Activists denounce OSU investments in multinationals

By J Scott Orr
4-14-77

The Revolutionary Student Brigade (RSB) claims the University's investments in 22 corporations operating in southern African nations supports the economies and therefore the governments of these nations.

The RSB has succeeded in getting the issue on the Undergraduate Student Government referendum for the May 3 and 4 elections. Students voting on the issue will not have the power to force the University to withdraw its money from these corporations. But, RSB President Paul Hollister, a continuing education student from Columbus, said he believes strong student opposition could cause the University to reevaluate its investment policy.

University Treasurer Ernest W. Leggett said the issue will be discussed with the Board of Trustees Fiscal Affairs Committee.

LEGGETT SAID the University is as interested in social concerns as RSB.

As a stockholder, the University votes by proxy on social concerns of the corporations involved, he said. A number of social concern questions have dealt with the problems in southern Africa, he added.

The University can make more progress by voting on the social concern issues than it could by abandoning the whole issue, Leggett said.

Hollister, however, contends that if the University were to withdraw its dollars from these corporations, it would hit the companies monetarily, as well as set a precedent that would make people aware of the problem.

The University receives about $3 million annually from its corporate investments, Leggett said.

OF THIS $3 million, about $1 million comes from the 22 corporations with interests in southern Africa. IBM and Union Carbide are among major corporations involved.

According to Leggett, almost all revenue the University receives from these investments is used for financial aid, but he said it is doubtful if there would be a lack of funds for financial aid if the University were to withdraw its money from these corporations.

"If we didn't invest in these companies we'd do something else with the money," he said. But, he added, if the University were to cut investments with all companies that have interests in southern Africa "there wouldn't be many left to invest in."

The RSB's campaign to get University dollars out of southern Africa is part of a nationwide project involving about 50 universities, Hollister said.

HE CITED the high rate of investment returns and cheap labor costs in southern African nations as reasons for the great amount of American corporations investing there.

"South Africa is a reservoir of cheap labor, as well as a strategic military location," Hollister said. He said the rate of investment returns is 19 per cent.
Racism dominates South Africa

By Douglas Branstetter

"Sometimes the police will raid people's homes at night...surrounding a whole area as though they're sweeping an occupied country. Then they'll burst into the homes, smash the door down, they'll pull the blankets off sleeping couples and shine their torches in the eyes of the little children - demanding documents, documents, documents."

-Albie Sachs

Policemen demanding registration papers in the middle of the night is one of the matters less serious to you if you are black and living in South Africa, says Albie Sachs, a professor of law at Southampton University, England.

Sachs, 41, a native white South African, was a practicing attorney in his homeland until his recent exile for defending clients under apartheid laws (race segregation). He spoke last week to about 100 people in a talk sponsored by the College of Law.

"Half a million Africans go to prison in South Africa every year," Sachs said.

Almost all are black males. He said one African man in two can expect to go to prison every two years.

"Prison is just an ordinary incident of life...it's just part of being black in South Africa," Sachs said.

SACHS HIMSELF went to prison and was tortured for attempting to defend blacks within a South African legal system he calls "an instrument of domination and suppression."

"Justice is in the hands of the whites. The judges, the prosecutors and officials are all white," Sachs said.

There is even segregation in the courtroom — separate witness stands, even separate Bibles for witnesses to swear upon, he noted.

Sachs said he and his "radical lawyer" colleagues attempted to defend the blacks against the oppression and terror of the South African apartheid system. In the end, both the lawyers and their clients lost.

"The first thing you looked at in a case was not the crime, but the client," Sachs said. The crime was usually murder or rape.

"And if it was black on black, you relax; if it was white on white, you relax; if it was white on black, you relax; but if it was black on white, then you knew that was the death sentence," Sachs said.

IN THE 2,000 executions in South Africa over the past 60 years (most of them occurring since 1960), 98 were white and only six whites were executed for killing blacks. Even official South African government statistics admit four times as many whites kill blacks than blacks kill whites. Sachs said the real figure is more like 8 to 10 to one.

South Africa has more trial executions than any other nation in the world, Sachs noted. In the early 1960s, South Africa had 42 per cent of judicial executions in the world, he said. Sachs himself defended about 50 capital punishment cases in his 10 years as a lawyer in South Africa.

SOUTH AFRICA has the technology to carry out these executions. "There are gallows with multiple nooses...so they can execute six in one drop," Sachs said.

"It became a great victory if (the client) was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment. We would be jubilant, because the alternative was death. And if we had mass trials, and there were many, and there were 53 accused and three or four got off, we'd be jubilant that at least some had escaped," he said.

SACHS SAID the judges were "quite willing" to accept testimony from tortured witnesses who had been in solitary confinement for months or even years.

"Your rights and duties depend on your birthright, your pigmentation," asserted Sachs. "Racism is explicit even in the South African Constitution, he noted.

"Everyone is legally placed on a big 'race register'," said Sachs. It clearly matters if you are classified "white," "brown" or "black."

If you are a borderline case, and your race is not clear, you are brought before a body of whites who will classify you. In the early days, one race determination method was done by sticking you with a pin. How you said "ain't," "ow" or "ouch" officially determined your race, Sachs said.

BEING CLASSIFIED from "white" even to "brown" will transform your entire life, even separate you from your family, said Sachs.

Sachs was imprisoned without specific charges two times as was his wife. "We took turns going in and out of jail," he said.

Sachs' anti-apartheid activities met the South African government. Even when he was out of jail, he was severely restricted, banned even from such innocuous activities as playing bridge with his friends.

Justice in whites' hands

After his second imprisonment, Sachs obtained "one way exit pass" an fled to England. He was on of the luckier among his colleagues. "A whole generation of radical lawyers is wiped out — in exile, in prison — dead," he said.

SACHS AND HIS remaining colleagues are now working through such organizations as the Afric National Congress and outside of South Africa to overthrow the racist regime. He feels peaceful revolutionary change is no longer possible. "We believed in it (peaceful change), we worked hard for it, and were met with violence," he predicted.

"I believe the oppressed people have right to self-defense and counter violence if there is no other way," he said.

SACHS SAID the world has many either facilitator of "retardation" of South Africa. The United States has most retarded liberation because investing in the white regime's industry and business by pressuring Prime Minister Vorster as "America has a role to play" "great statesman" and his other actions in the United Nations.

"America has a role to play, but not in liberating the people of Africa...we'll liberate ourselves," he said. The same applies to all nations of the world.

Sachs said he realized there are many people in the United States who have a deep interest in the South African struggle, and we appreciate it, just as we identified with the (civil rights) struggles in
OSU stock attained by investment, gifts

By Mary Lawrence

University investment practices have been questioned in the past week by the Students Against Apartheid (SAA) and Rick Theis, president of Undergraduate Student Government.

SAA has demanded that the University withdraw investments from corporations operating in South Africa. Theis has called upon President Harold L. Enarson to appoint a committee of students, faculty members and administrators to investigate investment procedures.

According to Edward Q. Moulton, vice president for business and administration, the University acquires a number of stocks as gifts. The University is under no obligation to keep the stock.

THE REST of the University’s stock comes from common stock investments, which amount to $30 million.

The University hired David Scudder, vice president of Thordike, Doran, Paine and Lewis in Boston and John Blunden of Alliance Capital Management Corporation in New York City as advisors for the University’s investments.

Scudder said Board of Trustees, with the adviser’s help, is responsible for deciding on a broad investment policy.

After the trustee’s policy formulation, the advisers pick groups of related stocks that would best implement this policy.

And lastly, the advisers choose individual corporations in which to invest the University’s money.

SCUDDER SAID it is during the policy stage that the board may decide not to invest money in corporations operating in South Africa.

One of the things an adviser must consider is the political risks the company is taking in its operations.

Moulton said the advisers report to the Board of Trustees’ Fiscal Affairs Committee, which reviews the University’s portfolio at its monthly meeting.

University Treasurer Earnest W. Leggett said in an April 14 Lantern story, that the University could probably have a greater effect on the activities of corporations by voting on proxy issues than by withdrawing investments.

Scudder said that before stockholders’ annual meetings, a proxy statement is sent out to all stockholders. On these statements a stockholder may vote on corporate policy. Some statements have asked stockholders whether operations should be limited in South Africa or in extreme cases, whether operations should be ended.
Students, Moulton talk on African investments

By Douglas Branstetter
4-20-77

A group of students concerned about Ohio State investments in corporations operating in southern Africa met Tuesday with Edward Q. Moulton, vice president for Business and Administration.

The group calling themselves "Students Against Apartheid" represented the Revolutionary Student Brigade (RSB) and Afro-Am.

The group said they wanted Moulton to "defend or state a plan of action," concerning Ohio State investments in corporations such as IBM and Union Carbide.

THE COMMITTEE of concerned students formed last week after several RSB members attempted to see Moulton without an appointment. As a result, three were arrested and charged with criminal trespassing in Moulton's office.

Moulton said he had trouble understanding how Ohio State investments in companies operating in southern Africa is "prima facie evidence" that Ohio State is guilty of supporting Apartheid.

Kevin Mantel, a senior from Springfield, said an institution holding up social equality as a high value and teaching it to students should have no connection whatsoever with southern Africa, and the apartheid regimes.

"WE SEE in southern Africa overt oppression of Africans ... by European and American investments," said Francis Kilgour, a senior from Columbus and representative from Afro-Am. He agreed Ohio State should have no connection with companies investing in southern Africa.

William Johnson, director of the Administrative Office of Minority Affairs, said the primary concern should be with racism at Ohio State. "We ought to start here. We ought to get our own house in order before we worry about something thousands of miles away," he said.

After about two hours of extensive debate, Moulton said he would inform the Board of Trustees and look into the investments. He made no commitments, however, and said he had no "plan of action" concerning the investments.

"I THINK it is a decision the trustees have to make," he said. Trustee meetings are open to any student who wants to attend.

Paul D. Hollister, a continuing education student from Columbus and president of the RSB said he will attend the next meeting.

Both camps agreed the meeting was constructive, although neither side felt they were much closer to an agreement than before.

When the students attempted to extract immediate action from Moulton and the trustees Moulton said, "I'm not going to operate on your time schedule."

"We realize Dr. Moulton is only a spokesman," Mantel said after the meeting.

William J. Holloway, vice provost for Minority Affairs, agreed with Johnson that the main priority is black affairs at Ohio State.

Francis Kilgour, a representative for Students Against Apartheid, discusses the University's southern African investment policy with Edward Q. Moulton.
Afro Am to fight investments

By Maggie Smith
4-27-77

Actions against the University's investments in Southern Africa have been planned by Afro Am, a black student organization on campus, but have not yet been revealed.

Shabaka Toure, a senior from Cincinnati and president of Afro Am, said tentative plans were made at a rally April 21 and will be finalized at a meeting in the Ohio Union Saturday.

TOURE SAID AFRO Am does not want the University administration to know the plans before the organization is ready to take action. Afro Am also wants to involve as many black students as possible before making the plans public, Toure said.

The actions are planned in protest of University investments in corporations, such as IBM and Union Carbide, which operate in Southern Africa. Some South African governments now enforce apartheid laws (racial segregation).

MEMBERS OF THE Revolutionary Student Brigade (RSB) held a rally on the Oval April 14 to protest the investments, claiming the University was upholding apartheid by investing in the corporations.

Although members of Afro Am and RSB met, Afro Am decided not to form a coalition with RSB because it did not organize the white students on campus, Toure said.

IF A GROUP OF white students with adequate support organizes, and Afro Am is able to organize the black students, then "we'll talk about coalition," he said.

Toure said Afro Am is not a member of Students Against Apartheid, a group which met April 19 with Edward Q. Moulton, vice president for business and administration, to discuss the investments.

Before forming a coalition with any group, Afro Am must "ask as many black students as we can to see if they want to form it," Toure said.

Afro Am initiates drive to encourage divestment

A petition drive against Ohio State investments in southern Africa, sponsored by Afro Am, a black student organization on campus, is scheduled to begin today.

The petitions, calling for the University to immediately abandon its southern African investments, will be distributed by Afro Am members for the next three weeks.

SHABAKA TOURE, a senior from Cincinnati and president of Afro Am, said the signed petitions will be given to Edward Q. Moulton, vice president for business and administration.

Toure said Afro Am is also encouraging all black students to vote against the investments, listed as issue one, during the Undergraduate Student Government elections today and Wednesday.

Toure will be discussing the investments before the Board of Trustees Fiscal Affairs Committee meeting at 9 a.m. Friday in the Alumni Lounge of the Fawcett Center for Tomorrow, 2400 Olentangy River Rd. Afro Am wants as many black students as possible to attend that meeting, Toure said.

REVENUE FROM the corporations such as IBM and Union Carbide, which operate in southern Africa, is used to purchase military hardware that is used to kill blacks, Toure said.

By investing in the corporations, the University is showing a total disregard for human life.
Afro Am plans protest action

By Maggie Smith

Afro Am, a black student organization, is planning a general strike, peaceful march and demonstration June 2 to protest the University's investments in South Africa.

Shabaka Toure, a senior from Cincinnati and president of Afro Am, said the goal of the actions is to get the University to divest its South African investments immediately.

During the general strike, Afro Am is asking students to boycott all their classes, Toure said. Afro Am requests those students who do attend classes to take a protest sign along with them, he said.

The actions are planned to protest University investments in corporations such as IBM and Union Carbide which operate in South Africa.

Toure said members of Afro Am have spoken to Edward Q. Moulton, vice president for business and administration, and to the Board of Trustees Fiscal Affairs Committee about the investments.

Through their responses and attitudes, Moulton and the committee members showed they do not care about human lives and are only concerned about making profits, Toure said.

"They could invest in other corporations," Toure said. During the committee meeting Friday, University President Harold L. Enarson said he does not believe the majority of students are upset about the issue, Toure said.

The June 2 date allows Afro Am time to make sure black students are fully aware of the issues, to collect more signatures on petitions and to develop demands to present to the administration, Toure said.

Afro Am is asking black students to develop demands on South Africa and University issues, and to turn them in to Afro Am members or to bring them to the Afro Am office in the Ohio Union, Toure said. The march will be peaceful because Afro Am's goal is not to cause destruction, but to force the University to withdraw its investments, he said.
Afro-Am rally protests
University investments

A peaceful march ending in a rally on the Oval in front of the Administration Building is scheduled to begin at 11:30 a.m. today behind the Ohio Union.

The march, sponsored by Afro-Am, is being held to protest the University's investments in corporations in South Africa and to raise other issues that concern black students at Ohio State, said Afro-Am president Shabaka Toure, a senior from Cincinnati.

Toure said Afro-Am is also asking all students to boycott their classes in protest today. If a student chooses to attend classes, Afro-Am is asking them to wear or carry some type of protest symbol, Toure said.

The rally is also being held to enable Afro-Am to begin planning actions to be taken Autumn Quarter, he said. Toure said the organization wants to change the practice of students protesting University actions only during Spring Quarter.

Although at one time, the arrest of 42 University-area people on drug charges was also to be protested by Afro-Am today, Toure said the plans were changed because Afro-Am decided to "stick to the issues" (the investments.) He said Afro-Am has no position on the arrests at this time.

Cultural Center Asked
Blacks Denounce
OSU Investments

By Graydon Hambrick
Of The Dispatch Staff

About 75 Ohio State University students demonstrated on the campus Thursday, protesting mainly OSU's investments in firms doing business in southern Africa.

