

CAMPUS NEWS

Hall resigns Health Center position

by Laura Carter

The Health Center will lose its administrative supervisor June 1 when Irma B. Hall resigns after 25 years on the center's staff. Hall submitted her resignation to Jim Tederman, vice-president and dean of Student Affairs, April 29, although it came as no surprise to the administration. "Irma and I had been discussing this for most of this year and it was just a matter of her figuring out when she wanted to leave," Tederman said.

"I'm tired, I'm weary," said Hall about her reasons for quitting. "It's getting easy to stay home at night and I'm not ready for that yet." Her plans after June 1 are to move away from Grinnell and to travel. "I'm looking forward to having nothing to do," she added.

Hall came to Grinnell in 1956 as a staff nurse. "I thought I would stay for three or four years," she stated. "But once I got my roots in, I felt no inclination to leave." She became head nurse

in 1963 and assumed her present position in 1967.

During this time Hall has seen many changes in the Health Center and its operation. Two of these changes concern the size of the staff and the hours of the center. Hall explained that the staff once consisted of three nurses who worked around the clock in shifts and up to 50 hours a week each. This ended about five years ago, she continued, when the college decided to cut costs by keeping only two nurses on staff and hiring student clerks to monitor the center at night.

Another change has been the location of the center. When Hall first joined the staff, the health service was located on the fourth floor of Main Hall. It was moved the following year to Pine Tree House and the current building was dedicated in May, 1957. Hall said, "I saw it go up brick by brick." She added, "You can't be in a place this long and not feel possessive."

Tederman reported that no modifications are planned for the Health Center except for any changes in style and organization that the new director may introduce. This director will be selected by a team of Dr. James Paulson, the center's medical adviser, Tederman, Executive Vice-President Waldo Walker and Hall. Tederman said that advertising for the position will be published throughout local and regional areas and he hoped to have the job filled by June 15 or July 1 at the latest.

The timing of the recently-withdrawn proposal to relocate the Health Center services at Grinnell General Hospital and her resignation is coincidental, Hall stated. But she admitted that her possessiveness towards the center did influence her feelings about the move. "I won't say I was completely happy about it," she said. "I wouldn't want anyone else in here [the current building]."

South African policy

May 2, 1981

We, the trustees of Grinnell College, hereby reaffirm our continuing concern over the situation in South Africa. We have asked the administration to communicate this concern to the various constituencies of the college and other interested parties. We further have asked the administration to explore what is being done by sister institutions with like concerns. Given the divergency of available information on this subject, we invite all interested constituencies of the college to explore with us the facts of the South African situation. We also wish to explore the appropriate role of addressing this and other similar issues. In doing so, we express our commitment that any such action be consistent with the overall mission of the college and the responsibility of the trustees for the continuing health of the college.

Accordingly, the chairman of the Board of Trustees has appointed a committee to work with other constituencies of the college to educate ourselves concerning such issues.

Trustees talk of "nuts and bolts"

by Seth Meisel

Boring is really not the correct adjective but with the exception of the discussion on South African investments, the trustee's meeting last weekend was certainly . . . uneventful.

The trustees, on campus for their spring meeting, spent most of their time on "nuts and bolts" affairs. As required by the bylaws, the administration, the chairman of the faculty and the student government president gave reports on the college. Topics included in the administration presentation were the "F" grade debate, recent grants, the status of the Burling Library renovation, the Fire Marshall's report, conferences on campus, development programs, the Annual Fund Telethon, recent awards won by the faculty and the admission of black students.

The trustees also approved plans and funding for the renovation of the Post Office and re-roofing of the chemistry department's roof. Other action was the authorization of funds for the final working drawings of the Burling Library renovation, however, final

authorization will not be considered until the fall.

They also chose John Kleinschmidt, professor emeritus of French, to begin work on revising the trustees' bylaws. The bylaws were last revised in 1974 and are badly outdated, especially because the administration of the college is now restructured.

Many trustee committees met including the Trustee-Faculty Committee to discuss fringe benefits and the Community Life Committee which met with resident advisers and the Concerned Black Students.

South African investment was the main area of debate, though. Trustees met with four students on the topic of divestiture and elected to form a committee of Trustees Fred Little, Donald Stewart and Steven Jobs to recommend options to the board at its next meeting. President George Drake was asked to contact other colleges on this matter to ascertain their actions and to look into the possibility of concerted action.

South African divestiture: does Grinnell fit in?

by Anne Bordonaro

The Board of Trustees rejected the South African Support Group's request for divestiture from Grinnell's South African assets Friday afternoon after four members of the group met with the trustees. Fritz Maytag, chairman of the trustees, said that although they have decided not to divest, they are forming a committee to look into the issue. He explained that the board was not convinced that it is the role of a college to take a moral stance on political issues and that they are unsure how to respond to the South African issue in particular, admittedly because he said they do not know enough about it.

