

Fifth, we are bringing in an embargo on air transport between Canada and South Africa. It will cover both cargo and passenger flights. As we have no bilateral air agreement, neither country's airlines have obtained traffic rights from the other country for scheduled international services. Direct air transport between the two countries has, in consequence, been limited to occasional charters. The effect of this measure is therefore to stop those charter flights and rule out reciprocal air service at least until the process of dismantling of *apartheid* is well engaged.

Sixth, a register has been opened for the voluntary measures which Canadian provinces and municipalities, as well as private institutions, organizations and firms have taken against *apartheid*. Thousands of Canadians have acted quietly on their own in protest, and we encourage others to do so. Individuals and institutions which wish to do so are invited to register their actions by writing to me and indicating what they have done. The list of measures will have an exemplary impact and will be conveyed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in the expectation and with the recommendation that other nations might follow suit so that there will develop a world-wide register of the actions of individuals who abhor *apartheid*.

Seventh, in view of the increasing numbers of arrests of non-violent opponents of *apartheid*, I am today announcing that an additional \$1 million will be allocated on humanitarian grounds to assist the families of political prisoners and detainees in South Africa. These funds will be channelled through organizations such as the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa (IDAFSA) and Canadian groups which are actively supporting the victims of *apartheid*.

In the prevailing circumstances, we must proceed with prudence and determination so that the words we say and the actions we take, alone or in concert with other countries, will help end injustice and violence. There have been some hopeful signs in recent days regarding the past laws and common citizenship. We do not know whether the reforms hinted at will be realized but we certainly wish to encourage movement in that direction and encourage the efforts of those South African business people who have long supported reform and who have now taken the initiative to encourage dialogue with the true representatives of blacks in South Africa. The days and weeks ahead will be marked, on our side, by a continued search for steps that may help to bring justice to South Africa and greater harmony to the region. For Canada that search will centre on consultations with our partners in Africa and elsewhere in the world, but particularly on the Commonwealth. Nor, of course, do we exclude talks with South Africa if the door remains open and we can influence events.

Seven of South Africa's close neighbours are Commonwealth countries, and an eighth, Namibia, has been invited to join. Their people are closely linked; their economies are deeply dependent on one another; their security and their standing cannot be separated.

There can be no peace in the region while South Africa remains at odds with its Commonwealth neighbours, and while they live in fear of it. *Apartheid* is a Commonwealth problem. The question is not whether the Commonwealth has a role: by force of circumstance, it must be concerned and involved.

And more than that, the Commonwealth has traditions, and historic ties with South Africa, that have