The rally was sponsored by Afro-Am, a black student organization. Blacks were joined by about a dozen white students.

IN ADDITION to demanding that the university administration stop investing in U. S. firms which, by doing business in southern Africa, help promote what they called racism, the students asked:

- The establishment on the campus of a black cultural center.
- That the university's total enrollment by 1979 be 11 percent black, the percentage of blacks in Ohio.
- That black journalism majors be given credit for work on Our Choking Times, an irregularly published black newspaper.
- That the university give more scholarships to blacks.
- William Nelson, chairman of the OSU Department of Black Studies, said the Black Faculty and Staff Organization "is behind you 100 percent."

FOR TOO LONG, Nelson told the crowd in front of the Administration Building, "black faculty and staff have been silent." But with an organization now, "We are placing our unity behind yours...to fight racism in all its aspects."

Black students are just now enrolling at the university "in significant numbers" after eight years of being recruited by the university, Nelson said.

"We want reparations, we want compensation," he said.

"WE'RE NOT ASKING for favors," he told the group, "We want our rights and we're going to have our rights or this institution as it presently exists will not exist."

After meeting briefly with OSU Vice President Edward Moulton, the crowd dispersed peacefully.
S. Africa investments demonstration target

By Maggie Smith

Members of several groups participated in a march and rally sponsored by Afro-Am Thursday to protest the University’s investments in corporations that operate in South Africa.

A subdued crowd of about 75 persons gathered at 11:30 a.m. at the Ohio Union and gained in size and enthusiasm as they marched down College Road to the Oval.

Chanting “Africa for Africans” and “White man’s money out of black man’s lands,” they stopped on the Oval for several minutes. Waving signs and chanting, the group tried to solicit additional support.

THE GROUP marched across the Oval and around the Administration Building, gradually growing in numbers.

Singing, “Power to the People,” they moved to the steps of the building. There, they joined about 10 members of the Communication Workers of America (CWA) Local 101, who were standing on the steps with banners.

CWA members pledged their support to Afro-Am and charged the University with practicing delay and obstruction tactics in negotiating a new contract with the union.

Bus service to West Campus was halted for about 20 minutes Thursday morning by drivers sympathetic to CWA demands.

At the Administration Building, about 50 persons sat on the steps while an enthusiastic crowd of about 200 cheered and applauded speakers pledging solidarity to fight the investments.

A spokesperson from the Revolutionary Student Brigade (RSB) announced an outline of actions taken by students at other schools with regard to investments. Students at Stanford and the University of California at Santa Cruz were arrested for protesting their school’s investments, she said.

WILLIAM E. NELSON JR., chairman of the Department of Black Studies, said the faculty and staff have been divided and silent too long. “We can no longer afford to be silent,” he said.

Dana F. Lee, president of the Undergraduate Student Government (USG), said USG has ignored minorities for the last 10 years.

Afro-Am President Shabaka Toure spoke for several minutes, explaining their demands to the administration and the need to organize over the summer. Students always protest in the spring, he said, but Afro-Am wants to be ready to take action in the fall.

During the rally, Afro-Am members read a list of eight demands to benefit black students at Ohio State.

THEY WERE: Office of Minority Affairs be funded enough to pay three full-time recruiters; black journalism majors be given course credit for working on Our Choking Times Newsmagazine (OCTN) and OCTN be given enough funding to publish weekly; the percentage of Ohio State black students be equal to the percentage of blacks in Ohio by 1978; more recruitment of black faculty, staff and administrators, and black faculty, who qualify be given tenure.

Also, the Enarson administration make a public statement concerning actions on the findings of the Commission on Women and Minorities; a standing committee of faculty, staff and students be created to report on the implementation of the commission findings; negotiations started Summer Quarter for a Black Cultural Center and more scholarships and fellowships.

THE UNIVERSITY administration has taken no position on the investments, Edward Q. Moulton, vice-president for Business and Administration, said. He said the board members oppose the South African regime, but they do not see the direct connection between the investments and the regime.
Afro Am continues to talk with OSU on investments

By Emily J. Smith

Representatives from Afro Am, a black student organization, will meet with administration officials this week to voice their lingering dissatisfaction with Ohio State's investments in southern Africa.

Afro Am president Shabaka Toure said the meeting will continue negotiations started at a June 6 meeting.

At that meeting Toure and other Afro Am members requested the withdrawal of American investments in southern African corporations, including IBM and Union Carbide. Revenues from the companies are used to purchase military arms from western powers, such as the United States, to "subjugate and suppress southern Africa's black population," an Afro Am spokesman said.

According to Toure, President Enarson asked Afro Am to seek alternative methods in dealing with the investments. Enarson suggested the Board of Trustees send a letter to the southern African corporations expressing student concern about the investments.

Francis Kilgour, an Afro Am member, said Enarson's solution is too "lenient." Afro Am wants complete withdrawal of the investments, he said.

At the June 6 meeting Afro Am members also requested that Our Choking Times Newsmagazine (OCTN) receive enough University funding to be published on a weekly basis. Afro Am also feels that students should receive class credit for working on the paper.

Toure said that the administration responded favorably to the requests and did not react as if it were an "unresolvable issue."
Ohio State will keep South African stock

By Julie Hartshorn 7-21-78

The Board of Trustees voted in its Friday meeting not to divest University stock holdings in corporations operating in South Africa.

Trustee Chester Devenow presented the Fiscal Affairs Committee's statement on the issue which said only the federal government could solve the problem through state department or congressional action.

Trustee Warren J. Smith, the only board member who opposed the statement, said it was "one of those passing statements we make and hope it gets lost in the shuffle." Smith said students would not be satisfied with the statement and the board should make a symbolic gesture and divest one or two of the investments when financially possible.

The issue was brought before the board at its May meeting when three student organization representatives requested that the board not invest in corporations operating in South Africa.

The students, who represented Afro-Am, Unity Student Government and the Revolutionary Student Brigade, said the investments in multinational corporations such as IBM and Union Carbide, not only add to black oppression but also support the apartheid government of that country.

The statement said the board could not meet request for use of "a corporation's international and domestic trade arrangements and fairness of the policies in each foreign nation in which it does business" as investment criterion.

It said, "Questions relating to policies concerning environment, energy or any number of current social issues could be raised." The University could not possibly identify all these factors and the board "did not feel qualified to make a moral judgment as to the appropriateness of each such factor," the statement said.

It said investments in banks, insurance companies and governments could be challenged because of their support of nations some persons view as corrupt or inhumane.

"Once having politicized our investments, there would probably be few, if any, investments which would pass the test of all interest groups," the statement said.

However, Smith said the board should create a specific forum with criteria for discussion and access to the trustees, saying the issue will intensify as South African problems become greater.

President Harold L. Enarson agreed with Smith, saying the trustees should take some action even if it was only symbolic.

The committee's statement invited students and faculty to develop forums to discuss this and other issues with the board, which may help effects change in corporate policies on such issues.

"We are all dedicated to the concept that the higher educational institutions have a commitment to our society to help solve its vexing problems," the statement said.

In other action the board:

- Renewed Enarson's contract for one year at the current salary of $55,000.
- Approved the 1977-78 revised University operating budget of $382 million, $2 million less than the provisional budget approved at the board's June meeting.
- Modified procedures for withdrawal from classes and the University.
- Approved a resolution thanking the General Assembly for the $289,000 appropriation for the College of Dentistry for each year of the 1977-1979 biennium.
Big Ten schools debate divestment

Although there is no way to tell how much the South African investments would be worth today, it is safe to say we suffered no financial loss.

—Harvey Breuscher, vice president of university relations at Wisconsin.

By Roush Vance
Lantern staff writer

While OSU is currently debating divesting funds in South African related companies, divestment has been discussed at other Big Ten universities, including two schools that did sever ties with companies in that country.

The University of Wisconsin and Michigan State University sold all investments they had in South African companies by 1979.

The University of Michigan reinvested most of its interest in 1983 but still has $5 million in several South African corporations.

The university's board of regents is challenging the 1982 Michigan law requiring all state-owned universities and agencies to divest South African business interests.

In 1971, the state of Wisconsin passed a law requiring public agencies and institutions to divest all interests in South Africa, but universities were excluded.

It was at the urging of Attorney General Bronson LaFollette that the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents began questioning their South African investments, said Harvey Breuscher, vice president of university relations at Wisconsin.

Breuscher said several student groups put pressure on the board to divest.

The strongest of these were the International Committee Against Racism which sponsored many student rallies, and the university's newspaper The Daily Cardinal which wrote several editorials saying university investments supported apartheid, he said.

"Once the issue was raised the university was quick to divest," Breuscher said.

He said by March 10, 1978, all $28 million dollars of the university's money in South Africa had been reinvested.

"Although there is no way to tell how much the South African investments would be worth today, it is safe to say we suffered no financial loss," Breuscher said.

Michigan State University's board of trustees made the decision to reinvest the $8 million dollars of stock in South African companies by December 31, 1978, said Nancy Craig, vice president of development at the school.

She said this is a small amount compared to OSU or Michigan's investments, and it was not difficult to find stocks with comparable value to those of South African companies.

Michigan State elects its board of trustees and this position is often a stepping stone to other elected posts, she said.

She said it was for political reasons that the board was so quick to divest.

According to Michigan law, all divestments in South Africa were to be completed by April 1, 1984.

Norman Herbert, Michigan Board of Regents Investment officer, said the university divested $25 million from South Africa in 1983.

He said the $5 million that remains is invested in corporations based in Michigan or those which employ people associated with the university.

The board of regents is challenging the authority of the state legislature to force the university to divest its remaining interests because the money comes from private sources, he said.

He said most students support the university's position in challenging the law.

Reginald Lari, a representative from Michigan's Black Student Union, said there are no student groups taking a stand on the issue.

He said most black students were satisfied with the university's original divestment of $25 million.

Herbert said it is too early to tell if the new investments are more profitable than the ones in South Africa, but he expects no significant losses.
Afro-Am: Leaders feel freedom for blacks depends on unification of Africa

By Leigh Hearnance 3-10-78

Afro-Am believes that blacks — no matter where they live in the world — will never be free until Africa is un-

ified and operating under a socialist economic system.

Afro-Am says it is the black student government on campus. The organization may represent the concerns of many black students, but its commitment to pan-Africanism and separatism diminishes its ability to achieve mass support.

Pan-Africanism proponents call for the total liberation and unification of Africa under scientific socialism, which is the belief that historical forces determine, usually by violent means, the achievement of socialist goals.

“Our destiny is linked with all black people,” said Albert D. Gee, Afro-Am president.

But, for blacks reared in America and hazy on African politics, this doctrine is hardly a rallying cry. Afro-Am is not, however, willing to modify its radical political stance to increase membership.

“We are not trying to draw support by appealing people. Black people might think they are American, but we’ve got to look at reality.

“Some black people have been so alienated that they do not even know who they are. Clearly, they are Afri-

cans,” Gee said.

“We will be a minority as long as we view ourselves as Afro-American,” said Shabaka Toure, former Afro-

Am president. “Whether you like it or not, you have a white world and a black world. To give up your cultural identity is to give up a part of your self.”

Afro-Am has been characterized as a “Hate Whitey” organization because it excludes whites from mem-

bership and meetings. The organization will not divulge the number of members it has.

Afro-Am excludes whites because it uses its meetings to politicize black students. The message in these ses-

sions is that an oppressive social structure is at the root of personal problems.

“The individual white student is not our enemy,” Toure said. “We have only one enemy on campus —

that is the Enarson administration and the Board of Trustees.”

“But we won’t turn down any help,” Toure said. “If a white man tells me he wants to fight Ian Smith, I’d give him a bullet.”

Gee said Afro-Am is willing to work with the Undergraduate Student Government (USG) to find solutions to the problems black students at OSU face.

“But the history of USG is that it has never accomplished anything for black people,” Gee said. “This year USG has not initiated anything for black students except a party.”

Afro-Am opposes integration and Gee terms interest in fun and games and parties a “manifestation of cul-

tural imperialism.”

Last year Afro-Am asked students to boycott classes to protest university investments in South Africa. About 200 demonstrators turned out in response.

“What we’re saying is that the same mentality that runs this university is the same mentality that runs South Africa and Rhodesia,” Toure said.

Recently, several East Coast universities, including Harvard, divested holdings in South Africa. But, “as far as the (OSU) administration goes, the discussion has ended,” Toure said.

Which means, Toure added that “in 1978, we are going to have to use, going back to what Malcolm X said, ‘any means necessary’ to get the university to divest.

“I think it is clear that on campus, black students are being discrimi-

nated against,” Gee said. “It is our duty to bring the issues to them through political education, agita-

tion, speaking engagements and propaganda.”

Last spring, Afro-Am distributed ballot boxes in what Gee referred to as the “black areas” on campus. At that time, “the black student popula-

tion of Ohio State University qualified their need and desire for a black student government by electing their official representatives,” he said.

Soon after becoming president of Afro-Am, Gee stated in a letter pre-

pared for the Lantern: “The purpose of Afro-Am is to carry through pro-

grams to unify black students.”

But, during a recent interview Gee said: “The basic purpose of Afro-

Am is to be a political catalyst.”

“We are at the vanguard point now,” Toure said. “But we’re not try-

ing to be a vanguard. We are seeking to become a black student govern-

ment.”

Perhaps Afro-Am will have to place more emphasis on campus-

related concerns before they can support their claim to be the black student government.

After all, it is 1978 and the university has not divested holdings in South Africa. And many of the 1970 demands — including journalism credit for Our Choking Times staff writers, construction of a black cul-

tural center and an enrollment of black students proportionate to Ohio’s population — have not been met.
OSU trustees adopt South African policy

By Amy Wissner
4-10-78

The Ohio State Board of Trustees adopted a foreign policy Friday which would allow the university to divest holdings in South African corporations that violate human right policies outlined in the Sullivan Principles.

The Sullivan Principles, written by the Rev. Leon Sullivan, a member of the Board of Directors of General Motors, is a statement of principles governing corporate activities in South Africa. Sixty-one American-based corporations have already agreed to follow these principles which call for:

- Non-segregation of the races in all eating, comfort and work facilities.
- Equal and fair employment practices for all employees.
- Equal pay for all employees doing equal or comparable work for the same period of time.
- The initiation and development of training programs that will prepare, in substantial numbers, blacks and other non-whites for supervisory, administrative, clerical and technical jobs.
- An increase in the numbers of blacks and other non-whites in management and supervisory positions.
- Improvement in the quality of employees' lives outside the work environment in such areas as housing, transportation, schooling, recreation and health facilities.

By adopting the policy, the trustees have pledged to communicate their full support of the Sullivan Principles to corporations they have invested in. If, after subsequent evaluations, the trustees find corporations that have not implemented these principles, they hold the right to divest their holdings at any time.

Edward Q. Moulton, vice president for business and administration, said the trustees are presently in the process of sending letters to corporations the university holds stock in and that they expect responses by the end of April. At that time, the trustees will determine whether or not the corporations that do business in South Africa adhere to the Sullivan Principles.

The trustees also resolved not to make future investments in corporations not supporting the Sullivan Principles.

The policy, recommended by Moulton and trustee John F. Havens, is a further extension of the policies adopted by the trustees last July which committed them to look into problems surrounding South African investments. But Moulton added that the policy applies to corporations in any country that do not subscribe to the Sullivan Principles.

The vote was unanimous to accept the principles as an investment guideline but trustee Warren J. Smith asked that his support of "total divestiture of holdings in South African corporations" be put on the record.

