Union negotiates payback

By STEVE HOWARD

In the wake of a massive rollback by the Anti-Inflation Board, negotiators for UBC's 1,300 library and clerical workers met Wednesday with administration negotiators in one of a series of talks to decide how to pay back $600,000.

In December the AIB ordered the Association of University and College Employees, local 1, to pay back four per cent of the 19 per cent wage increase the union gained in last year's contract. The contract expired Sept. 30.

The rollback will be retroactive to Jan. 1, local 1 president Ian Mackenzie said Wednesday. The AIB gave the administration one month to decide a formula to pay back four per cent of the wage increase.

A union newsletter lists possible plans to repay the money. It says workers can pay back a lump sum, or the amount can be deducted from next year's wages.

If four per cent is deducted from each worker's wage, those in lower wage categories will benefit more than they would if $34 is deducted from each monthly wage.

Mackenzie said the amount will almost certainly be paid back out of salaries. He said the union wants to take a year to repay the money.

Union negotiator Pat Gibson said Wednesday he does not know whether the administration will try to collect money from AUCE members who no longer work at the university.

But Mackenzie said he does not think the administration will chase down former employees who owe money. "It's the responsibility of the university to collect the money," Mackenzie said. "There'll be a certain amount of money they can't recover.

"Everyone will have a paycheque less $60 or $70, assuming our pay back period in one year," Mackenzie said. "It's the worst way you can get screwed by the AIB, especially if you have dependents, to have your paycheque dropped 10 per cent in value.

But student assistants at UBC libraries will not have to pay back any money, Mackenzie said. The student assistants are not part of the union, and the AIB's ruling only concerns AUCE members, he said.

The student wage rate is at least as large as the AUCE base rate because it is part of the AUCE contract, Mackenzie said. Student assistants will be paid at least as much as the lowest paid AUCE members during the next contract year, but this will depend on the size of deduction accepted by AUCE members to pay back the four per cent.

Talks between the union and the administration are continuing with provincial mediator Jock Waterston.

Mackenzie said the union's wage demand of $191 a month across the board remains despite the AIB decision about last year's contract. He said the wage demand is based on the principle of equal pay for work of equal value. AUCE wants parity with UBC's maintenance workers and support staff.

In October the administration offered a six per cent total wage increase.

See page 2: GRIEVANCE

THE UBYSSEY

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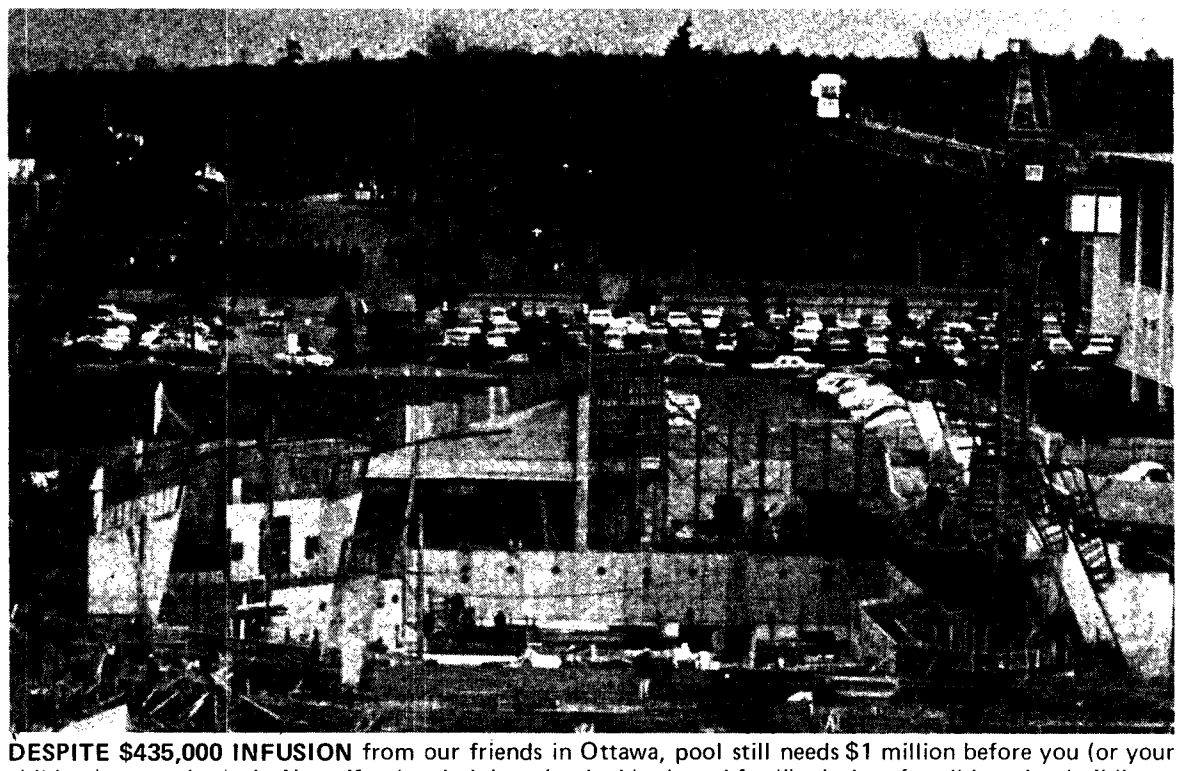


DESPITE $435,000 INFUSION from our friends in Ottawa, pool still needs $1 million before you (or your children) can swim in it. Now, if only administration had budgeted for like it does for all its other buildings.

Med school expansion hit

By HEATHER WALKER

The planned doubling of UBC's medical school is "wasteful" and will lead to a surplus of doctors in B.C., economics professor Peter Pearse said Wednesday.

Pearse, who spoke against medical school expansion when it was approved at last month's senate meeting, said it was unnecessary to double the number of medical students because B.C.'s physician to population ration is already the highest in Canada.

"B.C. has more doctors per capita than anywhere else in Canada, and higher fees than anywhere else," Pearse said.

And, he said, an increase in the number of doctors in B.C. would not lead to an improvement in health care.

"There is a question of the net gain (of doubling medical school enrolment)," Pearse said. "Studies have shown that medical care decreases with a surplus of doctors."

"They have to all keep busy. They may perform unnecessary surgery, keep people in the hospital longer than they need to stay, or prescribe more drugs," he said.

Pearse said the cost of medical care would not decrease from an increase in physicians.

"Doctors would raise their fees to keep their incomes up," he said. "This is already the case in B.C. where doctors' fees are higher than in any other province."

B.C.'s physician-population ratio was 1:575 in 1973, when the last study was made. Canada's ratio is 1:618, and the World Health Organization has recommended a ratio of 1:600.

Economics professor Bob Evans said quality of care decreases when there is a physician surplus because doctors do not get enough practice in different surgical procedures to ensure they can adequately perform them, and because they work harder to keep up their incomes.

