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Africa. But as Knight sees matters, IBM's record is beside the point. "The problem is not education or how a company treats its workers in a system," Knight argues. The problem, he insists, is the system itself.

That view may be shared to some extent by many U.S. executives themselves. It is difficult for any American to spend much time in South Africa without developing an intense repugnance for its racial and economic injustice—a feeling from which no civilized person can be immune. Some, like GM's White, are urging that the system be changed to avert real tragedy. Even "a 5 percent growth rate won't be sufficient to provide the required housing, educational institutions and jobs," he warned recently. "Foreign investment is crucial to economic growth, but apartheid makes it increasingly difficult for foreign companies to continue operations in South Africa." By contrast, some radical students believe the resulting economic chaos is devoutly to be wished, since it might increase repression to the flashpoint, and ignite a full-scale revolt.

South Africa's Defiant Campus

Apartheid is ignored at Cape Town

The university is silhouetted against the imposing slope of Cape Town's Table Mountain. Below the sports fields stretch the neat lawns of a suburb reserved for whites. Off in the distance it's often possible to see smoke curling up from a Colored (mixed-race) township on the flatlands, where residents regularly protest apartheid by setting cars and buildings aflame. But all seems tranquil back on the steps of Jameson Hall, the central meeting place at the University of Cape Town where black, white, Colored and Indian students gather between classes. They observe no racial barriers while they soak up the sun, swap lecture notes and talk politics, just as UCT students have since 1959. In that infamous year, when the Afrikaner government forcibly segregated South African universities, UCT began its defiant tradition: apartheid would not be obeyed, and the doors would remain open to all races.

Today, despite the iron fist of Pretoria, UCT is South Africa's most integrated campus. About 15 percent of its 12,000 students are from groups classi-

fied as nonwhite, about 1,200 are mixed-race, 300 are black and 250 Indian. Black students do tend to stick together in campus politics and in the lunchroom—as they frequently do in the United States. Otherwise, students mingle freely in classes, at charity events like the annual tray-toggan down the Jameson steps, on sports teams and even in the dorms—in contempt of the Group Areas Act, which decrees who may live where. Like the three other "open" universities—the University of Witwatersrand, Natal University and Rhodes University—UCT was founded by South Africans of British descent, who have traditionally tended to be more liberal than the Dutch-descended Afrikaners.

Clamping down: UCT students are struggling to make the racial equality of their campus the rule. Their running battle with local authorities heated up last year, when the white regime declared a state of emergency and clamped down on protests. UCT students fought back, lining both sides of the road that skirts the campus and bran-

Perhaps fortunately for all South Africans, campus activism by itself is unlikely to have such impact. To date, only 42 colleges have fully divested or vowed to fully divest their South African portfolios (page 18). Another 42 have opted for partial divestiture, generally of companies that do not comply with the Sullivan principles. (During 1985, 28 U.S. companies pulled out of South Africa entirely.)

In some instances, trustees have resisted the protesters in the sincere belief that American business really can be a beneficial force. Others resent the notion of students intruding into what they regard as very much a business matter—particularly since, according to Robert B. Zevin, economist and senior vice president at U.S. Trust Co., "The companies whose securities are being divested are more often than not the companies which have supplied people to sit on the university's board of trustees." Still other trustees fear the impact that divestiture may have on future corporate gifts. "I'm terrified about divesting from Eli Lilly," a trustee of Indiana University told the Indiana Daily Student last fall. "They've given us close to \$50 million in the last 10 years ... If I were a corporate executive in one of these



PHOTOS BY LOUISE GURB—JB PICTURES

Classless classes: Mingling races in a first-year history lecture

dishing antiapartheid banners.

In August police warned the students to clear out, but the protesters held their ground. Then shotgun-toting police arrived in two armored trucks, lobbing tear-gas canisters and chasing students with hide whips. Dozens of faculty members and students were arrested, and 12 took their final exams in cells. "White students had heard about the state of emergency, while black students had to live with it," says Jonathan Benn, a 21-year-old white majoring in political science. "It was only through the resistance that white students began to appreciate the realities."

Since South Africa's elementary and high schools are segregated, UCT is many a student's first exposure to classmates of

other races. Whites usually arrive better prepared academically, so the university tries to help the disadvantaged catch up, offering free coaching in English, mathematics and communication skills. "The whites come from privileged backgrounds," concedes a 20-year-old black science student named Jaffer (who asked that his last name not be used). "Putting black and white students together makes whites realize that blacks have the same abilities. It won't solve South Africa's political problems—but at least it's a start."

Imperfections: Still, UCT in many ways continues to reflect the imperfect world outside the campus. "The majority of white students don't care about the oppressed," says Shareen, 21, a black social-science major who