

Now the challenge is twofold - to maintain the pressure, and find ways to help southern African countries who are the first victims of South Africa's retaliation, and its own sanctions. Many of the Front Line states are members of the Commonwealth - Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia. All are members of an organization called SADCC - the Southern African Development Coordination Conference. Canada now contributes more than \$100 million a year to the region, partly through SADCC. Last week, the chairman of that organization visited Ottawa to discuss future plans. We told him that we are committed to helping the region, and that we are prepared to provide immediate new financial and technical support. My colleague, the Hon. Monique Landry, will lead the Canadian delegation to the SADCC Annual Meeting in Botswana in February to discuss specific projects. She will invite Canadian business to join her.

Let me conclude these remarks by referring to one other aspect of our policy toward South Africa, and that is the degree to which we have sought to involve Canadians voluntarily in the campaign against apartheid.

We have provided a register of individual actions against apartheid by Canadian citizens, organizations or groups, and I presented a copy of that register to the Secretary General of the United Nations in New York in September.

Our sanctions respecting Krugerrands, bank loans, travel and investment have all been voluntary and have generally been successful. We adopt that voluntary approach for two reasons.

First, we believe it is better to only use force, including the force of law, when you have to. Second, actions taken voluntarily send a far stronger message to South Africa than actions which the law requires individuals or companies to take. It is important for Pretoria to understand that Canadian businesses, Canadian individuals, Canadian organizations oppose apartheid for their own reasons, not because the Government of Canada tells them to.