Evans and Pearse said increasing the number of doctors in B.C. would not necessarily lead to an increase in the number of doctors in outlying parts of the province.

They said the E. T. Roos Report on the Impact of the Physician Surplus on the Distribution of Physicians across Canada says that an increase in doctors will not change doctor distribution.

The report says: "This paper has addressed itself to the following question: does a major increase in the supply of physicians alleviate inequalities in the distribution of physicians across provinces or between urban and rural communities? The answer is a qualified no."

"The best information (the Roos report) shows that new doctors will go where the old ones are," Evans said.

Both Evans and Pearse said the number of physicians in the Interior could best be increased by "alternate means such as paying them more." Evans said doctors in the Interior could be paid more by changing the rate they receive from the medical services plan.

Pearse said the situation would not be improved by increasing the number of students graduating from UBC's medical school.

Pearse said the federal government decision to cut off im-

See page 2: UBC

Pool funds still short despite gift

UBC's covered pool remains $1 million short of completion despite a $435,000 federal government grant announced in December.

And a recent lottery, which offered $4,200 in prizes, raised only $20 toward the $4.7 million project

Doug Aldridge, whose $17,000-a-year job is devoted to raising money for the pool, said Wednesday the university hopes to raise the $1 million from corporations, selected UBC alumni and the community.

The federal grant to the pool was announced Dec. 7 by Iona Campagnolo, minister for fitness and amateur sport. The money is part of $500,000 available to B.C. post-secondary institutions and $1.775 million distributed to Canadian universities for special projects.

Aldridge said the donation was less than the $500,000 UBC requested, "but more than the $300,000 we expected." He said the grant climaxed 28 months of lobbying the federal government.

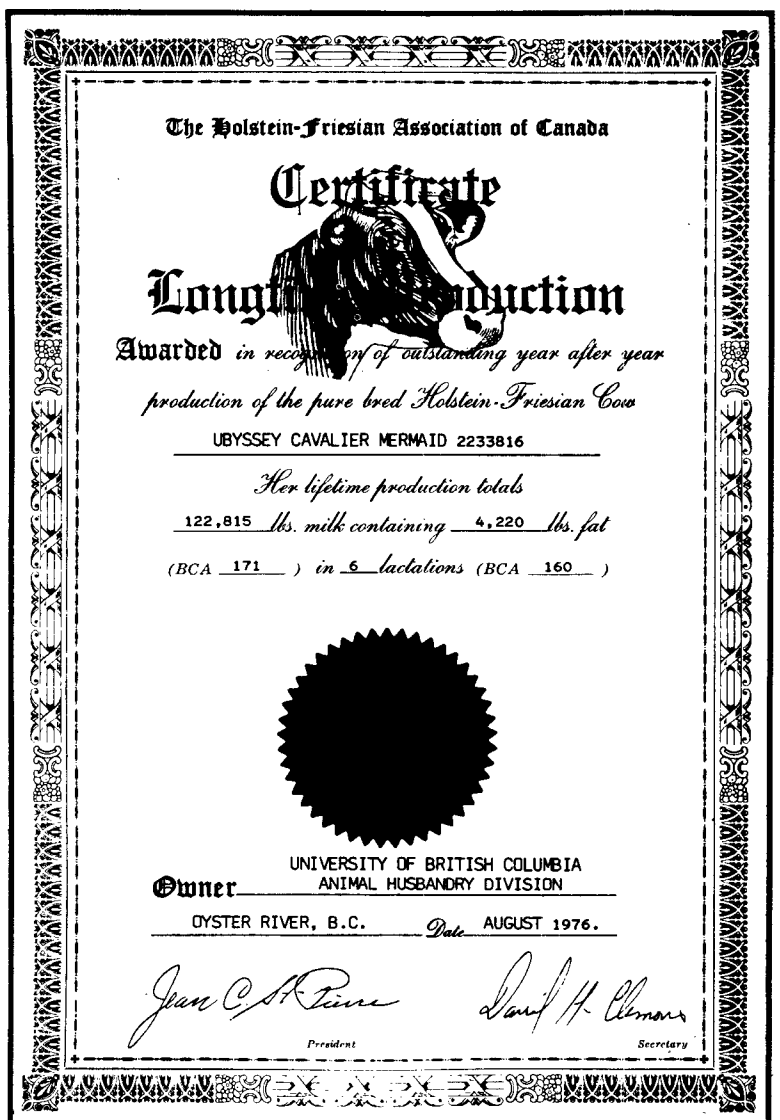
The pool is being built in two stages because of the shortage of money. The first stage, scheduled to be complete in April, involves construction of the frame and foundation of the pool and will cost $2.8 million.

The second stage, which Aldridge said will take 10 months to complete and cost $1.9 million, consists of completing construction so the pool will be usable.

The $4.7 million cost estimate does not include costs of the fitness and research area and saunas which are planned for the complex.

When the pool was first proposed in 1972 — during Aldridge's term as

See page 2: POOL



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President Secretary

In udder news...

The Ubyssey runs all the moos that's fit to print.

And we were understandably proud to learn that the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada has just awarded certificates of longtime production to Ubyssey Cavalier Moppet and Ubyssey Cavalier Mermaid.

Moppet and Mermaid, two cows in the UBC animal husbandry herd at Oyster River, B.C., are now among fewer than 100 cows in B.C. to produce more than 100,000 pounds of milk — not all at one sitting, of course.

Mermaid has produced 122,815 pounds of milk so far in her milking life, while Moppet has yielded 121,726 pounds. Although the animals' ages were not available, a spokesman for the UBC animal science department said Wednesday they were both "well on." He did not say whether they had been milked for all they are worth.

Remember, you herd it here first.

Help wanted

The Ubyssey needs a copy runner.

Copy runners are very fine people, undoubtedly the most important members of The Ubyssey staff. After all, we pay the copy runner, which is a good deal more than we do for anyone else around here.

And all a copy runner has to do is come to The Ubyssey office at 4 and 6 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday to drive a few handfuls of paper containing wonderful, scintillating news stories down to College Printers at 12th and Maple. Pay is $18 a week.

Anyone interested should come to the ad office upstairs in SUB 241.

And anyone who wants to join the staff can come to The Ubyssey office, SUB 241K, at noon on any Monday, Wednesday, or Thursday.

Foreigners dominate UBC-trained doctors few

From page 1

migration to doctors was the result of the impending doctor surplus.

During the senate debate on medical school expansion, dean of medicine Dr. David Bates said medical school expansion was necessary because only 18 per cent of the doctors registering in B.C. in 1974-75 were trained at UBC, compared with 19 per cent coming from the United Kingdom and 17.4 per cent from other non-Canadian medical schools.

But Evans said the number of UBC-trained doctors would increase even without increasing the enrolment because most B.C.-trained doctors have not left the province.

