et la pauvreté des Noirs.

Croyant qu'un tel geste est à la mesure de la justice et de la solidarité qu'un peuple opprimé est en droit d'attendre de notre pays, NOUS SIGNONS

SIGNAGURE	ADRESSE	TEL.
Michel Carrière	649 Moreau St Jérôme	438-7237
Tél 438-5930 Mme Marie-Bertha Carrière	647 rue Moreau St-Jérôme	

GAA/G.A. Weir/6-3696/sl

OTTAWA, Ontario
K1A 0G2

Le 28 avril 1978

Mademoiselle,

Le secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, l'honorable Don Jamieson, m'a chargé de répondre à votre récente pétition concernant l'Afrique du Sud.

Vous reportant à la déclaration faite par M. Jamieson le 19 décembre 1977 sur la question de l'Afrique du Sud, vous demandez notamment que le Gouvernement mette fin aux tarifs préférentiels britanniques accordés à ce pays. Je joins copie della déclaration de M. Jamieson et attire votre attention sur le septième paragraphe où ce dernier affirme que des fonctionnaires ont été chargés d'examiner les possibilités qui s'offrent au Gouvernement et les conséquences d'une suppression des tarifs préférentiels. Cette étude se poursuit et, lorsqu'elle sera achevée, le Gouvernement pourra alors décider des mesures à prendre.

Je vous saurais gré de bien vouloir transmettre ces renseignements à vos collègues qui ont également signé cette pétition.

Veuillez agréer, Mademoiselle, mes salutations distinguées.

Le Chef de cabinet

Sgd. A.L.

Allan N. Lever

Mademoiselle Marie-France Roy
670 Marie Victorin
NICOLET (Québec)

GAA
2043

26.4.29 (U.S.)

APR 28 1978

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PÉTITION EN FAVEUR DES VICTIMES DE LA FAIM ET DE L'APARTHEID EN AFRIQUE DU SUD

Honorable Donald C. Jamieson
Secrétaire d'État aux Affaires Extérieures
Gouvernement du Canada
Ottawa, Ontario

GAA for appropriate action

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SIGNATURE	ADRESSE	TÉL.
Jeanne Tourigny	55, St Jean-Baptiste Nicolet	293-2142
Marie France Roy	670 Marie Victorin, Nicolet	293-2969
Louise Lacombe	404 Henri-Vallières, Nicolet	293-4778
Marie-Rose Tourignant	rpm Nicolet	293-2142
Germaine Desmarais	55 St. J. Baptiste Nicolet	
Rolande Rheault	55 St-J. Baptiste Nicolet	
Jules Belanger	6005 Lacoursière T.R.O	
Réline Rivard	1645 Rue des Pins, Nicolet	
Florence Boisvert	1750 petit St Esprit Nicolet	
Jeanne Crouse	375 Quinépde - Baieville	

Le cas du sucre

En 1973, lors de négociations internationales, le Canada s'est opposé à une augmentation de 1¢/lb. de sucre pour les pays producteurs du Tiers monde. Dépendant des importations pour 88% des 2.3 milliards de livres de sucre consommées chaque année, le Canada n'en achète que 10% sur le marché libre. Le reste vient des pays du Commonwealth et d'Afrique du Sud selon des Accords qui donnent un rabais de $1.00/100 lbs sur la taxe d'importation. Ce sucre revient plus cher mais les approvisionnements sont sûrs.

Il y a trois ans, devant la montée des prix du sucre à la consommation, le gouvernement céda aux pressions et réduisit la taxe déjà mentionnée de $1.29 à $1.00: le sucre du Commonwealth pouvait donc entrer sans taxe au Canada. Mais pour le consommateur le prix n'a pas baissé.

Par exception, l'Afrique du Sud jouit elle aussi d'un Accord de tarif préférentiel qui date de 1932, même si ce pays a été expulsé du Commonwealth depuis 1961. A cette date, plusieurs pays cessèrent leurs importations d'Afrique du Sud qui se retrouva avec des surplus. Mais le Canada, diminuant ses importations des Caraïbes, devint l'un des principaux clients de l'Afrique du Sud qui produit 2 millions de tonnes de sucre par an.

En 1975, 33% du sucre consommé par les Canadiens provenait d'Afrique du Sud; en 1976: 37% (2e fournisseur après l'Australie). En cette année, 30 bateaux ont déchargé dans les ports de Toronto, St-John (N.B.) et Montréal, 352,338 tonnes de sucre sud-africain (le double de 1974) d'une valeur de $94.5 millions (60% de nos importations d'Afrique du Sud) aux termes de l'Accord déjà mentionné.

Les exportations de sucre sud-africain sont régies par la *South Africa Sugar Association* qui a désigné le *Natal Estates Sugar Mill* comme l'exportateur exclusif de sucre brut au Canada. Les partenaires canadiens sont: St-Lawrence Sugar, Atlantic Sugar et Redpath (contrôlée à 56% par *Tate and Lyle*, la plus grande multinationale du sucre qui vient de vendre ses entreprises d'Afrique du Sud). Ces compagnies furent accusées il y a quelques années de conspiration pour la fixation des prix.

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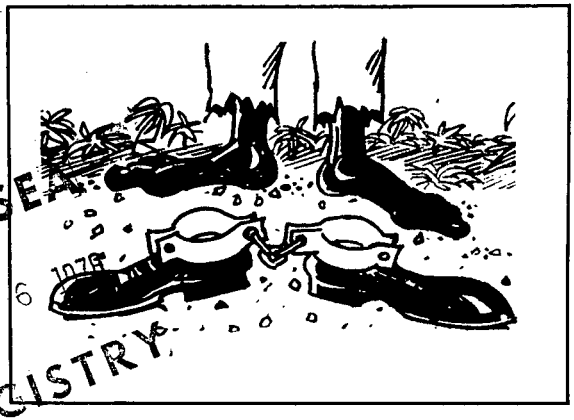

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Homorable Donald C.Jamieson
Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires Extérieures
Gouvernement du CANADA
Ottawa, ONTARIO

PÉTITION EN FAVEUR DES VICTIMES DE LA FAIM ET DE L'APARTHEID EN AFRIQUE DU SUD

Hono[illegible] Donald C. Jamieson
Secré[illegible] d'État aux Affaires Extérieures
Gouvernement du Canada
Ottawa, Ontario

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SIGNATURE	ADRESSE	TÉL.
Sr Céline Vermette	La Broquerie, Manitoba	424-5296
Sr Eloise Dupuis	La Broquerie Manitoba	424-5296
Sr. Rose-Anna Ritchot	La Broquerie Manitoba	424-5296
Sr. Maria Benoit	La Broquerie Manitoba	424-5296
Cécile Michaud	La Broquerie Manitoba	424-5276
Mathilde Lafantaisie	La Broquerie, Man.	424-5274
Ella Tabois	La Broquerie Manitoba	424-5220
M. + Mme. Narcisse Fournier	La Broquerie, Man.	424-5284
Mme. Victorine Bachy	La Broquerie man	424-5951

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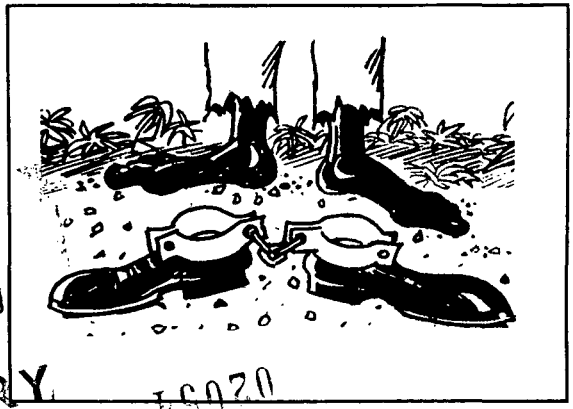

Honorable Donald C. Jamieson
Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires Extérieures
Gouvernement du Canada
Ottawa
Canada

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Diary
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PLEASE RETURN TO GAA WHEN SIGNED/RELEASED

57-9-5-AFRICA
15

OTTAWA, Ontario
K1A 0G2

April 28, 1978

Dear Mr. Montgomery,

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Don Jamieson, has asked me to reply to your recent letter concerning South Africa.

Regarding your comments on the availability of facilities of the Export Development Corporation, it should be noted that the Government has already decided to withdraw the government account facilities and the foreign investment insurance guarantee facilities of the E.D.C. I attach a copy of Mr. Jamieson's December 19, 1977 statement to the House of Commons announcing these and other measures concerning South Africa. As is indicated in Mr. Jamieson's statement, the continued provision of the corporate account facilities of the E.D.C. is under review.

As for your comments on the investment activities of Canadian banks and companies in South Africa, I should note that the Government does not normally prohibit, direct, or otherwise interfere in such activities abroad. The only exception to this is the case of Rhodesia, where Canada has accepted the mandatory economic sanctions adopted by the United Nations Security Council under Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter. The Security Council has not adopted similar sanctions against South Africa. In the absence of a mandatory ban on investments in South Africa, the Government's view is that the decision whether to invest in that country is the responsibility of the Board of Directors of the company or bank concerned.

Yours sincerely,

sgd. A Lever

Allan N. Lever,
Executive Assistant.

Mr. Moses Montgomery,
Idea Centre,
Inter-Cultural Development Education
Association Inc.,
P.O. Box 32, Station "C",
Winnipeg, Manitoba.
R3M 3S3

GAA
0814

ADP

002869

25.4.36(U.S.)

THE DEA CENTRE

Moses Montgomery
Idea Centre
418 Wardlaw Avenue
Winnipeg

The Honorable Don Jamison
Minister of State for External Affairs
House of Commons
Ottawa, Ontario

Dear Mr. Jamison:

On behalf of the board and staff of the Intercultural Development Eduaation Centre I am expressing concern that the government does not seem to be fulfilling its stated intention of phasing out government sponsored commercially supported activities in South Africa. From materials we have recieved it would appear that the government is continueing such activities through the EDC. We urge the govenment to end all such activities. It is needless to state the reasons. The Canadian govenrment has itself recognized the wrongs that are being committed in South Africa, but has for the most part failed to act upon this recognition.

We recommend to the Canadian govenrment the following:

1. The Canadian government revoke all facilities for loans and insurance through the EDC and advise Canadian corporations that they remain in South Africa at their own risk.

2. The government should move to prohibit Canadian banks and other financial institutions from providing financial support for the South African government or corporations registered in South Africa.

3. Canada should actively discourage Canadian-based corporations from undertaking any further investments in South Africa.

4. The situation throughout South Africa is changing rapidly, and Canada can continue to play an important role in furthering these changes. The policies the govenrment announced in December and the governments role at the U.N. are important first steps. But to fulfill this committment the Canadian government must act in regards to Canada's economic involvement in South Africa.

Yours sincerely

Moses Montgomery
on behalf of the board
and staff of the
Idea Centre

INTER - CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION INC.
P.O. BOX 32, STATION "C", WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. R3M 3S3.

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57-9-5-AFRICA
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Vous reportant à la déclaration faite par M. Jamieson le 19 décembre 1977 sur la question de l'Afrique du Sud, vous demandez notamment que le Gouvernement mette fin aux tarifs préférentiels britanniques accordés à ce pays. Je joins copie de la déclaration de M. Jamieson et attire votre attention sur le septième paragraphe où ce dernier affirme que des fonctionnaires ont été chargés d'examiner les possibilités qui s'offrent au Gouvernement et les conséquences d'une suppression des tarifs préférentiels. Cette étude se poursuit et, lorsqu'elle sera achevée, le Gouvernement pourra alors décider des mesures à prendre.

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Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, mes salutations distinguées.

Le Chef de cabinet

Allan N. Lever

Monsieur Benoit Belzile
Bip. 95
OKA (Québec)

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APR 28 1978

R6.4.29 (U.S.)

