

It must understand that the release of Nelson Mandela must be accompanied by these other measures, in order that it may lead to genuine negotiations. It should also know that, when that occurs, the international community will be there to provide the assistance required to speed the peaceful transition to a truly non-racial democracy.

The pre-requisite for progress in South Africa has always been the acceptance of the necessity and inevitability of serious and meaningful negotiations. We may now be at this historic juncture.

How do we move the process forward?

Two requirements seem clear.

First, we must maintain international pressure, including sanctions, until there is clear evidence of irreversible change.

The sanctions imposed by Canada and the Commonwealth in 1985 and 1986 marked a turning point. There were closely followed by similar American and European sanctions.

Canadian measures were designed to hit major export sectors of the South African economy, particularly those sectors conducive to joint international action, and Canadian exports of sensitive goods. From the introduction of Canadian sanctions in 1986, until now, Canadian two-way trade with South Africa has dropped by almost a third.

Sanctions have worked. That has been well-documented and acknowledged by South African government and business leaders alike. Hit in their pocket books, South Africans increasingly recognize that change is vital. But until that recognition leads to action, pressure should not be lifted. There should not even be discussion of dismantling sanctions until we see evidence of clear and irreversible change. Indeed, it must be clear that new measures will be introduced if there is no change.

The second requirement is to recognize that, while sanctions are necessary, they are not sufficient. The ultimate goal is negotiation leading to change. It is appropriate, in present circumstances, to give relatively more priority to assisting the victims and opponents of apartheid, and to promoting dialogue among South Africans across the racial divide about a non-racial future.

Education is a major focus. In 1985 we launched the first phase of the Canadian Education Program for South Africa. This \$8 million initiative is comprised of four components: internal scholarships; initiatives in areas such as adult education and alternative schooling; labour education; and the in-Canada scholarship program. That latter program is implemented by the South Africa Education Trust Fund.