

The Daily Tar Heel

94th year of editorial freedom

JIM ZOOK, Editor
 STUART TONKINSON, Associate Editor
 GRANT PARSONS, University Editor
 BRYAN GATES, News Editor
 KERSTIN COYLE, City Editor
 JILL GERBER, State and National Editor
 SCOTT FOWLER, Sports Editor
 DENISE SMITHERMAN, Features Editor
 ROBERT KEEFE, Business Editor
 ELIZABETH ELLEN, Arts Editor
 DAN CHARLSON, Photography Editor
 RANDY FARMER, Production Editor

Tar Heel Forum

Drivers, give your feet a tuneup

Julie Faulkner
 Guest Writer

Students on college campuses everywhere seem to like complaining. They are always "needing" something. Unfortunately, students have not left their desire to have more parking spaces off this list of "needs." Additional parking spaces are not, I repeat not, needed on our campus. I feel certain that once students re-examine the parking situation, they will realize that additional parking spaces would be detrimental to their pocketbooks, health and well-being.

Driving to class is disadvantageous for students, because it causes them to waste valuable time and money. A large portion of UNC students' budgets can be saved if students do not need to pay for parking tickets and parking permits. But this savings is small when compared to the amount students will save when they do not have to sit and burn gasoline in traffic jams. Walkers do not burn any gas in traffic jams, thereby saving both time and money. These people have a great advantage over drivers, because not only will traffic jams never delay them on the way to class, but these walkers can also take advantage of another walking benefit — the rain.

Rain is not a good reason to want a car. In fact, the rain is very helpful to the walkers, because it won't permit them to become overheated during their walks to class. In addition, rain walkers will naturally make better grades than drivers, because they will be fresher

and more alert. After all, doesn't everyone feel better after a nice, relaxing shower?

But the rain offers more than these benefits. It saves walkers from the expensive, time-consuming chore of washing clothes. Students who walk in the rain receive a free cleaning service. By the end of the day, walkers' freshly washed clothes can be re-hung in the closet. Just think about the number of quarters drivers waste on washing machines!

Students should not drive to class, because it is detrimental to their health and well-being. It is a known fact that walking is good for you. It not only keeps you in good shape, but it also relieves tension and stress. In addition, walkers are able to sleep later in the mornings. Since all they must do is take a pleasant walk to class, they need not account for the wasted hours spent in traffic jams. These extra hours of sleep allow them to stay up later in the evenings studying. Drivers have a special disadvantage here, because not only are they tired once they get to class and ill-prepared because of insufficient study time, but they may also have headaches due to exposure to excessive noise and air pollution.

All these walking advantages are especially important to students because less tension, stress, and fatigue will lead to improved test performances and better grades. All students desire good grades, and drivers have probably long been jealous of the good grades walkers make.

Of course, some students may complain that without cars they would not be able to drive to the mall or to the grocery store. But this is not really a disadvantage at all. By staying away from the mall, students will again save money and will not buy useless items like scented stationary and polka-dotted socks. By not going to the grocery store, students can go enjoy Tar Heel specials at Lenoir Hall or Chase Hall. Here students receive hot, well-balanced meals, and they don't even have to clean the dishes! I wonder how many hours drivers spend daily washing dishes.

I am positive that once all students open their eyes and recognize the advantages of walking, they will no longer "need" additional parking spaces. Students are simply confused about what causes them to become fatigued, have poor health, bad grades, insufficient time and little money. Once students become aware that driving is actually the cause of these problems, rather than the cure, they, too, will demand, "No more parking!"

Julie Faulkner is a freshman pharmacy major from Marion.

Diversions won't stop divestment

Peaceful Southern institutions submit to change at an almost glacial pace. Take the University and its policy toward South Africa, for example. While voices from across the country clamor for a more progressive investment policy, members of the University Endowment Board continue to drag their heels, refusing to make any but the most superficial changes.

