

the leaders of the "front-line" states, who, in turn, have had a very profound effect upon some of the leaders of the various independence movements and the like. So, in that sense alone, the Commonwealth would justify its existence if we did nothing more than move that terribly troubled and perplexed part of the world, southern Africa, towards a more stable and a more hopeful future. I am told that there is to be a question period and I will be more than happy to answer specific questions with regard to southern Africa, or, indeed, anything else at that time.

I think also that, once again, although it is somewhat intangible, it is important to reaffirm the kind of moral strength that the Commonwealth brings to the world. In the past couple of decades at least, there has been a tendency for those of us who are in international affairs to have become hyper-cynical, to assume that power politics is everything, and that really the decisions are going to be made in the last analysis by those who have either the most weapons or the greatest amount of wealth or, to put it in crude terms, the greatest amount of "clout". I am not so naive as to underestimate or to dismiss the importance of power politics, but I believe that power politics devoid of a moral element will certainly not be in the long run beneficial to the West. There are any number of differences between us and, let us say, our Communist opponents, but surely one of the things that we must continue to bring to international affairs is a sense of morality, some concept of what is good for the world without carrying that to the point of evangelicalism or some kind of messianic fervour. In this regard, I may say once again that I have been enormously helped in the last year or so by what I regard as the addition of this dimension — or perhaps I ought to say the emphasis of this dimension — by the present Administration in the United States, because, if we do not have the example to show to the developing world in particular and, indeed, to those countries either behind the Iron Curtain or otherwise threatened by the Communist influence and encroachment, if we do not have the example to give to them, then in the long run we are not going to be very impressive as far as they are concerned, nor, above everything else, are we ever going to be able to hold them in concert with us when the going gets tough. So I make no apologies at all for looking upon international affairs in the sense of our having a certain moral imperative in our dealings with the developing countries in particular. And surely this is something which the Commonwealth has in abundance. That, while it is true that various forms of government have emerged within Commonwealth countries that have in a way established their independence outside of the context of the old British Empire, if one visits all of these countries, you can see unmistakably the residue — it is true, in some cases, the residue of what was bad in the old structure — but you can also see the residue of what was good and what was lasting and what was permanent.

And so, therefore, in terms of a developing Commonwealth, it seems to me that we have to understand and acknowledge that, while we must reach for what is good in the new, we must be daring and we must be broadminded and we must be accommodating in terms of various countries' differing objectives and goals in terms of their nations. While we are reaching for the new, we must also realize that there are things that are worthwhile and substantial in the old and that it is not necessary to destroy everything that is substantial from the past in order to gain the maximum from what