

The previous paragraph contains some possible moves that may prove impractical when considered in more detail. Essentially, all I am suggesting is that Canada can't really afford to allow its mineral industry to disappear, at least not in this century. However, it must recognize the growing challenge from the LDCs and switch to the higher-technology industries. Any incentives should be such as to encourage the mineral industry, as a sector where we have proved expertise, and also to encourage the use of profits arising from mineral-industry activities in the development of higher technology, rather than in the maintenance of what may prove to be an artificially-high standard of living.

C.G. Delbridge
Toronto

Oppenheimer preferred. . . .

Sir,

I have just read the article on South Africa by Christopher Young in your January/February 1978 issue. It is very dismaying to me to read such an emotional article written after "a first, brief visit to South Africa". Noting that the purpose of your journal is to stimulate discussion and that you are interested in material that expresses different views, I enclose for your consideration an address by Mr Harry Oppenheimer to the Foreign Policy Association in New York last October.

Harry Oppenheimer is a South African, probably the prime industrialist in that country, recognized all over the world; he is not a supporter of the National Party, and strongly opposes *apartheid*; nevertheless, his article gives a much less emotional, much more reasoned and truer picture of conditions in South Africa, and I hope you will find an opportunity to reprint it.

Rex F. Pearce
Toronto

Editor's note: Reprinting Mr Oppenheimer's speech would not be consistent with our editorial policy. Copies of the speech, however, are available from the Foreign Policy Association in New York City (price 50 cents). It is entitled "Prospects for Change in Southern Africa".

. . . . Young challenged

Sir,

In your January-February 1978 issue, you carried an article by Christopher Young on the "gagging of the press in South Africa". The main drift of the article was that South Africa was abandoning "any pretence of freedom of the press", that the trends in South Africa were "towards more repression - not less", that the time for talking might soon be over and that "civil war" might soon begin. Dire forebodings, indeed, illustrated by highly-emotive cartoons and photographs.

I should like to draw your readers' attention to the following points that emerged from Mr Young's article.

First, I hope that they noticed that Mr Young forthrightly declared where he stood on our affairs at the very beginning of the article. He stated that: "There is no longer much point in arguing the moral issues of South African policies."

Thus, at the very outset, he dismisses the value of any further debate on what surely must be one of the central issues of South African politics. He creates the impression that peoples' minds are made up, that their attitudes are inflexible.

Evidently, his mind might be "set against conversion", but it is unfair of him to ascribe such inflexibility to the vast majority of South Africans. One has but to open any South African newspaper or speak with any concerned South African of any race to become aware