In another action, the trustees resolved to set a $1 million limit on investments in any one corporation, including its subsidiaries, and to not provide more than 5 percent of a corporation's total capital.

However, Moulton said this does not mean exceptions cannot be made to the resolution, only that the trustees will have to authorize such exceptions.

At present, the university is complying with both policies outlined in the investment limit resolution.

The university's endowment fund, comprised of gifts and bequests, is worth $60 million and includes investments in about 300 corporations.

In other action, concerning the recent medical practice plan suit, President Harold L. Enarson said "we must be prepared and willing to abide by the courts' judgements," but added that the administration is going into the suit "with full confidence that the best interests of the university will be protected and advanced."

The trustees also approved the employment of a professional consultant to make recommendations concerning the university's faculty and staff benefits program.

In addition, Kathyrn T. Schoen was appointed vice president for educational services. She is the first woman at the university to be given a vice president position.

Dorothy W. Jackson was appointed assistant provost for the Office of Academic Affairs, and Kent P. Schwirian was named professor and chairman of the Department of Sociology.
Harriman says multinationals are impetus in African change

By Kate Phillips
S - 14 - 78

Multinational corporations should be able to effect change in the racist regime of Prime Minister John Vorster in South Africa, according to the Nigerian ambassador to the United Nations.

Chairman of the U.N. Special Committee against Apartheid, Ambassador Leslie Harriman said the presence of 800 British and U.S. corporations in South Africa has escalated the exploitation of labor as corporations attempt to maximize profits.

"Multinationals say they cannot interfere with the operations of subsidiaries — but obviously they are collecting the profits," he said.

Harriman is visiting Ohio State for two days and has been meeting with students from various organizations.

The apartheid region in South Africa is not just an issue of civil rights, he said. Five million whites control 83 percent of the land while 25 million blacks have been forced into unviable land, he said.

This has forced the blacks into a migrant labor force, with many receiving less than 40 cents a day in wages.

"The blacks in South Africa are oppressed by machinery that is unprecedented in history," he said.

Harriman sees corporations as the impetus for change in South Africa. South African law does not prohibit blacks from organizing trade unions in individual plants, which he considers a key issue.

By pressuring corporations to recognize and aid in the development of unions, black would become closer to overthrowing the oppressive regime, he said.

He said the U.N. special committee is asking for the dismantling of economic interests, the cessation of bank loans and credit and the nonexpansion of investments in South Africa.

Noting President Carter's visit to Nigeria in April, Harriman said, Carter is the first U.S. president to adopt a policy toward Africa.

However, Carter has confused the lawful segregation and oppression of blacks with human rights issues in the Soviet Union and in Uganda, he said.

Harriman is encouraging students to organize against the practice of apartheid. An ambassador to the U.N. for almost three years, Harriman said the issue of apartheid is gaining international recognition.

"No black man can hold his head in dignity while people are enslaved by apartheid," he said.

The ambassador's visit was sponsored by the Black Studies Department and the Pan-African Students Organization.
OSU’s S. African decision falls short of full divestiture

By Amy Wissner
5/16/78

Joining a movement leading to increased investor responsibility among American universities, the Ohio State University Board of Trustees examined their investments in corporations doing business in South Africa and adopted, in April, the Sullivan Principles as a policy to govern these investments.

The trustees' action came almost a year after student groups met with university administrators to protest the apartheid South African government and demand that Ohio State divest its stock there. The students said the university’s investments supported the South African government's racially discriminatory policies.

However, the trustees' adoption of the fair labor practice guidelines (the Sullivan Principles) fell short of this total divestiture demand.

Ohio State’s $60 million endowment fund, $23 million is in stocks managed by the trustees. As of April, stocks valued $5.2 million were invested in 19 corporations doing business in South Africa. Only three of these corporations have agreed to adhere to the Sullivan Principles.

By adopting the Sullivan Principles the trustees decided to keep their investments in South African corporations, but only if the corporations implement non-segregation policies in all work facilities and equal pay and fair employment practices in their corporate activities.

Also, the principles require corporations to train blacks and other non-whites for supervisory and administrative jobs, to increase the number of these workers in management positions and to improve the quality of life for employees outside the work environment.

The trustees hold the right to divest Ohio State's stock in any corporation, in any country, that does not adhere to the Sullivan Principles and monitor their implementation.

They also resolved not to make future investments in corporations not supporting the Sullivan Principles.

Ohio State trustee Dr. Howard D. Sirak, said two main arguments were stated by the trustees against divestiture. First, that any policy against inhumane treatment should be worldwide and not directed at one specific country. Second, that the effect total divestiture would have on revenues coming into the university could be too severe.

The amount of the income loss to Ohio State would depend on the market value of the stock at the time of sale.

The Sullivan Principles will put pressure on corporations to improve the treatment of blacks in South Africa. President Harold L. Enarson said.

“I have never seen any research that has concluded that American corporations will pull out of South Africa if a few universities sell their stock, or that the withdrawal of university investments would destroy apartheid,” Enarson said.

The Investors Responsibility Research Center (IRRC), located in Washington D.C., compiled a report on U.S. business in South Africa. The report showed that many supporters of the Sullivan Principles believe progressive labor practices can serve as a catalyst for a change in the South African political system.

Alexander A. Arthur, president of Ohio State's Pan-African Students Organization (PASO) and a graduate student from Ghana, West Africa, believes the trustees have evaded the issue of political racial discrimination in South Africa by adopting the Sullivan Principles.

Many Sullivan Principles critics have said that the principles present apartheid as a problem of racial discrimination in business rather than racial discrimination in the political system, the IRRC report stated.

Therefore, the principle only attempts to help the minority of blacks in the business community and not all the blacks in South Africa, Arthur said.

Implementation of the Sullivan Principles could also bring corporations into conflict with the government, according to David A. Ricks, associate professor of finance.

In addition, the Sullivan Principles do not require corporations to recognize black labor unions, “a crucial step” if blacks are to gain racial equality in South Africa, Arthur said.

IRRC reports that U.S. corporations have not fully recognized black labor unions for fear of government interference and the loss of government contracts.

PASO supports total divestment in corporations in South Africa, Arthur said, because a weakening of the economy will be a blow to the South African government and lead to economic, social and political changes for blacks in that country.

If Ohio State's investments continue in an economy that buttresses the South African government, Arthur said, then it is indicating its support of that government and its actions.

It would be “ridiculous” to believe the trustees support the apartheid government in South Africa, Sirak said. Although trustee Warren J. Smith said the board's refusal to divest stock in South African corporations indicates an indifference to an issue they can speak out on.

Smith is the only member of the board that presently supports total divestiture of the university's holdings in South Africa.

Foreign investments in South Africa total approximately $10 billion and supply 30 percent of that country's $35 billion gross national product (GNP), according to IRRC. American investments total $1.66 billion or 5 percent of South Africa's GNP.
Guidelines would lessen apartheid

Universities adopt policies

By Kate Phillips 5-18-78

As the cry for divestiture of university investments in U.S. corporations operating in the Republic of South Africa becomes louder, universities are adopting landmark investment policies.

Over 100 universities have endorsed labor practice guidelines, which would lessen apartheid, the legal oppression of blacks under white minority rule in South Africa.

Through university actions, investor responsibility has assumed a new meaning. Universities are voting against management on shareholder resolutions for the first time. Many are writing letters to corporations asking them to adopt the Sullivan Principles — fair labor practice guidelines.

Eighty-four companies have adopted the Sullivan Principles thus far and 350 U.S. corporations are directly operating in South Africa, according to reports by the Washington D.C.-based Investor Responsibility Research Center (IRRC).

Total direct investment by U.S. corporations in South Africa totals $1.6 billion (excluding loans), according to a U.S. Department of Commerce report.

Corporations are criticized for condoning apartheid because they are required to abide by the laws of the apartheid regime.

Many universities have established ad hoc committees on investor responsibility which are composed of faculty, staff and students. These committees advise university governing boards on investment policy.

However, South African law prohibits many practices which corporations might use to eliminate apartheid.

The law does not permit the existence of black labor unions unless they are within individual plants. In addition, blacks are prohibited from holding supervisory positions over whites and do not receive equal wages for equal positions.

The South African National Supplies Procurement Act of 1977 permits the government to force corporations within its boundaries to manufacture and deliver products imperative to the maintenance of national security, which would also maintain apartheid.

Blacks have also been forced into 13 percent of the land, which is primarily desert land. This has reduced them to a migrant labor force.

Many consider the Sullivan Principles a policy which deals merely with petty apartheid.

Ironically, the IRRC reported that the South African government had endorsed the Sullivan Principles.

"The Sullivan Principles are deficient as they stand now. They provide no mechanism for collective bargaining rights — they are merely a base line," said Lawrence Stevens, secretary to Harvard University's National Committee on Social Responsibility.

Harvard's investments in corporations operating in South Africa total $340 million, he said.

Yale University Ad Hoc Committee on South African Investments has also drafted extensive recommendations, which include the Sullivan Principles as a base.

Yale's investments in corporations operating in South Africa total $125 million, according to its committee report.

Bank loans to South Africa have increased rapidly. Between 1974 and 1976, U.S. bank loans doubled — by the end of 1976, the amount extended was $2.2 billion, according to the IRRC.

"They (banks) provide the South African government with the funds to purchase munitions and other war materials from other countries as well as products that enable the government to enforce and strengthen its policy of apartheid," the Yale committee contended.

Both Harvard and Yale committees recommended that banks be asked to cease making loans to the South African government and the state corporations.

The Harvard committee recommended that a full description of equal services provided, products produced, wage and job classifications (including racial composition), practices toward migrant labor forces and recognition of all labor unions be stated in progress reports made by the corporations.

A cost-benefit study on the effects of divestiture was conducted by William F. Massey, vice president of business and finance at Stanford University.

He concluded that divestiture would create severe financial repercussions for the university. Stanford has $125 million invested in corporations operating in South Africa and Massey said these investments are 48 percent of the university's total endowment funds.

Other recommendations by the leading institutions' committees were directed toward petitioning corporations to withdraw from South Africa if they do not comply with the guidelines and the removal of university deposits from banks if the guidelines are not followed.

Divestiture was only recommended as a last resort. Unless a university maintains stock in a corporation, most universities feel they cannot initiate changes in a corporation's policies.
"Trustees' request goes unanswered

Two firms ignore Sullivan Principles

By Kathy Kishman

University officials are unsure if two of the 11 corporations with direct business dealings in South Africa in which the university holds investments are complying with the Sullivan Principles.

The Sullivan Principles were written in an attempt to ease apartheid, the legal practice of racial segregation in South Africa. They are aimed at corporations which have businesses in South Africa in an effort to better work conditions for non-whites.

The university has about $2 million invested in corporations with direct business dealings in South Africa. About $218,000 is invested in International Fragrance and Flavor, Inc., and Bucyrus Erie, the companies in question.

Neither corporation has replied to letters sent by the Office of Business and Administration. The Board of Trustees approved the Sullivan Principles in April as part of their investment policy. The office of Business and Administration has corresponded with the corporations in order to monitor compliance with the guidelines.

The Sullivan Principles have been adopted by 50 universities and 103 U.S. corporations. Written by Rev. Leon Sullivan, a member of the General Motors board of directors, the guidelines specify that corporations must implement the practices of non-segregation of races in all eating, comfort and work facilities, equal employment for all employees, development of training programs that will prepare non-whites for supervisory positions and the improvement of the quality of employees lives outside the work environment.

Five of the 11 corporations stated, in their responses to Ohio State, that they had signed the principles and are in compliance, said Jeffrey Kaplan, assistant to Edward Q. Moulton, vice president for business and administration.

However, four of the 11 have not signed the guidelines because they have affirmative action programs which were initiated before the Sullivan Principles were written, Kaplan said.

The four may not want to sign the Sullivan Principles, Kaplan said, because that would be admitting that Sullivan's guidelines are more thorough, which Kaplan said is not necessarily correct. Also, many firms think the principles are deficient because they only apply to the conditions in South Africa, he said.

When the trustees approved the guidelines, trustee Chester Devenow recommended that the board make no future investments in any corporations which have not adopted the principles.

Howard D. Sirak, chairman of the trustees, said Devenow's recommendation was not a commitment by the trustees.

Since the policy was adopted by the trustees in April, Ohio State has made no new investments in corporations which have businesses in South Africa, said Al C. Rodock, administrative associate in the treasurer's office.

But James W. Kristoff, university treasurer, said that a "value judgment" could be made if a solid financial investment in a corporation which had not signed the principles was possible.

"The university has the responsibility to make the best possible investment," Kristoff said.

He also said Ohio State's total divestiture would do nothing to influence a corporation's human rights policies.

Kristoff said he believes that the only means of influencing corporate policy is through shareholder's voting privileges.

However, Warren J. Smith, a trustee, supports total divestiture. "We're supporting a country that's exploiting another race," he said. Divestiture at the proper time, and at a gradual pace, would not necessarily mean a financial loss to the university, he said.

In July Sullivan expanded his principles, more clearly outlining steps which should be taken for the elimination of apartheid.

The trustees were not informed of the revised guidelines until their September trustee meeting, Smith said.

The revised guidelines were expected last June.

One complaint by those looking for more stringent guidelines was that the original Sullivan Principles did not contain any requirements for black trade unions.

In the expanded principles, Sullivan calls for the "elimination of discrimination against the rights of blacks to form or belong to government registered unions, and acknowledge generally the right of black workers to form their own unions or be represented by trade unions where unions already exist."

The formation of black trade unions outside of individual plants is illegal in South Africa.

Isaac Mowoe, an assistant professor in the Department of Black Studies who teaches African politics, said the Sullivan Principles are ineffective because they violate the South African laws.

Kaplan said the university will not know if the corporations are adhering to the expanded principles - in particular, the inclusion of requirements for black labor unions - until a progress report is received from Sullivan or from the Investor Responsibility Research Center. The center is based in Washington, D.C. and informs investors of new developments in investment policy.
By Kathy Kishman

Ohio State must divest all of its stock—about $100,000—in a corporation which has ignored inquires by the OSU Board of Trustees on whether the corporation is complying with the Sullivan Principles on human rights.

The board’s fiscal affairs committee told trustee members Friday that it has decided to divest stock in the International Flavors and Fragrances Inc. because the corporation as not responded to the board’s inquiries.

The fiscal affairs committee was given the power to divest stock in April when the Board of Trustees adopted the Sullivan Principles.

According to Edward Q. Moulton, vice president for business and administration, the fiscal affairs committee of the trustees has been trying to obtain a response from International Flavors and Fragrances Inc. since April.

This is the first divestiture since the trustees adopted the principles, Moulton said.

He said the trustees also are dissatisfied with the responses received from three other “questionable” corporations. But, since the trustees have received some word from these corporations they will be given more time before divestiture occurs.

With the exception of these four corporations, however, all corporations in which the university owns stock and which have direct business dealings in South Africa are in compliance with the principles, Trustee John F. Haven said.

The university has about $2 million invested in 11 corporations doing business in South Africa.

The Sullivan Principles, written by the Rev. Leon Sullivan, a member of the General Motors board of directors, specify that corporations must implement the practices of non-segregation of races in all eating, comfort and work facilities, equal employment for all employees, development of training programs for non-whites for supervisory positions and the improvement of the quality of employees’ lives outside the work environment.

The principles have been endorsed by 50 universities and 103 corporations.

