

Weather

Today: Partly cloudy and breezy. Low 45. High 58.
 Thursday: Fair and Breezy. High in 40s. Low in 30s.

Go for baroque in the '80s — Page 10

Beam up yet another Star Trek film — Page 11

Last day to drop classes
 Just kidding

The Daily Tar Heel

Serving the students and the University community since 1893

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Volume 94, Issue 111

Wednesday, December 3, 1986

Chapel Hill, North Carolina

News/Sports/Arts 962-0245
 Business/Advertising 962-1163

Students lead the way in nationwide call for divestment

By JEANNIE FARIS
 Staff Writer

In a resurgence of 1970s divestment activism, university students nationwide have become some of the most vocal opponents of U.S. corporations doing business in South Africa.

In recent years, university and college protesters have made widespread appeals to administrators for divestment through such methods as discussions with school officials, rallies, vigils, sit-ins and construction of symbolic shantytowns.

These actions have had positive results, according to a report prepared by the American Committee on Africa, a New York- and Philadelphia-based interest group organized to raise funds for researching African issues. The report indicated that 120 U.S. universities had either totally or partially divested their corporate holdings in South Africa by Oct. 29, 1986.

The total amount divested at that time was about \$3.8 billion. Harvard University of Cambridge, Mass.,

divested the largest amount of South African corporate holdings between 1981 and 1985, totaling \$53,700,000. But Harvard still leads other institutions as the largest investor in South Africa. The only North Carolina university to partially divest was Duke University, in 1985.

Since divestment began in 1977, there has been an increasing trend toward total divestment, as 83 of the 120 campuses divested totally, said Josh Nessen, National Student Coordinator of the American Committee on Africa.

TransAfrica spurs protest

Students across the nation began a widespread call for the divestment of their college or university's South African holdings after a highly publicized protest campaign in 1984 at the South African Embassy in Washington.

Randall Robinson, executive director of the congressional lobby TransAfrica, brought the divestment issue to public attention in November 1984. He led group

members and other black and white activists into a civil disobedience campaign to attract the recognition that he said his cause deserved, but had not received through traditional lobbying methods.

The protest began late in the month when Robinson and two other prominent blacks were arrested after they refused to leave the South African Embassy, where they had met with Ambassador Bernard Fourie.

TransAfrica's divestment cause gained national attention as activists turned out at the embassy for a week and crossed police lines to be arrested. Supporting the protest were black rights activists Rev. Jesse Jackson and Coretta Scott King, whose daughter, Yolanda, was among those arrested at the embassy.

The timing of the TransAfrica protest and heightened publicity of South African violence produced a resurgence of the student movement from the late 1970s, according to

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Notre Dame holds off divestment decision

By MATT BIVENS
 Staff Writer

Despite student protest, University of Notre Dame trustees have voted to postpone until May 1987 debate on the issue of selling the university's \$30 million of stock in companies linked to South Africa.

The board of trustees made the decision in apparent defiance of calls by the Catholic Church for complete divestment by all church-related organizations before May 1987. Notre Dame, founded in 1842 in Notre Dame, Ind., is a leading Catholic-affiliated institution.

Board members announced their decision in a resolution containing several different points, including promises to continue to fight against apartheid by sponsoring educational efforts to increase awareness of

apartheid, offering scholarships to South African students and supporting resolutions from shareholders in companies that Notre Dame invests in that call for divestment, said Michael Garvey, assistant public relations director.

As of 1979, Notre Dame only invests in companies that adhere to the Sullivan Principles, voluntary codes of workplace equality for companies operating in South Africa. The board has already divested \$2 million from two companies that have holdings in South Africa but were not adhering to the principles.

Notre Dame President Theodore Hessburgh said the decision was made to wait until Bishop Leon Sullivan, the originator of the principles, makes a statement proclaiming them inadequate. He is expected to do so in May 1987,

Hessburgh said.

But a university professor who leads the divestment movement said Notre Dame has employed this "selective divestment" as a method to appease protestors.

Peter Walshe, director of African studies at Notre Dame, said the university has already divested about \$2 million, although it probably would have been transferred for business reasons anyway.

Walshe said the board's decision to ignore the Catholic Church is embarrassing to both the Church and the university, as Notre Dame is the leading Roman Catholic college in the nation and usually takes a dominant role for the other Catholic-affiliated schools.

The school's position on divestment is being questioned.
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Claus for a smile

The resident Santa Claus at University Mall gives 7-year-old Anna Kole of Chapel Hill an antler headband after she listed her

Christmas wishes. Anna assured Saint Nick that she had been a good girl, most of the year.

DTH/Charlotte Cannon

Reagan asks Congress to probe issue

From Associated Press reports

WASHINGTON — Under pressure from Congress, President Reagan called Tuesday for appointment of a special counsel to investigate the diversion of Iranian arms sales profits to Nicaraguan rebels and named a former CIA official as his national security adviser.

Besides seeking to invoke a post-Watergate-era law providing for probes independent of the executive branch, Reagan urged members of the House and Senate to consolidate their own probes of the affair under one committee.

"If illegal acts were undertaken, those who did so will be brought to justice," the president said, as he also announced that Frank Carlucci, one-time deputy CIA director and deputy secretary of defense, will replace Vice Adm. John Poindexter, who resigned last week as national security adviser.

The president said he had been informed by Attorney General Edwin Meese III earlier Tuesday that "reasonable grounds" existed to seek appointment of an independent counsel by a three-judge court.

While Reagan was speaking in a rare midday broadcast to the nation, the Senate Intelligence Committee, continuing closed-door hearings on the U.S.-Iran-Contra uproar, questioned Poindexter.

