

the NDP, Ed Broadbent, cautioned that "the abolition of diplomatic relations with South Africa might simply lead to a continuation of massive levels of trade as it did, for example, in the case of Canada's relations with Taiwan." "Will the Government undertake now", asked Mr. Broadbent, "to change its voluntary controls over Canadian investment in South Africa and to issue instructions to Canadian companies that there should be no more investment in South Africa...?" Agreeing with Mr. Clark that collective action by the Commonwealth is preferable to unilateral action by Canada, Mr. Broadbent went on to ask the Minister if he would propose to that organization a multilateral ban on agricultural imports from, and further investment in South Africa.⁴³

The opposition parties increased their calls for limited unilateral action towards South Africa.⁴⁴ In response to the measures announced on 12 June, Warren Allmand of the Liberal Party commented that "what the Government has proposed today is good" but that "Canada must be prepared to do more and to do it more quickly." He cited the banning of further investment, divestment, the severing of diplomatic relations and making voluntary measures mandatory as examples of actions the Government could take.⁴⁵ The leader of the Liberal Party, Mr. Turner, noted that

the value of Canadian Government purchases from South Africa is less than \$1 million. The banned South African attaches already live in the United States, and obviously the ban on promotion of South African tourism is economically meaningless. The measures do not touch our \$230 million in imports from South Africa, nor do they touch our \$150 million in exports to South Africa, nor do they touch Canadian investment in that country.

Given today's state of emergency in South Africa, why has the Canadian Government failed to

⁴³ Ibid., pp. 13408-13409.

⁴⁴ Commons Debates, 2 June 1986, pp. 13858-9; Commons Debates, 11 June 1986, pp. 14233, 14237.

⁴⁵ Commons Debates, 12 June 1986, p. 14270.