In other action, the trustees approved construction plans for two campus capital improvement projects—a $13.4 million Agronomy, Natural Resources and Plant Pathology building and a $2.6 million cancer center addition.

Construction of the agronomy building, to be built on a site south of Plumb Hall on Stadium Drive, should begin March 1 and is expected to be completed by June 1981, said Tom Smith, associate vice president for physical facilities.

The cancer center is to be built on the health sciences area as a vertical expansion at the south end of Wiseman Hall, on 12th Avenue. Completion date for the addition, which will be used as a research laboratory, is expected to be July 1980.
OSU Trustees Await Rights Statements

By Michael Salster
Ohio State University officials should receive assurances soon from two corporations in which the university has invested that the corporations support human rights in South Africa.

Spokesmen for Ecklin Manufacturing of Branford, Conn., and Beckman Instruments of Fullerton, Calif., told The Dispatch Friday letters indicating each corporation's stand on human rights in South Africa were either in the mail or ready to be sent to OSU officials.

THE UNIVERSITY's board of trustees in April adopted a policy whereby corporations in which the university holds stock were quizzed about their positions on the "Sullivan Principles," a set of practices guaranteeing equality for blacks in South Africa.

Of 11 such corporations, seven had delivered the necessary assurances to OSU officials by the Nov. 3 trustees meeting date.

Edward Q. Moulton, OSU vice president for business and administration and secretary of the board of trustees, was directed to try one more time to get answers from the Ecklin and Beckman firms plus a statement from the Columbus Mi-
OSU holdings follow principles, official says

By Erin Anderson
13 April 1979

OSU owns no stock in companies which have failed to sign the Sullivan Principles or similar documents, said James W. Kristoff, university treasurer.

OSU owns stock in 22 companies which do business in South Africa, he said. All of the companies are complying with the Sullivan Principles or the equivalent internal principles.
The internal principles are "equal to or better than" the Sullivan Principles, Kristoff said.
The last company to comply did so in March, he said.

OSU investments in companies doing business in South Africa amount to about $7.9 million or approximately 14 percent of the university's endowment.

OSU required adherence to the Sullivan Principles in April 1978. The principles were written by the Rev. Leon Sullivan, a member of the General Motors' Board of Directors.

Companies which sign the principles agree to pay fair wages, to have non-discriminatory employment and advancement policies and to help non-whites improve the quality of their lives outside of work.

Kristoff said all companies have responded to OSU's request for adherence to the Sullivan Principles or sent OSU their internal policies on wages, employment and advancement.

Wednesday, 75 percent of the Oberlin College students did not attend class in protest of that university's holding stock in companies doing business in South Africa.
Apartheid won’t end by divesting interest

South Africa’s policy of apartheid must end, but this will not be achieved by requiring state agencies — including Ohio State — to divest of its South African investments.

The Ohio legislature is considering a bill that would prohibit state agencies from investing public money in businesses dealing in South Africa. The bill also requires divestiture of current holdings in South African companies by 1984.

The bill is seen by many people as a move to end apartheid. If enough Western nations divest, supporters say, the South African government will feel economic pressure and might reform. And legislators say the university and other state agencies will have no major problems divesting this stock.

So OSU no longer would be involved with that racist regime. That will end the problem, right?

Only if walking away from the problem is a solution.

If OSU can easily divest its South African investments, that means someone else is ready and willing to take over support of those investments — perhaps some person or some group that does not care about the racial discrimination and just wants that big investment return.

Divestiture can be our escape from involvement, but in South Africa, oppressed blacks cannot divest themselves from apartheid.

Ohio State currently bans investments in South Africa unless a company agrees to the Sullivan Principles. The principles were formed to make companies agree to follow non-discriminatory work policies. They were not created to give investors an excuse to divest.

Instead of abandoning South Africa, concerned investors can take a greater interest in the business and social workings there. They can push for black reform measures at stockholders’ meetings. Interested students and faculty could form ad-hoc committees to help oversee university investments.

The Sullivan Principles are but a first step toward stopping apartheid. Much of South Africa’s black population remains unaffected by the principles. If apartheid is to end, political pressure must be put on white minority leaders.

If the General Assembly truly wants to end apartheid, our representatives should pass legislation prohibiting lending institutions from making loans to South Africa’s government. This would penalize the white leaders who uphold this racist mandate. Congress could take stronger action to see that South Africa’s government is more accessible to blacks.

The General Assembly’s bill that calls for divestiture of investments is ignoring — instead of working to solve — the apartheid problem.
University could lose $15 million in stocks

By Michael Norman
4-20-81

Ohio State University could be forced to divest itself of nearly $15 million worth of stocks and bonds in companies doing business in South Africa if a bill introduced in the Ohio Senate becomes law.

Sponsored by State Sen. William Bowen, D-Cincinnati, the bill would prohibit state agencies, including colleges and universities from investing public money in corporations, companies and lending institutions that do business with South Africa. The bill also would require state agencies to sell current holdings in such companies by 1984.

OSU holds stock and bonds in about 40 companies that have interests in South Africa. Those investments consist of $9.2 million in stock and $5.5 million in bonds, according to the university's latest investment report dated Jan. 16.

If the bill is enacted, the university would have to divest itself of approximately 20 percent of the $72.3 million it holds in stocks and bonds.

This is not the first time the General Assembly has debated the issue of investment in South Africa, nor is it the first time OSU has had to deal with the prospect of selling a large chunk of its investment portfolio.

After riots in South Africa in 1976, black leaders in the U.S. and several church organizations launched a drive to stop American investment which they claimed was aiding the South African government in maintaining its policy of apartheid and racial discrimination.

The U.N. General Assembly also passed a resolution in 1976 calling on all nations to prohibit all loans or investments in South Africa.

In Ohio, the movement gained support when members of the General Assembly's black caucus first introduced legislation aimed at banning such investments in 1979. A bill sponsored by State Rep. C.J. McLin, D-Dayton, never attracted enough attention to make it out of committee.

McLin is trying again, though, and has introduced a bill into the House this year that closely resembles Bowen's proposal.

The public controversy over the issue during the late 70s did put pressure on OSU. In 1978, the Board of Trustees passed a resolution banning investments in South Africa unless the company in question agreed to sign a set of six guidelines known as the Sullivan Principles.

Written by the Rev. Leon Sullivan, who at the time was a member of the board of directors of General Motors Corp., the principles state corporations doing business in South Africa must operate non-segregated facilities and work to improve the lives of their employees.

The principles also stipulate a corporation must offer equal pay, equal advancement opportunities and training programs to all employees regardless of race.

The university still uses the guidelines in determining whether to make or keep investments in companies.

Richard Jackson, vice president for business and administration, said the university already has dropped one corporation from its investment portfolio and is considering dropping another because of questions about their compliance with the principles.

Supporters of the bill, however, say the Sullivan Principles look nice on paper but have very little effect on improving the lives of blacks in South Africa.

Other OSU officials are lukewarm toward Bowen's bill. William Napier, special assistant to the president and director of government relations, said the university is concerned "about any piece of legislation that has a significant financial impact on the institution."

State Rep. Michael Stinziano, D-Columbus, who is co-sponsoring McLin's bill in the House, said, "I'm convinced that the effect on OSU would be minimal because I'm certain the university can find equally profitable and secure investments in which to place public funds without supporting apartheid."

Stinziano said he does not support the idea of any "public money being invested in enterprises that discriminate regardless of the profit return to the investor."
Universities AID African countries

By Mark Hayward
Lantern staff writer 1-20-82

Representatives from the Agency for International Development (AID), OSU and other universities throughout the country met Monday at the Fawcett Center for Tomorrow to discuss the problem of African food production.

Title XII of AID, passed by Congress in 1975, called for land-grant university support to underdeveloped countries. Universities were to establish training and research institutions in these countries.

"Title XII is the heaviest mandate the Congress has ever laid on universities...they have asked a hell of a lot from us," said Jack Robbins, agency director for food and agriculture, AID bureau of science and technology.

After successful programs in Asia and South America, AID has turned to Africa, which presents many new and different problems not previously encountered by AID.

Cheryl Christensen, principal author of the U.S. department of agriculture's "Food Problems and Prospects and Sub-Saharan Africa," blamed poor food production on structural problems.

Many farmers in Africa are single-family subsistence farmers and produce only enough to feed their families. "The logic of the marketplace does not dictate what happens in Africa...prices don't structure food production operation," she said.

Urbanization has also caused problems, she continued. More convenience foods are demanded and, since wheat and rice are not prevalent crops, imports feed city dwellers.

Productivity is another problem. Many governments use price structures that "do not provide adequate incentives for farmers to increase output," said Lane Holdcroft, of the Africa bureau of AID. He presented a three-pronged strategy program to combat this problem.

First, adequate national programs that provide both incentives and policies for increased farm production are required. "There is a need to liberalize the farm sector and to allow farmers and the private sector a greater freedom to operate," Holdcroft's report said.

Second, where universities play a major role, is the development of "self-sustaining institutions that provide appropriate technology, inputs and services," the report said.

Finally, the African farmer must be involved more. The present illiterate subsistence farmer "must be equipped with basic levels of literacy, numeracy and organizations in order to participate...in the development process," the report said.

Some African students studying at OSU attended the conference. Rowland Anaba, a graduate student in food technology from Nigeria, said, "I want more emphasis on production, processing and storage...we don't have storage in Africa." He also said AID should finance scholarships for Africans in United States schools.

OSU is not currently involved in any African AID project, although it is involved in a program in the Dominican Republic. MUCIA, a consortium of midwestern universities of which OSU is a part, is involved in projects in Nepal and the East Caribbean.

Roy M. Kottman, dean of OSU college of agriculture and home economics, explained, "If there's money, we'll go (to Africa), but you can't expect the people in the (university) departments to be enthusiastic if they send people to other countries and get nothing in return."

OSU President Edward H. Jennings opened the conference.
Jennings to keep funds in South Africa

By Patty Wise
Lantern staff writer

About $7.1 million of the university's money is invested in companies that do business in South Africa; a country whose racial segregation policy of apartheid has been sharply criticized.

President Edward H. Jennings said the university is not considering divestment.

"I think the state policies are appalling over there," Jennings said. But the university must make the "best possible investment" in terms of economic returns, he said.

Apartheid, in South Africa, is the forced segregation by the white ruling minority over the black majority population.

The money is part of the University Endowment, a $135 million stock portfolio, which consists of donations that have been made over the past 100 years, said University Treasurer James L. Nichols.

These are the latest available figures taken from the July 31, 1984, listing of OSU's investments released by the OSU treasurer's office.

The remaining investments in the portfolio are from companies that do not do business in South Africa.

It is university policy to invest only in companies that practice anti-segregation rules called the Sullivan Principles, Nichols said.

According to university investment policy, the Sullivan Principles call for nondiscriminatory pay rates, training programs for blacks and non-whites, and an increase in the number of blacks and non-whites in management positions.

The principles were initiated by the Rev. Leon Sullivan, a member of the Board of Directors of General Motors.

Ohio State adopted these principles into their investment practices in 1978, according to university policy.

"I do not think the Sullivan Principles are particularly important...or useful," said Isaac Mowoe, associate professor of Black Studies.

Mowoe said the university should remove its money from companies that do business in South Africa because those companies are supporting "a system which is inhumane and as uncivilized as one can imagine."

"It's just like trading with the Nazis in the '30s," said Michael Coard, a third year law student and president of the Black Law Student Association.

"When companies invest in South Africa they are strengthening the economy and thereby strengthening the government in South Africa," Coard said.

He said 70 percent of South Africa's computers are from the United States. These computers perpetuate apartheid because they are used to run the largest prison and control the pass book system whereby all non-whites must carry IBM printed pass books, Coard said.

The university has stock invested in IBM, which supplies South Africa with computers.

Roger Blackwell, professor of marketing, who taught business seminars at a university in South Africa, disagreed.

"The computers help blacks more than they would hurt," by improving medical care and education, he said.

Blackwell said South Africa's apartheid is a "morally repugnant policy," but removing American companies to punish the whites would only harm the blacks.

He said the best way to change apartheid is to get as much American economic control as possible and hire black managers.

Stockholders have voting power which gives them control over company policy, Blackwell said.

Some universities have divested funding to companies involved in South Africa. Michigan State University between 1979 and 1980 sold about $8.2 million of stock in companies with ties in South Africa.
"domino effect" among other universities.

Coard said if OSU divested it would "have a strong moral impact on other schools," and set up a collegiate community listens," he said.
Stocks abroad monitored

By Patty Wise
Lantern staff writer

Between 1978 and 1979, OSU sold $250,000 worth of International Flavors and Fragrances stock because the company would not specify that it practiced anti-segregation rules in South Africa.

The university was following its policy to invest only in companies that practice rules known as the Sullivan Principles.

But how does the university know if a company is following the principles?

University Treasurer James L. Nichols said the university subscribes to an organization called the Investor Responsibility Research Center, Inc.

The organization sends OSU a publication called "News for Investors" that lists companies that support the Sullivan Principles, Nichols said.

Nichols said investment managers must call OSU before buying stock in a company so his department can check to see that the company is listed in "News for Investors."

Although the university will not buy stock from companies not listed, Nichols said the university would divest if it was found that a company was not following the principles.

But the Sullivan Principles—proposed by Rev. Leon Sullivan, a member of the Board of Directors of General Motors, have been updated, according to an article in the Dec. 24, 1984 issue of Time magazine.

The new version, which has been signed by 120 U.S. corporations, calls for companies to do more to help their black workers by supporting anti-apartheid strategies, the article said.

Michael Coard, a third year law student and president of the Black Law Student Association, said the Sullivan principles do not help change the apartheid system.

Coard said companies use the principles to appear as if they are helping blacks, but they are really taking advantage of cheap labor.
OSU helps Uganda revive agriculture

By David Lore

Ohio State University agronomists are directing a $6.9 million program to revive the agriculture of Uganda, a potential breadbasket in the middle of hungry Africa.

Unlike Ethiopia and Chad, its famine-plagued neighbors to the north, Uganda is blessed with rich soil in the "fertile crescent" agricultural belt north of Lake Victoria, and to some degree in the highlands east of Lake Edward, says agronomist Paul R. Henderlong, campus coordinator for the project.

It also has one of the most hospitable climates on the continent, with temperatures averaging in the low 90s in the summer and the mid-60s in the winter, he said.

Politics, however, has been the chill on Uganda's future.

**BETWEEN 1971 and 1979**, the country was terrorized by military dictator Idi Amin, who killed thousands and forced the Asian middle-class to leave the country. Amin was ousted in 1979, but the damage to the nation's agricultural economy remains, Henderlong said.

"The Asians who were expelled were the small businessmen, the skilled craftsmen, the entrepreneurs," he explained. "Amin's friends took over the businesses and sold out the inventories and that was it. There were no parts, no vehicles, the whole economic infrastructure was dismantled. By the time Amin left, the cupboards basically were bare."

OSU, which helped develop graduate programs at Uganda's Makerere University in the early 1970s, was picked by the U.S. Agency for International Development last October to direct a four-year reconstruction of Ugandan agriculture.

OSU agronomist John Parsons, project team leader, moved to Uganda last month and will be joined in March by John Trierweiler from OSU's Agricultural Research and Development Center in Wooster.

Uganda is not starving, said Henderlong, because farmers survived by subsistence farming on their plots of two to five acres.

**OSU's JOB** is to revive agricultural education at Makerere University, update Ugandan experts who have been largely cut off from the rest of the world since 1971 and re-establish basic institutions for food production, marketing and export.