Republican congressional leaders

praised Reagan for moving decisively to end the disarray wrought by the Iranian arms sales disclosures. Democrats, too, applauded his decision to seek independent counsel. But lawmakers argued about whether investigations now underway, or planned, should be merged under the umbrella of a select committee — as was done in the Watergate period.

Members of both parties said, however, they were pleased with Carlucci's appointment. Since Poindexter's resignation Nov. 25, Alton Keel has been acting as Reagan's national security adviser.

In the four-minute speech from his desk, Reagan assured the nation: "If actions in implementing my policy were taken without my authorization, knowledge or concurrence, this would be exposed and appropriate corrective steps will be implemented."

The fast-moving chain of events began with Sen. Richard Lugar's demand that White House chief of staff Donald Regan and CIA Director William Casey resign.

Lugar, R-Ind., outgoing chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and usually an ally of the president, said that U.S. foreign policy was "badly crippled" by the widening controversy.

There was no immediate indication that Regan or Casey would quit.

Hearing opens Honor Court

By JEAN LUTES
 Assistant University Editor

Monday's open Honor Court hearing showed typical Court procedure and raised student awareness of how the Honor System works, Court members said Tuesday.

The Court ruled "not guilty" on the charge that two students had collaborated on a computer program because the defendants had not been proved guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, Undergraduate Court Chairman Tory Johnston said Tuesday.

Sophomore Stephanie Idol and freshman Noelle Fries, charged with giving or receiving unauthorized aid on a Computer Science 14 program, requested that their hearing be open to the public.

"It was a very typical case," Johnston said. "We always just go through a very methodical and thorough process. It's professional, but relaxed."

Justice Anne Patteson said part of her job was educating students

about what's going on in the Court, and the hearing helped bring the Honor System to students' attention.

Johnston agreed. "That's the big argument for open hearings; to educate the student body and let them know what's going on," he said.

Defendants are guaranteed confidentiality, he said, so hearings are not usually open to the public.

Fries, one of the defendants, said she learned about the Court and about how government works through her experience. "After going through something like that, you have more faith in the system," she said. "We were innocent, and we were proven innocent."

Fries said she had no regrets about making the hearing public. Idol agreed. "Even if we'd been found guilty, I wouldn't regret making the hearing public," she said. "Our friends would have known anyway."

Assistant Dean of Students Beth Furr said the few people who do attend open hearings are enlight-

ened, but the Court must make the defendants aware of the consequences of opening hearings.

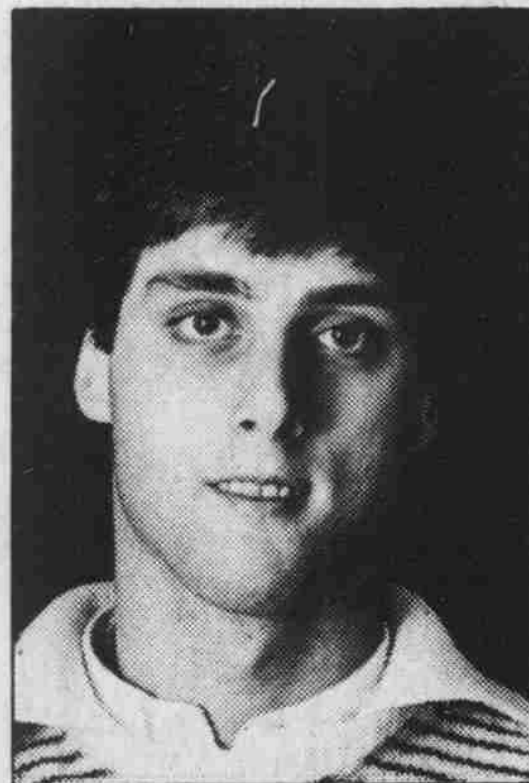
"The only problem I have with open hearings is making defendants fully understand what can happen," Furr said. "It can unnecessarily damage someone."

The last open Court hearing was in spring 1985, when defendant Frank Winstead requested that his hearing be open to the public.

The Court operates on the premise that defendants are innocent until proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, Johnston said. "We thought that in this case the burden of proof beyond reasonable doubt had not been met," he said.

Court Justice Carol Geer said computer science students were allowed to get a certain amount of help, and they sometimes get confused about the amount of help that is acceptable.

Stephen Weiss, the computer science department professor who



Tory Johnston

taught Idol and Fries' class, said he thought the verdict was wrong but "quite understandable."

"They would rather acquit lots of guilty people than convict innocent

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Genesis campers upset by ticket sale policies

By JO FLEISCHER
 Assistant University Editor

Hundreds of Genesis fans who camped out at the Smith Center for tickets were disappointed when the concert sold out in less than three and a half hours Monday. Some of them had waited since the weekend without getting tickets, according to students, Smith Center officials and the concert's promoter.

Some of the fans who waited were upset by the 30-ticket maximum which left many without seats; others were upset by the behavior of fans who abused the guidelines set by those in line. Rumors that the best seats had been given away in advance also dampened their hopes.

Steve Camp, the Smith Center's director, said he set the 30-ticket maximum based on his and the promoter's past experiences. "We've had a lot of calls," he said. "There's a lot of people upset, and I'm as sorry

as anybody."

"It was a decision I made and there is nobody at fault but me," he said.

The Smith Center employees sold 20,930 tickets for the Jan. 31 Genesis show in three hours and twenty-five minutes, said Deana Nail, who works with Camp.

The situation may yield positive results, Camp said. "I don't want to get people's hopes up, but there is a chance we may add another show," he said Tuesday.

Camp said the show may be scheduled close to the same date but tickets would not be sold until students return from Christmas break.

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There will be prayer in school as long as there are final exams. — Bumper sticker