"The first people who graduated from the medical school are about half way through their careers now," Pearse said.

Evans said the present enrolment in the medical school would give B.C. a pool of almost 3,000 doctors by the time the first graduates retired.

"Bates' figures were misleading," he said.

During the debate, several senators supported the medical school expansion because it provided increased opportunities for B.C. students to study medicine.

"This is true, but it's not the way to run a university," Pearse said. Medicine is not the only field which students have limited access to in B.C., Pearse said.

"There is nowhere in the province where a student can study marine architecture or veterinary science, for 3xample," he said.

Following Pearse's senate presentation, the senate considered tabling discussion until January's meeting to give senators more time to study the need for more doctors in B.C. But senators later decided to vote on the expansion, which passed easily.

Medical school expansion was also approved in principle by the UBC board of governors at a special meeting late last month.

Pool costs skyrocket

From page 1

Alma Mater Society president — it was expected to cost $2.8 million.

The original proposal called for students to pay $925,000, the UBC administration to match that amount, and the rest of the money to be granted by the federal and provincial governments.

In 1974, when cost estimates rose to $4.7 million, students approved a second referendum to build the pool, and construction finally began in late 1975.

The federal government grant and $333,333 from the provincial government provide a total of $768,333 — considerably less than the $925,000 pool organizers had hoped to raise from the two governments.

Since the increased cost estimate, the university administration has committed another $925,000 to the pool and pool fund raisers have gathered $131,000 from private sources.

Since 1973, UBC students have each paid $5 per year to the pool, and will continue to pay until the $925,000 is collected.

Despite paying yearly levies to the pool, students are expected to have access to the pool only 14 per cent of the time it is available.

Students will have no control over pool policies because it, like the War Memorial Gym and the Winter Sports Centre, will be controlled by the administration even though students contributed a large portion of the cost.

Grievance deal major issue

From page 1

The outstanding issues are the grievance procedure, wages and sick leave, Mackenzie said.

"The university basically wants to take away the grievance procedure and replace it with a worse one," Mackenzie said.

He claimed administration negotiator Bob Grant has threatened not to sign a contract unless AUCE gives up its grievance procedure.

"One of the problems is people known as temporary employees," Mackenzie said. "Temporary employees are supposed to become permanent after three months. They've been throwing out people after years. They're exploiting people who don't know their rights under the contract. We want stringent protection for temporary employees."

Surprise, surprise

DENVER, Colo. (CPS-CUP) — Increased student alcohol consumption in the U.S. has caused various alcohol organizations to turn a more serious eye toward campus imbibers.

Data collected by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism indicates most college and university students use alcohol and that student drunkenness is a common problem.

According to an article in Alcohol World by Dr. David Kraft of the University of Massachusetts, "college and university populations . . . present certain problems for those seeking to establish primary prevention of alcohol abuse. Social norms on campus seem to equate alcohol use with achievement of adult status in our society."

Kraft also noted widespread use of alcohol by faculty and staff groups "can reinforce indifference on many campuses about student drinking practices."

According to the U.S. Whole College Catalogue About Drinking, a publication by the department of health, education and welfare, "getting the attention and participation of students will not be easy. They are not worried about alcoholism, nor with the long term effects of heavy drinking."

Compiled after intensive research across the country the catalogue presents ideas and program concepts to deal with alcohol abuse prevention. It also noted that several universities have instituted programs aimed at educating campus boozers.

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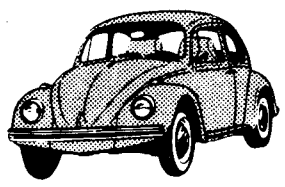
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UBC wants 300 acres of UEL

UBC has asked that at least 300 acres of the University Endowment Lands be allocated to the university for future development, despite public opinion that UBC should not be allowed to expand into the UEL.

In a position paper presented to a government study team examining proposals for the future of the endowment lands, the university requested at least 300 acres of the 1,700-acre area be given to UBC for developments such as student housing, and agriculture and forestry demonstration areas.

At a public forum about the future of the endowment lands held in October, 500 people unanimously agreed that UBC should not be allowed to expand into the UEL and should instead make more effective use of existing land holdings. They agreed the UEL should be retained as a wilderness park.

The university's position paper suggests land be set aside for forestry and agricultural demonstration areas but does not state how much land would be required. But the paper does note that the dean of agricultural sciences has suggested 150 to 250 acres be allocated for the development of a farm for public education.

The study team has asked the university to provide more detailed information on the user groups requests for land, team member Gerry Rolfsen said Wednesday.

Peter Larkin, chairman of the president's ad hoc committee on development of the endowment lands, said Wednesday two committee members had researched the study team's questions and will present more information on the plans this week.

The committee was the main source of information for the university's position paper, Larkin said.

Larkin said the position paper was generally very consistent with the committee's report but did not parallel it completely.

"The committee in general took a little stronger line than the university did," Larkin said.

Committee member Charles Ungerleider said the committee will not be disbanded yet.

"We've been asked to kind of stand by and act as an advisory board for the president," he said.

Study team member Rolfsen

See page 8: UBC

FINALLY, EAGERLY-AWAITED Inanimate Objects Gallery opens its show of famous Ubyssey photographers of things that are definitely not people but still manage to be marginally interesting anyway. Above is Bare Tree over Math Annex, which Doug Field shot,

SAC calls for investigation of drunken bash

The student administrative commission has asked for an investigation into a drunken party in the Alma Mater Society offices last month which left at least one office in shambles.

The SAC voted Dec. 7 to ask the student representative assembly to set up a commission to investigate the Dec. 4 party, which allegedly ended in an eruption of vandalism.

The main target was the office of AMS director of services Brent Tynan, where furniture was overturned and moved to other rooms, pictures were ripped from the wall and a shirt soaked in wine was tacked to the door.

According to a report by the SUB proctor, the office of external affairs officer Moe Sihota was also sprayed with wine.

Insulting notes were left in several offices, some signed by people calling themselves the Drunken Giboons.

Both Tynan and Sihota said they

See page 6: REVELERS

Ubyssey co-editor elected CUP VP

Ubyssey co-editor Sue Vohanka was elected vice-president of Canadian University Press at the organization's annual conference, held over the holidays in Vancouver.

But the representatives of 65 Canadian student newspapers deadlocked on whether to continue a three-year expansion program for CUP's national news network.

The conference, held at the Sheraton Plaza 500 hotel at Twelfth and Cambie, ended with delegates deciding to call a conference in March to resolve the problem.

The conference, attended by 200 delegates from student newspapers across Canada, broke down after papers voted against establishing a telex news network, despite voting earlier overwhelmingly in favor of establishing five regional bureaus across the country.

Vohanka joined the Ubyssey as a reporter in January, 1974. In 1975-76 she was a city editor, and last March was elected co-editor for 1976-77. Her term in CUP's national office in Ottawa begins in September.

