

of three that summer. It was preceded by an Economic Summit at Tokyo in which Great Britain and Canada participated. It was followed by a Meeting of the Non-Aligned in Havana, in which Great Britain and Canada did not participate, but much of the rest of the Commonwealth did. Of the three meetings, the rhetoric was calmest, the perspective broadest, at Lusaka. That ability to find common ground, in a world tempted by extremes, is what makes the Commonwealth invaluable.

Our great challenge now, of course, is to apply that tradition to make progress against the scourge of apartheid. Many of our national governments have taken individual actions respecting South Africa. In early June, I announced a series of measures by Canada, ending our double taxation agreement and the application of our global export insurance; tightening our Code of Conduct and requiring the publication of compliance reports; stopping exports of sensitive equipment like computers; and increasing substantially our funding of the education and the training of blacks in South Africa and Canada. In our case, these actions and others were the first result of a policy review our new government is conducting. I made it clear that other steps would follow, and that they would be considered in close consultation with other members of the Commonwealth.

Our late Prime Minister, John Diefenbaker, was a leader in the decision by the Commonwealth Conference of 1961 to expel South Africa. He said, at that time, that there would always be a light in the window for South Africa - an opportunity to resume old ties when apartheid was abandoned, and all South Africans were treated on the same basis under their law and constitution.

That conference of expulsion was nearly a quarter century ago and apartheid continues and violence grows in South Africa, as the revulsion against apartheid grows in my country. We cannot accept that the majority of South Africans should remain on the outside, deprived of dignity and basic human rights, harassed by police, arbitrarily held in detention, denied citizenship, some separated from their families, all deprived of a true voice in their own country's affairs.

These next few weeks seem likely to be marked by more violence within South Africa, and more condemnation outside. The worst result would be for the solitudes to deepen, the violence to grow. The special duty of the Commonwealth and its member governments is to point the way to reforms that will both end apartheid, and rebuild relations with South Africa.