

turing industry developed to a stage where it now accounts for more than 30 per cent of the GNP, the Republic can no longer be considered to have a predominantly agricultural and mining economy. Industrial expansion and the resultant increase in living standards have brought about an increased demand for imports, and enterprising Canadian businessmen should be able to cash in on the upsurge of the South African economy.

South Africa ranks eighteenth among Canada's trading partners and it is also, perhaps more importantly, a major market for Canadian manufactured goods. Fully 91 per cent of our 1971 exports to South Africa consisted of semi- or fully-manufactured goods, and 38 per cent of total exports were end products. This latter figure compares very favourably with the corresponding 1971 figures for Britain, 9.3 per cent; the Common Market, 9 per cent; and Japan, 3.4 per cent. A fact that Canadian businessmen should not overlook is that South Africa represents a \$4 billion market. Canada has the capacity to deliver the quality and quantity of a wide range of goods which will fit into this economy, and we should probably be giving greater support to those who are trying to promote trade with this country.

South Africa is a fascinating country, a huge country, with a great variety of topography, from the dry South African veldt to the rich tropical lands in the south. It is a very rich country, and it is today rapidly becoming a modern industrial country.

The city of Johannesburg will compare with any modern city in the Western World. It might be called the Pittsburgh of South Africa. There are great modern buildings of concrete and steel, a thriving population, fine roads and excellent buildings everywhere. Johannesburg is mainly an English-speaking community of about 1,700,000 people. Of this number over 900,000 are black.

It may also interest you to know that the blacks are being moved into separate settlements, and that they have established what they consider the pride of South Africa in what is known as the Soweto settlement, where 900,000 blacks have been moved into a separate settlement outside of Johannesburg.

**Hon. Mr. Martin:** That is part of the apartheid policy.

**Hon. Mr. Cameron:** Yes. The homes there represent a high standard, although about 1,600 families of that group still live in appalling slums. But despite the fact that they consider it the pride of South Africa, there were 78 murders in Soweto on Christmas Day, 1972. So that gives you some idea of the tensions which exist inside that country.

Johannesburg is the commercial and industrial centre of South Africa, and is a city that is booming at the present time. Interestingly enough, it was something over 100 years ago that gold was discovered on the site where the Canadian trade commissioner's office now stands and the whole city is underlain with gold mines, some of them going as deep as 12,000 feet. One of the characteristic features of the Johannesburg and surrounding topography is the great slag heaps from the gold mines, some being half a mile long and 200 or 300 feet high. As a result of the rapid increase in the price of gold there is talk of reworking the slag heaps which, even at the price of \$62 an ounce, which was in effect when we were there, would give a net

return of 60 cents a ton. At a price of \$120 an ounce, it would be a very profitable operation.

The economy of South Africa is the most highly developed in Africa, the basis of which is mining, followed by base metals, and supported by cheap coal. The country has no oil but there is a big offshore drilling program presently under way. It is too early to assess what the results are likely to be. South Africa produces quite a bit of uranium and the Africans say they have worked out a system to enrich uranium which is highly secret at the present time, but if they are right, this could be a very important breakthrough as far as they are concerned. The African steel industry is highly developed and efficient. The mining industry is under the control of 10 or 12 huge mining conglomerates. The government runs the steel industry, the radio industry, and will run the television industry when it starts in 1975. The government operations are run by businessmen rather than civil servants, and this may be one of the reasons it displays a measure of aggressiveness and efficiency that is often lacking in publicly owned ventures.

The main problem in Africa is that of markets for their manufactured goods. The population of 22 million is broken down into 16 million blacks, two million coloured, and four million whites. In effect, this means that the main market for manufactured goods is confined to about four million people because of the very low purchasing power of the black community.

The rural or agricultural community is dominated by the Boer farmers, or Afrikaners, who have a history going back more than 200 years. They are a very conservative group, and represent one of the brakes on social progress in Africa. They exercise a tremendous influence on politics, on the church, on the moral standards of the country, and on education. This is well illustrated in the tremendous uproar over the censorship bill which is presently before the South African Parliament. This bill, entitled "The Publications and Entertainments Amendments Bill," has to do with the censorship of films, theatrical productions, dissemination of pamphlets and printed material, and of comments on the radio or in public speeches. The new measure, according to the Cape Town *Argus* of May 11:

—is yet another Government sortie into the minefield of censorship, into that expanding grey area between what is outright pornography and what is accepted good taste. It is yet another Government attempt to reconcile the realities of the seventies with the demands from powerful people who want to 'protect' traditional values and norms from corruption.

Because of this, the Bill is the result of two conflicting sets of pressures.

The first set of pressures come from people who want a more flexible system, a system that will accurately reflect the changing norms of the White South African society instead of the calcified prejudices of a few self-appointed guardians of public morality.

Opposite pressure comes from the vast reservoir of political, cultural and moral conservatism represented by the three Afrikaans churches, by certain cultural