

NOVEMBER 22, 1974

DOONESBURY

by Garry Trudeau



Placement Schedule

Friday, November 22, National Research Council, Summer employment for first class honors students in Science and Engineering, preferably 3rd and 4th year. Deadline for applications to be received in Ottawa. Special application forms available at Canada Manpower Centre on Campus. Students are asked to mail applications and transcripts or photocopy of their most recent results available directly to Ottawa.

Monday, November 25, Tuesday, November 26, Bank of Montreal, Interviewing successful pre-screened applicants.

Tuesday, November 26, Labrador Linerboard, Not pre-screening, but would like to see applications before they arrive. Mechanical, Civil and Electrical Senior Engineers. Please book appointment and leave applications by this date.

Monday, November 25, Combustion Engineering, Interviewing successful pre-screened applicants.

Monday, November 25, United Aircraft, Interviewing Mechanical

Engineers (Seniors).

Tuesday, November 26, Wednesday, November 27, Thursday, November 28, Aluminum Co. of Canada, Interviewing successful pre-screened applicants.

Tuesday, November 26, Wednesday, November 27, Calgary Power, Interviewing Senior Electrical Engineers.

Wednesday, November 27, Thursday, November 28, E.R.C.O. Industries, Interviewing successful pre-screened applicants.

Thursday, November 28, PSC Socio-Economic (Welfare Program), Interviewing pre-screened candidates.

Thursday, November 28, Friday, November 29, Macmillan Bloedel, Interviewing Senior, BBA, Foresters and Forest Engineers only at this time.

Thursday, November 28, Toronto Dominion Bank, Interviewing BBA Seniors only.

Friday, November 29, Defense Research Board, Interviewing Mechanical and Electrical Engineers at Bachelor's, Masters and PhD levels and Math and Physics at Bachelor's and Masters' level.

Modern torture: even Canadians are indictable

Continued from page 16

confinement; running the gauntlet between two rows of men armed with clubs and pulling out a victim's hair, strand by strand.

TURKEY: Three inquiry groups and two television teams have visited Turkey since it declared martial law in 1971. One group examined 100 statements smuggled out of jails by torture victims and all groups came away with grisly torture evidence. Reports of Turkish methods are consistent: falanga, electric shock and the insertion of a truncheon into the rectum or vagina.

URUGUAY: An entire ward of the Military Hospital in Montevideo is set aside for pharmacological

torture. Its specialty is a recipe of taquifilil and sodium pentathol. The first drug causes muscle contractions so violent the patient must be kept alive in an oxygen tent; the second drug induces total relaxation and semi-euphoria. One 'suicide' and two cases of cerebral paralysis have been linked to this treatment.

U.S.S.R.: Political dissenters are diagnosed as schizophrenics and sent to mental hospitals. Kept in crowded wards with insane inmates, the prisoners are beaten, humiliated and treated with drugs that they are told will rob them of their creative and intellectual powers. Amnesty knows of at least 46 cases of political prisoners in Soviet institutions.

'Unholy alliance' weakening

Continued from page 17

establishment comprising representatives of the Afrikaner bourgeoisie and the magnates of British origin.

Indicative in this sense are also the relations between Harry Oppenheimer, the chief benefactor of the Progressive Party and the richest South African monopolist, and Vorster, the leader of the apartheid regime. For all Oppenheimer's critical remarks as regards the extremes of apartheid, the Prime Minister knows only too well the price of this "liberalism" on the part of the head of the huge industrial and ore-mining empire known as the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa. Whenever Oppenheimer came under heavy fire from the diehard Afrikaner Nationalist, Vorster invariably took him under his wing. Thanks to the Prime Minister's support, Oppenheimer is given preference over Afrikaner businessmen whenever profitable government orders are distributed.

In short, despite tactical differences between individual political and economic groupings, the overwhelming majority of the South Africa's white population continues to favor "baaskap" in one form or another.

Nevertheless, the growing friction between the different groups of the white minority unquestionably helps to create a

favourable climate for the struggle waged by the country's liberation forces. Under the leadership of the African National Congress, a broad democratic organization of the African population, patriots are coming out ever more actively against the racist regime and are drawing the African masses into the struggle. Various forms of

resistance, including armed action, are used in this struggle which is facilitated both by the internal differences among the racists and by the evolution of external factors.

The future belongs to the South African patriots. They will wipe the disgraceful stain of racism from the face of their country and lead the South African Republic out of the blind alley of apartheid. In this noble struggle they have the sympathy and support of all progressive mankind.

BACKGROUND

Ethnically, South Africa's population of 23 million may be divided as follows: 14.9 million Africans, 3.8 million whites, about 2 million Coloureds, and more than 600,000 Asians [mainly Indians]. About 60 per cent of the whites are Afrikaners [Boers], descendants of the early Dutch settlers. The rest came chiefly from Britain.

Gentleman Jim's



'REFLECTION'

Nov. 25th → Dec. 2nd



Happy hours daily 11-6 p.m.
 Monday nite ladies nite
 Sunday nite students nite
 Sat. & Sun. matinees 2-5

UNB/STU students with I.D.