

Jobs in Ontario

Students are being interviewed on campus today for summer jobs at Ontario Place, the government's new showplace and recreation center at the CNE waterfront.

The province is seeking hosts and hostesses, restaurant workers, boutique assistants and maintenance helpers.

Officers of the Department of Trade and Development held a special briefing yesterday for interested applicants and will hold interviews today and tomorrow from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. in Room S304, Ross Building. All interested students are invited to arrange for an interview.

through the Student Employment Europe program.

The program is run by the Committee of Young Canadians for Action and guarantees to the accepted applicants, three months employment in Germany, equal wages with Germans, no taxes and a wide range of interesting job choices.

Applicants must be students (high school level or above) and between 18 and 30 years of age. Applications must reach SEE by Dec. 10, 1970.

SEE offers students employment, and exposure to a different way of life and culture.

Information and applications are available from:

Mary Ricard
SEE
1253 McGill College Ave.,
Suite 404
Montreal 110, Quebec.

Or try Germany

Five thousand jobs in Germany for the summer of 1971 are now available to Canadian students



And who's been parking in my place, said Daddy Slater.

Excalibur — Tim Clark

Canada briefs

Businessman sees union with U.S.

(CUP)—The possibility of a new type of political structure uniting Canada and the United States is foreseen by a leading Canadian businessman.

Writing in the Financial Executive, Frank S. Capon, director and vice-president of Du Pont of Canada, wholly-owned subsidiary of the American parent company says:

"While we may talk emotionally of independence and while in many ways we can still make our own decisions, the scope of common interest between our two countries is so broad, and is increasing so rapidly that I see no way of either country achieving its objectives unless we follow fundamentally parallel or common paths."

Laurentian classes resume

SUDBURY (CUP)—Classes at Laurentian University resumed Oct. 13 following a two week boycott by instructional staff.

The boycott, started by the university senate on Sept. 30 was part of a power play between the senate and the board of governors.

The legality of the senate boycott, questioned by Laurentian president Roland Cloutier and the board, resulted in the threat of a court injunction against the senate. Procedures for the injunction never materialized.

During the boycott the majority of students went home to wait out the class embargo.

Rifts between different faculty departments were created by the question of legality. Several science departments continued to teach courses despite the senate ruling.

The basic dispute, still unsettled, arose out of a challenging of board power. A few groups of students, the senate and some board members have accepted the proposal of establishing a unicameral governing system to ensure a joint management of all aspects of the university.

The board of governors has traditionally held closed meetings and has no voting members from either the student body or the senate although members of these bodies are allowed to observe the meetings.

And in Bolivia

Left coup succeeds

By RICHARD E. WARD

From the Guardian

Left-leaning General Juan Jose Torres came to power in Bolivia this month. In the process he blocked a rightist putsch with the support of the workers' movements, armed peasants and leftist students.

The events confirmed one of Che Guevara's last statements after his capture by CIA-supervised units of the Bolivian army in 1967 — regardless of his fate, the revolution in poverty-stricken Bolivia would continue to live.

CIA intrigues in Bolivia continued to the present. On Oct. 4, the army chief, Gen. Rogelio Miranda, closely linked to the U.S. and reactionary Argentinian circles, moved to oust President Alfredo Ovando Candia. Although a majority of top military officers are rightists, Miranda's move was opposed by Torres, who was backed by the popular movement and a majority of the armed forces, including the Air Force and even some top-ranking officers.

One-day junta

Miranda first proclaimed himself president but quickly thought the better of it and decided to name a three-man junta instead.

He must have thought that popular opinion would more readily be calmed if he pulled the levers from backstage. Miranda's junta lasted barely one day. Denouncing the junta as "colonialist and fascist," Torres took command of the military forces loyal to "revolution" and the junta collapsed in the face of the strong opposition.

The popular movement appears to have been decisive in bringing Torres to power on Oct. 7. The previous day, the Bolivian Workers Central called upon its members to take to the streets to prevent troop movements and militant student groups declared their support for a Torres government that would be left and nationalist with worker and student participation.

Because one of Ovando's first moves was the nationalization of Gulf Oil's Bolivian properties in October 1969, he had been considered by some observers as a left nationalist. But this action was primarily aimed at calming the left, which protested strongly this summer when Ovando agreed to pay \$78 million in compensation to Gulf, despite large Bolivian claims against Gulf for unpaid taxes that had been pending prior to Ovando's coup.

Pressure from oil companies

After the nationalization, Gulf began to sabotage the Bolivian oil and gas industry to force Ovando to come to terms. Gulf removed the blueprints from the country for a gas-separation plant it was constructing and organized a worldwide blockade of Bolivian oil products. Ovando caved in to pressure from Gulf, the Argentinian junta and the World Bank. A pipeline had been under construction with World Bank and Argentine support between Argentina and the Bolivian gasfields. Business Week magazine boasted Jan. 3 that the Bolivian national oil company would never be able to exploit the seized properties.

Ovando's solution was to make an agreement with Hispanoil, a Spanish company of joint state and private ownership. Under the new arrangement with Hispanoil, a Gulf associate, Gulf was to refine the oil, Hispanoil would market it and Argentina would be given a larger quota of Bolivian natural gas.

During the past year, CIA-backed rightist elements assassinated some student leaders, pressured Ovando to remove liberal nationalist officials that they called "Tupamaros," encouraged government repression and occupied the university with rightist terrorists.

Guerrilla movement reconstituted

In part, the left responded by a renewal of the guerrilla

movement. During the summer, two centers of guerrilla activity developed, one student-led and the more important one headed by Chato Peredo, younger brother of Inti and Coco Peredo, former leaders of the Bolivian National Liberation Army and comrades of Che Guevara.

Guerrillas kidnapped two German employees of a U.S. mining concern this summer, successfully obtaining the release of 10 political prisoners in exchange for the Germans. At the end of July, eight guerrillas of the Peredo group were killed, summarily executed after their capture, according to some reports.

The student movement gained sympathy from workers, especially tin miners, also victims of government violence when they had demonstrated for improvement of their conditions. The miners are suffering from pay cuts and unemployment under U.S.-promoted measures to improve the "economic health" of the mining industry.

Ovando was compromised

Ovando kept moving to the right but not fast enough for the U.S. embassy and the Bolivian oligarchy, known as the "Rosca," or screw. Ovando had no sympathy for the left and he sought to maintain power by throwing a few crumbs to the populace. The rightists correctly judged that Ovando had compromised himself and his fence-straddling game was up. However, they misjudged the strength of popular movement.

Torres began his rule by promising a government responsive to worker, peasant and student demands. The new cabinet is comprised of "moderates," half of whom are military men, but Torres is aware that he owes his position to the popular will and it is likely he will steer a more leftward course than his predecessor.

In the days since Torres moved into the presidential palace in La Paz, workers and students have seized control of Bolivia's reactionary newspapers and placed them under workers' control, U.S. agencies in Oruru and Cochabamba have been sacked, armed civilians have released political prisoners from jail and university students have proclaimed Oct. 8-15 as a week of homage to the memory of Che Guevara.

Obviously sensing that the upheaval is deeper than last year's dress rehearsal, Washington suspended U.S. economic and military aid to Bolivia after the chief U.S. cronies took refuge in foreign embassies in La Paz.

Torres' political future can only be assured if he meets the pressing demands for political and social justice and if he moves toward the establishment of a popular regime which will enable the masses to defend themselves against future moves by the CIA.

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1 - NOV. 10

2 - FEB. 8

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