In a special plenary session in the middle of the conference, which ran from Dec. 26 to Jan. 2, the longest CUP conference ever, delegates approved the plan for establishing five regional bureaus across the country. But the conference, hosted by The Ubyssey, was split on what the primary duties of the bureaus — to be in B.C., the Prairies, Ontario, Quebec and the Atlantic provinces — should be.

About half the delegates said bureau priorities should be set on a national basis, and that bureaus should use a telex network to co-ordinate news within a region and nationally.

But other delegates maintained that each region should decide the priorities of its own bureau.

Some Prairie newspapers said bureaus should primarily be clearing houses for information and co-ordinating centres for fieldworking, and that news dissemination should be a lower priority.

But newly-elected CUP national officers pointed out the two types of bureaus were mutually exclusive, and said delegates should choose between one and the other.

When it became clear that a consensus regarding bureaus could not be reached at the conference, it was adjourned until newspaper representatives meet again March 18 and 19.

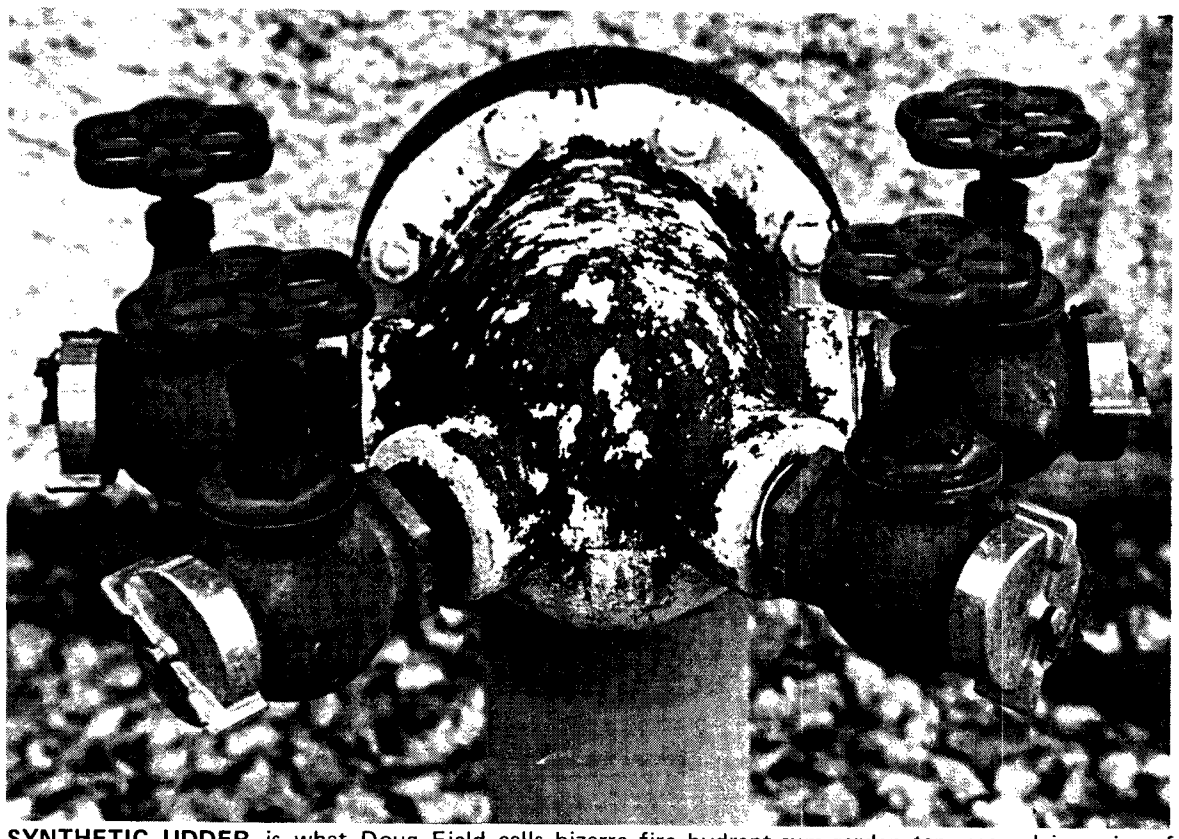
If the five bureaus are approved by the conference, CUP's budget will be about $192,000 — four times as much as two years ago.

The first phase of expansion increased the number of fieldworkers to six from four, and created two new full-time positions of national affairs reporter and wire and information editor. The expansion also established regional bureaus in Vancouver and Montreal.

The regional bureaus improved the quality of news coverage and communication within regions.

Elected as CUP executive for 1977-78 are: Atlantic region fieldworker Susan Johnson, president; Vohanka; Ann Silversides, news editor of the

See page 8: NB



SYNTHETIC UDDER is what Doug Field calls bizarre fire hydrant-cum-garden tap, second in series of Inanimate Objects Photographed By Ubyssey photographers. Field got this unique shot using 1938 box camera he picked up in junk shop.

Charges laid against student after robberies

A UBC student will appear in provincial court Feb. 16 charged with stealing $41,000 from six city banks.

Douglas James Bruce King, science 2, was arrested Nov. 19 and charged with armed robbery. He withdrew from the University the same day. The holdups were committed by a masked man between September, 1975 and Nov. 19.

Police arrested King a few hours after a man armed with a knife escaped from the Toronto Dominion Bank at 2105 West Forty-First with $1,800.

The arrest followed extensive investigation by the robbery squad.

AIB aids unjust system

Recent events at UBC have proven once again that the federal government's anti-inflation program acts to perpetuate inequalities in Canada's economic system.

The Anti-Inflation Board, with its bureaucratic tunnel vision, has ordered 1,300 library and clerical workers at the university to pay back about $500 each to the UBC administration.

The rollback is the equivalent of four per cent of a 19 per cent wage increase won by the Association of University and College Employees, local 1, last January after a prolonged battle with the administration and a one-week strike.

"Gasp. Nineteen per cent is a big increase," you say.

Yes, but the increase was sought and won as the first step toward eliminating traditional wage discrimination against library and clerical workers.

For years clerical workers, who coincidentally are usually women, have been treated like dirt by their employers.

Although employers have begun demanding higher qualifications when they hire clerical workers they continue to pay starvation wages. It is the clerical workers who keep many organizations, including UBC, afloat and yet their jobs have always been considered shitwork.

Because of these traditional inequalities, AUCE was set up two years ago to battle for equality with male workers at the university who receive higher pay for work requiring fewer qualifications.

After a bitter battle and a futile strike, AUCE finally took a big step forward toward having a new value placed on the work done by its members and signed for 19 per cent.

Then, a year later, after the money has been earned and spent, in steps Ace O'Hara of the AIB and ZAP — you're rolled back.

By adhering blindly to the unfair regulations of the Anti-Inflation Act, the AIB bureaucrats have ignored the fact that AUCE is not a bunch of greedy unionists trying to bully other Canadians and increase inflation (for that is the image of unions the government and the commercial press try to convey).