What is keeping the University from divesting in corporations operating in South Africa? It's not the people in power: Chancellor Christopher C. Fordham III and Board of Trustees Chairman J. Clint Newton have both publicly announced their support of divestment. It's not the will of the people: Students and faculty members have repeatedly called on the University to divest through petitions and referendums. It's not the principle of the thing: By agreeing to invest in corporations which maintain non-segregatory hiring and employment practices, the University has accepted partial responsibility for the effect of its financial policies.

The trustees are able to keep the efforts of anti-apartheid agitators from reaching fruition because student opinion, though known, is muted. Most students oppose apartheid, but on the agenda of students' lives, accepting

social responsibility for victims of an entrenched power structure is far down the list of priorities.

Measures taken by the Anti-Apartheid Support Group are a welcome sight. No longer is it sufficient for a small, elite group of student body leaders to gather in private with top administrators to discuss matters affecting every student. Through activities such as the dramatic enactment of a victim of racism trying to enter Lenoir Hall only to be beaten by students acting as South African police, students are confronted with the reality of apartheid. They are no longer able to tune South Africa out of their consciousness. Through street theatre, anti-apartheid activists are able to spread their feelings of need and urgency to the student body.

It is necessary for students who oppose violence, racism, economic and social oppression and political tyranny to open their eyes and get things done. They must feel part of a broader movement, one designed purely for the interests of helping people in need. When the voices of thousands of students ring out in unison, expressing their dreams for a better world, the stony, sluggish members of the endowment board will be forced to listen.

U.S. actions heedless of goals

As the action in the Gulf of Sidra intensifies, most Western nations do not deny the United States' right to enter the region. Rather, the reasons and effects of this intervention should be the real causes for concern.

U.S. forces have crossed Khadafy's "line of death" seven times in the last five years, shooting down two Libyan jet fighters on one occasion in 1981. Khadafy disputes whether the United States has the right to sail the Gulf. Most Western nations do not recognize the Gulf of Sidra as part of Libya, honoring Libya's right to only a 12-mile strip along its shores. Internal waters are a murky issue in international law: There are no formal rules for measuring this sort of line, only the common practice of 12-mile buffer zones.

Considering the Gulf international waters, the United States ventured into the area and was promptly attacked by forces from Libya. It was a clear provocation, and the United States responded with appropriate force. According to Western standards, there is little doubt that the United States had the legal authority to be in the Gulf of Sidra, or that it acted with discretion once attacked.

But the reasoning behind the United States' decision to enter the Gulf is not proving to be as reproachless. The Gulf itself is hardly of strategic concern for the United States. It is in a part of the Mediterranean the Navy does not need to patrol. Rather, the United States decided to enter because Khadafy holds some skewed notions of Libyan supremacy in the Gulf. A case could be made that the United States is guilty of

entrapment in creating a situation wherein Libya would attack. In this narrow sense, the Reagan administration could be faulted for provoking Libyan aggression.

The real issue is whether the Reagan administration is being vindictive by trying to humiliate the "flaky" colonel because he backs international terrorists. If this is true, the maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra do nothing to exacerbate the situation, but only give some distorted satisfaction in attacking Libya militarily. In fact, the Navy's presence in the Gulf may dim any hopes for Khadafy's demise. Any time a Middle Eastern leader can defy the United States, he is called a hero. Anti-American fervor is quickly spreading, proof that Khadafy can exploit this affair to revive public support in Libya by depicting it as a defiance of the United States.

Any altercations between the United States and Libya may therefore generate even more anti-Americanism in the Middle East than currently exists. Several Lebanese, Syrian and other Arab officials Tuesday condemned the United States for entering the Gulf. The legal aspects aren't a concern of these nations — all they see is more "proof" incriminating Americans as a violent, interventionist people.

These are the real concerns created by this crisis. Regardless of whether the United States has the legal right to meddle in the Gulf, taking on the much smaller Libyan forces does not impress anyone. Khadafy and terrorism may be a menace to world safety, but flexing U.S. military might near Libya can only worsen the situation.

