

Following President Botha's statement of 15 August against one-man one-vote in South Africa, Mr. Clark announced, apparently after considerable debate within Cabinet, that the Government would not impose economic sanctions in the immediate future. "Our preference at this moment", stated Mr. Clark, "is to pursue routes other than sanctions because sanctions have very broad implications."<sup>12</sup>

On 9 September 1985, the same day that he met with representatives of Canadian chartered banks regarding South Africa, Mr. Clark told the Commons that "if we have to resort to the full disruption of economic and diplomatic relations, we are prepared to do so if other measures do not work. "However", noted the Secretary of State for External Affairs,

most of us in this House believe that it is important to keep a door open and to use the influence that we now have, rather than to spend it immediately in a gesture that may be more effective in terms of public relations at home than it would be in ending apartheid in South Africa.<sup>13</sup>

On 13 September 1985, Mr. Clark announced new measures against South Africa. These measures included an ongoing series of meetings with Canadian businesses with interests in the country, a voluntary ban on loans to South African Government agencies, a voluntary ban on the sale of crude oil and refined products to South Africa and an embargo on air transport between the two countries. He also announced a \$1 million increase in Canadian assistance to the families of political prisoners and detainees in the country, and the appointment of a special administrator for the Code of Conduct.<sup>14</sup>

Mr. Clark outlined the reforms that the Canadian Government would accept as an indication of Pretoria's willingness to abandon apartheid. These

<sup>12</sup> Ottawa Citizen, 24 August 1985.

<sup>13</sup> Commons Debates, 9 September 1985, p.6397.

<sup>14</sup> DEA, Statements and Speeches, No.85/8, 13 September 1985.