PÉTITION EN FAVEUR DES VICTIMES DE LA FAIM ET DE L'APARTHEID EN AFRIQUE DU SUD

Honorable Donald C. Jamieson
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Gouvernement du Canada
Ottawa, Ontario

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SIGNATURE	ADRESSE	TÉL.
Benoit Belzile	91 Annonciation OKA	479-8730
Pierre Renzinto	2955 Dover #50	733-9448
Denis Binette	141 rang St Isidore sud OKA	479-6684
Micheline Belzile	91 Annonciation OKA	479-8730.
Marc Lamarche	59 Hector Lanthier St Eustache	627-0609
Madeleine Belzile	224 Bd. St Joseph Est #A Montréal	tel: 842-7079
Alfred Lemaire	1690 Chemin Oka, Oka	479-1960
Jean-Marie Belzile	91 l'Annonciation, Oka, P.Q.	479-8730
Michelle Belzile	2350 Ed. Montpetit Mtl	738-9702
Thérèse Belzile	91 Annonciation OKA	479-8730
Gisèle Belzile	91 Annonciation Oka	479-8730
Claire Belzile	91 l'Annonciation OKA	479-8730

Le cas du sucre

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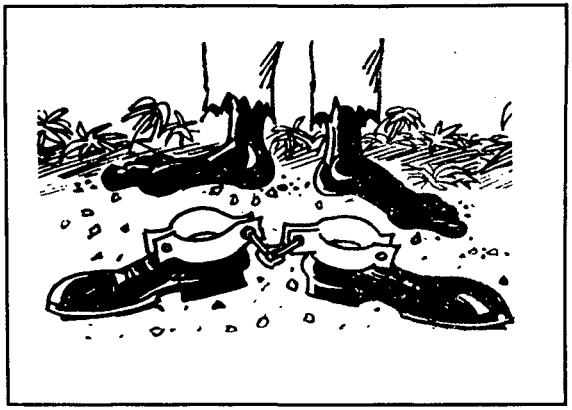

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PLEASE RETURN TO GAA WHEN SIGNED/RELEASED

57-9-5-AFRICA
15

OTTAWA, Ontario
K1A 0G2

April 28, 1978

Dear Ms. Mann,

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Don Jamieson, has asked me to reply to your letter of March 9 concerning South Africa.

The Government appreciates your support for the measures it has decided to take concerning its policy towards South Africa. I enclose for your information a copy of Mr. Jamieson's December 19, 1977 statement to the House of Commons announcing these measures. You will note that while Mr. Jamieson indicates the possibility of further action in a number of areas (including, for example, the tax credits issue), he states clearly that our Government will maintain diplomatic relations with South Africa to allow our Government to continue to impress upon the South African Government the need to make fundamental changes in its policies.

Similarly, normal trade in civilian goods with South Africa is continuing. The Government's view is that the maintenance of such trade with other countries does not imply any support of their political policies. For this reason, the Government has resisted pressure in the past to cut off trade with such countries as Cuba, China and Greece. The only exception to this policy is the case of Rhodesia, where Canada has accepted the mandatory economic sanctions adopted by the United Nations Security Council under Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter. The Security Council has not adopted similar sanctions against South Africa.

Thank you for taking the trouble to give us your views on these matters.

Yours sincerely,

sgd. A. Lever

Allan H. Lever,
Executive Assistant.

Ms. Moira Mann,
Box 56,
Lorlie, Saskatchewan,
S0A 2J0

GAA
0815

APR 1978

25.4.35(US.)

002875

Lorlie Dask,
March 9/78

Don Jamieson,
Minister of External Affairs,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Jamieson,

We were happy to note the government action to withdraw its Trade officers from South Africa. Please consider further stronger action against the South African Government such as the prohibition of trade with that country and the withdrawl of our diplomats

We would also raise concern with Africas continued interferance in Namibia and our continued support of that action by tax privileges for Canadian companies profiting from that countries resources before they fully implement their own Government.

Thanks for the recognition you g

to the problems of Black South African[redacted]

Please find ways to exert [redacted]re pressure.

Sincerely
Moira Mann Sec.

Lorlie U.C.W.
Box 56,
Lorlie Sask
S0A-2S0

Members of Lorlie U.C.W.
Maybelle Glover
Florence Welsh.
Sydna Stilborn
Ella Fenwick
Aileen Krug.
Pat Krug.
Mrs. E. Dixon
Natalie Bullivant.
Moira Mann.

PLEASE RETURN TO GAA WHEN SIGNED/RELEASED

GAA/G.A. Weir/6-3696/sl

57-9-5-AFRICA

15

OTTAWA, Ontario
K1A 0G2

Le 28 avril 1978

Monsieur,

Le secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, l'honorable Don Jamieson, m'a chargé de répondre à votre récente pétition concernant l'Afrique du Sud.

Vous reportant à la déclaration faite par M. Jamieson le 19 décembre 1977 sur la question de l'Afrique du Sud, vous demandez notamment que le Gouvernement mette fin aux tarifs préférentiels britanniques accordés à ce pays. Je joins copie de la déclaration de M. Jamieson et attire votre attention sur le septième paragraphe où ce dernier affirme que des fonctionnaires ont été chargés d'examiner les possibilités qui s'offrent au Gouvernement et les conséquences d'une suppression des tarifs préférentiels. Cette étude se poursuit et, lorsqu'elle sera achevée, le Gouvernement pourra alors décider des mesures à prendre.

Je vous saurais gré de bien vouloir transmettre ces renseignements à vos collègues qui ont également signé cette pétition.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, mes salutations distinguées.

Le Chef de cabinet

Syd. A.L.

Allan N. Lever

Monsieur George Chevalier
51 Des Hauteurs
LAPONTAINE, Québec

GAA
0880

APR 28 1978

26.4.29 (U.S.)

6AA

PETITION EN FAVEUR DES VICTIMES DE LA FAIM ET DE L'APARTHEID EN

AFRIQUE DU SUD

Honorable Donald C. Jamieson
Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires Extérieures
Gouvernement du Canada
Ottawa, Ontario

Nous avons pris connaissance de l'intolérable situation d'exploitation et de répression que subit la population noire d'Afrique du Sud.

Nous savons également qu'avec les Nations Unies, les Eglises et plusieurs institutions dans le monde, le gouvernement canadien a maintes fois déclaré "sa profonde aversion pour le système de l'Apartheid".

Malheureusement, certaines pratiques du gouvernement ou d'autres sur lesquelles celui-ci a pouvoir, contredisent encore les déclarations officielles du Canada et contribuent de fait au maintien de l'apartheid en Afrique du Sud. Nous appuyons en ce sens le Mémoire que vous présentait le 15 novembre 1977 un Comité représentant plusieurs Eglises et groupe religieux du Canada et nous vous demandons de donner suite sans délai aux recommandations de ce Mémoire.

Nous reconnaissons par ailleurs que les mesures annoncées par votre gouvernement le 19 décembre 1977 reflètent des intentions louables. Ces mesures restent cependant insuffisantes, trop timides et imprécises dans leurs prévisions d'application. Leur impact risque d'être beaucoup plus symbolique que réel. Nous insistons particulièrement pour que soit aboli immédiatement l'Accord sur les tarifs préférentiels qui, dans le cas du sucre par exemple, favorise de façon injustifiable le développement de l'économie agricole sud-africaine fondée sur la faim et la pauvreté des Noirs.

Croyant qu'un tel geste est à la mesure de la justice et de la solidarité qu'un peuple opprimé est en droit d'attendre de notre pays, NOUS SIGNONS

SIGNAGURE	ADRESSE		TEL.
[illegible]	51 des [illegible]	Lafontaine	436-6466
[illegible]	21, Blanchard	Ste-Thérèse	435-3893
[illegible]	69 Laplante	St-Jérôme	438-0151
Christiane Rivillon	225 Clermont	St-Jérôme	432-9734
Pierrette Cadieux	109 des Erables apt. 11	Lachute	562-6436
[illegible]	[illegible] des Sauvages	Shawbridge	JOR 1T0 224-5778
[illegible]	361 Roxton	St-Jérôme	438-4484
[illegible]	552 Bedard	Lachute	562-4316
Yvon Paul	155 des Erables	LACHUTE	
[illegible]	510 Duplessis	St-Jérôme	436-4693
[illegible]	90 des Cèdres #1	St-Jérôme	438-6624
[illegible]	152-114 ave	Lafontaine	432-6953
Robert Dumouchel	3935 ave Dupatural	St-Louis de Terrebonne	433-3094
[illegible]	2128 St Georges	Lafontaine	438-5342
[illegible]	672 Parent	St-Jérôme	438-6531

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57-9-5-AFRICA
15

OTTAWA, Ontario
K1A 0G2

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Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, mes salutations distinguées.

Le Chef de cabinet

Sgd. A.L.

Allan B. Lever

Monsieur Ludovic Desjardins
10 rue Cook
QUEBEC, Québec

GAA
0860

APR 28 1978

26.4.29 (U.S.)

PÉTITION EN FAVEUR DES VICTIMES DE LA FAIM ET DE L'APARTHEID EN AFRIQUE DU SUD

Honorable Donald C. Jamieson
Secrétaire d'État aux Affaires Extérieures
Gouvernement du Canada
Ottawa, Ontario

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SIGNATURE	ADRESSE	TÉL.
Ludovic Dupontin	10, rue Cook, Québec	694-9881
Daniel Gaudin	10, rue Cook, Québec	692-0115
Louis-Arthur Lebrouillet	2014 Hélène-Boulé	Ste-Foy
Oreille L'Heureux	10 Cook, Québ	694-9881
Marcel Menard	20, rue Cook Québec	692-0115
Lorraine Farling	20, rue Cook, Québec	694-9881
Pierre Clément Bridgeault	20, rue Cook Québec	692-0115
Louis Georges Millet	20 rue Cook Québec	692-0115
Léopold Bélanger	20 Cook Québec	692-0115
C. Cantin	20 Cook, Québec	694-9881

Le cas du sucre

En 1973, lors de négociations internationales, le Canada s'est opposé à une augmentation de 1¢/lb. de sucre pour les pays producteurs du Tiers monde. Dépendant des importations pour 88% des 2.3 milliards de livres de sucre consommées chaque année, le Canada n'en achète que 10% sur le marché libre. Le reste vient des pays du Commonwealth et d'Afrique du Sud selon des Accords qui donnent un rabais de $1.00/100 lbs sur la taxe d'importation. Ce sucre revient plus cher mais les approvisionnements sont sûrs.

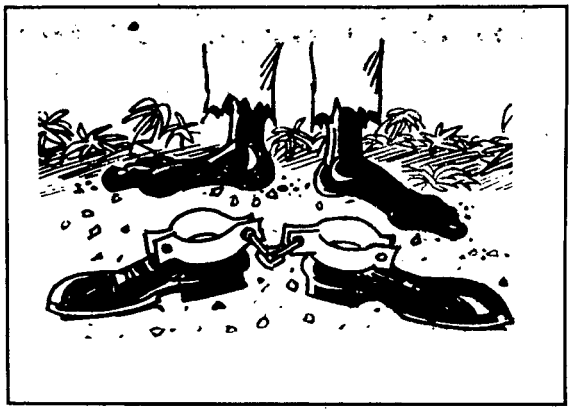
Il y a trois ans, devant la montée des prix du sucre à la consommation, le gouvernement céda aux pressions et réduisit la taxe déjà mentionnée de $1.29 à $1.00 : le sucre du Commonwealth pouvait donc entrer sans taxe au Canada. Mais pour le consommateur le prix n'a pas baissé.