Word from wise

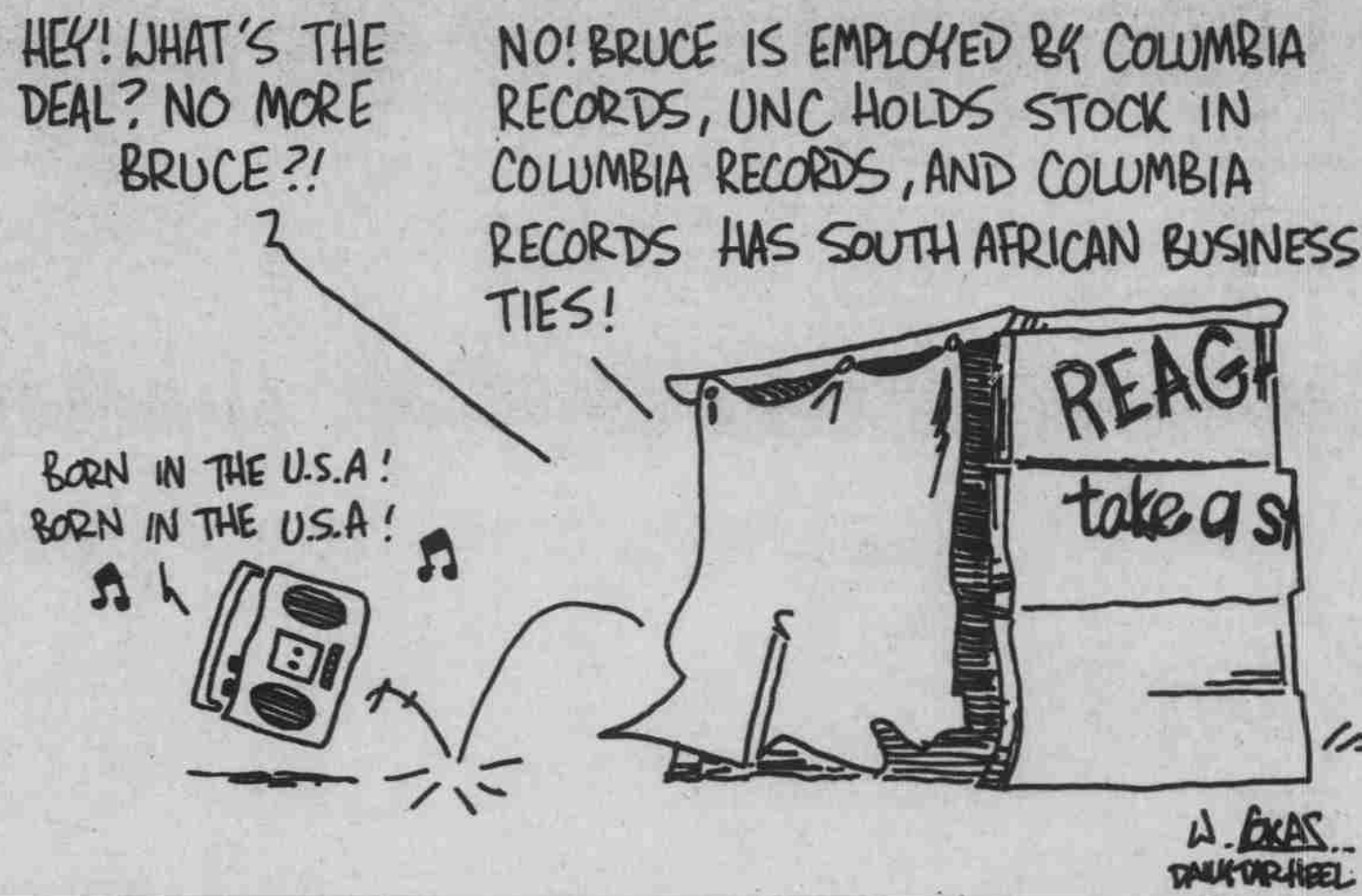
To the editor:
 I usually go out of my way to avoid reading anything resembling "film criticism" in either the DTH or the Phoenix. But, after a friend dared me to read Garret Wyr's clueless, insipidly misguided review of Woody Allen's latest offering, "Hannah and her Sisters" ("Hannah" brings Allen's distortions to the screen," March 19), I felt great, because, for once, one of my many biases had been borne out.