Instead it is a democratically-run organization dedicated to getting a fair deal for its members and trying to repair a long enduring social injustice.

So is it not obvious that the wage and price control program has put a freeze on social progress? And the people hurt most by this freeze are those at the bottom of the pile when the program came in —women and underpaid workers.

Not only is the AIB rollback immoral, it is impractical.

What arrogance to take a year to process the contract and then ask workers to return money they have already earned. And in the process the AIB has thrown a wrench into current contract negotiations between the administration and the union on a new contract.

Along with negotiating about what AUCE workers should receive this year, the negotiators will have to worry about a scheme for paying back some of last year's increase.

So when the almost inevitable rumbling of a strike comes to the surface, remember AUCE is fighting the administration, the provincial government and the AIB.

Students may be their only allies.

Bottle drives, bake sales

We hereby offer a humble suggestion to chief covered pool fund raiser Doug Aldridge.

Forget about the slick advertising campaigns like the recent one used to try and sell the pool lottery. After all, after all that time and effort and thought, the net profit was $20.

Instead, stick to door-to-door drives collecting empty soda pop bottles, old newspapers and spare nickels. And you might consider bake sales and car washes, too.

Remember, the worst is over, and all that's left to raise is a measly $1 million.

Our bitterness (what bitterness?) is not solely directed at the poor saps left with the overwhelming task of raising huge amounts of money.

After all, we have to give credit where it's due. And someone like Doug Aldridge, who dreamed up the silly idea in the first place, and in the process created a job for himself raising money to pay for it, deserves some sort of credit.

Our bitterness is directed at students who were sucked in to paying $5 every year for a pool many of them will never use — a pool that should be paid for by UBC's administration if it's going to be such an asset to the university, let alone controlled by the administration.

And it's also directed at empire builders. Not just the empire builders who shoved the pool plan through Alma Mater Society council several years back.

In fact, we reserve a major share of bitterness for the empire builders in the university administration who have become very adept over the years at having big, beautiful buildings added to the campus at other people's expense. Particularly at the expense of students. Just think of the War Memorial Gym and the Winter Sports Centre.

But another example of this is the Asian Centre, which one day, if it is ever finished, will be located adjacent to the Nitobe gardens.

Several years ago, one of Japan's major corporations donated the frame of what used to be a pavilion at Expo 70 to UBC so it could be the frame of a new Asian centre here.

UBC gratefully accepted the frame, magnanimously provided some of its vast quantities of land for the building to be built on, and since then has ignored the building.

UBC doesn't even pay a fund raiser $17,000 a year to raise money for that particular venture.

We wouldn't want to say anything about priorities. But what we will say is that the attitude of our administration stinks.

It's all very nice to snaffle up all kinds of neat, interesting buildings so people can ooh and aah when they visit this large, impressive university. But it must be kind of embarrassing to have to shirk the responsibility of making sure they get funded and turned into useful places rather than left as white elephants.

THE UBYSSEY

JANUARY 6, 1977

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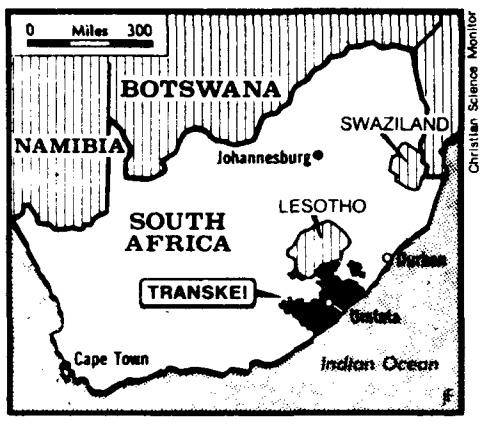
Co-Editors: Sue Vohanka, Ralph Maurer

Toothpicks holding open her eyelids, Sue Vohanka chased her liver down Cambie while Ralph Maurer followed on a snowy cloud called the Nosebleed Express. It was Day Seven of the 39th anal Krupp conference and Heather Walker wished those guys would stop dancing on her bed and singing "Iona, Iona Campagnola but I like it." Chris Gainor collapsed in the corner and the bottom floor of the hotel sank below street level, meaning absolutely nothing to Kathy Ford, Paul Wilson, Paul Vanderham and Bill Tieleman, who weren't there. Matt King was dozing in the hospitality suite when Shane McCune rowed into the room on a river of Scotch, doing his imitation of Puff the Magic Dragon on speed. Steve Howard turned green watching the Orange Bowl and Verne McDonald dived off the 17th floor, only to be caught on the 15th by Doug Rushton and Scoop the Fearless Newshound.



Transkei scheme lends apartheid a new face

Racial tensions in Southern Africa have reached the breaking point. In attempts to bolster their regimes and the economic interests they represent, the white minority governments of Rhodesia and the Republic of South Africa are adopting solutions. In the news are the Geneva talks about the proposed two-year transfer of power to Rhodesia's black majority.

Yet little attention has been paid to South Africa's latest move — the seemingly altruistic granting of independence to a portion of its territory, Transkei, Oct. 26.

Brief articles in the press that day noted that the United Nations has placed a ban on recognizing Transkei, one of nine tribal homelands set up by the Pretoria government with the aim of eventual independence.

Why is there such mass opposition to an apparently generous move, both within and without South Africa?

The following article, by the Southern African Information Group, is reprinted from the Dalhousie Gazette International for Canadian University Press, and provides an explanation not found in the daily press.

As the era of white racist control of Southern Africa draws to a rapid close, South Africa has pulled a rabbit out of the hat that it hopes will reverse the trend.

It's called the Republic of Transkei.

The Transkei, largest and most important of South Africa's bantustans or African homelands, became an "independent" state Oct. 26.

The purpose behind the Transkei scheme is to give apartheid South Africa a new lease on life in the face of mounting black rebellion at home and international pressure abroad.

Formerly scheduled for "independence" in the late 1970s or early 1980s, South Africa last year moved the date to 1976. This action followed the defeat of Portuguese colonialism in Mozambique and Angola when the Pretoria government realized that white racist control of South Africa itself was jeopardized.

The advancement of the date for Transkei's political separation from South Africa also came as international pressure against the South African occupation of Namibia (South-West Africa) was mounting drastically. Transkei was to be a kind of model government, designed to defuse such pressure and put an acceptable face on apartheid.

But, as never before, apartheid and the place of South Africa itself in Southern Africa are under intense scrutiny as the Republic of Transkei is launched.

Rural slum

In effect, the new "republic" will remain an almost wholly dependent rural slum — as it has been since the territory's borders were legally outlined in the 1930s. Few countries are expected to recognize it as an autonomous nation — and those that may do so have thus far avoided admitting their plans.

