target for corporate thieves

If Africa's multiple and abundant nurces were used for her own elopment, she could take her place ing the modernized continents of the ld. However, her resources continue be exploited for the greater developnt of foreign interests, mainly the ner colonial powers, but, increasingalso the U.S. and Japan. These ustrial nations derive their wealth entially from manufacturing, which atly depends on the importation of material.

In the U.S. for example, for all major tals except iron, over half of American ndustrial needs come from foreign rces. The U.S. is highly dependent external sources for manganese, kel, platinum, tin, zinc, bauxite uminum), beryllium, chromium, balt, and flourspar. Even in oil, in ich the U.S. is the world's largest ducer, it still imports 20% of its quirements, and is described as a net porter, with prospects of constantly reasing future needs for energy and rochemicals, both domestically and affiliates abroad. Thus the U.S. has own prime interest in the continent ich produces over half of the world's reral exports.

Foreign investment and the result superprofits have sought to exploit combination of rich minerals and eap labour. It has thus flourished argely in the intertwined economies of plonial and racist-dominated Southern Central Africa and Rhodesia and includes Namibia, Angola, Mozambique, and the quasi-Bantustans of Swaziland. Lesotho, Botswana, and Malawi.

These countries have had their economies warped and distorted to provide raw materials and labour power for the racist regimes and their western supporters. Add to this the exceptionally-endowed countries of Zambia and Zaire whose resources are dominated by western corporations. There are more than 500 British, 300 American, and a large number of European, Japanese and Canadian companies embroiled in exploitation of the Republic of South Africa alone, where return investment (or profit) is among the highest on earth.

South Africa produces most of the world's gold. Remember that gold is important both as a commodity and as the hinge in the capitalist monetary system (In Gold We Trust?). African produces nearly all (85%) of the world's diamonds - industrial cutters and gems (Diamonds Are Forever). The U.S. is the main world purchaser, with Harry Oppenheimer's empire controlling most of the production and the international selling monopoly through the de Beers Company.

In this same southern-central politico-economic complex, nonferrous metals have been an important target for foreign exploitation, especially in this age of communications (telephones, radios, television, comiters, electricity, electronics, airanes, spacecraft, etc... all of which need specialized elements, steel, and other alloys).

Zaire and Zambia produce 22% of the world's copper. This would be enough to compete with the U.S. on a world scale if controlled by the two nations. But foreign monopolies have sought to control it to prevent this competition and the resulting "disturbance" in prices and profits. Zambia has been especially vulnerable, because it has unwisely allowed copper to dominate its economy, accounting for 90 to 95% of its export earnings and twothirds of government revenue.

Two thirds of the world's cobalt (used in missiles, jet engines, and motors) comes from Zaire (85% of this plus 50% of the tin, and 40% of the zinc), Zambia and Morocco, with the U.S. importing 90% of African production, mainly from Zaire. Forty per cent of the world's manganese (another alloying agent for special steels and bronze) comes from Gabon, Ghana and South

Uranium: Twenty five percent of the world's uranium, used in nuclear power for electricity, ships, and submarines, atomic and hydrogen bombs in the west comes from Zaire and South Africa (to U.S. and affiliates), and Gabon (where it is exploited mainly by the French Atomic Energy Commission). Revealingly, it was in Gabon that French paratroopers intervened in 1964 to restore their tottering puppet Mba. And the activities of the U.S. in attempting to shore up their men in Zaire are well known.

Thus the fact that about 80% of Africa's phenomenal mineral wealth is found in Southern Africa has been the primary attraction for foreign involvement and domination. It has had a great bearing on the prolonged oppression of the African people. Their present struggle for liberation has caused a great deal of nervousness and confusion in the western world.

The western world's attempts to hold on to those areas in the face of heavy international protest and indignaat straws in the hope tion, clutching of installing puppet neocolonialist regimes and keeping them buoyant with "aid" while safeguarding their own interests; all these actions must be seen in the light of the treasure that is at stake. All freedom-loving people need to see through the deceptions of the western media and the public relations gimmicks of the business interests which are reaping the superprofits of exploitation (witness the recent sporting links with Edmonton).

We need to understand western governments' complicity with the oppressive system in Southern Africa. We need to see clearly that the oppressive laws set up are designed to tie the people's hands so they cannot raise a finger against their inhuman treatment and exploitation.

We need to understand that there can be no easy solution to the problems of the oppressed, that the struggle will be protracted and tough, and that our active support will be needed.

itists

These energized ions are then accelerated downward from the top the machine, deflected 90 degrees astrong magnet, and directed at a in target at speeds approaching 15% the speed of light.

The current specialty of this search facility involves the roduction of pulsed neutron beams hich Dr. Moss feels are the best in Canada.

Since the accelerated particles are of the same order of magnitude the nuclei in the target sample they can be utilized as probes to explore the structure of the atomic ucleus. When particles collide with arget nuclei, various detecting levices and elaborate electronics neasure the trajectories of subomic particles, the reaction products of the collision, and the energy released. Nuclear physicists then try to reconstruct what must have happened during the collision account for the data they have just ollected

On a more practical level, the

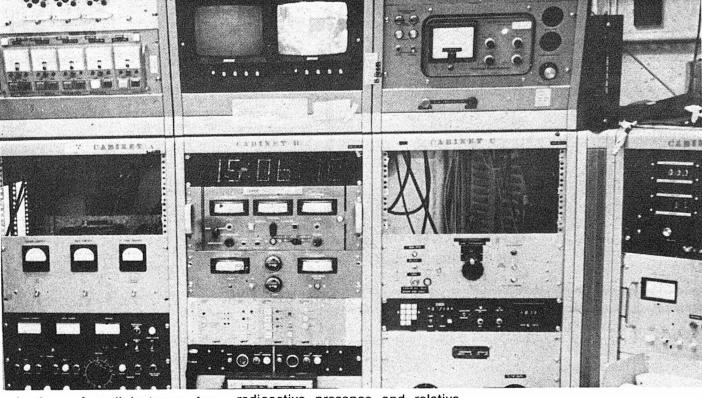
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Provide babysitting

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production of radioisotopes for biological and pharmacological research is an important extension of the accelerator's capabilities. For example, radioactive substances may be substituted for their normal counterparts in complex biochemical reactions. The radiation emitted by these substances allows scientists to monitor their

radioactive presence and relative concentrations throughout the progress of the reaction, thus revealing the details of the biochemical events taking place. The accelerator - has also been used in the trace element analysis of wheat and other organic materials.

Well, it is a comfort to know that our nuclear physicists on campus

are peacefully employed for the benefit of all. But when I gaze at the incredible technology of a Van de Graaf accelerator and then attempt visualize the awesome technology of Nuclear Armament, I'm afraid that old paranoia creeps right back again

Skiing for the Disabled?

Find out how you can help rehabilitate disabled people through skiing. (Disabled includes the physically, mentally or emotionally handicapped.)

The Alberta Amputee Ski Association will hold a

General Meeting to discuss Handicapped Skiing WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3 7:30 PM at SPORTCHEK, 125A Ave and 82 St.

If you are interested your help is needed. Students involved in related fields of Phys. Ed., Special Ed., Physiotherapy, Medicine or Occupational Therapy are especially welcome.

For further information call Peter Dunster, Coordinator, Lake Eden

Resort, # 963-3262 or 963-3411.