There seems to be, oh, about three prerequisites for publishing film theory in student publications: a typewriter, an outdated thesaurus and opinions the size of Michael Cimino's average film budget. (That last one was an in-joke, Garret. Get it? Well, then, look it up...)

When reviewing a film, it is important to hold some sense of magnanimity. Simply because Wyr, living in the cave that she must, has never met a character resembling Holly (an archetypal neurotic New Yorker, brilliantly portrayed by Diane Wiest) is no reason to conclude that "women like Holly do not exist." The comment about Allen's projecting his fantasies onto women, casting unable actresses and making their careers for them; the comment that Allen has no business making films about women at all... Well, that's just nonsense.

Wyr disregards the dynamic of film directing itself. What else is it if not the projection of fantasies? Mia Farrow and Diane Keaton were each quite successful before working with Allen — Farrow in films like "Rosemary's Baby," and Keaton on Broadway in "Hair." Granted, each woman came into her own by working with Allen, but so did the likes of Marlon Brando and James Dean, under the guidance of Elia Kazan. These comments verge on sexism.

And, speaking of sexism, Woody Allen did more to combat sexism by making a film like "Annie Hall" than virtually any



other popular director I know.

Perhaps I am being too harsh on Wyr. After all, we all are in school here to learn. I can only hope that Wyr will learn to appreciate works of directors, rather than publishing her own biases — anybody can do that.

Robin Whiteside
 Senior
 RTVMP

Aid grants peace

To the editor:
 Peace? Peace? How can you achieve peace when Nicaragua is occupied by Sandinista Guerrillas? This letter is in response to "Con: Peace should be U.S. goal," March 20.

Aid to the Contras should be of utmost importance in achieving peace in "communist"-supported Nicaragua. If no aid is given to the Contras to defeat the Sandinistas, might we one day be living in a Soviet-influenced hemisphere? Nobody wants war, but if that is the only way to achieve peace in communist-based Nicaragua, then

war it is!

The issue here is long-term peace vs. long-term discord with communist countries. I believe that in giving aid to the Contras to overthrow the Sandinista government, Reagan is exercising his only alternative in dealing with this Marxist-Leninist totalitarian regime. Furthermore, it is the responsibility of the U.S., as a leader of the free world, to protect the inhabitants of the free world from subjection to any kind of oppressive government. After all, would you rather live in a peaceful, democratic society or a communist, revolutionary one? Aid to the Contras is in our best interest.

Alison Malone
 Junior
 Political Science

Thanks, Chris

To the editor:
 As members of the UNC community and representatives of a Triangle area group, the Progressive Jewish Network, we want to express support for the UNC Anti-

Apartheid Support Group. The shanties on campus are an important reminder of the situation of blacks in South Africa, and the need for people in this country to refuse any kind of complicity with apartheid. We are distressed that the guidelines established by the endowment board do not go far enough in cutting off support to the South African government. We are glad that the chancellor has respected the right to freedom of expression and allowed the shanties to remain. We hope the University will provide moral leadership to the community by meeting the Support Group's demands for an emergency meeting of the endowment board and full divestment of all University holdings in companies doing business in South Africa.