Its government has also been rejected by the Organization of African Unity, the key continental body which could have lent the republic legitimacy. It is thus likely that Transkei will remain South Africa's political pariah, since any recognition of it constitutes approval of the apartheid system.

Nevertheless, it is of strategic importance in Pretoria's view, to forge ahead with "independence" despite almost universal criticism of the plan.

Construction workers have been laboring for months on 24-hour schedules to complete the high-rise buildings in Umtata, Transkei's inland capital, that will house the executive and legislative branches of the new government. But preformed concrete shells rising above Umtata slums are no substitute for both the popular support and the independent economic and political infrastructure that are so conspicuously absent in Transkei.

RECENT AD . . . attempts to legitimize Transkei

Launched in 1936 as one of Pretoria's "native reserves," the Transkei is the largest such area to be given to black Africans in South Africa. Located in the eastern Cape Province along the Indian Ocean, it is also the only bantustan to be allotted a coastline, although its only deep-water port, Port St. Johns, is to remain under South African control even after the territory's Oct. 26 "independence."

The government rationale for the original bantustan legislation in 1936 was that the tribal trust lands designated were the traditional homelands of Africans. But even at that time, significant numbers of the tribal groups that were assigned to one or another of the reserves had been living in "white areas" as "temporary sojourners" — as either recruited or independent migrant workers — for generations.

Thousands of those workers had long since abandoned the tribal designations the new "native reserve" system sought to revive and prolong. And in many instances they had never even visited their homeland, having only a vague notion of its geographic location.

A similar situation prevails today, when some 1.35 million Xhosa, officially part of Transkei's three million population, live in "white areas," in townships such as Soweto and Alexandria.

Under recent South African legislation, acceded to by the Transkeian parliament and its head of state, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, these workers are being denied South African citizenship and are being told that they are henceforth citizens of the new "republic."

Under terms of the 1936 legislation, the areas set aside for bantustan settlement were never meant to be the outline of future "independent" states. They were intended, rather, as the small areas — 13 per cent of the country's available land for almost 90 per cent of its population — where black South Africans would be herded for permanent settlement under the direct rule of the various commissions, authorities and state-owned corporations set up by Pretoria to rule them.

During the period following this legislation, bantustan borders changed often. At times this was due to a demand by white farmers in the area of a bantustan for a part of the land designated as "native reserve." This is one cause of the fragmentation of most bantustan areas today.

At other times, land from one bantustan would be taken and given to another, with the attendant population removals following.

This practice served to create and exaggerate the tribal antagonisms and ethnic enmity on which Pretoria's divide-and-rule strategy toward Africans is built.

However, two significant developments in succeeding decades forced Pretoria eventually to redesign its original "native areas" policy.

Rapid growth

One was the rapid growth of South African industry, a growth that was accompanied by a government-sponsored decentralization policy that encouraged industrial investment on the rims of bantustan settlements. With the development of these border industries, South African whites began to recognize that continuing rates of growth and profit were predicated on the permanent availability of cheap African labor.

Afrikaaner Nationalists, however, were ideologically opposed to any permanent black presence in "white areas." Their world view is dominated by their belief in the total separation of races and the preservation of white supremacy.

They believe, as one Afrikaaner churchman argued in 1944, "that it is the Christian duty of the whites to act as guardians of the nonwhite races until such time as they reach the stage of being able to manage their own affairs." This meant "racial separation and the guardianship of whites over the natives."

The second development that led to an eventual change in bantustan policy occurred in the late 1950s and early 1960s. During that period, South Africa was faced with an unprecedented level of international and domestic opposition to apartheid.

Internationally, Liberia and Ethiopia had mounted a case at the International Court of Justice against South Africa's continuing presence in Namibia. This pressure culminated in the 1966 United Nations resolution that declared that occupation illegal, and in the 1971 International Court of Justice decision against South Africa. The case brought in 1960 by the two African countries was a milestone on the political and diplomatic front.

There was also growing domestic opposition against apartheid by the black victims of that system inside South Africa itself. Since the late 1950s, there had been sporadic demonstrations, stoning of whites and the symbols of white administration inside the bantustans, particularly in Transkei. In eastern Pondoland, a section of Transkeian territory, there was significant opposition to increased taxation, government-sponsored soil-conservation programs and unpopular tribal chiefs. Earlier, there had been opposition to the principal collaborator among the chiefs appointed within the Transkei, Chief Matanzima. And in the white areas, the Sharpeville massacre of 1960 was the most important manifestation of this wave of resistance.

Accordingly, the apartheid policy elaborated under prime minister Hendrik Verwoerd in the 1950s underwent significant change in the early 1960s. In April 1961, Verwoerd announced that "in light of the pressure being exerted on South Africa," bantustans would be developed into separate states, even to the point of independence. The Transkei Territorial Authority immediately responded with a request to be made a "whole self-governing state."

Perfect model

In Transkei, Verwoerd and the Nationalist government found a perfect model for the new policy. Its claimed population could be said to reside on a continuous piece of land — while the largest population group, the Zulus, had been given some 144 fragments of unconnected land, precisely because they were the largest group.

With a sizable population, Transkei's limited independence and projected sovereignty would calm the Afrikaaner attacks against the economic patterns then in full bloom in South Africa. The government could claim to be taking steps toward the fulfillment of the goals of Afrikaaner apartheid.

Granting semi-independence to Transkei was also designed to stop the growing resistance movement among bantustan-residing blacks — which was strongest, at that point, in Transkei.

Another reason for Pretoria's choice lay in Chief Matanzima himself. Matanzima had collaborated with the white government since the 1950s — in the face of violent opposition to his power from 1957 on.

Matanzima was ready and willing to accept the handouts of semiautonomy from Pretoria, while, to this date, only one other bantustan, Boputhatswana, has accepted, even in principle, the concept of independent bantustan states.

Most other bantustan leaders, even though they were installed by Pretoria, have rejected bantustanization in favor of a unified South Africa.

Matanzima was elected as chief of the Transkei in 1963, in an election run by the Bantu authorities. Pretoria backed his campaign heavily and openly, while harassing the few opposition candidates that ran against him.

In the years since Pretoria's policy shift toward "independent" black bantustan states was set in motion, Matanzima has proven a willing servant to the white government. Repression, petty apartheid, arrests and all the other commonplaces of South African life continue in Transkei today as they do in South Africa proper.

But Matanzima's chief attraction for Pretoria has likely resided in his willingness to accept political "independence" for a

See page 8: TRANSKEI

Hot flashes

Vancouver revealed

Almost everyone agrees that Granville and Georgia is one of the ugliest corners in town.

Other corners, which haven't been changed by wrecker's ball wielding by scheming developers, are much prettier.

If you're too lazy to visit the corners in question, the SUB art gallery will present an aesthetic study of old buildings around town, entitled Old Vancouver. It runs Jan. 17 to 28.

