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David Mung

Student demonstrators pack entrance of Jane Doe Hall. The center of ROTC training on campus, formerly Callaghan Hall, was converted for the day by a women's demonstration.

Women's group confronts ROTC

In celebration of International Women's Day, several hundred people gathered Wednesday, March 11, for a rally on Sproul plaza. Afterwards, a teach-in and blockade was held in front of Callaghan Hall, which houses UC Berkeley's ROTC program.

The demonstration, sponsored by the Women's Liberation Front, was aimed at eliminating ROTC from campus. Women speaking on the liberation struggles in South Africa, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, Peru, Nicaragua, and the United States addressed the role the American Military plays in the oppression of women in their societies.

Following the speeches, the crowd marched to Callaghan Hall, which was promptly renamed Jane Doe Hall. For the rest of the afternoon and early evening, teach-ins were held on the history of International Women's Day, sexism and racism in the military, rape, and the role of the military and ROTC in oppressing women. In addition, there was entertainment and a presentation of self defense techniques.

The Women's Liberation Front, which originally grew out of the Women's caucuses of the Campaign Against Apartheid and Students Against Intervention in Central America, is a group composed of student, staff, and community women who stress that the best way to combat the exploitation of women in this society is through education and direct action.

They point out that women only earn 60 percent of what men earn in this country. Equality requires safety, which is denied

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Heyman teaches us lesson

By Joshua Gold

Author's note: This is the second of five articles looking back on the divestment movement. In them I will review the lessons that we have learned about the university and society over the past two years and then discuss some directions that we might explore over the next several years. This is purely a personal perspective; I don't presume to speak for "the movement." It is only an attempt to work out some of the ideas that have crossed my mind over the past several months. Your

thoughts, comments, suggestions and denunciations would be greatly appreciated. Please address them to me, c/o The Agitator.

The Biko Steps sit-in ushered in the longest broad-based student movement on this campus in the past decade. When it began, the movement was marked by a sense of moral urgency.

We were certain that the university would heed the calls for divestment of the majority of students, faculty and staff. When it ended, the struggle was marked by the bloodiest police riot on this campus in 15 years. A riot

that not only sent 27 students to the hospital and injured scores of others but underscored the anger and bitterness of its combatants.

For many of us who first became politically active

A Period of Awakening • Part 2

during the divestment movement, these last two years can only be described as a period of transformation. The struggle changed the way we looked at ourselves, our society and our university.

Whether we like to admit it or not, the truth is most of us who enter this university come from the middle and upper classes. We are steeped in traditional middle class values and behavior. We have been taught since elementary school to believe in certain fundamental truths about our country, the supremacy of its form of government, its economic system, its justice system, and its educational system.

The older we got the stronger these beliefs grew. They were reinforced, not only by our schools and parents, but by our friends, our communities and the establishment media. When we entered college, many of us had accepted these beliefs as the truth not realizing that even the conventional wisdom must be questioned and challenged.

Perhaps our most pervasive belief is in the value and role of education in our society. We were taught that, through education, anything is possible. That no matter who you are or where you came from, you could achieve anything you really wanted if you just worked hard enough for it.

The university is thus seen as playing a positive role in society. It is a marketplace of ideas, grounded in the belief that by providing the widest possible arena for conflicting alternatives, people are being granted the knowledge and opportunity for choice from which their own responsible decisions will follow. It is the key to unlocking the possibilities in life.

The university's own motto, "Let Knowledge Grow From More to More, that Human Life may be Enriched," only reinforces this concept of a neutral, benevolent university. Although this concept was challenged during the protests of the 1960's, most of us were too young to be aware of those challenges.

But as the divestment issue grew in the spring of 1985, this view of the university was challenged again. After months of continual pressure on the regents to divest the university of its stockholdings in companies that were doing business in South Africa, the regents had

White Africans revolt

Afrikaner teachers split from ruling party

By D. Vandergraff

An open revolt against the government of President P.W. Botha and its racial policies has flared at the University of Stellenbosch, the cradle of Afrikaner nationalism and "brain trust" of South Africa's ruling National Party.

Twenty-seven academics have signed a statement urging Botha to abandon apartheid and commit himself and the Nationalists to sharing power with the black majority there. The document said that they could no longer refrain from making public their concern over the slow down in the pace of change since last May.

They worked at first discreetly through informal government contacts, but found this method to be ineffective. Twenty three professors who have served as a government think tank called Discussion Group '85, signed the statement after they became convinced that they were unsuccessful in moving the government to action.

The statement described as "dynamite" by one of the participants, calls for the scrapping of all racially discriminating legislation, the inclusion of blacks in the central government, and the overhaul of the Nationalist style of government that has exhausted its capability to change.

"All hell is breaking loose at Stellenbosch," says Professor Sampie Terreblanche. For the most part it is his doing.

Four prominent academics at the Afrikaans-language university, all former leaders of the National Party establishment, resigned and now head a campus movement to oppose the government in the national elections scheduled for May 6.

The leader of the academic group is Prof. Terreblanche, a professor of economics who is a former close advisor and confidant of the senior cabinet ministers.

He is also deputy chairman of the South African Broadcasting Corporation, which is financed by the government. Although the government has maintained that the corporation is not bound by government policy, the professor's future there seems uncertain in light of his resignation from the party.

Following a meeting with President Botha last month, Prof. Terreblanche contends that the government lacks "the will or the vision to bring about appropriate reforms."

The revolt has continued with the rush of academic support away from the National Party and to the campaigns of two Stellenbosch-area independent candidates running in the white parliamentary election.

Professor Terreblanche says it was being supported by most staff members at the university, which is located about 25 miles from Cape Town. "In our estimation, only 40 percent of the staff at the Stellenbosch campus would still support the government under its present leadership," he calculates, adding that this may be a generous estimate.

The significance of all this isn't just that it is happening, but that it is happening at Stellenbosch. Dissent has been rife at other universities in the country for several years, but it presented little threat to the government until it arrived here.

Stellenbosch with about 14,000 students, is the primary breeding ground of National Party philosophy, a kind of indoctrination center for all the students it sent out to run the country. The academics here have basically been the brains of the government for the past two decades.

Thus a revolt at Stellenbosch strikes at the very heart and mind of Afrikanerdom. But that alone certainly won't be fatal, for the party still derives its greatest strength from unlettered Afrikaners on the farms and in

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