Small cooperatives, for example, need to be restored to provide farmers with basic goods such as hoes, shovels, fertilizer and seed.

AID is more interested in basic food production than in reviving Uganda's traditional "plantation" crops such as cotton and sugar cane, Henderlong said. An exception, however, is coffee, still a vital export crop.

Converting Uganda into a continental breadbasket depends on political stability and Uganda's willingness to emphasize food production and export, he said.
Organizations protest OSU's investments in South Africa

By David Kelly
Lantern staff writer

Representatives of six OSU student organizations held a press conference Friday in front of President Edward H. Jennings' office in Bricker Hall to protest the university's investments in corporations that do business in South Africa.

The group of about 20 people were mostly members from Students for Peace and Disarmament, Black Political Science Student's Association, Students United Against Apartheid, International Committee Against Racism, Communications Workers of America and Ohio Anti-Apartheid Coalition.

The representatives of each organization read a short statement condemning investments in South Africa and apartheid.

Michael Coard, an OSU law student, said the university is a co-conspirator in the crime of apartheid.

Todd Shaver, president of Undergraduate Student Government, said, "If everything depends on finances then our diploma isn't worth the paper it's printed on." He said he will attempt to push legislation through USG that would condemn OSU's investment in South Africa.

OSU currently has about $7.1 million invested in companies that do business in South Africa. Jennings said in a Jan. 16 Lantern article that OSU does not intend to divest from South Africa. He said he believes that apartheid is "appalling," but OSU "must make the best possible investment."

The university's policy is to invest only in those corporations that have signed the Sullivan Principles. These principles call for the desegregation of dining and work facilities, fair employment practices, equal pay for equal work, black job training programs, an increase in numbers of blacks in management positions and improved housing, education and health care for workers.

Larry Thompson, special assistant to Jennings, said that Jennings received their statements and understood their position. He said the president would give serious thought to the students' concerns.

Jennings was unavailable for comment.
University to investigate S. Africa investments

By Tom Sheehan
Dispatch OSU Reporter 2-2-85

A committee will be organized soon to probe Ohio State University’s investment policies with companies that do business with South Africa.

OSU President Edward H. Jennings told a group of poster-waving students at the board of trustees meeting Friday that he will appoint the committee. The students, representing Students United Against Apartheid, had requested such a committee.

Spokesman Michael Coard also asked Jennings and the board to sell stock held by the university in companies that have business relationships with South Africa.

"WE WANT to emphasize the inhumanity and immorality of apartheid," Coard said. "We think, as Americans, we should maintain a moral position in the international community."

"We think, as Americans, we should maintain a moral position in the international community."

Jennings said selling stock held in a number of companies doing business with South Africa is not a simple matter for a large university like OSU.

"While, in my opinion, divestiture is possibly consistent with our individual and collective responsibilities, whether or not divestiture should take place is a question that should be answered with more substantive debate than has occurred during these past two or three weeks," Jennings said.

Trustee Hamilton Teaford told the students, "I can assure you that the board is going to think long and hard about your concerns."
OSU divestment study endorsed by Jennings

By Angie Oestricher
Lantern staff writer 2-4-85

President Jennings recommended at Friday's Board of Trustee's meeting approval of a committee to study the feasibility of OSU's divestment from South Africa.

A group of about 20 students carrying signs with anti-apartheid phrases such as "Apartheid is genocide," calmly gathered at the meeting's afternoon session to hear Jennings' decision. They walked out after Jennings-approved the committee.

At the morning session of the meeting, the board heard from spokesmen for Students United Against Apartheid. The students described conditions for blacks in South Africa, and asked that a committee be formed to study alternatives to investment in South Africa and report progress bimonthly to the board.

Michael Coard, a third-year law student from Philadelphia, Pa., and a member of Students United Against Apartheid, told the board that the situation in South Africa is one of the most horrible in the world.

"The crime is that Africans are not permitted to vote and that 60 percent of urban Africans live below the official Southern African poverty line," Coard said.

Coard called for complete and immediate divestment and proposed that OSU re-invest in companies not supporting apartheid.

"There is a line beyond responsible investment and OSU can not go past that line," Coard said.

Todd Shaver, Undergraduate Student Government president, told the board that OSU's investment in South Africa was immoral and said USG is in favor of the divestment committee.

"How can we talk about creating centers of excellence when we're only worried about finances?" Shaver said.

In the first half of the meeting, Jennings said he would only look into the possibility of forming a committee. After a lunch break, he said he had thought about the matter and decided to recommend approval of the committee.

Suzette Speight, a graduate student from New Castle, Pa., and a member of Students United Against Apartheid, said OSU selling its stock in South African corporations would not cause the university to lose money.

Other universities such as the University of Michigan, have actually made a profit by divesting in South African corporations that support apartheid and re-investing in new stock, Speight said.
COLUMBUS, Ohio -- Ohio State University President Edward H. Jennings will appoint a committee in the next few weeks to re-evaluate the university's investment policies as they relate to corporations doing business in South Africa.

The president's announcement came during the afternoon meeting of the university's Board of Trustees on Friday (2/1). At a board committee session in the morning, Michael Coard, a representative of Students United Against Apartheid, addressed the trustees, asking that the university divest itself of stock in corporations doing business in South Africa.

In 1978, the trustees adopted a policy which called for the university to purchase investments only in corporations that have supported the "Sullivan Principles." These principles, drawn up by a member of the board of General Motors, require corporations not to discriminate on the basis of race in dealing with their employees in South Africa.

Coad, a third-year law student from Philadelphia, maintained that the Sullivan Principles have not worked to reduce apartheid. He asked the trustees to divest the university of all financial interests in "businesses engaging in economic
transaction in or with South Africa and for the reinvestment of those interests in businesses having no relationship with South Africa."

In addition, Coard asked the board to establish a committee, which would include at least three student representatives chosen by Students United Against Apartheid, "for the purposes of researching the divestment and reinvestment matter" and to report to the board and the university community.

At that morning committee meeting, President Jennings delivered a three-page statement on the investment issue. A full text of that statement is attached below.

In the afternoon board meeting, Jennings noted the recommendation of Students United Against Apartheid that a committee be established.

"Upon reflection, that seems to me to be a very reasonable recommendation." Jennings said. "I would like to endorse that recommendation and to move forward in the next few weeks to work with the students to form such a committee for the process of review (of the investment policy) which we intend to conduct in the next two months."

The formation of the committee will be in addition to his announcement at the morning session that he will ask the University Treasurer's Office to review the current investment policy and advise him as to possible revisions, so that he can, in turn, make recommendations to the board.
STATEMENT BY EDWARD H. JENNINGS, PRESIDENT, TO THE FISCAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY BOARD OF TRUSTEES FEB. 1, 1985

Last week, a delegation of students and others representing several groups, including registered student organizations of this University, held a press conference on campus to draw attention to their concerns about the University's investments in companies having business relationships with South Africa. Lisa Aubrey, who has spoken before, was among the leadership of those groups, and at that time presented her organization's position as articulately as Michael Coard has done for us today.

Many of our students have identified this issue as one of great concern -- some from personal conviction, and some after consideration within their organizations. Although certain non-University groups advancing this issue seem to be interested only in one-sided rhetoric, this has not been the case with our student groups. They have, just as they ought, presented their case responsibly in the forums available to any student at this University, and have asked that the administration give attention to their concerns.

This is an entirely legitimate request, and I am impressed with the clarity and dignity with which our students have expressed their convictions. We owe it to these students to give serious attention to the issues that have led them to their positions.

Since the students' press conference, I have read the press releases, reports and letters provided by these groups and followed the continuing coverage of this issue in the news media. In response to the concerns that were brought to me as President of The Ohio State University, I have the following statement to make.

As an individual who has lived in sub-Saharan Africa, and as one who has been deeply committed to the principles of human rights and equal opportunity throughout my professional career, I am indeed appalled by the apartheid policies and practices of the nation of South Africa.

However, I also want to say that as President of one of America's great universities I am disappointed by the almost total absence of critical thinking being reported in the campus news media on the issue of divestiture of university stocks which represent companies that do business in South Africa.
Anyone who has followed this issue over the years is well aware that there is a large element of the black African leadership and citizenry who are strongly opposed to divestiture as a protest against apartheid. The arguments against divestiture are, at minimum, certainly worthy of serious discussion. There also is a large element of our own University community, black and white, who would be strongly opposed to divestiture on the grounds that such an action represents a turning away from our larger obligation to work within existing systems to eliminate such an obvious inhumanity as apartheid.

There is legitimate debate internationally as to whether divestiture may strengthen apartheid. Foreign companies provide leadership for change, and without their example of equal opportunity, according to this argument, the South African government would become even more insular and less open to external influences. Further, universities as shareholders may have more say about the policies of corporations doing business in South Africa than they would as non-shareholders. These viewpoints are worthy of consideration and need to be aired.

Another group would argue that the Sullivan Principles remain the most appropriate response to apartheid. Because the University's current policy already is strongly supportive of the Reverend Mr. Sullivan's position, they would argue that it should continue unchanged.

Others in that group would concede that not as much progress has been made toward dismantling apartheid as we all had hoped and expected, but that strengthening and accelerating the Sullivan Principles would be far more effective than divestiture. Again, right or wrong, the arguments need to be aired.

I also have seen an almost total lack of discussion of the very real fiduciary responsibilities placed upon university officers. Indeed, what I have seen and heard communicated represents what I would characterize as a trivialization of the potential cost to the University of a divestiture policy -- in the rate of return on the total portfolio, in corporate gifts lost to the institution, and even transaction costs from the sale of the stock. It is my belief that the question of South Africa is a serious one, and that all elements bearing on this issue -- including the potential very real costs -- merit serious attention.

I would remind us all that a reduction of one percent in Ohio State's endowment portfolio return would represent an annual loss of earnings of $1.3 million. It also needs to be considered that a policy decision having such broad and long-term impact on Ohio State's investment flexibility would be a consideration for the external bond rating firms that evaluate this institution's financial soundness.
By that, I mean our portfolio performance is a factor in the cost of selling University bonds to other investors. It is through the sale of bonds that we are able to raise funds for the construction of such facilities as the new coal-fired boiler, which represents a projected savings of $150 million for this University over the next several years.

The impact of a policy that could conceivably prohibit this University from investing in the stocks of approximately one-half of the firms in this nation's Fortune 500 is far from a trivial concern. I would hope that as we move into other financial issues the discussions will not be quite as casual.

In my opinion, the development of the current Ohio State policy on South African investment in 1978 was correct at the time and was consistent with the goal of supporting improvement in the human rights of black South Africans. At the time, the Sullivan Principles held much promise and were generally adopted by most universities in the late 1970s. It was and is our policy to reward those companies which are making progress, and to refuse to involve ourselves with those who do not have such a good record.

Since the adoption of the Sullivan Principles as a guiding force in Ohio State's investment policies, we have continued to support Reverend Sullivan's work against apartheid. We have continued to monitor the additions to the original Principles and changes in corporations and corporate policies that conduct significant business with South Africa.

In light of this University's record, I find it stunning that Ohio State has been characterized as unconcerned. The anti-apartheid stand of this University and of the Boards of Trustees over those years has been a documented matter of public record for the better part of a decade.

However, despite these arguments, it also is my opinion that there is sufficient evidence to suggest that today -- 1985 -- more needs to be done. Therefore, I will next week ask our Treasurer's Office to review and re-evaluate Ohio State's current investment policy and advise me as to possible revisions so that I can, in turn, make recommendations to this Board.

While, in my opinion, divestiture is possible consistent with our individual and collective responsibilities, whether or not divestiture should take place is a question that should be answered with more substantive debate than has occurred during these past two to three weeks.
Remarks by Edward H. Jennings  
Board of Trustees  
Friday, February 1, 1985  
Fawcett Center for Tomorrow

We are greatly encouraged by the recommended levels of support for higher education in the Governor's 1985-87 budget. In particular, the emphasis on reducing the proportion of costs borne by tuition is an important step forward. The level of funding recommended for the instructional subsidy will allow a reduction in the students' share of the cost of their education from 40 percent to 36 percent over the biennium. This represents significant progress toward the more traditional and appropriate 33 percent level historically shared by the students and their parents. A strong instructional subsidy is the cornerstone of higher education support.

We also are pleased with the Selective Excellence programs. The long-term impact of Ohio's leadership in taking these initiatives will be especially significant in sustaining and enhancing the quality of higher education in the state and in promoting the economic revitalization of Ohio.

The Governor's budget builds upon the fiscal stability achieved in the current biennium, which has made possible the proposed increases in higher education's overall share of the state budget. The 15.8 percent of General Revenue Funds recommended for higher education in 1986-87 reverses the declining trend of past budgets. While the budget share for higher education remains significantly below the 17.1 percent provided in 1978-79, the change from the last biennium is encouraging.

While this budget clearly moves in the right direction, the challenge remains to improve Ohio's national ranking in terms of public support for higher education. We have reversed past trends, but not yet advanced the state's comparative position. Even with the stability achieved in this biennium, state appropriations per student remain 47th nationally. This means Ohio has the third highest average public-college tuition per $100 of state appropriations. We will continue to emphasize the need for further attention to the level of instructional subsidies with the goal of further reducing the share of higher education costs that students and their parents must pay.

This University must look to the State of Ohio for the basic foundation of taxpayer support upon which our excellence depends. I believe the fundamental commitment is there, along with the vision of what can be accomplished. That has been demonstrated in the budgetary commitments to Selective Excellence and research achievement.

We look forward to working with the General Assembly as the Executive Budget is considered. Our central message, as the state budget process continues in the coming weeks, will emphasize that the time is right to assure an enhanced and secure funding base for higher education.
COLUMBUS, Ohio -- The president of Ohio State University has named a committee to review the university's investment policy as it relates to corporations doing business in South Africa.

Edward H. Jennings appointed students, faculty and staff to the South African Investment Review Committee after a group of students brought the issue to the university's Board of Trustees last month.

Students United Against Apartheid asked that Ohio State withdraw investments from companies doing business in South Africa as a protest against that nation's policy of racial segregation.

The university's current investment policy is based on the philosophy of the Sullivan Principles, which require corporations not to discriminate on the basis of race in dealing with their employees in South Africa.

The review committee is to make recommendations to Jennings by May 1.

M. Rosita Schiller, acting director of the School of Allied Medical Professions, is chairperson of the committee. James L. Nichols, university treasurer, is the administrative liaison to the committee.

- more -
The student members of the committee are: Lisa Aubrey, graduate student in political science; Cynthia J. Cannon, undergraduate student in arts and sciences; Michael Coard, law student; Kenneth R. Lord, graduate student in marketing; Barend Taute, graduate student in electrical engineering; and Jeffrey S. White, undergraduate student in arts and sciences.

The faculty and staff members of the committee are: Gwendolyn Gilbert, associate professor and associate dean in of the College of Social Work; Edward Kane. Reese professor of finance and economics; Joseph Kruzel, associate professor, Mershon Center and the department of political science; Isaac McWoe, associate professor of black studies and assistant dean in the College of Humanities; Kenneth L. Payne, administrative intern in the university's laundry; Mary Lee Raines, technical typist in the department of statistics; Claire Robertson, assistant professor of history and of women's studies; and Marshall Swain, professor and chairperson of the department of philosophy.

Contact: M. Rosita Schiller, 422-5645.
Investment review set

OSU President Edward H. Jennings has appointed a 15-member committee to review Ohio State University's investment policy with companies that do business with South Africa.