Speakeasy

Got a spare ear? Speakeasy might the thing for you. If you're interested in working as a volunteer at Speakeasy, UBC's crisis and information centre, why not come to an introductory training session?

The session will take place Jan. 14 in the evening, and all day Jan. 15 and 16. Location of the session is to be announced.

Seminars

The Vancouver People's law school is presenting a series of 10 seminars this spring, in addition to its regular spring courses.

All seminars start at 1:30 p.m. Sundays at the Vancouver Public Library, 750 Burrard.

The first seminar Jan. 30 deals with mental patients and the law. Other topics include impaired driving and the law, building by-laws, half-way houses, the Canada Pension Plan, immigration law, changes in landlord and tenant legislation, and Trident and international law. And it's all free.

Archeology

What is Anamurium? You can find out Wednesday when the Archeological Society of B.C. holds its January get-together.

Classics prof James Russell will speak at 8 p.m. in the auditorium of the Centennial Museum on Anamurium, a Byzantine City Unfolds.

Help

If you'd like some answers about why the hell you didn't get the student loan you applied for, or if you desperately need money and don't know where to find any (that is, you are an average UBC student), Pam Sherwood might be able to help.

Thursdays until the end of this term, Pam will be at Speakeasy Crisis and Information Centre, located across from the candy counter in SUB. She'll be there from noon to 2:30 p.m.

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Testimony meeting, noon, SUB224.
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Practice, new members welcome, 5 p.m., SUB party room.

FRIDAY
ALLIANCE FRANCAISE
Les diapositives des pistes, midi, International House.

SKYDIVING CLUB
General meeting, noon, SUB 215.

CHINESE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION
Dance practice, 7:30 p.m., SUB 212.

MONDAY
YOUNG CONSERVATIVES
Provincial leader Scott Wallace speaks, noon, SUB 212.

WEDNESDAY
HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENSE COMMITTEE
Music by Chilean singers, discussion on Chile and film, noon, SUB 207.

Revelers pick on Tynan

From page 3

are fairly sure who is responsible, but refused to identify anyone pending investigation results.

Tynan said Wednesday he thinks he was singled out in the incident because, "I tend to take a hard line. Some people don't see eye to eye with me on my methods." One of the notes left for him said, "Quit going by the fucking book."

He also said he has changed the lock on his office

The individuals gained access to the office using a key lent to one of them by Sihota. Sihota said Wednesday he lent a person his car keys and the key to the executive suite was on the same ring.

"I think the whole thing has blown over," said Sihota. "When you've worked real hard, you've got to let it out."

He said an investigation is unnecessary. "To say it was vandalism, or to compare it with the problems that closed the Pit, is stretching the point — it's sensationalism."

Tynan didn't agree. "There's a definite irony that the SRA dumped on the students for their drinking habits, then this happens, involving members of the SRA."

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5 — Coming Events

10 — For Sale — Commercial

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Basketball 'Birds third in Calgary

By PAUL WILSON

The UBC Thunderbirds basketball team grabbed third place in the University of Calgary Basketball Classic Tuesday when they defeated the Lakehead University Nor'westers 70-68.

UBC seemed to have the game wrapped up when they drove ahead of the Nor'westers to take a 14-point lead midway through the second half. But Lakehead suddenly got hot and connected for 12 quick points to come to within two of the 'Birds.

But with one second left in the game 'Birds' guard David Craig was fouled, and he sank both free throws to guarantee the 'Birds the win.

The Calgary Dinosaurs won the tournament with an 85-81 win over Laurentian University in the final. The Laurentian team defeated Lakehead in the semi-final.

The Dinosaurs advanced to the final by defeating UBC 88-72 Monday. At half time the 'Birds led 45-34 but the Dinos exploded for 54 points in the second half to take the win.

Leading scorers for the 'Birds in that game were Bill Berzins with 23 points and Mike McKay with 16. High point men for the Dinos were Lyle Leslie with 18 points and Matt Friesen added 10.

SPORTS

In their first game of the tournament the 'Birds played the Waterloo Warriors who are ranked fifth nationally. Waterloo led 32-31 at half time but UBC came back to open up a 64-56 lead.

In the last two-and-one-half minutes of the game the 'Birds were outscored 10-2 and committed six turnovers but still managed to hang on to win the game 66-65.

Both teams shot very poorly during the game. The Warriors connected on only 26 per cent of their shots while the 'Birds managed a lowly 32 per cent. Chris Trumpy led UBC scorers connecting for 17 points while McKay added 12.

Dec. 29 and 30 the 'Birds played host to the Pacific University Boxers from Forest Grove, Ore. The 'Birds appeared to be slowed down by their long layoff and dropped both games, 73-57 and 76-65. The Boxers are the only American team the 'Birds face all season.

Midway through the Canada West schedule UBC's Jan Bohn is third in the scoring race with 101 points. Bohn averages 16.8 points per game and hauls down an average of 9.5 rebounds. Leading scorer is Roger Ganes of Saskatchewan with 147 points, more than a third of his team's total.

League play resumes Friday when the 'Birds meet the Alberta Golden Bears in Edmonton. Both teams have 4-2 records and are tied for second place.

The 'Birds will have to control Alberta's Doug Baker, who averages 24 points a game, if they hope to come away with a win. Another highflying Albertan is Pat Rooney, who averages 16 points a game and is 35 for 46 for the season from the foul line.

In other league action Lethbridge goes to Saskatoon to meet the Huskies. Both teams are battling for the cellar in the league. The University of Victoria hosts the first place Calgary Dinosaurs.

Canada West basketball league standings:

	W	L	F	A	Pts.
Calgary	5	1	467	432	10
UBC	4	2	517	403	8
Alta.	4	2	518	492	8
Victoria	3	3	424	431	6
Lethbridge	2	4	406	478	4
Sask.	0	6	419	515	0

Rules beat undefeated team

The commerce women's hockey team, drawing from a faculty comprised of somewhere in the neighborhood of 12 per cent females, managed to put together an excellent team this year despite understandably limited participation.

Having completed the season undefeated with just one line of players, they expected to enter the championship next term in first place.

However, at this late stage in the season, women's intramurals staged a meeting to determine the point system to be applied — arbitrarily assigning five points to a win, with one additional point for each player participating. Consequently, an undefeated season leaves the commerce team in 5th place out of six teams.

It is conceivable that a team losing every game it plays could win the championship if participation were sufficient to attain the greatest number of points. Women's hockey is virtually relegated to a measurement of the number of females in participating faculties, and all sense of competition in the sport is eliminated.

Female sports participants have traditionally criticized the university for failure to supply women's intramurals with adequate funds. Perhaps they should look to women's intramurals and their inadequate management of women's sports for the reason for lack of support from female sports participants as well as from the student body at large.

Hockey 'Birds win two in interior exhibition tour

The UBC Thunderbirds hockey team completed an exhibition tour against teams from the Western International Hockey League with a record of two wins and one loss.