Par exception, l'Afrique du Sud jouit elle aussi d'un Accord de tarif préférentiel qui date de 1932, même si ce pays a été expulsé du Commonwealth depuis 1961. A cette date, plusieurs pays cessèrent leurs importations d'Afrique du Sud qui se retrouva avec des surplus. Mais le Canada, diminuant ses importations des Caraïbes, devint l'un des principaux clients de l'Afrique du Sud qui produit 2 millions de tonnes de sucre par an.

En 1975, 33% du sucre consommé par les Canadiens provenait d'Afrique du Sud ; en 1976 : 37% (2e fournisseur après l'Australie). En cette année, 30 bateaux ont déchargé dans les ports de Toronto, St-John (N.B.) et Montréal, 352,338 tonnes de sucre sud-africain (le double de 1974) d'une valeur de $94.5 millions (60% de nos importations d'Afrique du Sud) aux termes de l'Accord déjà mentionné.

Les exportations de sucre sud-africain sont régies par la *South Africa Sugar Association* qui a désigné le *Natal Estates Sugar Mill* comme l'exportateur exclusif de sucre brut au Canada. Les partenaires canadiens sont : St-Lawrence Sugar, Atlantic Sugar et Redpath (contrôlée à 56% par *Tate and Lyle*, la plus grande multinationale du sucre qui vient de vendre ses entreprises d'Afrique du Sud). Ces compagnies furent accusées il y a quelques années de conspiration pour la fixation des prix.

Selon l'Accord de 1932, ces compagnies importatrices ne paient pas de taxe et « sauvent » $1.00/100 lbs. Elles en gardent $0.25 et, selon une entente privée, en remettent $0.75 à l'exportateur sud-africain. Haussant ainsi leurs profits, elles sont encouragées à exercer des pressions pour le maintien de l'Accord. Quant à l'Afrique du Sud, elle peut, grâce à nos devises, renforcer sa politique d'apartheid. Le Canada pourrait avantageusement acheter son sucre des Caraïbes, qui sont beaucoup moins loin. *Nous demandons, dans le cas de l'Afrique du Sud, le retrait de cet Accord sur les tarifs préférentiels* qui est devenu un symbole des intérêts économiques privés qui mettent le Canada en contradiction avec son « aversion déclarée pour le système de l'apartheid » (Déclaration aux Nations Unies le 30 mars 1977).



ADMINISTRATION PROVINCIALE
~~2360, chemin Sainte-Foy~~
~~Québec 10~~
NOUVELLE ADRESSE
20, rue Cook, Québec 4.

POSTES CANADA POST
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QUEBEC
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Honorable Donald C. Jamieson
Secretaire d'Etat aux affaires Extérieures
Gouvernement du Canada
Ottawa - Ontario

002884

PÉTITION EN FAVEUR DES VICTIMES DE LA FAIM ET DE L'APARTHEID EN AFRIQUE DU SUD

Honorable Donald C. Jamieson
Secrétaire d'État aux Affaires Extérieures
Gouvernement du Canada
Ottawa, Ontario

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SIGNATURE	ADRESSE	TÉL.
[illegible]	404 D'Argenteuil - Laval	667-9427
[illegible]	404 D'Argenteuil Laval	667-9427
Normand Turner	11140 Hébert, Mtl-Nord	323-2537
Céline Laliberté	7755 Henri-Julien Mtl	277-0247
Magdeleine Baril	9925, AVE St-Charles Mtl	381-2738
[illegible]	3255 rue Grand Mtl	254-3360
Lucile [illegible]	409 rue d'Argenteuil Laval-Ouest	681-8403
Rolland Jamieson	10,734 Lavendière Montréal	384-8242
Jean Léveillé	1005 Vanier ST-Laurent	247-6005
Albert Baril,	9925 ave St-Charles, Mtl	387-2738

Le cas du sucre

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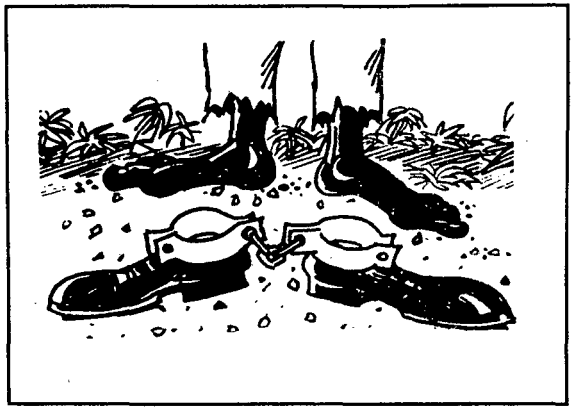

GAF/UNS/ /do

20-18-10

57-9-5-AFRICA

15

April 28, 1978

OTTAWA, K1A 0G2

~~April 28, 1978~~

Dear Mr. St. John,

I would like to thank you for your letter of April 12, 1978 in which you have asked us to enquire into the case of Mr. Mohamed Znagui, whom you report is under the detention of the Moroccan government.

As you will appreciate, human rights is an area in which the questions as to what can most effectively be done in particular cases are many and the answers are few.

The Canadian government shares the concerns of Canadians about the denial of human rights, wherever these may take place, therefore, I would like to inform you that we will make inquiries into this case as appropriate.

Yours very truly,

T. J. Arcand

T.J.Arcand, Director
Francophone Africa and
Maghreb Division

Mr. D. St. John
c/o Amnesty International
Canada Group 9
(Kitchener-Waterloo)
Box 382, Waterloo
ONTARIO, N2J 4A8

GAF/UNS/ /do

cc 20-18-10
57-9-5-AFRICA
15

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Maghreb Division

Mr. D. St. John
c/o Amnesty International
Canada Group 9
(Kitchener-Waterloo)
Box 382, Waterloo
ONTARIO, N2J 4A8

Mr. Wulf R.F. Schrudes
517 Witty Beach Rd.
R.R. 1 Victoria, B.C.
Canada V8X 3W9

26 April 78

Hon Dom Jamieson
Minister of External Affairs

Dear Mr. Jamieson:

Do you not realize that the SWAPO is communist and do not want the democracy of the Turnhalle-conferenz. The SWAPO men want to rule as dictators. Why is it, that you do not comprehend such a simple formulay. Is it the fact, that you are a liebral, which makes you so naive???

Sincerely,

02491

Mr. Wulf K.F. Schuldes
517 Witty Beach Rd.
R.R. 1 Victoria, B.C.
Canada V8X 3W9

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PM
1978
V8Z 4B0

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Hon. Don Jamieson
Minister of External Affairs

Sussex Drive
OTTAWA, Ont.

GAA/G.A. WEIR/6-3696/gm

MIN
Diary
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File

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57-9-5-AFR
15

OTTAWA, Ontario
K1A 0G2

April 25, 1978

Dear Ms. Loxley,

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Don Jamieson, has asked me to reply to your letter of March 14 concerning South Africa.

Your expression of support for the Government's recent actions concerning South Africa is appreciated, but it should be noted that the Government has not boycotted or banned trade with that country. Rather, Mr. Jamieson's announcement of December 19, 1977, to the House of Commons, was that all government-sponsored, commercial support activities for trade with South Africa would be phased out. Accordingly, the Government has implemented a number of measures to give effect to this decision, including for example the withdrawal of Canadian Trade Commissioners from South Africa and the closure of the Canadian Consulate-General in Johannesburg.

As you will see from the attached copy of Mr. Jamieson's statement, the Government is also considering action on a number of other aspects. The Government is not, however, prohibiting or banning trade in peaceful goods with South Africa. The Government's view is that the maintenance of such trade with other countries does not imply any support of their political policies. For this reason, the Government has resisted pressure in the past to cut off trade with such countries as Cuba, China and Greece. The only exception to this policy is in the case of Rhodesia, where Canada has accepted the mandatory economic sanctions adopted by the United Nations Security Council under Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter. The Security Council has not adopted similar sanctions against South Africa.

.../2

Ms. Zeeba Loxley,
Treasurer,
Manitoba Anti-Apartheid Coalition,
Box 55, Station C,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.
R3M 3S3

GAA
0773
21-4-78

It is difficult at this stage to speculate on what effect the Government's action will have on trade between Canada and South Africa. The principal purpose of the Government's decision was to further demonstrate to the South African Government the strong disapproval in Canada of the policies and actions of that Government, and to impress upon that Government the need to make fundamental changes in those policies.

Yours sincerely,

Allan N. Lever,
Executive Assistant.

MANITOBA ANTI-APARTHEID COALITION
FOR MAJORITY RULE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA
BOX 55 STATION C WINNIPEG MANITOBA R3M 3S3

14th March 1978

The Minister of External Affairs,
Ottawa

Dear Minister,

On behalf of the Manitoba Anti Apartheid Coalition I would like to commend you on your decision to boycott trade with South Africa. We hope that the Canadian decision will lead the way for the countries that seem to be dragging their feet.

We would like to get information on how this ban will work in practise. Could your Ministry send us a breakdown on the areas of trade that will be affected by the Government's decision. This will enable us to publicise the workings of the ban among our members, many of whom have not been able to fully comprehend just how far reaching this measure is likely to be.

Thanking you in advance for your co-operation.

Sincerely,

Zeeba Loxley (Ms.)
Treasurer,
M.A.A.C.

WINNIPEG
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Minister Jamieson
Ministry of Exten
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GAA/G.A. WEIR/6-3696/D. BROWN/6-4606/gm

PLEASE RETURN TO GAA WHEN SIGNED/RELEASED

OTTAWA, K1A 0G2

57-9-5-AFRICA
15

APR 25 1978

Dear Gib,

Thank you for your recent letter requesting my comments on the letter from your constituent, Mr. Edward Smith, concerning South Africa and Rhodesia.

The Canadian Government has strongly condemned the policy and practices of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa as constituting a denial of fundamental human rights to the great majority of South Africa's population. The South African Government's continuing commitment to the maintenance of this situation (to which, our Government believes, the great majority of Canadians are opposed) has been made quite clear by the actions that that Government has taken over the last several months. It was in the face of this situation that I announced on December 19, 1977 in the House of Commons, the decision of our Government to take further measures to demonstrate our strong disapproval of the actions and policies of that Government. ... (I enclose a copy of my statement for your and Mr. Smith's examination.) Ultimately, change must come from within South Africa itself, but the Canadian Government is endeavouring to help create an international climate which expresses to the South African Government the intensity of world condemnation of apartheid, but which at the same time encourages liberalizing forces within that country.

The goal which the Canadian Government supports in Rhodesia is a democratic government chosen by all Rhodesians, one in which the rights and responsibilities of the White and other minorities are recognized and protected. The political system in that country has granted rights according to race -- over which an individual has no control -- and entrenched the power of a racial minority to rule and direct the destiny of the majority. As such, it has been unacceptable to the Canadian Government, and we have neither recognized nor maintained relations of any kind with the illegal Smith régime. In keeping with this objective we have fully supported the efforts of the British and United States Governments to bring about a negotiated settlement.

Mr. Gilbert A. Parent, M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

.../2

GAA
GCAG
3-4-78

002897

3.4.42(05)

In our view the agreement reached recently in Salisbury between Ian Smith and the internal Black Rhodesian leaders contains a number of features which are essential to a lasting peace in Rhodesia. It is, however, inadequate in that it does not offer a satisfactory solution to the security situation nor any guarantee of Rhodesia's long-term economic and political stability. This can only come with broader talks encompassing both the parties to the Salisbury talks and the external nationalist leaders. The Canadian Government's views on this agreement were outlined in a statement made to the United Nations Security Council on March 13 by the Canadian
... Permanent Representative, a copy of which is attached.

Yours sincerely,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
ORIGINAL SIGNÉ PAR
Don C. Jamieson

Don Jamieson.

