

achieving a non-racial South Africa and as an incentive to all parties to sustain their progress towards a negotiated settlement. The concept will be further refined at our next meeting in India in July.

Commonwealth Ministers recognized that while pressure is necessary, it is not sufficient. We must increasingly look to the future, beyond the launch of formal negotiations to the creation of an apartheid-free society. This is the prize for which the struggle has been waged. I have been struck, in my discussions with other foreign leaders, by the priority they all accord to supporting the long-term development needs of South Africa. There is general agreement that South Africa is a country of extraordinary potential, a country which can contribute immensely to Africa and to the world. South Africans need not fear that they will be forgotten or ignored by the international community in the years ahead.

Economic exploitation lies at the heart of apartheid. There is widespread deprivation and hunger. The unemployment rate even in the urban areas is very high, while in rural areas it is catastrophic. Poverty, illiteracy, social inequality and violence will be its legacy long after legislative apartheid has been annulled.

Apartheid has been tragically costly in blighted lives and wasted human resources. By and large, black South Africans have been shut out of the experience of running industries and business. There are 10 times as many white university students as blacks in proportion to population -- 30 per thousand versus 3 per thousand. Figures show that only 36 per cent of black students passed the matriculation exams in 1990, compared to a pass rate for whites of 97 per cent. For 40 years, the system of Bantu Education prepared blacks for menial work. Over the past decade this situation has grown steadily worse due to high population growth and the almost complete breakdown of education for the generation of young South African blacks who spearheaded the popular unrest of the 1980s.

Most ominous of all, many young South Africans have lost the passionate belief in education that animated their elders. They subscribe to the slogan, "Pass one, pass all" -- however impractical in a modern industrial society. The distinguished community leader Dr. Mamphela Ramphele, who visited Canada a few weeks ago, called this attitude the creation of a "victim-culture." She warned that whole segments of society felt that they were owed a living simply because they had been cruelly victimized by apartheid. They do not yet accept Nelson Mandela's call that they must be educated to be liberated. They need to be recognized and valued. They need discipline and responsibility. And they need the hard-earned skills to assume their rightful role in society.