



## Also

### *Protests demand South African 'divestment; teams win titles*

Protesters this spring tried to force a change in the university's investment policy as it applies to South Africa, and in the process tested the community's ability to deal with major building occupations for the first time since the early 1970s.

Nearly every weekday afternoon between April 18 and May 1, from 100 to 400 demonstrators entered Day Hall before closing time, saying they would stay, and demanding the university sell disputed stocks.

Each day they were told to leave. On eight days, most refused, and had to be physically led or carried out. By May 1 more than 1,000 demonstrators had been arrested, including 50 faculty, 35 other staff, 45 other Ithacans, and about 850 students, some two or more times.

By the end of the two weeks, the Day Hall sit-ins were abandoned although a student-built "shantytown" behind Day Hall continued to grow, and the university still owned its stocks. Argument about South Africa raged on. And the campus discipline system was temporarily overwhelmed.

Although demonstrators struck at the administration building in Ithaca, in-

*Dean of Students David Drinkwater orders students who occupy the Bursar's corridor in Day Hall on April 18 to leave. At right, a protester requires Safety Division officers to drag her from Day Hall on the last day of occupations. Most demonstrators walked out on their own.*

vestment policy for Cornell is set by its Board of Trustees. Forty-two of the board's fifty-three members live well away from Ithaca.

Nor is the issue a new one. The first demand came to trustees directly in 1968, at a board meeting in Ithaca. The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) insisted Cornell get rid of any of its investments connected with South Africa. The prime targets were large US firms, many of which have offices or other operations in the racially segregated country. Within a month the University Faculty condemned South African racial policies and urged the trustees to avoid investments that "significantly support . . . any such policies." The Board of Trustees did not do so, arguing that the portion of Cornell's total portfolio attributable to South African business was miniscule.

Trustees softened their 1968 position slightly in 1971 when they accepted a recommendation that investment decisions, including the voting of proxies, take into account "social, environmental, and similar aspects."

In 1978, a trustee committee reexamined that position again. It recommended against sale of all holdings in companies that do any business in South Africa, but did oppose Cornell's direct investment in South Africa, and in firms that fail to subscribe to a set of principles identified with the Rev. Leon

Sullivan of Philadelphia, which aim to improve the lot of blacks in South Africa.

The 1978 report, adopted by the full board, argued that total divestment would not improve life for black South Africans, and would cost the university \$1 million or more initially in sales commissions, and more later in purchase commissions and in inferior investments bought to replace the stocks they were being urged to shed.

Today about \$112 million of Cornell's \$700 million in investments is in companies that do some business in South Africa, including IBM, Olin, Time Inc., and S.C. Johnson. Typically, the fraction is small. Trustee Samuel Johnson '50 told a reporter that about 1 per cent of his company's work force is in South Africa—150 employees, of whom 90 are non-white. During a month of intense argument on campus President Rhodes and a number of professors explained and defended the trustee decisions not to abandon investment in some of the 300-plus major US companies that provide an estimated 3 per cent of all investment in South Africa.

But, as at other institutions around the country and around the world, such arguments fell on deaf ears. A body of people is convinced that any connection with South Africa is harmful and evil. At Cornell, meetings, rallies, occasional marches, and "teach-ins" occurred on the issue nearly every day for more than a month in April and May. The preponderance of speakers and writers held that non-white South Africans would benefit from Cornell divestment. Some insisted Cornell had not used its existing holdings to put pressure on South Africa to do away with apartheid. Professors and students born in South Africa spoke movingly against continued investment.

For all the heated discussion, however, much local and occasional national attention centered on the eight attempts to occupy Day Hall. About 250 of the protesters who were carried or escorted out of Day Hall were charged by the administration with trespass and referred to Ithaca City Court, including all 45 non-Cornellians, as well as 200 students and several Cornell employees who were repeat offenders. Nearly all of the 1,000 students, faculty, and staff involved were also referred to the campus judicial administrator, charged with violating the Campus Code of Conduct.

The first forty-two defendants, students who sought to occupy Day Hall on the first day, April 18, were tried Saturday, May 4, before a University Hearing Board of three students, a professor, and a staff member. The board cleared the students by a 3-2 vote, saying they violated the campus code by not following a lawful request to leave, but acted in good faith, believing they could stay because of a provision in a "Statement of Student Rights" which speaks of a right to "protest action."

The board added that future offenders will not be able to make a similar claim, though the force of that statement was not immediately certain.

At first the Cornell administration had tried to clear Day Hall by citing Cornellians to appear before the judicial administrator. Then it added trespass charges for second offenders. Finally it said it would temporarily suspend third offenders.

The administration suspended more than a dozen students as three-time offenders, but a University Review Board ruled that the suspensions were not justified and refused to continue them.

