

One other result of the Vancouver meeting of the Commonwealth Heads of Government was the establishment of the Committee of Foreign Ministers to guide and encourage effective Commonwealth actions against apartheid. I have the honour to chair that Committee, which will hold its first meeting, in Lusaka, starting Sunday night. Ben Mkapa and I will be meeting then with our colleagues the Foreign Ministers of Australia, India, Guyana, Nigeria, Zambia and Zimbabwe. We will review systematically the programme of action agreed by Commonwealth Heads of Government in what is called their Okanagan Statement.

The Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers intends to proceed by concentrating on four major areas. We will seek to ensure that the Commonwealth strategy of pressuring South Africa to make fundamental changes is reinforced through the widening, tightening and intensification of sanctions. We will continue to encourage a more comprehensive response by the international community to the desperate plight of South Africa's neighbours. We intend to reach into South Africa, to increase support for the victims of apartheid by efforts to encourage dialogue with and among the opponents of apartheid and by means to counteract the powerful weapon of South African propaganda and censorship. Finally, we will look for ways to ensure that South Africa complies with Security Council Resolution 435, and grants Namibia its long overdue independence.

We want to ensure the continuing effectiveness of Commonwealth action and the continuing focus of world opinion on southern Africa. Part of our purpose is to keep southern African issues before international public opinion. We will meet as necessary from now until the next Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in 1989 in Kuala Lumpur, to ensure that the objectives of the Okanagan agreement are met.

The Commonwealth, and its committee on southern Africa, can point the way. But we are not the only ones that have taken up the challenge posed by South Africa to the world community. Many other countries and organizations, most of them represented in this room, are working individually and together in the battle against apartheid and its destabilizing impact on this region.

Since 1984 Canada has taken more than twenty-five separate measures against South Africa to exert pressure for change. We have contributed to efforts to promote dialogue and to assist the victims and opponents of apartheid. Our Prime