The committee, chaired by M. Rosita Schiller, acting director of the school of allied medical professions, is to report by May 1.

Last month, Jennings told representatives of Students United Against Apartheid that he would determine if there are grounds for OSU to divest its interests in companies that deal with South Africa.

The other members of the committee are OSU students Lisa Aubrey, Cynthia J. Cannon, Michael Coard, Kenneth R. Lord, Barend Taute and Jeffrey S. White.

Faculty and staff members are Gwendolyn Gilbert, associate dean in the college of social work; Edward Kane, finance and economics professor; Joseph Kruzel, associate professor of political science; Isaac Mowoe, assistant dean in the college of humanities; Kenneth L. Payne, an administrative intern; Mary Lee Raines, a typist; Claire Robertson, assistant professor of history and women's studies; and Marshall Swain, chairman of the department of philosophy.
Students rally to protest Jennings

By Diane M. McCracken
Lantern Staff Writer 4-4-85

Calling OSU President Edward H. Jennings "Dr. Investment," OSU students and supporters met on the Oval in front of the Administration Building on Wednesday to protest Ohio State's South African investments.

Alfred L. Joseph, spokesman for the protest, said Jennings brought the nickname upon himself when he said he was obligated to make the best investment, even though Jennings said he was appalled with what is happening in South Africa.

"We are happy Jennings is appalled, but unhappy he feels obligated to make the 'best investment,'" Joseph said.

"If they are so appalled, why are they dragging their feet?" he asked. "We are obligated to fight apartheid!"

After Wednesday's rally, 25 of the students and supporters picketed the Administration Building while chanting, "We want divestment. When do we want it? Now."

The International Committee Against Racism, which sponsored the protest, was formed in 1971.

"This is the first rally to help force the university to divest its investments in South Africa," said committee member Chet Dilday, a graduate student in sociology.

"OSU should divest, even if it had only $1 invested," Dilday said.

"There is no excuse to keep our investments there. Every day that goes by, more die."

Joseph called the $7.1 million Ohio State has invested in South Africa blood money.

"Our money is supporting the killers of women and children in South Africa," Joseph said. "As investments in South Africa increase, so does thefacism there."

Dilday said the OSU committee formed to take action on the issue is ineffective in answering the group's demands.

Protester Joyati Raychaudhuri, a junior in statistics, disagreed.

"Committees are effective," she said. "We want our rallies to put pressure on the committee to make the decision to divest."

Dilday said killings in South Africa will continue while the administration debates the issue.

"While he (Jennings) is wondering about divestment," Joseph said, "many are being shot down daily."

The protesters also chanted, "Apartheid means fight back, racism means fight back, Jennings means fight back."

Joseph and Dilday said the rally was just a beginning in building a mass movement of students to force the administration to change and to divest.

"I'm not a member, but I feel very much involved," said alumnus Johari O, who participated in the rally.

"Apartheid is a sign of sickness that we see also here on campus," she said.

"You have to take an interest in all political situations on campus, because part of your money is invested in a racist and abusive government," she said.

Joseph said his committee's protests would continue, and with time, student support for the issue would grow.

"We want to get hundreds, even a thousand students involved," Joseph said. "We will do what needs to be done to get action."

He said the organization plans to get action by staging sit-ins at the OSU Board of Trustees meetings and other meetings open to the public.

"I think most people do care about people in the world other than themselves," Joseph said. "People who have freedom have to support other countries fighting for equality and freedom."

President Jennings could not be reached for comment.
We'd like to have our people free to speak their minds and not be interrupted, pressured or discouraged by those outside of the committee. It is unfair to committee members to have others present at the meetings.

— M. Rosita Schiller

By Diane McCracken
Lantern staff writer 4-19-85

The South African Investment Committee, appointed by President Edward H. Jennings, closed the door Tuesday to students who tried to attend its meeting.

Three OSU students, including a Lantern reporter, were told to leave the meeting by M. Rosita Schiller, the committee chairwoman.

Todd Hill, a junior majoring in journalism and Russian, said he went to the meeting and had just taken out his notebook and tape recorder, when Schiller said, "I do not believe I recognize you."

When Hill identified himself as a Lantern reporter, she told him, "I'm afraid you can't stay."

Hill said, "It's an open meeting, isn't it?"

Schiller replied, "We'd like to have our people free to speak their minds and not be interrupted, pressured or discouraged by those outside of the committee. It is unfair to committee members to have others present at the meetings."

Although the group has met at Drake Union every Tuesday and Thursday since the quarter began, this was the first meeting a reporter attempted to attend.

The purpose of the committee is to look at the university's policy regarding its investments in companies which have business dealings in South Africa, said committee member Marshall Swan.

Isaac Mowoe, professor of humanities and committee member, was on WOSU's "34-tonight" viewer call-in program April 11.

He said a caller asked if she could attend the committee meetings, and he said, "Speaking just for myself, I can not think of any reason why she, if she wanted to come, would not be able to do so."

Amy Reynolds, a graduate student in counseling psychology, said she heard the meeting was open, so she and a friend decided to sit in on it.

"But when we asked if we were in the right place, they said we could not observe the meeting," Reynolds said.

Mowoe said the chairwoman and the other committee members thought it was better for the committee to meet in private.

"And I went along with it," he said.

Jennings said this is typical of the OSU administration's process. "These committees are always consistently advisory committees and people have not sat in on them."

Reynolds said the closed-meeting policy made her nervous.

"I'm unsure of what perspectives have been presented and am uncomfortable that I will never get to know," she said.

"From what I've heard there are people on the committee with attitudes ranging from pro-divestment to those who feel apartheid is not appalling," Reynolds said.

"We were told that we would hear about the group's recommendations if Jennings chose to release the report," Reynolds said.

"But if we get to see that, we will only hear the polished form, not what actually went on in there."

Jennings said he had asked the committee to give him the report by early May. "But we always want as thorough an investigation as possible."

Schiller said she did not know how long it would take for the committee to finish its recommendations to Jennings.

"We will meet for nine years if it takes nine years," she said. "We may or may not meet Jennings' request for having the report by May 1."

Schiller said the divestment issue was already too emotional an issue on campus and that open reporting of the committee's proceedings would cause problems.

William Hall, professor of journalism, who teaches a law course, said just because an issue is emotional, is not enough reason to meet in a private session.

"Our founding fathers were emotionally involved, and fortunately for us they were," he said.

The open meetings law, section 121.22 of the Ohio Revised Code, states unless a public decision-making body is meeting to discuss personnel issues, buying and selling land, legal problems, union contract negotiations or "matters required to be kept confidential by federal law or rules or state statutes, the meeting shall be open to the public at all times."

Schiller said the committee is not a "decision making body" so they should be allowed to hold closed meetings.

Todd Shaver, USG president, said the committee is a decision-making body.

"At their last meeting they took a vote 8-6 in favor of divestment," he said. "I know because Jeff White, a committee member and I were laughing about, 'What's Jennings going to do about that?'"

Tom Schwartz, professor of journalism, who also teaches a law course, said, "I do not understand why someone standing in a position of public trust would not abide by the spirit of the open meeting law."

He said the public's business should be conducted in public.

"This issue is public business
because the public implications of what they are doing are very clear," Schwartz said.

"Taxpayers dollars are involved and they are deciding where the state will put them," he said.

"Public reaction to the committee has nothing to do with the law, and they asked for it when they went into the public eye as committee members," Schwartz said. "If they cannot stand it, they should not be on the committee."

He said zoning boards, which do not have decision-making authority but only make recommendations to city councils, are required to hold open meetings.

"Secrecy invites suspicion that a great big whitewash is underway," Hall said. "To not hear is to assume that nothing is being done."

Schwartz said the committee was nitpicking and trying to slip through a loop-hole in the law.

"Because the committee is only making a recommendation to Jennings, it says it is not a decision making body and feels it does not have to comply with the open meeting law," he said.

"But how a state institution conducts its financial affairs is a matter of public business," Schwartz said. "If they try to keep closed doors, the court of public opinion will arrive at its decision."

Hall said, "The question is what do they have to fear from open public discussion. It was the concern of the student body that prompted the appointment of the committee."

"What is so sensitive about what they discuss that a citizen's knowledge of it would be detrimental?" he said.

"It makes a person wonder what they are trying to cover up."
Police guard secret divestment vote

By Diane M. McCracken
Lantern staff writer 4-19-85

The South African Investment Committee meeting opened Thursday behind a closed door.

A plain-clothes OSU police officer, whose presence was required by the committee, kept students and reporters from entering the meeting room.

Before the meeting began, Chairwoman M. Rosita Schiller told students the meeting was closed, but the committee would vote to decide whether to open the meeting to them.

The committee discussed the issue and Mike Coard, a committee member, came out and said, "They decided it is still closed, and I definitely have some problems with that."

He said an actual vote was not taken because Schiller said it would take a unanimous vote of the committee to open the meeting, and at least one person had spoken against it.

"She said that's her preference as the chairwoman, but I personally do not agree with it," Coard said.

Several members of the committee wanted to allow students waiting outside of the room to attend, but were overruled by Schiller and other committee members.

Coard said he was surprised by Schiller's decision because all of the other committee votes have been based on majority opinion, not unanimous decision.

"It is a shocker that one person, even though the rest of the members might want to open the meeting, could undermine us," he said.

At the outset of the meeting, Coard read the open meeting law (Section 121.22 of the Ohio Revised Code) to the committee and asked the members to vote to allow students to attend the meeting.

Schiller said, "I had the university attorney interpret the law and he said we were not in violation when we held closed meetings."

Coard, an OSU law student said, "If he has that interpretation of the law, he must be interpreting another law, because this law is clear. The committee is in violation."

The officer, Mark Mattmiller, said the problem with law is that there is "never any exact anything to it. Laws are always open to interpretation, so the courts have to decide."

He said a member of the committee asked OSU police to send an officer to keep students from the committee meeting, so he was following instructions he received from his deputy chief.

"I thought the article in the Lantern today was enough to discourage people from coming," Mattmiller said. "It said the meetings were closed."

After the committee decided the meeting would be closed to the public, Mattmiller called Drake Union officials to lock the door.

When the officials saw the group of students who wanted to attend the meeting waiting outside of the door, they decided it would be better to leave the door unlocked, handed the keys to Mattmiller and left him guarding it.

During the course of the meeting, more than 15 OSU students were turned away from the door.

Coard said the decision to close the meeting went against what he and Students United Against Apartheid are fighting for.

"The whole thing about the South African issue is freedom of expression and freedom of thought," he said. "It is very inconsistent for us, as the committee investigating the issue, to do something like this."

Eric Seabrook, a university employee, said he wanted to attend the meeting because he served on a previous advisory committee and wanted to express his belief that the university should divest.

Ivan Redinger, an OSU law student said he had come to observe the committee because he was interested in finding out what was happening.

"Are they taking this seriously, or just using the committee to hush things over and bury the issue?" he said.

Coard said the committee's action was clearly illegal and he planned to pursue legal action.

"The law specifies what is to be done when it has been violated," he said. "Students United Against Apartheid will bring legal action, based on a clear violation of the law, seeking a court injunction against the committee."

Coard confirmed that the committee voted Tuesday 8-4 in favor of divestment after a motion had been made, seconded and heatedly discussed.

"Some people were thoroughly disappointed and thoroughly surprised," he said. "Everyone expected the vote to go the other way."

Coard said he believes the committee has finished discussing the issues but some members who do not agree with divestment are dragging their feet.

"I just want to get the report written and to Jennings by May 1, so it can go before the board of trustees at their May 3 meeting," he said.

"But the chairwoman said this divestment language may be too strong for the president and the board of trustees to digest, so she would like us to come up with a fall-back position," Coard said.

He said the committee discussed whether to submit a majority and a minority opinion to Jennings in two separate reports, or to combine both views into one.

Coard said the committee planned to hold a future meeting open to the public and the press, but he felt it was a "farce" and would be patronizing.

What was discussed in Thursday's meeting was irrelevant once the meeting was closed, he said.

"The damage has already been done," Coard said. "We have already discussed everything so what good would an open meeting do now?"

Tony Belli, a senior from Huron, said closing the meeting would incite more student reaction about the issue than if it were open.

"Probably something like what happened at (the University of California at Berkeley) will have to happen at Ohio State before things change," Belli said.

Earlier this week, 161 students were arrested at an apartheid protest rally at Berkeley.
Group advises stricter policy

By Diane M. McCracken
Lantern staff writer 4-24-85

The South African Investment Committee wrote the first rough draft Tuesday of the report they hope to submit to President Edward H. Jennings by May 1.

The committee unanimously agreed that the current university policy about South African investments is inadequate and that stricter measures should be taken.

But the committee is still divided into two diversified groups.

One group of eight members favors total divestment of Ohio State's funds from companies operating in South Africa.

A second group of six members favors partial divestment from those companies which do not comply with certain guidelines.

The discussion sometimes became heated during the meeting.

Some members left the meeting early and others threatened to leave. "I do not have to sit here and listen to this," said one.

The current policy of the university is to invest only in companies which adhere to the Sullivan Principles.

These principles, written by the Rev. Leon Sullivan while an employee of General Motors, state guidelines that equal pay, equal advancement opportunity and fair employment practices for blacks, and non-segregation of the races in work facilities.

Issac Mowoe, a committee member, said American companies cannot legally adhere to both the Sullivan Principles and to the laws of the country in which they operate.

Mowoe said usually before an American company is allowed to do business in another country, the company must agree to abide by the laws of that country.

He said apartheid is the only system in the world based on skin color.

"South African law dictates which jobs and positions blacks may hold in society," Mowoe said.

He said living conditions are also dictated by the laws of South Africa. "Certain areas are for blacks and other areas are specified to be white housing."

"Is it right for the university to support companies breaking the law to comply with the guidelines we specify?"

The apartheid system has allowed interracial marriages, but the law prohibits an interracial couple to live together because of black and white community restrictions.

One pro-divestment committee member said efforts to improve the educational system in South Africa have actually reinforced the apartheid segregation of the races.

"Companies improve the black schools and the apartheid government says, 'look at what we have done for our people,'" said one.

"Under South African law we cannot desegregate the schools."

Mowoe said when a university invests in companies operating in South Africa, they are underwriting the apartheid system.

"The companies pay taxes that the government uses to buy and to produce military weapons," he said.

"How can you tell me that you are investing money in the apartheid system so you can have a voice in that system to help me, while I am being oppressed by the system you are financially supporting?"

Mowoe said partial divestment would help only 150,000 of the 22 million people oppressed by the apartheid system.

"We want to improve the situation for all South Africans," he said.

He said he favors complete divestment because it is the only way to make a strong statement in favor of American companies getting out of South Africa.

"Sell the stocks, get the money invested in America and decrease unemployment here," he said.

Mowoe said total divestment in the short term would hurt the people they are trying to help, but it is the only way to make a strong statement against apartheid.

"It is the price some will have to pay for the freedom for all," he said.

The committee members said they decided to meet in Committee Chairwoman M. Rosita Schiller's absence because they had a desire to get the report finished on time.

Schiller was out of town during the meeting.

"Let's just get it written and then we will be done and on our merry way," Mowoe said.

They said they also wanted to get the report to Jennings as quickly as possible so he could look over their recommendations before the May 3 Board of Trustees meeting.

"We essentially are ready to state to the president what we want to say," Swain said.

The committee plans to begin its report with a background of why Jennings appointed it to discuss the issue.

