

Apartheid is in reality far more than a problem of human rights abuse. It is a problem with tenacious racial, political and economic roots - one that jeopardises the stability and security of an entire region.

Speaking of the measures which Canada had taken concerning South Africa Mr. McLean continued:

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.<sup>1</sup>

In December 1986, in its response to the report of the Special Joint Committee on Canada's International Relations, the Government said that in the meantime it preferred "a step by step approach to the imposition of limited sanctions" which would "strike at apartheid without destroying the South African economy on which the blacks depend". As far as its development programme was concerned the Government "was exploring other avenues of assistance to support black, economic and political institutions".<sup>2</sup> The Government believed that expanding dialogue with high-level representatives of black political organisations in South Africa should be part of a Canadian strategy to encourage the dismantling of apartheid.

In January 1986 Prime Minister Brian Mulroney visited Zimbabwe and Senegal. During his stay in Zimbabwe he paid a brief visit to Zambia. he also held a meeting with three leaders of the front-line states, Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, and Quett Masire of

<sup>1</sup> DEA, Statements and Speeches, 6 Nov. 1986.

<sup>2</sup> DEA, Canada's International Relations, Response of the Government of Canada to the Report of the Special Joint Committee, Dec. 1986, p. 77.