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## Corporate image

cont'd from pg. 1  
maltreatment of Caribbean workers. Campbell once again said he did not understand many of the questions.

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Panelist Jim Sharp queried Campbell on ALCAN's activities in Africa, particularly South Africa, where workers from Mozambique are brought in on long term contracts to work for a dollar a day.

Campbell replied that his corporation stretched many South African apartheid laws to treat workers fairly. Sharp asked why then were black workers paid one-third of what white workers received in ALCAN operations. Campbell said it was because of the white trade unions. When Sharp asked why there were no black trade unions, he was informed they were illegal. Sharp suggested that ALCAN move out of Africa for the good of the African people. Campbell insisted that ALCAN

was in Africa to benefit the people. He did not agree with Sharp that only the white minority was gaining any benefit.

Charlton said that there have been many reports that ALCAN will do anything for a profit, and Campbell said that the corporation's profit last year were "only" \$5 million, so that should show they were not interested in profit alone.

The forum was frequently interrupted by volatile outbursts from Guyanese audience members, as chairman George Mantor attempted to keep things under control.

The end result was that charges of social irresponsibility against ALCAN, including interference in elections, went largely unanswered.

## Laxer

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Earlier in the discussion Laxer had mentioned the likes of thinker Herman Cohn who flew over Angola, Columbia, or Brazil advising a refinery be built there, a port here, or perhaps a seaway for the Amazon. His point being that "If one takes the Herman Cohn type of attitude you are going to have one hell of a mess with the oil sands."

"While Canadians sit around debating the issue other forces, like Imperial Oil, are deciding where the oil is going to go," he quipped. Meanwhile in the U.S., Energy Chief William Simon said there has to be a "security agreement", not a commercial agreement for the MacKenzie Valley pipeline. Laxer viewed it as an arrangement akin to the Panama Canal. "It has to be an explicit example of colonialism"

he charged.

Turning visionary, "a new movement is coming into Canada right across this country...to take back the economy into the hands of Canadian people," he predicted. "We should nationalize Imperial Oil and not pay 1 cent in compensation to Exxon." Cheers of agreement followed.

The question period tended to revolve around the acceptability of nationalization and the capability of socialism to promote the necessary change. One question in particular was doubtful of the role of nationalization within the larger political realm of socialism. Laxer answered with firmness and clarity. "Struggles of working class always develop around concrete examples of exploitation."

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