

in South Africa ?

The company has no regular bus service for its Black workers to their homes in the African townships, even though municipal buses are overcrowded before they reach the Alcan plant.

Alcan maintains expensive in-training programs for non-white workers but it is clear that these are maintained in the interest of improved production and profit, not in the interests of Black workers.

MINING FOR 56 CENTS A DAY

Falconbridge of Africa Ltd., a subsidiary of Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd., operates mines in Namibia and Rhodesia. The Blanket Mine in Rhodesia made a profit of \$1.3 million in 1972. Yet the starting wage for Blacks at the Blanket Mine was 56 cents a day in 1973.

Some Blacks who had worked for

Attempts by South Africa to annex Namibia formally have been thwarted; but despite U.N. declarations, the economic exploitation of Black workers and plundering of the country's resources by foreign capitalists goes unhindered.

South African apartheid laws and practices are enforced in Namibia.

CANADA CONDEMNS REGIME, BUT ENCOURAGES INVESTMENT

Canada actively encourages Falconbridge's mining operation by granting the corporation tax deductions. This directly contravenes a 1970 U.N. resolution declaring that all member states are obliged to "discourage" their companies from investing in Namibia.

Canada has repeatedly made statements

NATO GIVES MILITARY SUPPORT TO REGIME

An important component of Canadian capitalist support for the responsive Vorster government, is Canada's membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Within its network, the Canadian ruling class gives substantial military support to the South African regime, because the African continent contains very strategic bases and resources which NATO allies are anxious to use for their own ends.

The U.S. has a guided missile station and a space tracking station in South Africa. A naval surveillance system established with the help of NATO members at Silvermine allows South Africa to keep under surveillance an area from South America to Bangladesh. NATO forms and stock codes were used throughout this operation enabling South Africa to function as a de facto member of NATO.

Defense against the "threat" of Soviet ships in the Indian Ocean is a convenient pretext for NATO collaboration with Vorster's regime. In reality, these military agreements represent an attack on South Africa's Black workers.

NATO members are fortifying their immense economic investments in South Africa against the country's explosive internal situation. In return for using South Africa's strategic bases, NATO provides the Vorster regime with arms to protect white racist rule and western investments.

CANADIAN ARMS USED TO SUPPRESS BLACKS

The Canadian ruling class and its government remains silent in the face of western collaboration with apartheid. Through the common arms pool of NATO, Canadian military hardware frequently finds its way into the armories of South Africa.

As members of NATO, as arms manufacturer, as capitalist power, as investor in South Africa, the Canadian ruling class is responsible for supporting the crimes of the South African regime.

Black African workers are no longer willing to suffer these crimes in silence. Their protests are shaking the very foundations of the apartheid regime. We must support them in their struggle for freedom.

By putting pressure on Ottawa through rallies, demonstrations, petitions, talks, we can begin the task of educating Canadian workers about the government's complicity in the Vorster rule.

By boycotting products manufactured in South Africa, we withdraw support for the companies that exploit Black workers. We must refuse to participate with South Africa in any athletic, cultural or similar activity in order to destroy the myth of friendly diplomacy and interchange.



Falconbridge for more than 20 years received about \$45 per month. In contrast, some white workers involved in supervisory and maintenance work received \$810 per month.

Entire Black families are crowded into shanties made of corrugated asbestos sheeting. Recreation facilities consist of beerhalls and a potholed soccer field. Whites, on the other hand, live in spacious, attractive houses and have access to a swimming pool, tennis court and clubhouse.

"It is not unfair," alleges the study, "to charge that Falconbridge is operating a slave labor mine."

Falconbridge also operates a large copper mine in Namibia, which is administered by Vorster's regime.

Namibia is rich in minerals such as uranium, copper and diamonds. South Africa rules Namibia by virtue of "an international instrument", the Mandate of the U.N.

condemning apartheid and the Vorster regime. In 1963, for instance, the U.N. placed an embargo on arms sales to South Africa. Canada supported the resolution. Yet military hardware manufactured by Alcan is used today against guerillas in Namibia.

The issue of Canadian involvement in South Africa extends to other southern African countries, as well. In December 1960, Canada voted in favour of a U.N. resolution pledging unconditionally to bring an end to colonialism. But in 1973, Mitchell Sharp, the then Secretary of State for External Affairs, refused to discuss the Portuguese liberation wars in the NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization), council, writing that it would be "neither appropriate nor effective." By allowing Portugal complete freedom to suppress Blacks, Sharp was pursuing the most "effective" means to high corporate profits and lucrative exploitation of Angola and Mozambique.