Trude Bennett
 Graduate Student
 Public Health

Susan Levine
 Institute for Research
 in Social Science

Shanties symbol of oppressed Africans

I am concerned about the contradicting tones reflected in your editorial ("A protest loses its force," March 19) about the shanties on campus. On the one hand, you commend students for an alternative to "hot air" protests, and, on the other hand, condemn them for negotiating with the administration to re-build the torn-down shanties. Moreover, you accuse them of being less sincere in their actions. This is a most unjust accusation, for non-recognition of the authorities has never been the object of the group and its non-violent demonstration. If that were the case, the demonstration is in itself meaningless. Rather, it recognizes that the authorities on campus are indeed the people with the power to make the decisions these students, and those who voted on the student resolutions, are calling for.

This protest is directed at these powers. They have to be reminded again of a co-responsibility to make apartheid work, and that, yes, it may be true that if they sell off UNC's investments, others will buy it; but then, at least this institution is no longer guilty of complicity. If these students were sincere, their camping out in the shanties in weather not unlike that of Cape Town's winters, a favorite time for the police and administration board officials to demolish squatter homes and shelters, is to no avail and rather stupid. Sharing time and a bowl of soup with another sincere and concerned student, for instance, convinced me of the opposite.

Furthermore, building the shanties had exactly the goals the DTH mentioned — to symbolize and dramatize apartheid, not to replicate it. It has certainly caught the attention of many — some of whom, I am sure, are willing to find out more about this evil system. Let me therefore inform your readers that apartheid and poverty in South Africa are often inextricably linked, as a current study sponsored by the Carnegie Corporation in South Africa on black poverty has indicated.

But, more to the point on the shanties, they also dramatize a part of apartheid seldom

James Ellis
 Guest Writer

addressed on this campus, or elsewhere. Apartheid practices control the movement of Africans. This is commonly referred to as influx control and is very much a part of what you call "oppression and institutionalized racism." By law, no "white" municipality is allowed to finance and provide any services to African townships within their areas. These have to be provided by special regional administration boards that generate most of their revenue from the rental of low-cost housing, the sale of specially-for-Africans-brewed beer (sold only in those townships) and fines paid by "illegal residents." Not a lot of income is made in this way, and frequent rent hikes often have to make up for the shortages, invariably followed by protests of the people.

Under this same policy, Africans have always been regarded as "temporary sojourners" in "White South Africa" for the purpose of selling their labor there, current pronouncements of the government to the contrary notwithstanding. And, under Section 12 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No. 25 of 1945, persons considered "idle" will be "endorsed out" of those areas. This has put a halt to the provision of housing for Africans since 1968, a policy somewhat relaxed since 1976, but, faced with huge backlogs, has come far short of addressing shortages. The influx control policy further grants rights of permanent residence in urban areas under the act mentioned, in terms of Section 10, 1(a) and 1(b). The 1(a) category applies to Africans who have always lived and worked in a particular area, and 1(b) to persons who have worked for one employer continuously for 10 years, or a number of employers for 15 years. Migrant workers, obliged to renew their

contracts annually, are considered to have broken their term of service and thus are not eligible for permanent residence rights under the act. Moreover, they are often not allowed to have their families with them. This stipulation was challenged in court during 1982 and 1983 with a number of victories for residents.

The government reaction? Amend the law! The Laws on Cooperation and Development Act, No. 102 of 1983, amended the section of 25/1945 granting rights to the wife, unmarried daughter and son under the age of 18 with 10, 1(a) or 1(b) rights who ordinarily reside with him, with respect to the dependents of parents with 1(b) rights. This meant that they have no legal right to remain in urban areas unless they are able to prove that they were already residing in an African township in the prescribed area before August 1983 with a parent with 1(b) rights or after that date in "approved accommodation."

All of these have resulted in large numbers of Africans living in urban areas as "illegal" residents, many of whom, because of the shortages and legal impediments, find shelter in the shanties that they erect in squatter camps. These have sprung up in and around cities like Crossroads, KTC and on the sand dunes of Nyanga in Cape Town and New Brighton in Port Elizabeth. In these areas, police often raid and destroy shanties, discover, arrest and prosecute "illegal residents" and "repatriate" them to "their homelands." Accounts of these incidents are well-documented.