Dennis Brutus, a political exile from South Africa and poet/professor at Northwestern University, addressed arguments against divestiture similar to these in his speech Friday night and rejected them as invalid. He stressed that Grinnell students and all Americans have a responsibility not to stop in the fight against oppression and he sees divestiture as a necessary action.

Maytag, Brutus and the SASG all agree that Grinnell has great potential power and influence in the moral realm. Brutus and the SASG believe that while Grinnell's decision whether or not to take an ethical stance on this particular issue will be rather insignificant to either Grinnell or South Africa, it will have great psychological influence on other organizations and institutions. It may also reshape Grinnell's reputation as a college of concerned, active and liberal individuals.

Brutus also emphasized that America as a whole has considerable influence around the world as the established seat of democracy, equality and freedom. The combined actions of organizations, colleges and the government on the issue of apartheid in South Africa will determine whether Third World nations will continue to look to the United States for guidance or not. Brutus also made the point that the combined actions of American institutions to divest will seriously hurt the racist South African government by weakening the economy on which they depend for much of their power.

The SASG has called for divestiture because it believes that other intracorporational changes have proved ineffectual. For example a group of concerned students proposed divestiture from South Africa and in 1977 the board agreed to vote instead for proxy resolutions which they said would result in true progress in human rights within the countries. However, proxy resolutions were not voted on until this year and then two were rejected and one was abstained from:

The SASG further believes that the

Sullivan Principles, a set of guidelines for fairer working and living conditions formulated in 1976 after the Soweto Rebellion, are also ineffectual. These principles apply only to the 20,000 black workers out of a force of seven million who are employed by American companies. At present, only eight of the 13 companies in which Grinnell owns stock adhere to these principles. Two companies which are signatories and in which Grinnell owns stock are G.M. and I.B.M. At the end of 1978, G.M. employed only four blacks out of its 4,500 salaried employees in its South African affiliate and I.B.M. only had four black managers out of 1,443 employees. The SASG has concluded that divestiture as a statement of Grinnell's disavowment of apartheid is the only appropriate response remaining.

"... Grinnell students and all Americans have a responsibility not to stop in the fight against oppression ..."

Maytag explained that the board does not approve of apartheid and pointed out that in 1973, the board made a formal statement of its acceptance of ethical responsibility as an investor. However, members are uncertain how this applies in real issues such as the question of action in South Africa. He said that the board is uncertain where the threshold between moral responsibility, action and pure money-making lies.

Brutus feels that oppression in South Africa is singular because it is based on institutional racism. Dick Clark, former Iowa Senator, said in a speech last year that South Africa is the only country in the world where all social, political and economic rights are prescribed by race. For example, in a country where 80 percent of the population is black, blacks are denied the right to vote, to own land, to pass in white areas and to congregate in groups of 10 or more. There are separate education systems of which the black system is clearly deficient. Blacks are subject to arbitrary arrest and harassment. At present, a black miner earns an average of \$103 a month while his white counterpart earns an average of \$722 a month. Blacks are prohibited from organizing in labor unions or striking. Perhaps the worst expression of apartheid is the aggregation of blacks onto Bantustans, similar to small communes or reservations. They comprise

only 13 percent of South African land but house about 70 percent of black South Africans. Education, sewage and water facilities, health care, and employment opportunities are clearly lacking on these Bantustans.

Maytag said he and the board clearly saw decisions about action in South Africa as a double-issue. It first involves the "generic issue" of how and when it is appropriate for a college to step beyond the purely financial realm to take a moral stand on political issues. Secondly, it involves how Grinnell ought to respond to the issue of South Africa in particular. They have formed a new committee which will hopefully present a final decision on divestment or other actions at the Oct. 31, 1981, board meeting. Maytag said this new "Committee on Investment

Responsibility" will look into allegations of corporate inaction to improve human rights, will investigate opinions both for and against divestment and will examine how other colleges have responded to the issues. Maytag encouraged any interested students to voice opinions on these issues or to suggest ways of educating the board and other students such as student meetings with corporate heads to demand exact descriptions of their actions in reducing apartheid. Questions may be addressed to Trustee Fred Little.