The next section of the report would contain information about what the university has done in the past, and then present both the majority and the minority views.

The committee also discussed recommending other related measures to Jennings:

- Bring to the university on a regular basis a visiting scholar concerned with human rights in South Africa.
- Create scholarships for Black African students (undergraduate and graduate).
- Support education of Blacks in South Africa.
- Seek Black South Africans as eminent scholars at Ohio State.
- Establish an endowment fund for scholarships for Black South African students.

The committee also plans to suggest that Jennings initiate a program to study the problems in South Africa on an ongoing basis.
Investment meeting opened

By Diane M. McCracken
Lantern staff writer

Several OSU students and media were allowed to attend Tuesday's meeting of the South African Investment Committee.

Previous meetings had been closed to the public at the suggestion of M. Rosita Schiller, committee chairwoman.

But Schiller was out of town and missed the meeting, so Marshall Swain was elected acting chairman by the members.

"Speaking for myself, I see no reason why the meeting cannot be open," Swain said.

"At the last meeting, it seemed to be the opinion of the chair to close the meeting," he said.

"But this is one opinion to which I am personally opposed." Mike Coard, a committee member, said "It seemed to me that we did not vote on it as a committee. We did not even get that far before she decided the meeting was closed."

Swain said he did not know what would happen with the open meeting policy when the control returns to Schiller as chairwoman Thursday.

Coard said, "It is not within her jurisdiction as chairwoman to unilaterally make a decision."

Earlier in the day, Coard submitted to President Edward H. Jennings a letter asking him to take action to open the committee meetings.

Enclosed in the letter was a copy of Ohio's open meeting law.

The Black Graduate and Professional Student Caucus has acquired the services of the law firm Boyland, Bartlett and Teegardin for counsel in matters relating to the review committee's actions.

Two lawyers were present at the start of the meeting, but left when no action was made to close the meeting.

Coard said they were prepared to take legal action if an attempt to close the meetings was made again Thursday.

"It is plain to me that the membership is content with allowing people to come into the meetings," Coard said.

"No one voiced any concern today when the meeting was opened."
Apartheid
Demonstrators to demand divestiture

By Diane M. McCracken
Lantern staff writer 5-3-85

Students United Against Apartheid threatened Thursday morning that today’s quiet protest could become militant if President Edward H. Jennings does not address divestiture at the Board of Trustees meeting.

The students held a press conference in front of Jennings’ office Thursday before submitting a letter addressed to him stating their demands.

Since Jennings was out of the office, Malcolm Baroway, director of OSU Communications, took the letter and promised to give it to Jennings when he returned.

Jennings could not be reached for comment on the letter.

Mike Coard, a law student who is a member of the group, said, “We have tried to address the issue responsibly through the university process, but we have exhausted our remedies.”

George Nicholas, co-chairman of Students United Against Apartheid said, “The university is not dealing in the proper manner on this issue.”

On Feb. 1, Students United Against Apartheid requested that Ohio State divest its funds from companies doing business in South Africa.

After Jennings rejected this proposal, he agreed to honor the group's second request to appoint the South African Investment Committee to discuss the issue and present him with its recommendations.

The committee was appointed March 8 and has been meeting every Tuesday and Thursday since that time for discussion.

The committee voted 8-4, with one abstention, in favor of total divestiture April 16.

Aubrey said committee meetings have been “stalled by unnecessary proceedings after a majority of the committee voted on April 16 for complete divestment within one year.”

The students said they “deplore the tactic of anyone stalling consideration of divestment” until the end of the school year when students will be leaving campus.

“Further delay in seriously considering this issue will force us to adopt stronger measures which will reflect the gravity of the situation in South Africa,” they said.

“This could very possibly result in militant actions, civil disobedience and arrests occurring at the Board of Trustees meeting Friday,” the students said.

Coard said, “What we do Friday depends on the actions of the board.”

Nicholas said, “We are not going to tell you exactly what we are going to do, but it’s not a mystery—look at Columbia, Berkeley and your history books.”

Last month, 161 Berkeley students were arrested in the afternoon for protesting apartheid. That night, more than 100 other students returned to the site to protest.

Nicholas said the students plan on going into today's meeting and “staying as long as is necessary to get our point across.”

He said, “People can read into that whatever they want.”

Nicholas said he felt the members are committed enough to the cause to stage such protests if necessary.

“As they keep putting us off, we’re going to grow and grow and grow.”

Nicholas has been asked why he believes there is a commitment on campus strong enough to rally support for the issue, when only 50 people attended Wednesday's Students United Against Apartheid meeting.

“Some of the 50 people at that meeting were leaders of other student organizations who said they would mobilize their people to action with us,” he said.

“I expect a couple hundred to protest with us at the board meeting.”

Jeff White, a member of the group, was asked why in the last week the members have joined with the CWA 4601 union members in protesting their causes.

“It is natural for the two groups to get together,” he said.

“We are dissatisfied with the attitude of the university regarding the situation in South Africa and of the workers here,” White said. “CWA is against apartheid, supportive of divestment and so are we.”

Across the nation late Thursday afternoon, more than 400 anti-apartheid demonstrators were arrested.

More than 112 protesters were arrested at Berkeley, 90 were arrested in Eugene, Ore. and six were arrested in Boston. More than 100 students in Iowa City, who are staging the first sit-in at the University of Iowa since the early '70s, refuse to leave until the university divests or they are arrested.

Students United Against Apartheid said they will hold a teach-in at 10 a.m. today in front of Griswold Hall to inform students about apartheid and divestment.

They said from the teach-in they will march to Pheasant Center to protest outside of the 1:30 p.m. Board of Trustees meeting.

George Nicholas, left, co-chairman of Students United Against Apartheid and committee member Mike Coard speak during a press conference held outside President Edward H. Jennings’ office Thursday morning.
OSU hit on stock issue

A student group at Ohio State University said today that university officials are ignoring a recommendation that OSU sell stock it has in companies that do business with South Africa.

Students United Against Apartheid held a press conference today in the lobby outside the office of OSU President Edward H. Jennings, demanding action on a recommendation made several weeks ago by a committee Jennings appointed to look into OSU’s investment policies in South Africa.

George Nicholas, co-chairman of the student group and an OSU senior, said before the press conference that students are beginning to feel that the committee was appointed “strictly for cosmetic purposes” and that university officials have no intention of following its recommendation.

The committee voted 8 to 6 three weeks ago to recommend that OSU get rid of the stock it has in such companies. Jennings has yet to act on the committee recommendation, Nicholas charged.

OSU spokesman Scott Mueller said the committee’s vote was just an initial one and that a final recommendation has not yet been made to Jennings.

“Jennings asked for the final report by May 1, but that wasn’t possible. . . . There has been some diassension among committee members,” Mueller said.
Protesters crash OSU trustees meeting

By Tom Sheehan and
Lee Stratton
Dispatch Staff Reporter 5-4-85

In a scene reminiscent of the
1960s, demonstrators scuffled
with police and stormed a meet-
ing of the Ohio State Univer-
sity Board of Trustees Friday to pro-
test university investments with
companies that do business in
South Africa.

Board members and univer-
sity officials escaped out a side
patio door under police protec-
tion, after quickly approving
the board's agenda.

Wildly chanting protesters
chased after them because no
action was taken on the OSU
investment issue. The officials
left in a waiting van.

Some students chanted, "One,
two, three, four. Open up those
racist doors."

EARLIER, GROUPS of pro-
testers had crashed through thin
lines of OSU police who used
tables to block two corridors
leading to the board room in the
Fawcett Center for Tomorrow.

No one was injured. OSU po-
lice arrested one protester.

After about 50 protesters en-
tered the small meeting room,
about six police officers sealed it
off, leaving reporters and some
OSU officials outside with the
rest of the demonstrators.

Leaders of the protesters — a
group of about 200 students and
members of a labor union that is
locked in a contract dispute with
OSU — pledged to hold further
demonstrations and possibly
more acts of civil disobedience.

GEORGE NICHOLAS, co-
chairman of Students United
Against Apartheid, and student
Lisa Aubrey said they would lead
protesters to the office of OSU
President Edward H. Jennings
Monday morning.

"I think President Jennings
will be seeing a lot of us," Nicho-
las said. "We're tired of their
games. You saw what happened
today. We want action."

The student group and OSU
Local 4501 of the Communications
Workers of America are
upset that a committee appoint-
ed in February by Jennings to
look into OSU's investment poli-
cy in racially segregated South
Africa has not yet made a formal
recommendation to university
officials.

The CWA also is angry that a
wage dispute involving 1,800
OSU service workers and a new
contract for about 500 skilled
workers at OSU have not been
resolved.

The demonstrator arrested by
police was Roger Lee Bouch, 35,
who told police he is a CWA
member but not an employee of
OSU. He was charged with disor-
derly conduct.

In a statement at a hastily
called news conference after the
board meeting, Jennings said,
'Today's meeting of the Board of
Trustees demonstrates the dif-
ference between civil disobedi-
ence and public disturbance . . .
the Ohio State University will
not accept threats to individuals
or public safety."

JENNINGS, who said earlier
Friday that he has given the
investment committee two more
weeks to finish its recommenda-
tion, refused further comment
about what happened at the
board meeting.

OSU trustee and Columbus
car dealer Leonard J. Immke said
the disturbance caused a lot of
antagonism. "It got out of control
and out of hand," he said.
Group agrees on final report

By Diane M. McCracken
Lantern staff writer

South African Investment Committee members finished revising the rough draft Tuesday of the report they plan to submit to President Edward H. Jennings on May 14.

The committee met from 3:30 to 5:50 Tuesday afternoon in the Ohio Union Conference Theatre instead of in University Hall.

Committee Chairwoman M. Rosita Schiller told the committee she was not happy with having the meeting moved.

"I'm sorry for the arrangements," she said. "It was not my choice, but someone asked that it be moved."

OSU police said the location was changed to allow a large number of interested students to attend.

Ten members of Students United Against Apartheid attended the meeting, but did not disrupt the discussions.

Several plainclothes OSU police stood on stage behind the committee and questioned anyone who wanted to go up on the stage.

At the beginning of the meeting, the committee accepted committee member Claire Robertson's suggestion that they go through the draft page by page.

She said they could spend no more than five minutes discussing each page of the 24-page report before they would have to move on to the next.

"If we get bogged down at this point, we've had it," Robertson said.

The committee had finished editing the report by 5:30 p.m. The majority of the committee recommended total divestiture.

Barend Taute, a committee member from South Africa, asked the committee to add a second recommendation to the minority section of the report.

The first section recommends partial divestiture of OSU funds.

Taute suggested causing change in South Africa by supporting economic growth. His recommendation consists of two parts:

- Ohio State should continue its current policy of investing only in companies doing business in South Africa that adhere to the Sullivan Principles.
- Ohio State should not take any economic action directed toward increasing the negative pressure on the South African economy regardless of its symbolic value.

The committee voted 8-6 to allow Taute to include this as a second minority opinion, but only Taute supported the motion that this would be the best policy for Ohio State to implement.

In March, the committee voted 13-1, with one abstention, that Ohio State's investment policy must be strengthened. Taute was the dissenting member.

Committee members will sign the final version of the report Monday morning, said Mike Coard, a committee member who is also a member of Students United Against Apartheid.
OSU should cut S. Africa ties, report says

By Tom Sheehan

OSU President Edward H. Jennings on Tuesday by the 15-member committee.

Eight committee members have recommended total divestiture, five have recommended partial divestiture, and one wants things to stay as they are, said committee member Isaac J. Mowoe, assistant dean of the College of the Humanities.

MOWOE SAID committee chairman Rosita Schiller, acting director of allied medical professions, abstained. Schiller was out of town today and could not be reached for comment.

"We are only making recommendations to President Jennings," Mowoe said. "We have spent time studying this issue, and this is what we think. It is now up to him to make a final decision."

George Nicholas, co-chairman of Students United Against Apartheid, said student members on the committee had already told him that the majority vote was for total divestiture.

However, he said his group will seek to avoid any further angry confrontations with OSU officials about this issue until Jennings and the OSU Board of Trustees have had an opportunity to review the recommendations.

STUDENT PROTESTERS and some unionized OSU workers who have been involved in a labor dispute with the university clashed with campus police on this issue during a meeting of OSU trustees last Friday.

"President Jennings will get the report on Tuesday, and we hope he will make a decision soon," Nicholas said. "We hope he will call a special meeting of the board on May 22 to discuss this issue."

Student demonstrators were to hold a rally today to remind OSU officials that the issue will not die until action is taken, Nicholas said.

The committee was originally scheduled to give its final recommendation to Jennings by May 1. Because the committee wanted more time, Jennings gave it a two-week extension.
Leaders vow coalition will continue at OSU

By Tom Sheehan
Dispatch OSU Reporter

An unusual coalition of students and unionized employees at Ohio State University will remain in existence, leaders vow, even though the union has worked out its labor troubles with OSU.

But university officials reserve judgment on whether the four-month alliance will survive. Its primary concerns have been university divestment of holdings in companies that do business with South Africa and settlement of certain labor issues.

George Nicholas, co-chairman of Students United Against Apartheid, has no such reservations.

"I definitely think the CWA will continue to support our cause," he said. "It's their cause too." He noted that when a small but vocal group of students began pressing university officials last winter to unload its holdings, some members of Local 4501 of the Communications Workers of America stood with them on that issue.

James Ervin, Local 4501 president, agreed.

"We're a part of the university community," he said. "The labor contract is just one issue we've hopefully settled.

Union members on Saturday ratified a new contract for 500 skilled workers and settled a wage dispute for 2,000 service employees.

OSU officials are reluctant to discuss the coalition. Some have said quietly the union joined with the students merely to get publicity for their labor issues and that the students welcomed the support because it added numbers to their small group.

"I don't want to talk about it right now, but it has been really strange," said Madison Scott, vice president of personnel services. His office conducted the labor negotiations with the CWA.

Russell J. Spillman, vice provost for student affairs, said, "There has been some speculation that once the contract is settled, they may not be as strongly bonded."

Everyone involved in the divestment issue agrees that violence in connection with an OSU trustees meeting May 3 was regrettable. Students and union members clashed with campus police and forced the board to end the meeting quickly. One demonstrator, a union member, was arrested on a misdemeanor count of disorderly conduct.

President Edward H. Jennings is to receive a report Tuesday from a university committee studying the investment issue. A majority of the committee is recommending divestment.
Students, staff join legislators at Oval protest

By Rachelle Cohen
Lantern staff writer

State legislators and professors joined nearly 100 students on the Oval Wednesday to protest against the university's investment in South Africa.

The rally on the Oval shows the Board of Trustees there is community support against apartheid and that they should vote for divestment at Friday's board meeting, said Lisa Aubrey, chairperson of Students United Against Apartheid.

Herbert Asher, special assistant to OSU President Edward H. Jennings, also attended the rally.

Asher said trustees have given careful consideration to the recommendations of the students and the South African Investment committee, which was appointed by Jennings.

He said he thinks positively about the students' involvement with the issue, but hopes this month's board meeting will be held in an orderly fashion.

Disruptions by protesters forced an early adjournment of the May 3 board meeting.

Aubrey said the group will be at the next board meeting and will continue to exert pressure until the university totally divests. Legislators from the Black Elected Democrats of Ohio vowed their support as well.

Rep. C.J. McLin, D-Dayton, said the legislators were meeting with Jennings Wednesday evening to ask him to divest.

