

called for increased measures of assistance for the women of Southern Africa. Let us listen to what governments in the area have to say on this subject. Let us respond positively.

Canada's measures against South Africa will not destroy either the country or its economy. They are not intended to do so. Our message, underlined by our actions, is that there is little patience with Pretoria internationally. We wish to signal our belief that there is little time for that government to take concrete steps which could end the spiral of violence and draw South Africa back to the community of nations.

Meanwhile, it should be clearly understood that we, and those who have joined us in taking action against apartheid, are shouldering our solemn responsibilities as members of the international community. Responsibilities, I might add, that are outlined in the UN Charter, which South Africa not only signed, but helped draft. Our vision of the sanctions we have thus far put in place centres upon psychology and change, not punishment or destruction. Such measures are not an end in themselves. Before it is too late, they are intended to induce Pretoria to see the light and to dismantle apartheid and negotiate the establishment of a truly representative government. I well recall the words contained in the report of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group, of which Canada was a part, and which is represented in this assembly by the Distinguished Ambassador of Barbados, Dame Nita Barrow. I quote "...it is not sanctions which will destroy the country, but the persistence of apartheid and the government's failure to engage in fundamental political reform." I commend to you the eloquent comment of Sonny Ramphal, Commonwealth Secretary General, in his foreword to that same report: "The human spirit in South Africa is crying out for the world's help, for the world's solidarity. It is proclaiming for all who allow themselves to hear that it is not freedom that South Africa should fear but freedom's denial."

We cannot fail to note that there have been some hesitant steps along the path of reform in South Africa and that the higher court system has often courageously worked against the government in the cause of basic justice. Many whites also work, at great risk, for universal democracy. But can we say that internal trends in South Africa have shown any real improvement or lessening of the repression? Indeed, the State of Emergency, the broadening of police powers and the