Brutus addressed both these and similar arguments against divestiture Friday night. First, Brutus responded to the argument that divestiture probably won't make a difference and said that the South African press and government contradict this view. He said the government is extremely concerned with the possibility of rejection by the world community if enough organizations call for divestment. The government sees divestment as a serious blow to the economy which they control and on which they depend for their power. In fact, divestment is such a fear that the government recently passed a law making it illegal for a black to mention divestment in public. At present, Brutus feels the white government believes it has an ally in Ronald Reagan who has voiced his desire not to emphasize human rights in his foreign policy and who sees the

Scarlet and Black,

South African government as a "friend" of the United States. Brutus said the South African government fully expects the American government will come to its aid if its power is ever threatened and so far the Reagan administration has supported this view.

Brutus said, "On this issue, the voice of South Africans is clear." They do not want the American corporations and government to continue to invest in South Africa because this strengthens and upholds the apartheid government's control over the economy and the people, as well as indicating at least tacit approval or acceptance of racism. He said, "We blacks are willing to suffer the consequences of divestiture. We are accustomed to suffer and will endure further suffering as a price for our freedom." Brutus stressed that although South African blacks have sometimes expressed disapproval of divestment to visiting corporate representatives, it is only because they are threatened with imprisonment or death if they speak of divestment publicly.

Brutus also rejected the argument that colleges ought to be concerned only with financial benefits and should not take a stand on moral issues, the same question Maytag brought up in his interview. He said that by continuing to hold investments in corporations clearly tied to a racist government, colleges such as Grinnell have inadvertently taken the ethical stand of support of apartheid. He claimed that each individual is responsible for his own actions and by remaining in South Africa,

he is implicating himself in oppression.

Brutus said, "You must be aware that you are not acting in isolation. This is an issue being taken up by other colleges and organizations in other parts of the country and world. What happens at Grinnell is a microcosm of the global debate." For example, Harvard, Antioch, Hampshire, University of Wisconsin and Michigan State have each divested their assets from corporations with operations in South Africa. (These colleges have not lost money either. In fact, Michigan has made a profit from its new investments.) The World Council of Churches, which had investments in all 14 of the major corporations, recently divested all its holdings and a major Connecticut firm has divested 85 million dollars in assets.

A major conference on America's relations with South Africa is planned for May at Northwestern University at which a major study on apartheid will be presented. The United Nations will also hold a major conference in Paris at the same time to coordinate efforts by all world organizations opposing apartheid such as churches, universities and government organizations. Possible measures such as trade embargos will be discussed. Brutus said the obvious implication is that Americans and other world peoples are refusing to be implicated in oppression and racism.

Finally, Brutus and Maytag have expressed differing views on the inevitability of armed conflict in South Africa. Maytag believes that it is unnecessary and that non-violent change

is possible by working within the government and the corporations. Brutus disagreed. He said that blacks have tried repeatedly to protest non-violently and have continually been met by government violence such as the killing of 1,000 student protestors in Soweto in 1976 by police. He said that the government is adamant in its refusal to grant the blacks rights. He quoted the prime minister of South Africa as saying, "There will never be a day when the black will be allowed to vote." Brutus said a student liberation army is growing in South Africa and it will win. It's only a question of how long the conflict will continue, for he said, "We will not be denied in our aspiration to freedom." Brutus said that America will in part determine the length of the struggle and loss of lives by her decision whether or not to continue her involvement with and support of the South African minority government.

Brutus said he saw a real opportunity for Grinnell students to speak out in moral opposition to oppression by calling for divestment. In an emotional appeal, Brutus said, "I ask you on behalf of the South African people to do everything in your power to bring our suffering to an end. I believe there is a lot you can do and I ask you to do it."

Maytag explained that his view at the moment is that "instant divestment is a cop-out," and that while divestiture may be the end decision, it ought to be the result of a "high standard of thought." The new trustee committee is expected to explore this question process and produce a decision.

1981-82 SGA Administrative Positions

Student Coordinator	Amy Welch
Treasurer	John Moffet
Auditor	Leighton Nakata
Social Coordinator	Allison Paich
A.A./E.B.C.	Andy Cameron

Concert Chairs	Peter Fry Bennett Lasko
Films Chair	Laura Bradley
PASF Chair	Jim Goodfellow
Student Rules Committee Chair	Mark Salmanson

Asst. Student Coordinators	Linda Pavela Carleton Knotts Anne Nolan Mark Liberson
Asst. Auditor	Laurie Bristow

LOW COST PRESCRIPTIONS
1/2 Block South of
Wiltfang-Paulson Clinic
6th & Spencer
236 3663

THE MEDICINE STORE

WHERE PRESCRIPTIONS COST LESS



Grinnell's
NEW Thrift Shop
mens
womens
childrens wear

827 Broad

**PAPERS TYPED
PAPERS TYPED
PAPERS TYPED**

\$1.00 per page

Donna Johnson
call 6-7958