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

GILBERT A. PARENT

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
ST. CATHARINES

Honourable Donald Jamieson,
Minister of External Affairs,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Minister:

I thought you might be interested in a letter which I have received from one of my constituents concerning Canada's attitude towards South Africa and Rhodesia.

As mentioned, Mr. Smith has lived in these countries and is making some rather interesting points. I would appreciate hearing from you concerning some of the points which he brings forward.

Yours sincerely,

Gib Parent

encl.

69 Royal York Road,
St. Catharines, Ont.,
December 22, 1977.

Dear Mr. Parent:

Having just returned from a two year sojourn in Africa I feel I have an understanding of the problems of that continent which exceeds that of the Canadian government. Mr. Jamieson's current stand against South Africa will do nothing to alleviate the problems currently facing that country. The Afrikaaner is a tough-minded, stubborn individual who, when backed into a corner will fight to the last drpp of blood. Canada seems intent on creating that corner. South Africans will not give up-their pride is at stake. If it comes down to war, can you imagine the wholesale slaughter that will occur when three million well-armed whites slug it out with nineteen million fanatical blacks and yet this is what the world is pushing towards.

No matter how hard the world pushes, South Africa will push back equally hard. If, at this time, the world, led by Canada, was seen by South Africa to drastically soften its attitude then they, in turn would soften also.

If you will remember how we felt when Charles deGaul made his comment about "Vive Quebec libre" and multiply that a hundredfold you will begin to understand the current feeling of whites in South africa now. John V orster won his overwhelming electoral victory not because of his stand on apartheid butbecause of world interference in South African affairs.

I wish, at this point, to comment on Rhodesia, another country where I spent considerable time and have grown to love. The time is ripe for some western government to extend the hand of understanding and friendship to the people of that country. Prime Minister Ian Smith has conceded to the concept of majority rule and is making efforts to achieve that nebulous goal with a minimum of fuss and bloodshed. The people there, both black and white, are sick of warfare and the only people who want to extend the confrontations are Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo since neither of them would stand a chance in free elections. The problems there are not as insurmountable as you would think. One friendly gesture from Canada would help considerably.

Please convey my thoughts to the Prime Minister.

Yours truly,

Edward Smith

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS – AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TRANSMITTAL SLIP – NOTE D'ENVOI

TO/À MIN (through GAP) and GHB)

FROM/DE GAA

SUBJECT/SUJET Letter to Mr. G. Parent, M.P., re Canadian Policy Towards South Africa and Rhodesia.

SECURITY SÉCURITÉ	UNCLASSIFIED
FILE DOSSIER	
DATE	March 31, 1978

RECORD OF CONSULTATION – RAPPORT DE CONSULTATION

COPIES SENT TO: (DIV. SYMBOLS) EXEMPLAIRES ADRESSÉS À: (SYMBOLES DE DIR.)	PREPARED IN CONSULTATION WITH (NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS AND DIVISIONAL SYMBOLS) ÉTABLI EN CONSULTATION AVEC (NOMS DES INDIVIDUS ET SYMBOLES DE DIRECTEUR)	
MIN AEG PARL SEC FPR POL FAI SER		... Attached is a letter for the Minister's signature, on the above subject, if he agrees.

TO BE RETAINED WITH FILE COPY – A CONSERVER AVEC L'EXEMPLAIRE DESTINE AU DOSSIER

002903

EXT 934/BIL. (REV. 7/71)

GAA/G.A. Weir/H.H. Carter/6-3696/2-5879/sl

MIN
DIARY
DIV

57-9-5-AFR.
15

OTTAWA, Ontario
K1A 0G2

April 25, 1978

Dear Mr. Earls,

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Don Jamieson, has asked me to reply to your letter of April 3 concerning the resignation of Professor Philip Uren from his position as Director of the Paterson Centre of Carleton University.

You will understand that the question of Professor Uren's status is his own business, and that of the authorities of Carleton University - not the business of this Department. However, I can assure you that we are unaware of any representations from the Governements of Tanzania or Zambia in this matter. Nor were such representations mentioned by Professor Uren when he gave his reasons for his decision to resign from this position.

Yours sincerely,

H. H. CARTER

Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs

The Reverend R. Keith Earls
260 Barr Street,
RENFREW, Ontario

The Rev. R. Keith Earls B.D. B.D.
260 Barr Street
Renfrew, Ontario

April 3rd: 78

The Hon The Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

Honourable Sir

The press reports that outside pressure, presumably by Tanzania and or Zambia, was brought to bear on the authorities of Carleton University, in order to make the resignation of Professor Philip Wren inevitable, after his return from a trip to South Africa. If this is so, I and many others feel, that you should make it clear that academic freedom in Canada permits a professor to go anywhere that frontiers are open, and make whatever comments are deemed suitable after returning home - Any interference by the representatives of foreign powers cannot be tolerated, and certainly no African nation is in a position to cast stones.

Some time ago I objected to Black students at Carleton castigating foreign governments whom we recognized as friendly, and was told that they were free to do so, citizens of Canada or not, It is strange then that a Canadian citizen can be forced out of office for exercising his private right to evaluate conditions in South Africa as anywhere else.

R. Keith Earls

02053

MIN
Diary
Circ
Div
File

57-9-5-AFRICA
15

OTTAWA, Ontario
K1A 0G2

April 24, 1978

Dear Mrs. Coleman,

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Don Jamieson, has asked me to reply to your letter of March 5 concerning South Africa.

I attach for your information a copy of the statement Mr. Jamieson made to the House of Commons on December 19, 1977 concerning Canada's policy towards South Africa, and draw your attention to the fourth paragraph of that statement, wherein Mr. Jamieson announced that "Canada'ss phasing out all its Government-sponsored, commercial support activities in South Africa". You will note that Mr. Jamieson did not say that the Government would "do everything possible to discourage export and import trade with that country". It is the Government's view that trade in peaceful goods with other countries does not imply any support of their political policies. In consequence, the Government has resisted pressure in the past to cut off trade with such countries as Cuba, China and Greece. The only exception made to this policy is the case of Rhodesia, where Canada has accepted the mandatory economic sanctions adopted by the United Nations Security Council under Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter. The Security Council has not adopted similar sanctions against South Africa.

Regarding your other comments on the Government's decision, I should note that, as provided for in Mr. Jamieson's statement, all Canadian Trade Commissioners have been withdrawn from South Africa and the Consulate-General in Johannesburg has been closed. All other personnel involved in trade promotion activities have been released, with the exception of a locally-engaged Commercial Officer. The latter has been transferred to the Embassy in Pretoria to assist it in dealing with questions

.../2

Mrs. Helen Coleman,
6 Orsi Court,
Thornhill, Ontario.
L3T 2K1

which it would otherwise not be equipped to handle (i.e. inquiries about tariff rates, contractual obligations and so on). He will not engage in trade promotion activities.

As for the continuing availability of the corporate account facilities of the Export Development Corporation and the Program for Export Market Development, these services are under review. This situation is consistent with Mr. Jamieson's announcement that such activities would be phased out. Similarly, Mr. Jamieson's statement clearly indicates that the question of tax credits for dividends from investments in Namibia is being studied by the Government. When this examination is completed, then the Government will be in a position to decide what further action should be taken.

Yours sincerely,

H. H. CARTER

Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

6 Orsi Court
Thornhill, Ontario
L3T 2K1
5 March 1978

The Honourable Donald Jamieson
Minister of External Affairs
House of Commons
Ottawa

Dear Mr. Jamieson

Recently I drafted a letter to you - which I didn't send - to congratulate and thank you and your government for the "decision to withdraw all support for trade with South Africa, and to do everything possible to discourage export and import trade with that country". Now I understand, from newspaper reports that those were just empty words, and that the Canadian government is continuing to promote trade with and investment in South Africa through the Export Development Corporation, and may still be sharing the travel expenses for Canadian businessmen seeking markets there.

To withdraw the power of direct lending to the South Africa government - which our government has never exercised - and to replace Canadian commercial counsellors with South Africans,

meaningless gestures, and to try to make them sound like major steps would be hypocritical.

I know that the real meaning of the words ethics and morality is missing from the transactions of most big businesses, but surely not from our government's also!

The policy of the South African government is a racist one, designed for the purpose of the economic exploitation of black people, and no amount of rationalization and denial on the part of the defenders of apartheid, can cover up the overt and covert violence against the black population.

Sincerely,

Helen Coleman.

P.S. I was astounded to read that Falconbridge Mines operating in Namibia, are paying taxes to South Africa, which has no legal or moral claim whatever to that country.

HEC.

01684

GAA/G.A. WEIR/6-3696/gm

MIN
Diary
Circ
Div
File

57-9-5-AFRICA
15

OTTAWA, Ontario
K1A 0G2

April 21, 1978

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Monson,

Further to Mr. Bertrand's letter of March 17, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Don Jamieson, has asked me to thank you for your interesting letter of March 6 concerning your visit to South Africa.

In the years since apartheid became the official policy of the South African Government (in 1948), successive Canadian Governments have strongly condemned this policy as constituting a denial of fundamental human rights to the great majority of South Africans. The Government believes that just as we have to combat racialism in our own country, we have to be outspoken and vigourous in pressing for the abandonment of racialist policies elsewhere in the world. Recently, the Government's concern for the situation in South Africa deepened as a result of a series of events which demonstrated that repression was increasing in that country (in particular, the death in September, 1977, of Mr. Steve Biko, Honorary President of the Black People's Convention, while being held in detention by the South African police, and the action taken by the South African Government on October 19, 1977 to arrest, detain or ban the great majority of its most prominent domestic critics). In consequence, the Government decided that further measures were necessary to demonstrate Canada's strong disapproval of the policies and actions of the South African Government. I attach for your information a copy of the statement made by Mr. Jamieson on December 19, 1977 to the House of Commons announcing these measures.

Ultimately, change must come from within South Africa, but by taking measures such as those announced on December 19, the Canadian Government is endeavouring to help create an international climate which expresses to the South African Government the intensity of world condemnation of apartheid, but which at the same time encourages liberalizing forces within that country.

Mr. and Mrs. Nils J. Monson,
182 Riverview Boulevard,
St. Catherines, Ontario.
L2T 3M8

.../2

Thank you for taking the trouble to give us your views on these matters.

Yours sincerely,

D. K. DOHERTY

Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

MIN/L. Bertrand/mp

O T T A W A
March 17, 1978

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Monson:

On behalf of the Honourable Don Jamieson, I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 6, 1978, concerning Canadian policy towards South Africa.

Please be assured that your letter will be brought to Mr. Jamieson's attention at the earliest possible moment.

Yours sincerely,

Original Signed By
Original Signé par
L. Bertrand
Luc Bertrand,
Special Assistant

Mr. and Mrs. Nils J. Monson,
182 Riverview Boulevard,
St. Catharines, Ontario.
L2T 3M8

182 Riverview Boulevard,
St. Catharines, Ontario.
L2T 3M8

March 6th, 1978

Honourable Don Jamieson,
Minister of External Affairs,
House of Commons,
Parliament Buildings,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Dear Sir,

I and my wife were visiting our daughter in South Africa three years ago. Since we had read alot of unfavourable news in our own as well as in some foreign press, we were somewhat apprehensive on our arrival.

In Johannesburg airport we found everything modern, clean, well organized, with black and whites mingling together, on our arrival as well as on our departure. During our stay we were sightseeing and visiting, talked about the sociological problems with many white people of different nationalities. The magnitude and multitude of problems dawned on us more and more when we learned South Africa has more than fifty tribes and subtribes of black people with their own tribal laws and religion. The tribal laws sometimes supersede the federal laws as in the case that came up during our visit.

When the federal government intended to pass an amendment making it compulsary for every child, regardless of colour or creed, to attend public school, a tribal chief informed the government that his tribe was opposed to compulsary public school education, with a threat of riot.

