

as many as ten unviable tiny parcels of land with no contiguous areas and separated by land reserved for use by whites. The Bantustan policy also discriminates cruelly against the millions of urban Africans who have not seen or who have not been directly attached to any homeland, and whose present and future attachment lies with the industrialized city in which they work and to the townships from which they commute long distances each day of their working lives. This is no solution for the future needs of all South Africans. These artificial economic divisions, furthermore, make no sense in a sophisticated national and international economy that demands increasing regional economic integration rather than the contrary.

The violence that took place at Sharpeville years ago and last year at Soweto (the latter resulting in at least 400 deaths) was not the result of outside instigations, as has been alleged by South Africa; rather, it reflects the profound discontent and frustration of the majority and their determination to obtain the justice they have been so long denied. They look to the north and see that all their African neighbours have obtained the right to rule themselves. That does not mean to say that these countries have achieved perfect societies - no country can claim that distinction. The challenges of development in Africa are great, and the problems severe. But each country in its own way is seeking ways of bringing the fruits of development to all of its citizens. The disadvantaged citizens of South Africa demand nothing more than the same basic human rights, and they will not rest until they have achieved their goal.

The events at and following Soweto constituted a terrible human tragedy. But the greatest tragedy of all has been the South African Government's reaction to these events. Thousands of people were detained without charge or were arrested for no other reason than their status as social, religious or political leaders. Scores of them have been brought to trial under the repressive body of *apartheid* legislation. As many as 18 are said to have died during interrogations and captivity, and there are indications that large numbers of others have been tortured or subjected to undue coercion.

We recall that, in October 1974, the representative of South Africa said here, in this body, that it was the intention of his Government to do away with discrimination on a racial basis. We have waited in vain for meaningful action. Some minor changes have taken place, and they must be welcomed, but only to the extent that they presage a change of mentality within the South African Government. It has remained evident, however, that in reality, no effort is being made to begin dismantling *apartheid* or removing from it even its harshest and most repressive aspects. On the contrary, the Government has continued to add to the body of repressive legislation that