In their first game, on Dec. 28, after a three-week layoff, the 'Birds were dumped by the Trail Smoke Eaters 6-3. The Smoke Eaters are in last place in their league.

The next night, the 'Birds beat the Cranbrook Royals 8-4, snapping Cranbrook's 12-game winning streak. On Dec. 30, UBC defeated the league-leading Kimberley Dynamiters 9-6.

Scoring for the 'Birds against Trail were Peter Moyls, Derek Williams and Rob Hesketh. One of the Trail goals was scored by a former UBC captain Brian DeBiasio, who currently leads the WIHL scoring race.

The Cranbrook game was a wide-open affair as the 'Birds peppered the Royals' net with 48 shots while UBC goaltender Ron Lefebvre turned away 34 of 38 Cranbrook shots.

Hesketh and Moyls each scored twice for the 'Birds while teammates Rob Jones, Ross Cory, Wayne Gilbert and Williams each added singles.

Dan Lucas led the 'Birds with three goals against Kimberley. Williams and Gilbert, both from Kimberley, potted a single apiece for UBC. Bill Ennos, Jim Stuart, Jones and Peter Moyls accounted for the others. For Moyls it was his fourth goal in the three-game series. Lefebvre and Dave Fischer split the time in the net turning back 36 Dynamiter shots.

Canada West league play resumes Friday and Saturday when the 'Birds play the University of Saskatchewan Huskies in the Winter Sports Centre at 8 p.m. both nights. The second-place Thunderbirds lead the Huskies in league play by four points. If the 'Birds win both their games they could move into first place providing the Alberta Golden Bears lose one of their two games against the last-place Calgary Dinosaurs. The league-leading Bears are just two points ahead of the 'Birds.

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Transkei conditions appalling

From page 5

territory that will remain dependent on South Africa and its traditional allies in the West for whatever economic development takes place there. The chief has already asked the United States for aid in establishing the territory's economy.

Left to itself, the Transkei is incapable of supporting even the fraction of the claimed population that resides there — some 1.65 million Africans. Starvation, malnutrition, broken homes and disease are rampant, according to recent observers.

The government-sponsored Native Affairs Commission, in a 1937-38 report, was even then describing the Transkei's land as "congested, denuded, overstocked, eroded, and, for the most part, in deplorable condition."

Government policy since that time has been to concentrate bantustan populations in order to increase their labor capacity. Between 1960 and 1970 alone, some 1.8 million "superfluous Bantu" — the families of migrant workers living in "white areas" — have been removed to bantustans that were termed overcrowded more than 20 years earlier.

In the 1950s and 1960s, Pretoria had arranged for industiral development in or near the bantustans through a government-owned corporation known as the Bantu Investment Corporation.

Rather than develop indigenous black economies in Transkei and other bantustans, however, statistics show that the overwhelming proportion of financial assistance funnelled through the BIC went to white-owned industries that took advantage of bantustan labor supplies. In later years, government policy has been to shift some of this burden for bantustan development to the private sector.

Now under the auspices of the Transkei Development Corporation in Umtata, there is little to suggest that the republic will differ from the BIC's in anything but the address of its administration.

A series of recent ads in numerous U.S. newspapers are indicative, noting the territory's "bright economic prospects" and its "attractive investment incentives." Through this policy, the majority of Transkeian workers will thus remain as migrants to "white areas" while industrial development in the territory will closely resemble the border industries developed in past decades — capital-intensive enterprises that contribute little to the development of a local economy.

It is likely that the majority of workers outside Transkei will remain in white-owned mining industries, where they are now, and the majority of Transkei residents will remain, as they are now, on a primitive level of subsistence agriculture, or unemployed.

The aim of the current development policy, according to a New York Times report from Port St. Johns, "is to create a black entrepreneurial class capable of running an economy that has been dominated by whites."

In other words, there will be no significant change in the present structure or distribution processes of the former economy as it was administered from Pretoria — just some black masks over white faces.

The domestic response to these prospects has been almost universal rejection. An Oct. 16 rally in Johannesburg sponsored by the government to celebrate Transkei's impending "independence" resulted in a violent confrontation with South African riot police.

Several weeks ago, Chief Matanzima called for a referendum in the black townships surrounding white South African cities designed to demonstrate his mandate as chief of state in the coming republic.

A report in the Oct. 1 London Financial Times tells the story: Based on a survey of polling booths in Soweto, where there is a heavy concentration of Xhosa-speaking people, fewer than five people voted at each of the polling places surveyed. The report cited one returning officer who said four people had voted in the 13 hours he had a booth.

But there is an additional international aspect that is pressuring South Africa to create an "independent" Transkei. The U.S. has been anxious to secure a firm military foothold in southern Africa for some time, but a base on South African soil would run counter to the new African policy that U.S. secretary of state Henry Kissinger has been advertising among black African leaders.

Accordingly, there are signs the Pentagon is preparing to install a naval base in Port St. Johns in order to increase its military capabilities in the Indian Ocean. Such a measure would not be possible without an "independent" Transkei in which to set it up.

This proposal was explicitly stated in the U.S. Army's July issue of Military Review, a magazine considered by most observers to reflect defense department views.

Predicting that arms embargoes — such as they are — against South Africa will continue, the article's author, Maj. Wesley Groesback, notes that Transkei, once independent, would be likely to welcome a U.S. naval presence.

UBC admin wants acres

From page 3

said the group will make public its proposal for the endowment lands next week and will hold another public forum for approval of its plan Jan. 26.

The ad hoc committee's report suggests that "a total of more than 600 acres might conceivably be added with advantage to the campus, and that the obvious site for the addition is along the eastern boundary from University Boulevard to Marine Drive."

However, the official position paper does not mention the 600-acre figure.

NB CUP site

From page 3

University of Toronto Varsity, national affairs reporter; Ontario field worker Dave Colburn, wire editor and McGill Daily editor Larry Black, bureau chief.

Cost of the conferences was estimated by organizers at $70,000 and there was discussion about holding next year's conference outside Canada, where it may be cheaper. But delegates voted Fredericton, N.B., the site of next year's conference. The University of New Brunswick Brunswickan will host the conference.

CUP CONFERENCE panel participants Patrick Nagle of the Vancouver Sun, former CUP president (left) and B.C. Today editor Peter McNelly (right) flank panel chairman Dan O'Connor, National Union of Students executive secretary during discussion on role of press. More than 200 attended Ubyssey-hosted conference at Sheraton Plaza 500.

So where's peace?

DENVER (CPS-CUP) — If God is dead, what's left?

Plenty, according to a recent poll which indicates that millions of Americans are turning to transcendental meditation, yoga, astrology and the charismatic movement.

Six million Americans have embraced TM according to the poll. A few years ago the TM pitch said if one per cent of the population repeatzd their coded mantras twice a day, peace, and freedom and other facsimiles would appear.

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