Education has helped alot of black people to improve their social standing and job opportunities. In stores and offices we saw black and white clerks. In a new ultra modern shopping centre in Johannesburg there was a grocery store comparable to the best seen anywhere with a black manager and non-white clerks. Other stores had both white and black clerks. While visiting the Carleton Place, a civic centre, at office closing time, we saw blacks and whites coming out of the highrise office buildings, smartly dressed, some with attache cases in their hands.

One Sunday morning our son-in-law and our daughter entertained us to a mine-dance, about two hours drive from Johannesburg. We had read about mining compounds as a sort of prison for the miners. As we traveled we saw wild cosmos on both sides of the road white and pink, white building appeared against the horizon; it was the mining compound. At the entrance was a landscaped area and parking lot. At the gate to the arena were miners in business suits

.../2

collecting tickets and distributing programs to the tourists. We quickly went to get our seats and got our cameras ready for we had a feeling that this was going to be an interesting event. As we discussed the African mines we came to the conclusion that compound means a protected area in their language. The labour code in South Africa stipulates that an applicant for a job in a mine must first have training in a simulated mine above ground in handling tools and mining equipment. A strict diet to build up physical fitness, a four month program at the mine owners expense. If the applicant passes the test before government inspectors, he will get a permit to work underground. To build and maintain physical fitness sports equipment and fields were in the area around the arena.

The dance performed in an open arena by tribes from South African Mines was spectacular in colour and performance with tribes seemingly trying to compete with one another. The grand finale was dancing and acrobatic performance demonstrating their physical fitness and agility, their faces glowing with pride, before a crowd of spectators both black and white, giving them a hearty applause. Working conditions in South African mines are improved by an extensive air conditioning system that cools and purifies the air.

Going home we got into Sowetto a new city approximately 25 years old. The area we got through was a new development with alot of construction machinery along roads and streets. The houses, all brick, had a large lot 1/3 of an acre, is a government sponsored low cost housing project rented out at a very low rent. To meet the specifications of the various tribal religions the interior finish and choice of utensils was left to the tenant. Some tribes do not want modern utensils, but the government subsidizes whatever the tenant chooses in its place, safe such choice does not violate the code of hygiene. The standard among the black people varies alot reflecting their tribal religion, laws and occupations. In Sowetto dwell many very successful and wealthy black people with luxurious homes and gardens. Even the black clergy do not deny themselves luxury and comfort. Some reporters noticed a black bishop, head of the all Black Zion Christian Church, in Pretoria shopping for two Mercedes costing 72000 Rands (1 Rand = $1.42 at the time of our visit).

Some blacks admit the black man could do more for his black brother, but others are reluctant. Wages are low after our standard but so is the productivity and the purchasing power of the African states. The social benefits are good and include such items as free hospital, doctors and dental care for the black people only, also shoes and clothing. This applies to domestic help too. A black wage earner pays only a small tax, has regulated work hours, one month holidays per year with pay. Half bus fares and in certain places of entertainment only half admission. Domestic help gets two hours off every afternoon, one day a week off (usually Wednesday) and every other Sunday off. If you are a guest in an African home, you pay tips to the servants before you leave. Talking to some of the garden boys, starting wages were about 38 Rands a month, everything free plus social benefits. They seemed very happy and contented.

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I went to Cape Town by the blue train (South Africa's pride), boarding the train in Johannesburg. I saw the impressive grand central station, its modern architecture and a beautiful landscaped parking lot. In Cape Town I stayed in a Holiday Inn staffed by non-whites, giving excellent service. On sightseeing tours you are shown the best of any country, so I ventured out alone on foot one day expecting to see some of the stories of children raiding the garbage pails. Many South Africans were very bitter about foreign reporters throwing some coins in a garbage pail in front of children. When the children hunted for the coins they were photographed as being so hungry they raided the garbage pails for food. I walked for miles and got lost, but saw nothing to substantiate the reports. I went into a yard to ask for directions to the Holiday Inn and was told it was a long way from where I was, the man insisted upon giving me a ride. His face looked honest and I accepted the offer. Cape Town is a beautiful and clean city with a very interesting architecture. I saw few signs of apartheid, black and white seemed to mingle together.

It was extremely dry in Cape Province, flowers were dried up and many orchards and graperies were irrigated at the harvest time. Because of the drought there was not much of interest for a horticulturist. I cut short my visit to Cape Province. On the hotel bus to the airport I was the only white. I introduced myself as a Canadian and told a passenger beside me about the news reports back home. Referring to housing the answer was, "Your home is such as you make it." "This is all black residential areas on both sides of the road." I took a quick look and she was right. What about job opportunities? "Oh", she said, "I work for HOliday Inn. I get 125 Rands a month plus benefits. I am satisfied." Flying back to Johannesburg, I had a chance to see the country from above. Some of the richest farmland giving credance to South Africa being the bread basket for much of the southern half of the continent.

Having seen the country, our opinion is that South Africa has a tremendous sociological problem that takes Solomon's wisdom to handle so as not to aggrevate the political situation. Many, both white and black, in public or private, agree there is room for improvement as the black people grow in status, but here is another problem. Many immigrants stay only long enough in South Africa to save for the purchase of another wife or two, a few cows and then they live in their country of origin without working.

As much as we like to stand up for democracy, we believe that the black people in South Africa are far better off under white minority government than any other form of government on l the African continent; many blacks admit this. A successful black businessman is going to run for mayor in Sowetto in the next municipal election, according to late reports. This would never be allowed in their neighbouring states with communistic regime and/or black dictatorship.

We urge our government to carefully consider and if mistakes are made in our policy towards South Africa, cancel such policy, lest we Canadians should one day stand guilty for having aided

.../4

communistic conspiracy by betraying our best friends, descendants of hard working white settlers who toiled to build a heritage for future generations in a very hostile environment.

Thanking you in advance for a favourable consideration of our letter, we are,

Yours sincerely,

Gurli Monson

Nils J. Monson

Gurli Monson

Nils J. Monson

:ar

cc: Joe Clark, MP
Leader of the Opposition

Ed Broadbent, MP

Gilbert Parent, MP

01612

GAA/C.J. PETERSON/6-1207/gm

MIN
Diary
Circ
Div
File

57-9-5-AFRICA

15

OTTAWA, Ontario
K1A 0G2

April 21, 1978

Dear Mr. Marshall,

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Don Jamieson, has asked me to reply to the section of your letter of April 7 about Uganda.

While we deplore the excesses of Idi Amin's régime - the Ugandan authorities have many times been made aware of Canadian feelings in this regard - we do not think a total military, economic and cultural embargo against Uganda is likely to be generally acceptable. As for the Canadian Government, I can assure you that we have only limited ties with Uganda, but to break relations unilaterally would cut off the means of making our concern known to the Ugandans and we do not think this course would serve a useful purpose.

Yours sincerely,

H. H. CARTER

Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

Mr. John K. Marshall,
13067 Ramsay Street,
Pierrefonds, Quebec.
H8Z 2Z7

13067 RAMSAY STREET
PIERREFONDS, QUEBEC
CANADA. H8Z 2Z7
APRIL 7TH, 1978

HONOURABLE DON JAMIESON
MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
HOUSE OF COMMONS
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS
OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA

RE: 1) C.I.D.A. AND FOREIGN AID
2) IDI AMIN AND UGANDA

Dear Mr. Jamieson,

Recently I got a television program called Little Estate. C.I.D.A. and Canadian foreign aid policies were examined. I was pretty shocked! I didn't realize that C.I.D.A. was such an "Indian Giver" like kind aid to a needy country and then tell them that the money must be spent in Canada — even if this is, for them, inefficient, counter-productive and makes them increasingly dependent on inappropriate Canadian technology and expertise. To make things worse, our aid does not seem to change the lives of the poorest people in these countries we aid. A new airport in Jamaica, aircraft guidance equipment in Indonesia, and a big transmitter in Bangladesh can easily be used to create basic training for the poorest people and to supply them with the means to alleviate themselves from poverty in perpetuity. May I strongly urge you to "untie" our foreign aid. That way, instead of subsidizing our aerospace and communications industries, we will really be getting for them the kind of aid they need and deserve. Otherwise they will tend to look to the more certain countries for support. We should encourage the countries who receive our aid to spend the money in their poor countries. As an example, instead of using Canadian manual water pumps, which are not designed for the continents they get in Nigeria, the Nigerians would like to have had labor-intensive manufacture from India which were designed for such use. This would have meant better for Nigeria and, at the same time, would have helped India, another poor country. We should encourage less labour-intensive native technology rather than Canadian labour-saving capital technology. To use example, rather than building a fully-automated large scale bakery requiring Canadian wheat in Nigeria, for a third the cost, we could have built ten smaller bakeries utilizing more local labour, which would translate into more employment, and which would use a coarser bread using local agricultural product. Cost, if we had proper time to help, they wouldn't be using it for any reason with a growing need and have stables. May I urge you to read in your foreign aid the pol.

[illegible]

[illegible] conclusion that can be reached [illegible] is a possible parallel of the same nature as Biafra — [illegible] Nigeria does not have the international to stage the current Ugandan situation into an international situation. The Canadian can naturally take the [illegible] way and call it an "internal" affair of Uganda, [illegible] the [illegible] media. We are not talking about intervening with the sovereign political [illegible] and ideology of another country, we are talking about saving Uganda for its people. We must have a total military, economic, cultural and diplomatic embargo against Uganda and frequently use the United Nations and armed intervention. This, by the way, applies to all countries with similar atrocities occurring such as, to a lesser extent, the current Chilean regime. Save, embargo temporarily but the people in these countries whom we would try to save, but we must quickly bring the solution back to an end in such countries, no matter what the political persuasion may be.

I feel very strongly about the above issues and I most sincerely look forward to your reply. Thank you for your valuable time and kind consideration.

Yours sincerely

John Marshall

With respect to the second issue of this letter, it appalls me that Canada (and many other nations) are not taking a very much harder stand against Idi Amin. I am sure you are well aware of the estimates of up to 250,000 murders of a political nature since the rise of the Amin régime. There is no other logical conclusion that can be reached other than to class Amin as a psychotic murderer of the same stature of Hitler - the only difference being that Amin does not have the wherewithall to change the current Ugandan situation into an international situation. No Canadian can morally look the other way and call it an "internal" affair of Uganda just brushing the issue aside. We are not talking about interfering with the collective aspirations and ideology of another country. We are talking about saving Uganda for its own people. We must have a total military, economic and cultural embargo against Uganda and forcefully urge the United Nations into armed intervention. This by the way applies to all countries with similar atrocities occuring, such as, to a lesser extent, the current Chilean régime. Sure, embargos temporarily hurt the people in those countries whom we would try to save but we must quickly bring the status quo to an end in such countries no matter what their political persuasion may be.

I feel very strongly about the above issues and I most sincerely look forward to your reply. Thank you for your time and kind consideration.

John K. Marshall

GAA/G.A. WEIR/6-3696/gm

MIN
Diary
Circ
Div
File

57-9-5-AFRICA
15

OTTAWA, Ontario
K1A 0G2

April 21, 1978

Dear Ms. Krug,

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Don Jamieson, has asked me to reply to your letter of March 12 concerning Namibia and South Africa.

With regard to your comments about Namibia, the Government agrees that the continued South African presence there is illegal and should be terminated as soon as possible. It was with this objective in mind that Canada has joined with the other four Western members of the United Nations Security Council in an initiative to find ways of achieving quickly and peacefully the withdrawal of South African control over the territory. We are convinced that the proposals our five Governments have put forward to resolve the Namibian problem offer the best means of realizing true independence and freedom for Namibians, and we are hopeful that they will eventually be accepted by all the parties involved in the Namibia question. In the meantime, the studies referred to in Mr. Jamieson's statement of December 19, 1977, (regarding investment in Namibia and the tax credits question) are continuing. Upon their completion, the Government will then consider what further action might be taken.