Shanties like those on campus symbolize and dramatize this situation, among others, and was not without irony that the police stood looking on while Physical Plant workers (like administration board officials back home) tore them down — as had been witnessed at Modderdam, Netreg, Crossroads and KTC in Cape Town.

James Ellis is a graduate student in sociology from Cape Town, South Africa.

The Daily Tar Heel

Editorial Writers: Ed Brackett, Tom Camp and Dewey Messer
 Editorial Assistant: Nicki Weisenberg

Layout: Heather Brown, Laura Grimmer, Jean Lutes and Laura Rector

News: Jenny Albright, Lisa Allen, Andrea Beam, Rick Beasley, Helene Cooper, Vicki Daughtry, Michelle Efrid, Jennifer Essen, Jeannie Faris, Jo Fleischer, Matthew Fury, Todd Gossett, Scott Greig, Mike Guenzhauser, Maria Haren, Nancy Harrington, Kenneth Harris, Suzanne Jeffries, Denise Johnson, Teresa Kriegsmann, Laura Lance, Scott Larsen, Alicia Lassiter, Donna Leinwand, Mitra Lotfi, Jackie Leach, Brian Long, Guy Lucas, Jean Lutes, Karen McManis, Laurie Martin, Smithson Mills, Toby Moore, Yvette Denise Moultrie, Linda Montanari, Mary Mulvihill, Kathy Nanne, Felisa Neuringer, Rachel Orr, Gordon Rankin, Liz Saylor, Valerie Stegall, Rachel Stiffler, Joy Thompson, Elisa Turner, Laurie Willis, Bruce Wood and Katherine Wood. Kelly Hobson, Marie Thompson, Eric Whittington and Skip Williams, wire editors.

Sports: Tim Crothers, James Surowiecki and Bob Young, assistant sports editors. Mike Berardino, Greg Cook, Phyllis Fair, Phil Gitelman, Paris Goodnight, Louise Hines, Lorna Khalil, Mike Mackay, Tom Morris, Kathy Mulvey, Lee Roberts, Wendy Stringfellow and Buffie Veliuette. Bill DiPaolo, Greg Humphreys and Billy Warden, sports cartoonists.

Features: Eleni Chamis, Kelly Clark, Kara V. Donaldson, Marymelda Hall, Tracy Hill, Shirley Hunter, Kathy Peters, Jeanie Mamo, Sharon Sheridan, Suzy Street, Martha Wallace and Pam Wilkins and Susan Wood.

Arts: James Burrus, Mark Davis, Mary Hamilton, Aniket Majumdar, Alexandra Mann, Alan Mason, Mark Mattox, Rob Sherman, Garret Weyr and Ian Williams.

Photography: Charlotte Cannon, Larry Childress, Jamie Cobb and Janet Jarman.

Copy Editors: Roy Greene, assistant news editor. Karen Anderson, Jennifer Coxy, Carmen Graham, Tracy Hill, Lisa Lorentz, Toni Shipman, Kelli Slaughter and Joy Thompson.

Artists: Adam Cohen, Bill Cokas and Trip Park.

Business and Advertising: Anne Fulcher, managing director; Paula Brewer, advertising director; Mary Pearce, advertising coordinator, Angela Boozie, student business manager; Angela Ostwalt, accounts receivable clerk; Doug Robinson, student advertising manager; Alicia Brady, Keith Childers, Eve Davis, Staci Ferguson, Kellie McElhaney, Melanie Parlier and Scott Whitaker, advertising representatives; Staci Ferguson, Kelly Johnson and Rob Patton, classified advertising clerks; David Leff, office manager and Cathy Davis, secretary.

Distribution/circulation: William Austin, manager; Tucker Stevens, circulation assistant.

Production: Brenda Moore and Stacy Wynn. Rita Galloway and Rose Lee, production assistants.