On May 10, the City Court threw out all 250 cases of trespass, saying that if Cornell would not deal with its own problems, city taxpayers should not bear the expense. Later that day, the university's judicial administrator dropped charges against 187 students arrested April 19 and another 101 students arrested April 18 who had demanded individual hearings. With final exams and graduation approaching, she reserved judgment on how to proceed with the other 820 cases of students, faculty, and staff members arrested on the other days.

Gauging support for the demonstrators and for divestment was not easy.

The 850 students arrested in Day Hall constitute 5 per cent of the student body. A referendum in March among students asking Cornell to divest from South Africa drew a yes vote of 11 per

cent, 6 no, and had 83 per cent not voting.

The University Faculty was called to a special meeting on May 1, to vote on asking the trustees to divest. One-fourth of the Faculty attended, and voted 323-72 for divestment. As the semester ended, a petition was being passed that would require a mail referendum of the entire Faculty to vote again on the question.

The trustees' own Proxy Review Committee held a hearing in Ithaca in the midst of campus demonstrations and heard two dozen speakers advocate divestment. A week later the committee voted for stockholder resolutions that call on Ford and General Motors to stop sales to the South African government, and for Texaco to implement a set of practices in South Africa more rigorous than the Sullivan Principles, or withdraw its operations.

Any trustee vote on divestment itself seemed unlikely until late this year. Sixteen months ago, the proxy committee and fourteen other universities launched studies to determine the consequences of divestment upon investors and upon South Africa. The reports [February News] are not expected until this fall.

**People:** Benson P. Lee '63 of Cleveland, Ohio, and John P. Neafsey '61 of Wallingford, Pennsylvania, won seats as alumni trustees on the university's governing board this spring. Some 19,227 valid ballots were cast of the 133,000 ballots mailed out, down from the 22,000 to 24,000 ballots cast in the 1970s. The university has more than 155,000 living alumni.

**On campus:** A parking garage for 500 cars and space for tennis and other racket sports will be built on the site of Bacon Cage, below Schoellkopf Field. Earlier plans to shift the Hoy Field diamond to make way for a garage have been dropped. Added indoor sports space is to be included in a new fieldhouse in the future.

Administrators also announced plans to build a 300-student complex of townhouse apartments on land between Jesup Road and Parking Lot A, north of the North Campus Dorms.

President Rhodes dedicated a new home for the Cornell-in-Washington program on April 20, at 2148 O Street, NW, in the nation's capital. The program is six years old and enrolls seventy-five students each semester.

**The teams:** Women's polo defended its national championship in mid-April,

topping Connecticut 12-11 in sudden death overtime in the semifinals, and California-Davis 12-6 in the title match. Anne Broeder '86 earned All-American honors.

Men's track won the outdoor Heptagonals at Harvard. Chris Chrysostomou '85 won the long jump at 26 feet 2 inches, breaking the record of Meredith Gourdine '51 by 4¼ inches. He was also second to winner Darren Roach '87 in the triple jump. Tim Tribble '86 won the high jump, and the 4x100 meter relay team also earned gold.

The women were seventh in their Heps. Lauren Kulik '85 in the triple jump was the only winner.

Men's lacrosse finished 8-4 for the season, 4-2 Ivy, with wins over Hobart 15-13 and Princeton 23-5, and a 6-11 loss to Brown, and did not receive an NCAA tournament bid.

Women's lacrosse placed third in the state tournament on victories over Hamilton 12-2 and St. Lawrence 13-6 and a 10-13 loss to Ithaca College. A 6-7 loss to Dartmouth, 4-9 loss to Cortland, and an 11-10 overtime win over Princeton added up to a 5-8-1 year, 1-5 in Ivy play.

The baseball team had a 19-24 record, 7-11 in the Eastern League, with seven games to go. The club lost to Ithaca 4-4 and 4-10, to Navy 4-11 and 4-6, to Princeton 1-6 and 1-4, won over Buffalo 4-3 and 10-6 and Hobart 6-3, lost to Harvard 3-6 and 1-18, and won from Dartmouth 5-4 and 4-3 and Oneonta 5-1 and 10-1.

Going into the Easterns, the three heavyweight crews lost to Princeton, the three lightweights beat Dartmouth, and the women varsity and JVs beat Ithaca and Dartmouth, and the novices beat Ithaca but lost to the Green.

At the Easterns, the 150 varsity finished 5th, JV 8th, and frosh 5th. The heavyweights were 8th, 4th, and 9th, respectively.

Men's golf placed ninth in the Allegheny Invitational and third of eleven schools at the Northeastern Classic in Baldwinsville, its best recent showing.

Men's tennis finished 11-8, 2-7 in the Easterns, on concluding wins over Army and Rochester, and losses to Dartmouth, Harvard, and Princeton. The women finished 2-10, 1-6 Ivy, on losses to Dartmouth, Harvard, and Princeton.

*Earlier results on page 18.*

**Photos** on page 79 by B. David Bock '85 and Robert Geoghegan '85, of the *Cornell Daily Sun*. —JM