As for your question concerning Mr. Jamieson's reference to "one man, one vote", this is commonly understood to mean universal adult suffrage.

Yours sincerely,

D. K. DOHERTY

Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

Ms. Patricia E. Krug,
Box 51,
Lorlie, Saskatchewan.
S0A 2J0

March 12/78

Hon. Don Jamieson
Secretary of State for External Affairs
House of Commons
Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0G2

Re: Canadian Policy to South Africa.

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your Jan 17/78 response to my letter earlier that month. I received the text of your speech in the House and I would like to comment on our S. African policy. You noted we in Canada "take the strongest possible objection". Our actions of course are not as strong as they possibly can be.

In regard to South African continued control of Namibia - it seems to me the issue is that it is illegal. If our trade continues with these countries we do condone their actions. We need to move strongly not to mine the resources of a country which is not in control of its own destiny.

Since I wrote two months have passed - time in which your researchers have likely come up with codes of conduct for companies of Canadians in Namibia. When do you propose to move on this in the House?

A point I wondered about as I read your speech - "one man. one vote". Does South Africa mean one adult or literally one man? I've never heard it clarified.

Thanks for your concern.

Sincerely.

Patricia E. Krug. Box 51 Lorlie, Sask S0A 2J0

. 01683

MIN
FILE
DIARY
CIRC
DIV

GAA/G.A. WEIR/6-3696/dj

PLEASE RETURN TO GAA WHEN SIGNED/RELEASED

file

57-9-5-AFRICA
15

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2

April 18, 1978

Dear Mr. Nanton,

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Don Jamieson, has asked me to reply to your letter of March 2 concerning South Africa.

Your letter refers to Mr. Jamieson's statement of December 19, 1977, to the House of Commons announcing the Government's decision to phase out its Government-sponsored, commercial support activities in South Africa. I attach a copy of Mr. Jamieson's statement for your examination, and point out that at no point did Mr. Jamieson state that the Government intended to apply trade sanctions against South Africa. As is indicated in the statement, our Government decided that the measures announced were necessary to demonstrate further Canada's strong condemnation of the policy and practices of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa. Our Government believes that, just as we have to combat racialism in our own country, we have to be outspoken and vigorous in pressing for the abandonment of racialist policies elsewhere in the world. Our Government recognizes that change must ultimately come from within South Africa itself, but the Government is endeavouring to help create an international climate which expresses to the Government of South Africa the intensity of world condemnation of apartheid, but which at the same time encourages liberalizing forces within that country.

Yours sincerely,

Syd. A. Lever

Allan N. Lever,
Executive Assistant.

Mr. Paul Nanton,
3765 Cadboro Bay Road,
Victoria, B.C.,
V8P 5E2.

GAA
0721

Ai

March 2nd, 1978
3765 Cadboro Bay Road
Victoria. B.C. V8P 5E2

The Hon. Donald Jamieson, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of External Affairs,
Ottawa. Ontario.

Dear Mr. Jamieson:

I was one of those who regretted very much your announcement last December of Trade Sanctions against South Africa, and I hope that the efforts of Donald Woods and others will not influence you in making your policy still stronger.

The tragedy of Biko's death and the subsequent whitewash of the security forces, plus his own banning and arrest of others, has obviously had a profound effect on Woods' thinking. During my six weeks in South Africa last autumn I read his editorials often and while he spoke out very strongly he was not the bitter man he is today.

The view must have been put to you often that Sanctions and other forms of attack from outside only strengthens the resolve of the South African government to do things their way. Carter and Young did enormous damage to the cause of the moderates. Probably you are well aware of the passionate love of country felt by white South Africans, especially by the Africaans some of whom have been there for ten generations.Of all people, Canadians should have understood the horrendous problems of race in South Africa since we have failed so badly in finding solutions to our race problems, which are miniscule in comparison.

I have seen the sheer despair of white South African moderates - and there are many of them - when Steve Biko died and when they watched the effects of attacks from outside. It is one of the tragedies of our time that the western countries have tried the big stick on a stubborn, proud people instead of approaching them with understanding plus the strongest private efforts to bring about basic changes.

Yours sincerely,

Paul Nanton

Paul Nanton

GAA/G.A. WEIR/6-3696/gm

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57-9-5-AFRICA

15

OTTAWA, Ontario
K1A 0G2

April 18, 1978

Dear Mr. Kollar,

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Don Jamieson, has asked me to reply to your letter of February 18 concerning Southern Africa.

Your letter comments on a number of issues, but particularly takes issue with the fact that representatives of the South West African Peoples' Organization visited Canada recently, whereas representatives of the illegal government of Rhodesia have been denied admission to our country. On the question of admitting persons critical of the Canadian Government's policy, our Government does not normally prohibit such entry. A particular exception is made, however, in the case of representatives of the Ian Smith government of Rhodesia. Here, our policy is based on acceptance of mandatory sanctions imposed against Rhodesia by the United Nations Security Council in its Resolution 253 of May 29, 1968. In accordance with this resolution, the Canadian Government enacted regulations by which it will not admit, save on exceptional humanitarian grounds, anyone travelling on a passport or other travel document issued or renewed by, or on behalf of, the illegal Rhodesian government. In addition, all persons ordinarily resident in Rhodesia and who are travelling on passports of other countries (including Britain and South Africa) are required to have visas to visit Canada. Such visas are not granted to persons who have furthered or encouraged, or are likely to further or encourage, the unlawful actions of the Smith regime.

Your letter also comments on Mr. Jamieson's statement of December 19, 1977 to the House of Commons concerning South Africa. I enclose a copy of this statement for your further examination.

Yours sincerely,

Sgd. A. Lever

Allan N. Lever,
Executive Assistant.

Mr. Ivan Kollar,
924 College Avenue,
Regina, Saskatchewan,
S4N 0Y3.

GAA
0736
APR 1, 1978

IVAN KOLLAR - 924 COLLEGE AVENUE, REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN - TELEPHONE 522-4263

February 18,1978

The Hon.Donald C.Jamieson,P.C.,M.P.
Burin-Burgeo
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs
OTTAWA, Ontario

Dear Mr.Minister:

The representatives of a terrorist organization known as SWAPO are visiting our country and their sojourn in Canada is supported by the elements of Maoist and other extremist movements with headquarters in Toronto and Montreal.These SWAPO members are accompanied by the organizers of the so called liberation movements who are familiar with the privileges granted to them through the open line programmes of various radio stations.Needless to say that I do not object to the hospitality offered by the aforementioned medium,however, I do object to abusing the unprecendented generosity shown by the Trudeau government.

One of the SWAPO members appeared on the CKCK Radio(Regina) " Action Line " and attacked you in a malicious and vicious manner so characteristic of the well orchestrated Communist propaganda.It is my belief that the large majority of Canadians will never approve the change in our foreign policy pertaining to South Africa as announced by you in the House on December 19,1978.We must not single out one nation and I wish to quote the member for Waterloo-Cambridge, Mr.M.Saltsman,who as being an elected member of the New Democratic Party cannot be classified " rightwinger ".He Had this to say(Hansard,page 2071): "....to single out South Africa as the object of our new found morality is too much.It is just too much.It shows how much a tool this country has become of those forces in the United Nations.Foreign policy is not made on Sussex Street any more;foreign policy is made in New York on behalf of the United Nations...."

It is absolutely true that our foreign policy under the direction of Mr.Ivan Head and his associates has become a servant of the double standards displayed everyday in the United Nations.We are granting one hundred million Dollars to Cuba - and Fidel Castro sends thousand and thousand troups to Angola and more recently to Ethiopia to help and to establish the Soviet imperialist cause.We grant visitors' visa to the spokesmen of terrorist movements which do not want any reasonable solution but do want violence to destroy the governments of such states as South Africa and Israel.In the same time we deny admission to the representatives of the Rhodesian government using a silly technicality for excuse.

The SWAPO representatives stabbed the Canadian government in the back by voicing the most incredible accusations and by distorting facts and,perhaps I should tell you that you and the rest of the government well deserved this lesson.

Yours truly,

Ivan Kollar

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GAA/G.A. WEIR/6-3696/dj

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57-9-5-AFRICA
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Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2

April 12, 1978

Dear Mr. Wunker,

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Don Jamieson, has asked me to reply to your letter of March 1 concerning South Africa.

In deciding on the measures announced by Mr. Jamieson on December 19, the Government's intent was to demonstrate further to the South African Government the intensity of Canada's opposition to the policy and practices of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa. Our objective is to see an end to racial discrimination in that country and to foster just and equal treatment for all South Africans. The Government believes that the latest measures will contribute to this objective. A full text of Mr. Jamieson's statement is attached for your examination.

Yours sincerely,

Syd. A. Lever

Allan N. Lever,
Executive Assistant.

Mr. Randy Wunker,
130 MacPherson, Apt. 8,
Toronto, Ontario,
M5R 1W8.

GAA
0722
APR 14 1978

March 1, 1978

Dear Mr. Jamieson;

Another election is soon to be called and the government (party) machinery has begun its program of misleading pronouncements fat with half-truths and hypocrisy. Your attempt to hide the true nature of the governments' involvement in business dealings between Canada and South Africa is a good example. Health and Welfare Minister Begin's recent statements concerning the closing of the English-Wabigoon river system in Northwestern Ontario is another.

That mature persons in positions of public trust can manipulate the facts in such a calculating manner is beyond my understanding. Don't you feel any shame?

Sincerely,

Randy W—

Trade in cosmetics

When External Affairs Minister Donald Jamieson announced in December that the Government of Canada would stop supporting and encouraging Canadian investment in and trade with South Africa, he told Parliament that the changes in Canadian policy were "not as complete as may come in time".

What Mr. Jamieson neglected to tell us was that the changes were not, by a long shot, as complete as he tried to make them sound.

Mr. Jameson led us to believe that the Government of Canada, putting its money where its mouth is in condemnation of the racist regime in Pretoria, would stop providing financing, assistance or encouragement to trade and investment relations between Canada and South Africa. Such dealings would not be banned (nor should they be). But they could look for no help from the Canadian Government or the Canadian taxpayer.

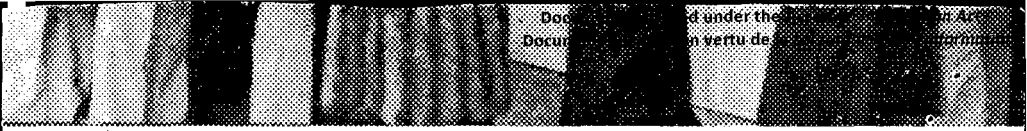
In fact, as Wayne Cheveldayoff of The Globe and Mail has documented in a series of reports on Canada's economic relations with South Africa, the Crown-owned Export Development Corp. still stands ready to make loans to South African business and the South African Government for the purchase of goods from Canada. Canada will still maintain a commercial counsellor in Pretoria to help Canadian companies do business there.

There will be a cosmetic change or two.

The Canadian Government account at the EDC, ordinarily called on to finance exports to countries with shaky credit ratings, will not be available to assist in deals with South Africa. But in practice that changes nothing. South Africa has never needed this sort of special assistance. It will continue to have all the access it wants to subsidized financing from the EDC's ordinary "corporate account".

As for commercial counsellors in Pretoria, Canada is pulling back the Canadians who have been filling this role. But it is hiring a South African to take over their duties.

The policy by which the Canadian Government manifests its abhorrence of apartheid is, in short, business as usual. Where its mouth is it not its money, but just a bigger



are to wait yesterday outside licence office at 1164 Danforth Ave. Toda last day to bu

sharply and vehicle weights are r

ecreational use."

It's a new Personal Use regis-ation class — only for vehicles p to a GVW of 2,405 kg. If the wner is not making financial rofit from the use of the truck, e can make a declaration and et a reduction in the increase of is registration fee, Mr. Little aid.

The word "commercial" on a notor vehicle permit won't dis-ualify the owner.

"Just go down to any Ministry f Transportation licencing of-ce and fill out a form declaring you use the truck only for plea-sure or recreation," Mr. Little said.

"The truck will then be consid-ered like any car — by cylinder rating and not gross vehicle weight."

That means that if your vehi-cle fits the weight requirement and it's a four-cylinder model the owner pays only $30 — the 1978 rate for four-cylinder cars. If it is a six-cylinder model, he pays $45 — the new rate for six-cylin-der cars.

The fee for eight cylinders is $60. It is the trucks withi whether use pleasure.

To identif ministry is the new reg little red sq on the botto the new pla marily for ational use."

The mot must also effect by the

truct Jaques jury to acquit G

such doubt in favor of the Crown," he told the the courtroom, where only about 20 spectators watched the proceedings along with about a dozen reporters — a sharp contrast to the nor-

sons jointly indicted should be jointly tried."

Judge Maloney said that exceptions to this rule — where evidence inadmissi-ble against one defendant is introduced against another,

dice the jury against another of the defendants — do not apply in this case.

"On the balance, I feel prejudice (against 002937 can adequately be by me in my instructions to

RANDY WUNKER
130 MACPHERSON
APT. 8 Toronto
M5R 1W8

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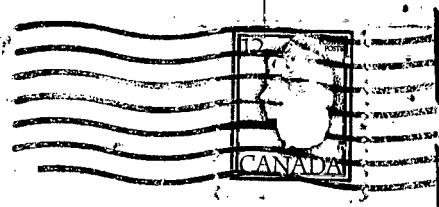

Mr. Donald Jamieson
External Affairs Minister
Ottawa, Ont.

~~PAR AVION~~ ~~VIA AIR MAIL~~ ~~CORREO AEREO~~ 002938

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GAA/G.A. WEIR/6-3696/dj

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57-9-5-Africa
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Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2

April 18, 1978

Dear Mr. Cooper,

I refer to Mr. Krane's letter of February 3 in reply to my letter of February 3, concerning the Government's proposed Code of Conduct on Employment Practices of companies operating in South Africa. I am pleased to learn that Falconbridge endorses this Code of Conduct and welcome your company's support for the usefulness of such a Code as a reference point for companies and as a means of demonstrating publicly our country's concern for human rights.

As promised in my telegram of April 17, 1978, I attach a copy of the revised Code of Conduct which our Government shall be making public on April 28, 1978.

Once again, I wish to thank you for the co-operation your company has given the Government on this matter.

Yours sincerely,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
ORIGINAL SIGNÉ PAR
Don C. Jamieson

Don Jamieson

Mr. M.A. Cooper,
President and Managing Director,
Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited,
P.O. Box 40,
Commerce Court West,
Toronto, Ontario,
M5L 1B4.

MIN/LBertrand(51851)/emc

Ottawa

February 28, 1978

Dear Mr. Krane,

On behalf of the Honourable Don Jamieson, I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated February 13, 1978, in which you express your company's endorsement of the comprehensive code of ethics drafted by the Department of External Affairs for the guidance of Canadian companies with operations in South Africa.

Your response to Mr. Jamieson's letter has been noted and will be conveyed to the Minister at the earliest possible moment.

We are indeed pleased to learn that you support the code of ethics and we thank you for your prompt reply on this matter.

Yours sincerely,

Allan N. Lever
Executive Assistant

Mr. J. D. Krane
Secretary
Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd.
P.O. Box 40
Commerce Court West
Toronto, Ontario
M5L 1B4

FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LIMITED
P.O. Box 40, Commerce Court West
Toronto, Canada M5L 1B4 Cables *Falconbrij*
Telex 02-2720 Telephone 416/863-7000

February 13, 1978

The Honourable Donald C. Jamieson,
Secretary of State for External Affairs,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario. K1A 0G2.

Dear Mr. Minister:

Your letter of February 3, 1978 to our president, Mr. M.A. Cooper, has been received and its contents duly noted. As Mr. Cooper is out of the country this week, I am forwarding this reply on his behalf.

The Falconbridge organization endorses the comprehensive Code of Ethics your Department has drafted for the guidance of Canadian companies with operations in South Africa. We believe that our operations in that part of the world, over a period of many years, have demonstrated our deep concern for the indigenous employees. Our operating policies in foreign countries follow as closely as is possible the guidelines you plan to announce in the very near future.

The availability of a formalized Code of Conduct decreed by the Canadian government will, in our view, not only provide specific guidelines as a reference point for Canadian companies but will make known to the public at large Canada's profound concern for basic human rights.

Yours very truly,

J.D. Krane,
Secretary.

JDK:ama

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P.O. BOX 40
COMMERCE COURT WEST
TORONTO, CANADA
5L 1B4

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The Honourable Donald C. Jamieson,
Secretary of State for External Affairs,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario. K1A 0G2.

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MIN/L. Bertrand/mp

file ACAA

57-9-5-AFR.
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OTTAWA
April 18, 1978

Dear ~~Father~~ Brother Ambrose:

On behalf of the Honourable Don Jamieson, I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 8, 1978, concerning Canadian foreign policy.

Please be assured that your letter will be brought to Mr. Jamieson's attention.

Yours sincerely,

Original Signed By
Original Signé par
L. Bertrand

Luc Bertrand,
Special Assistant

The Reverend Brother Ambrose,
The Radio Ministry of the
Brother Ambrose Evangelistic Association,
P.O. Box 995,
Corner Brook, Newfoundland.

"And this Gospel of The Kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a Witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come."
- St. Matt. 24: 14.

The RADIO MINISTRY Of

The Brother Ambrose Evangelistic Association

PROCLAIMING The KINGDOM MESSAGE
In The SPIRIT Of ELIJAH

Evangelist
Rev'd Bro. Ambrose

~~Box 946, Sta. "A",~~
~~Toronto, Ont. M5W 1G5~~
P.O. Box 995,
CORNER BROOK, Nfld.,
April 8th, 1978.

Personal and
Without Prejudice:

The Hon. Don Jamieson, M.P.,
Minister for External Affairs,
OTTAWA, Ont.

Dear Mr. Minister,

It has been my intention for a little while now to write you with regard to Canada's foreign policy and your performance at the U.N.

To begin with, Sir, I am sorry to have to place you in the same class as a former prime minister, the Rt. Hon. John D. Diefenbacker, who drove out South Africa from the Commonwealth on grounds which violated a fundamental clause in the Constitution which expressly prohibited interference in a member's internal, domestic policy.

It was a foolish thing for him to do, but he did it in sincere ignorance of the true Will of God. However, both of you and the Canadian Government have betrayed our wartime allies and have let down badly our own kith and kin. Don't you feel any shame? I don't suppose you do, or you wouldn't have taken the stand you did at the heathen-dominated United Nations.

But you are wrong in your views and in your stand, Mr. Jamieson. You did not find all this talk of racial equality in God's Word. You got it from the likes of such among your ranks as could make the statement that the mantle of Jesus passed to Marx, Lenin and Mao. St. Jude knew all about such infiltrators who creep in unawares.

crap

What many clergymen and most politicians appear to forget is that any ideology or theology which is based on the universal equality of men is not only theologically unsound but also politically insane.

To attempt to force a multi-racialism on religious grounds meets with immediate repudiation by The LAW Of The LORD which states: "... Thou mayest not set a stranger over thee, which is not thy brother." (Deut. 17: 15). It is the sheerest folly to suggest that all men are brothers on religious grounds, for the simple reason that the Bible categorically denies this.

The Israel People (not the Israelis) in Southern Africa are the only group of Israel in the whole world who follow a policy of Apartheid (or "separate development") which is the very first requirement that God makes of His Israel People.

The House of Jacob was to dwell alone and "not be reckoned among the nations" (Numbers 23: 9). Let me put Ferrar Fenton's translation

"And this Gospel of The Kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a Witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come."
- St. Matt. 24: 14.

The RADIO MINISTRY Of

The Brother Ambrose Evangelistic Association

PROCLAIMING The KINGDOM MESSAGE
In The SPIRIT Of ELIJAH

Evangelist
Rev'd Bro. Ambrose

Box 946, Sta. "A",
Toronto, Ont. M5W 1G5

in capitals: "NOT BE MIXED UP WITH THE NATIONS".
If that is not Apartheid, whatever is it?

No Christian should ever treat anyone, be he Negro or of any other race, badly in any respect whatsoever. This is indisputable! But from that it does not follow at all that everyone is equally capable and that we are all equal. We are not!

At the same time, laws which enforce "integration", in fact race -mixing (which encourages the sin of miscegenation), and forbid any choice between persons are an unmitigated evil, apart from being a denial of freedom. They are meant to help and actually do help national and global subversion.

So let's sum it all up, Mr. Minister. Segregation is a Divinely-instituted precept! Yes, Sir, the Bible teaches segregation. You had better believe it because the time is very short indeed when our Lord Himself will point this out to you.

With all due respect, Sir, you may be a big man now in our nation, but there is a good chance of you being among the least in the Kingdom of Heaven on Earth very soon. (Matt. 5: 17-20).

Please study the enclosed. I pray that before Parliament ends this session you will cease giving aid to terrorists. To call it "humanitarian aid" to the Patriotic Front is really a bad joke and a damnable lie.

Believe me when I say: Christians can support terrorism, only by ceasing to be Christian! That 's the truth!
I fail to understand your meaning when you said in the Commons that you question whether it is desirable to withdraw this assistance. This indicates that there is something morally wrong with the thinking of the Canadian Government and its Ministers. In fact, Not only should you desist from giving the so-called "freedom fighters" any aid at all; but we should immediately give aid, arms and trade with Rhodesia and South Africa. And my prophecy is we shall rue the day when we didn't. We shall deserve to see the Cubans running all over Canada for being so stupidly blind and stubbornly ignorant. God will punish us unless we do right. I cannot give my episcopal blessing until the Cabinet starts to do God's Will - South Africa, Rhodesia, Capital Punishment, and the entire Law of The LORD. God Save The QUEEN!

Respectfully,

+ Ambrose Nfld. + Lab.

Ambrose Nfld. & Lab.
Bishop, Old Catholic

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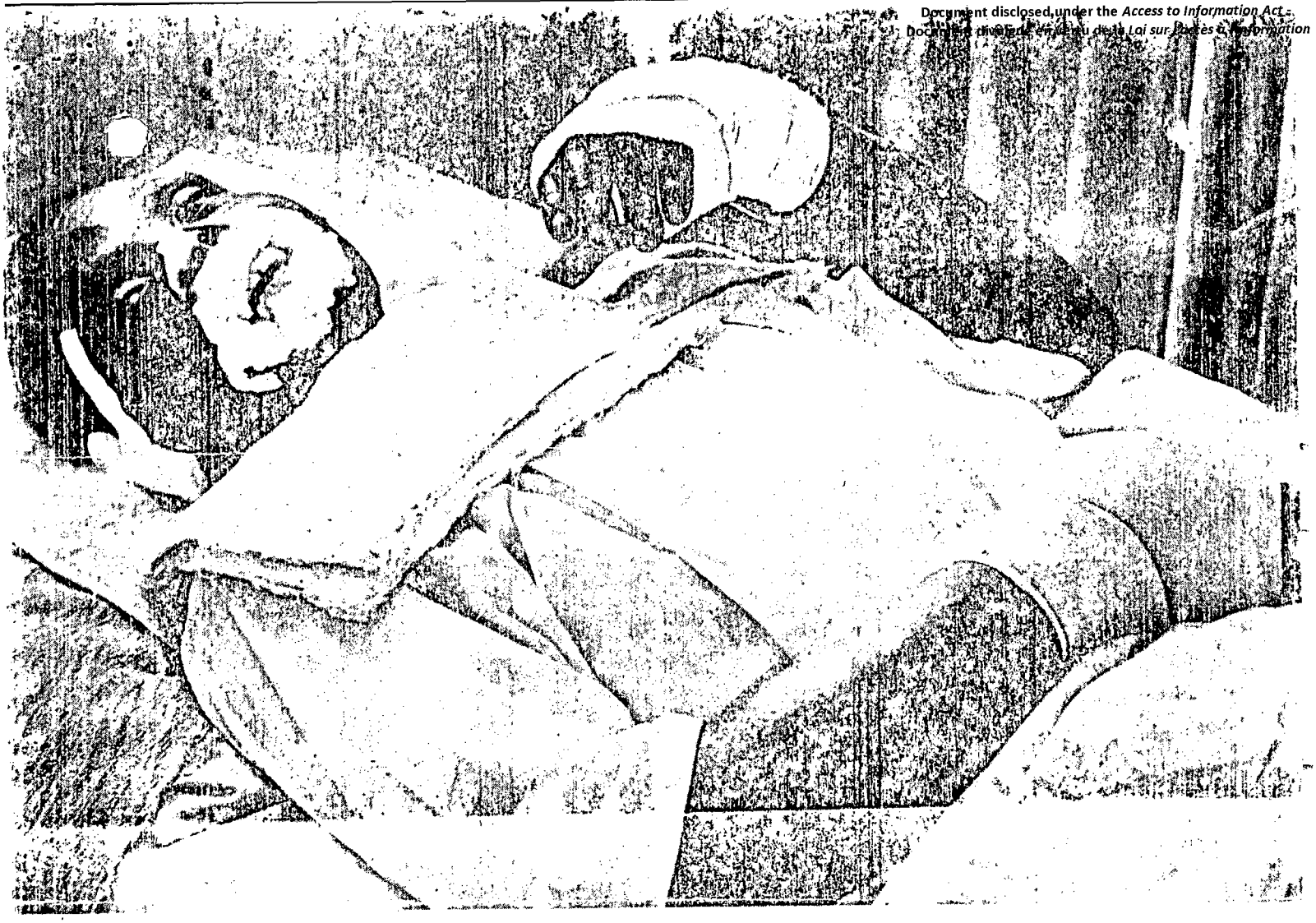

TERROR TACTICS

Lying in a hospital bed is Mr. Chikombe Mazvidza. On the night of December 3rd, 1976, a gang of 'freedom-fighters' entered his kraal (village) in the Mount Darwin area of north-eastern Rhodesia. They were armed with Russian automatic weapons and knives. Chikombe, the nephew of the kraal head, refused to give them food, so they tied his hands behind his back and beat him mercilessly, fracturing his wrists.

Next they cut off both his ears, his lips and the flesh on his nose. Then they forced his wife to roast the flesh on an open fire and eat it.

Fortunately, at some time during these gruesome proceedings, Chikombe fainted through shock and loss of blood. His wife, Sterla, was not so fortunate. Interviewed in a mission hospital, where she was recovering from shock, she said: "They came to the door and said to me: 'Get out of the house!' Then they beat me up and said: 'Let us go to your husband.' They made me hand over my youngest child to someone else and then beat me. After they beat my husband in front of me and my other children, they grabbed his ear, cut it off, then his nose, then mouth and then his other ear. They pointed a gun at my head and said: 'Cook the flesh and eat it.' So I ate and vomited and ate and vomited and they said: 'Keep on eating until it is all finished.' "

From his sickbed, all her husband could say was: "The people who did this are not human beings."

Chikombe and his wife were not the only black Rhodesians to be tortured by the 'freedom-fighters'. His mother was thrown to the ground and her legs forced apart while another terrorist thrust a log into the embers of the fire. When it was red-hot, he burned the inside of her thighs and her private parts, inflicting third degree burns. 60 villagers were also forced to watch both the bestial incidents described above.

The kraal head and his brother were also in hospital, being treated for fractures and multiple bruises, after being beaten up by the terrorists—their fellow-blacks.

This is just one of several such atrocities.

May withdraw humanitarian aid

OTTAWA (CP) — External Affairs Minister Don Jamieson said Tuesday he will consider a proposal to withdraw humanitarian aid to the Patriotic Front, a militant black guerilla group battling the Ian Smith regime in Rhodesia.

But Jamieson said in the Commons he questions whether it is desirable to withdraw this assistance.

Conservative MP Donald Munro (Esquimalt-Saanich) urged the government to remove this aid from the "terrorists, murderers and kidnappers in that area." He indicated he was referring to the Patriotic Front of Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe.

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GAA/G.A. WEIR/6-3696/dj

PLEASE RETURN TO GAA WHEN SIGNED/RELEASED

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Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2

le 13 avril 1978

Monsieur,

Le secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, l'honorable Don Jamieson, m'a demandé de répondre à votre récente lettre au sujet de l'Afrique du Sud.

Notre Gouvernement apprécie votre appui à l'égard des mesures qu'il prend actuellement pour marquer sa désapprobation des mesures et des politiques du gouvernement sud-africain. Vous trouverez en annexe une copie de la déclaration par laquelle M. Jamieson a annoncé ces mesures à la Chambre des communes le 19 décembre 1977. Comme vous le verrez, le Gouvernement étudie actuellement les autres mesures qu'il pourrait prendre à l'égard des tarifs préférentiels britanniques et des crédits d'impôts accordés pour les dividendes provenant d'investissements en Namibie.

Pour ce qui est de vos autres recommandations, permettez-moi de vous signaler que notre mission à Pretoria est de taille relativement modeste (par rapport, par exemple, aux ambassades de la Grande-Bretagne et des Etats-Unis); elle fait de son mieux pour nous tenir au courant des divers procès actuellement en cours en Afrique du Sud, mais elle ne possède pas suffisamment de personnel pour les suivre tous.

En ce qui concerne vos remarques sur l'OTAN et la question des échanges de renseignements militaires avec l'Afrique du Sud, je vous signale que ni notre Gouvernement ni l'Alliance ne participent à de tels échanges avec l'Afrique du Sud.

Nous vous savons gré de nous avoir fait part de vos opinions sur ces questions.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments distingués.

Allan N. Lever

Le chef de cabinet
Allan N. Lever

GAA
0724

M. Joseph Dubé,
C.P. 1835,
Hearst, Ontario,
P8L 1NO.

APR 14 1978

L'Honorable Donald C. Jamieson
Secrétaire d'État aux Affaires Extérieures
Édifice du Parlement
Ottawa.

Monsieur le ministre :

Les membres de Développement et Paix appuient les mesures que votre ministère adopta récemment en ce qui concerne l'Afrique du sud. Nous vous félicitons de traduire encore l'aversion que nous avons de l'apartheid.

Permettez-nous de mentionner d'autres mesures sur lesquelles, il pourrait prendre action :

1) Mettre fin au système de tarifs préférentiels qui renforcent les structures économiques et politiques blanches et permettent l'accroître l'oppression raciale.

2) Assumer une présence diplomatique aux procès politiques en Afrique du Sud

3) S'opposer, à l'intérieur de l'OTAN, à ce que l'information militaire soit partagée avec le gouvernement sud-africain.

4) Cesser d'allouer des déductions d'impôts aux compagnies canadiennes qui payent des taxes à l'administration de la Namibie.

Merci de l'attention portée à nos demandes, monsieur le ministre, et nous vous prions d'agréer l'expression de nos sentiments les plus sincères

Joseph Duke
C.P. 1835 Sorel
Québec P0L 1N0

MIN
FILE
DIARY
CIRC
DIV

GAA/G.A. WEIR/6-3696/dj

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Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2

April ~~12~~ 17, 1978

Dear Mr. Sanger,

Further to the letter of February 14 from Mr. Bertrand, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Don Jamieson, has asked me to reply to your letter of January 31, 1978 concerning the detention of Mr. Andreas Shipanga.

As you are aware, the question of the detention of Mr. Shipanga and his colleagues has become involved with the current initiative of the five Western members of the Security Council to find an internationally-acceptable solution to the Namibian problem. An important element in the settlement proposals of the five Western states is the provision that all Namibians detained outside the territory shall be permitted to return to Namibia peacefully and to participate fully and freely in the electoral process. This provision, of course, applies equally to Namibian detainees in South Africa and in other countries such as Tanzania. It is our hope that, with the acceptance of our proposals by the various parties directly involved, all Namibian detainees (including Mr. Shipanga and his colleagues) will be released in the not-too-distant future.

Thank you for taking the trouble to give us your views on this matter.

Yours sincerely,

Sgd. Allan Lever

Allan N. Lever,
Executive Assistant.

Mr. Clyde Sanger,
35 Castlebar Road,
London W5, England.

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Diary
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c.c. MIN
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OTTAWA, Ontario
K1A 0G2

April 17, 1978

Dear Richard,

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Don Jamieson, has asked me to reply to your letter concerning Uganda. The answers to your questions are as follows:

(1) Canada maintains diplomatic relations with Uganda. To break relations would cut off the only means of making Canadian views known directly to the Ugandan authorities and we do not think it would serve any useful purpose. We do not have a mission in Uganda. Our High Commissioner in Nairobi, Kenya has non-resident accreditation to Kampala.

(2) The Commonwealth nations did not bar Idi Amin from the Heads of Government meeting in London last June. The British Government made it known that President Amin would not be welcome in Britain and he did not arrive.

(3) The Canadian Government does not interfere in the right of individual Canadians to trade in peaceful goods with any nation (an exception is the embargo on trade with Ian Smith's illegal régime in Rhodesia, in line with United Nations' sanctions). Consequently, if Canadians wish to trade with Uganda, they are free to do so. Volume of trade is, however, quite small.

(4) The Asian refugees (not Ugandan nationals) who were expelled from Uganda after Idi Amin came to power and who came to Canada appear to have settled in successfully. However, I presume in your letter you were referring to the present time and to African Ugandanscitizens who have left their country. A comparatively small number of these do apply for refugee status in Canada and each case is considered sympathetically on its own merits.

Mr. Richard Kosierb,
25 Ninth Street,
Collingwood, Ontario,
L9Y 2E9.

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To sum up, our relations with Uganda are minimal, but we do keep the lines of communication open and are able to express our concern about events in Uganda to its government. If you want more information about Uganda under Idi Amin, you might try your local library; newspapers and periodicals frequently print articles on the subject and the library could no doubt tell gou where to find them. Thank you for writing to let us know about your research project.

Yours sincerely,

H. H. CARTER

Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

25 Ninth Street
Collingwood,
Ontario, Canada
L9Y 2E9

Dear Sir:

My name is Richard Kosierb and I am a student at Collingwood Collegiate Institute. I belong to a group of people research -ing the Idi Amin and Uganda affair. I would appreciate any form of information in which I could enlighten my fellow students. And could you possibly send information dealing with these questions: 1. The present position of the Canadian Government on the status of Uganda. 2. Why the Commonwealth Nations barred Idi Amin from the London meetings? 3. The present trade status between Canada and Uganda. 4. The success of the Canadian program considering Uganda refugees. I would really appreciate this information. With this information, I can inform my group and other fellow students about the situa -tion in which the Canadian Government associate with the Government of Uganda, better. I thank you for taking the time to read this letter and I hope you will inform me about this subject.

Yours Truly,

R Kosierb

Richard Kosierb

Mr. R. Kosierb
25 Ninth Street
Collingwood, Ont.
Canada
L9Y 2E9

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ONTARIO

The Honourable Don Jameson
Minister of External Affairs
Parliament Hill
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada

MIN