He said legislation in the House is underway to stop Ohio State and all other state institutions from investing in South Africa.

Sen. William Bowen, D-Cincinnati, who sponsored a similar bill in the Senate last year, encouraged the students to help push the legislation this year and to continue to fight for divestment on the campus.

Bowen warned students that the trustees would try to delay their divestment decision until school was out. He then added that the students could still win the fight, providing they persisted and continued to mobilize their strength in great numbers.

Several OSU professors spoke at the rally and reminded students of the power they have in university decisions.

Charles Ross, associate professor of social work, said when he first came to the university he estimated students rallied on the Oval against a type of apartheid happening on campus.

Those students made a difference and the students rallying against South African apartheid can play a role, too, he said.

Ross said one thing stopping Jennings from divesting was the fear that large corporations would halt donations to the university if it withdrew its funds.

He claimed another factor was that the university bought into the European attitude that "those with pale skin ought to dominate those with darker skin."

It is the attitude that whites should control black neighborhoods, resources and decisions, Ross said. "They're having problems divesting from that attitude and their cousins in South Africa that hold that view."

Legislation in the House was already underway to stop Ohio State and all other state institutions from investing in South Africa.

— Rep. C.J. McLin, D-Dayton

John Rury, assistant professor of education policy and leadership, said the administration was not looking at the moral issues, but concentrating on the economic issues.

Rury said when he taught in Wisconsin the students were successful in getting divestment because they proved to the administration it would be "more costly for them to invest than to divest." He said OSU students could prove the same thing.

George Nicholas, a student leader against apartheid, said money issues or any other reasons could not be justified.

"There is no excuse. If they had any moral conviction they would not be doing what they are doing to our brothers," Nicholas said.

The "white devils" in South Africa will not change on their own merit, Nicholas said. So it is up to the students to do whatever they can.

Other OSU and off-campus groups such as the Communication Workers of America, OSU College Democrats and the National Lawyers Guild echoed Nicholas' messages throughout the afternoon's rally.

Aubrey encouraged students to participate in other events to show solidarity.

A candlelight vigil will be held tonight at 8:30 at Bricker Hall. At noon Friday students plan to meet at Bricker to march to the board meeting.
Divestiture move by OSU called mistake

By Tom Sheehan

Ohio State University trustees' decision to get rid of $10.8 million in holdings in companies that do business with South Africa is a mistake, says Columbus businessman Daniel M. Galbreath.

Galbreath, vice chairman of the nine-member board and one of the three trustees who voted against divestiture Friday, said, "I think what we're doing is counterproductive. We, in a sense, are saying, 'We don't want your business anymore.'"

Board action on the resolution presented by OSU President Edward H. Jennings commits the university to rid itself of $3.3 million in holdings during the next fiscal year and the rest over the next five fiscal years.

AN INVESTMENT inventory of the OSU Endowment Fund prepared in December 1984 shows stock and other holdings with 48 companies that do business with South Africa. These holdings represent about 8 percent of OSU's total endowment of $135.3 million.

Other recommendations made by Jennings and approved by the board include:

- A moratorium on new investments in companies doing business in South Africa.
- Establishment of scholarships for non-white South African undergraduate students.
- Special recruitment efforts for visiting professors from South Africa and for human rights activist Bishop Desmond Tutu.

"OHIO STATE'S position will, we hope, offer an example of reasonable and reasoned university action that serves both our fiduciary obligations and our larger responsibility to stand as a model for the public good," Jennings said of the divestiture.

Galbreath said he opposes the South African racial policy of apartheid, but said he does not see how divestiture by an American university will help that country end racial injustice.

He said he completely agrees with a prepared statement made during the meeting by board member Edmund C. Redman.

Redman, who joined Galbreath and Dayton businessman John W. Berry in voting against divestiture, said, "I am not persuaded that the disinvestment...it is in the best interests of Ohio State University or the black citizens residing in South Africa.

"MANY OF the corporations whose stock is now held by OSU and which we would be obliged to sell...have been benefactors of OSU in the past and are prospective future benefactors, particularly in grants and research projects."

Redman, a certified public accountant, also said he did not think it was right to bend to the wishes of students who disrupted the May 3 trustees meeting and made threats to board members.

Students United Against Apartheid, an OSU group of about 50 members, clashed with campus police when the board failed to act on the divestiture issue then.

The students were joined by some members of an OSU labor union that was involved in a contract dispute with the university. One union member was arrested.

ON FRIDAY, about 60 apartheid foes peacefully watched the board meeting and loudly applauded its action. Campus police, clad for riot duty, stood out of sight.

George Nicholas, a senior and co-chairman of Students United Against Apartheid, said his group is pleased.

"It's what we wanted for today," he said. "We're going to keep a watch on them to see if they do what they say they are going to do. We're not going to use the word victory until apartheid is ended."

Board member Hamilton J. Teaford, an attorney, said he voted in favor of divestiture because it "was the right thing to do."

"I do believe this kind of thing can make a difference" to help end apartheid, Teaford said. "I'm not worried about any backlash from the affected companies."
COLUMBUS, Ohio -- The Board of Trustees of Ohio State University on Friday (6/7) placed an immediate freeze on investments in corporations doing business in South Africa and approved a series of further actions to oppose the South African system of apartheid.

The board's action came upon recommendations of President Edward H. Jennings.

The trustees approved a cap on South Africa-related equity investments at 5 percent of the endowment, to be achieved by the end of the next fiscal year and lowered by 1 percent per year over five years. The first-year divestment is expected to total more than $3.3 million.

Already a leading institution on this issue, Ohio State's decision to take further action is based on the land-grant tradition of universities as a force for social good, Jennings told the trustees.

In 1978, Ohio State, along with Howard University and Vassar and Amherst colleges, were among the first institutions to take divestment action and to adopt the Sullivan Principles of corporate responsibility in its investment policy.

Among Jennings' further recommendations were actions to address apartheid on an academic, as well as a financial, level.
His recommendations, which were approved, included:

--enhance the existing South African Education Program for graduate students and establish undergraduate scholarships for non-white South Africans;

--continue special recruitment of visiting professors from South Africa, which was begun last fall with an open invitation to Bishop of Johannesburg Desmond Tutu;

--base the university's overall investment policy on the philosophy that all other things being equal, Ohio State would not invest in companies doing business in South Africa.

In additional investment guidelines, the trustees adopted Bishop Tutu's 1983 recommendations for corporate action against apartheid, the Rev. Sullivan's November 1984 amplification of his principles, and his recent call-to-action for the U.S. Congress, which includes a moratorium on American economic expansion in South Africa.

Jennings estimated that the combined recommendations would result in approximately a $3.3 million initial divestment. The 5 percent cap on total South Africa-related equities in the endowment will take current holdings down from an estimated 8 percent, which is about $10.8 million of the university's $135 million portfolio as of Dec. 31, 1984.

The university treasurer would have until the end of the next fiscal year, June 30, 1986, to reach the 5 percent cap and that the cap would be lowered by 1 percent per year over the next five years.

"All of these activities, taken together, provide a comprehensive and appropriate position for The Ohio State University," Jennings said. "This is a role which is consistent with -- and, indeed, integral to our primary mission as a university in society."
The trustees approved the president's recommendations on a 6 to 3 vote. Voting in favor were Chairman John F. Havens of Columbus, Leonard J. Immke Jr. of Columbus, Shirley Dunlap Bowser of Williamsport, Hamilton J. Teaford of Columbus, John J. Barone of Toledo and Deborah E. Casto of Columbus.

Voting against the motion were Daniel M. Galbreath of Columbus, Edmund C. Redman of Columbus and John W. Berry of Dayton.

Prior to casting his vote, Redman read a statement explaining his position. "I am not persuaded that the disinvestment proposed under the resolution before us today is in the best interests of Ohio State University or the black citizens residing in South Africa," Redman said.

"Many of the black leaders inside and outside of that country have urged that this action not be taken, since, in their opinion, it will injure the very blacks it is supposed to aid," Redman said.

He said that investment decisions should "not be influenced by political pressures or arbitrary guidelines" and that "it is unconscionable for Americans to try to dictate to South Africa ... the way they should run their country, internally." He pointed out that Ohio State may be obliged to sell stock in companies from which the university seeks grants and research support and that action may jeopardize that support.
INVESTMENT POLICY
Resolution No. 85-167

In June 1985 meeting, Board of Trustees

INVESTMENT POLICY (contd)

President Jennings (contd)

In making these recommendations, it is important to acknowledge the argument that it is inappropriate for a public university to take political positions. Indeed, in the normal course of things, we conscientiously avoid doing so. This is generally an appropriate role for the University to assume. But this is not an issue that lends itself to normal procedures. I believe it is abundantly clear that the evil of apartheid transcends politics. And I believe The Ohio State University community is in agreement that a rare exception to our normal practices is clearly merited.

This is not to say that there are not many evils in this world, nor much human suffering and much systematic, as well as individual, deprivation of the rights that we in America have come to consider as basic entitlements of all people. But our inability to conquer all the ills of the world, or even all the ills of our own nation, does not absolve us of responsibility to respond to one particular evil that has become a primary societal concern.

Our shared abhorrence of apartheid, however, and agreement that a stand should be taken has not led us to an equally unanimous position on what that appropriate action might be to signify publicly our opposition to apartheid. It is significant, but not surprising, that the advisory committee members found agreement on specific policy recommendations out of reach.

I find the characterization, made by some, of this advisory committee as a representative democracy in which the majority is expected to rule, inconsistent with its structure and charge. But I submit that the committee's debate and report has provided a workable structure through which we have informed the campus community of the various points of view surrounding the question of an appropriate response to apartheid.

While we may not all concur on the efficacy of divestment as a tool for fighting apartheid, we should acknowledge that divestment is the primary symbol of concern to which many of our students have tended to limit their public statements and demonstrations. The same is true across the nation. It is, therefore, appropriate that investment policy figure in our response to these concerns.

We must note that the primary source of the committee members' disagreement was not about divestment itself, but rather what form divestment should take. However, it also is important that the symbolism of divestment not be Ohio State's only response.

The Ohio State University, a part of the honored land-grant tradition, is expected to be a force for the social good, reflecting the philosophy of public higher education under which the land-grant universities were established in this nation. It is incumbent upon us to recognize the appropriateness of serving these ideals where and
how we can, in a manner consistent with our mission in society. And we must recognize our obligation to lead as well as to reflect society.

It is possible to perceive the linkage of the broad land-grant philosophy with a specific issue, such as apartheid, as assuming an activist role. But I believe action in this case, for the achievement of important ends for society, is not inconsistent with our broader obligations. Nor is it inconsistent to affirm that a public university should not receive benefit from practices that cause substantial societal harm. These precepts offer a structure of consistency within which Ohio State, as an educational institution, can respond to apartheid.

Efficacy is another point to be seriously considered. Not only is Ohio State's position as a stockholder relatively small, it also is several steps removed from any direct or discernible impact. The committee's analysis is sophisticated enough to recognize that this University's divestment is likely to have little or no economic effect on the firms that do business in South Africa.

The sale of a relatively minor amount of investments on a national stock exchange cannot be expected to have the desired impact on corporate management, let alone upon the government of South Africa. The far larger stockholders of multi-national corporations are state and local governments across the nation, individual Americans, and large pension funds, both publicly and privately managed ones.

Universities may not be the most substantial economic forces in the international marketplace. They are, however, the training grounds in which new thinking and new ideas are developed. We also are the home of our brightest young men and women, whose activism and commitment has proved more than once in the past to be the source of wise and necessary social action.

In a university environment, it is appropriate for our students to come to us first for redress of their grievances—not only as they apply directly to the university itself, but in the larger context of society as a whole. Our obligation is to hear our students, and to respond to their concerns in appropriate ways.

We also must acknowledge that we are dealing less with economic realities than moral symbolism. In our obligation as a university to stand as an example, symbolism has an important function. It is a valid principle in the continuation of our American traditions of civil law and democratic governance, and it is appropriate for a university.

With the principles of consistency and efficacy in mind, we have a clear obligation to seek out a range of actions appropriate to this University's mission that would protest governmental policies of institutionalized racism and improve the status of non-white South Africans. We have an obligation to go beyond the concept of divestment.

Indeed, divestiture in my view represents a real danger if it is construed as ending the University's obligation. Ohio State several years ago took a leadership position on the question of South Africa by adopting specific principles of corporate responsibility in our investment policy.

Our current investment policy already accepts a special obligation to monitor our involvement with companies doing business in South Africa by requiring adherence to the Sullivan Principles. Formulated in 1977 by the Reverend Leon Sullivan, a civil rights activist in Philadelphia and member of the General Motors Board of Directors, they were adopted in Ohio State's institutional investment policy by the Board of Trustees the following year. They state the following:

- Non-segregation of the races in all eating, comfort, and work facilities.
- Equal and fair employment practices for all employees, including non-discriminatory benefits and the right to join and form trade unions.
- Equal pay for equal or comparable work, including an adequate minimum wage.
- Initiation and development of training programs that will prepare substantial numbers of non-whites for supervisory, administrative, clerical, and technical jobs.
- Increasing the number of non-whites in management and supervisory positions.
- Improving the quality of employees' lives outside the work environment in such areas as housing, transportation, schooling, recreation, and health facilities.

In 1978, we shared with Howard University and Vassar and Amherst Colleges the distinction of being the first four institutions of higher education to take divestment action. We enforced our new Sullivan Principles standard through divestment valued at more than a quarter of a million dollars.

Since then, we have actively monitored corporate performance judged against the Sullivan Principles by the Arthur D. Little Company, and have used the reports of the Investor Responsibility Research
President Jennings: (contd)

Center, Inc., and other firms to guide our equity investments. In addition, the University regularly requests information on compliance from these companies and reviews numerous business and financial periodicals. This position is far ahead of virtually all of our sister academic institutions across the nation.

A count published May 22, 1985, in the Chronicle of Higher Education showed only forty institutions as having even partially divested. The overwhelming majority, the Chronicle reports, have taken no steps to end South Africa-related holdings—if they have examined the issue at all.

The Ohio State University can take pride in the fact that it has acted. But we have acted quietly. In the current climate of renewed attention to the situation in South Africa, I believe it behooves Ohio State, as one of the largest universities in the nation and as a land-grant university in particular, to begin to call attention to its leadership role and, further, to continue to set examples of what more might be accomplished.

I am today recommending the following actions designed to have a real impact on the status of non-whites in the Republic of South Africa:

--The establishment of scholarships for non-white South African undergraduate students, modeled after our highly successful Freshman Foundation program. This will both recognize the limitations on educational opportunities for some South Africans in their own nation, and benefit individuals by providing them with an opportunity to achieve a higher education at Ohio State.

For graduate students, Ohio State already participates in the South African Education Program coordinated by the International Institute for Education. Through this program, more than 200 non-white South Africans, selected by a committee in South Africa chaired by Bishop Desmond Tutu, are studying in the United States. Already, one Black South African student has graduated from this University under the S.A.E.P. program.

Ohio State currently is considering two applications under this program for admission to master's degree programs. If both applicants are qualified, both will be provided not only with fellowships, but also a monthly stipend to cover their travel and other expenses. This expanded support, and the additional fellowship, will be continued.

--Special recruitment efforts for visiting professors from the Republic of South Africa, including non-white South Africans and those members of the white minority who are working to end the government's offensive apartheid policies. We will seek to bring to our faculty distinguished individuals whose perspective and academic expertise will benefit the students, faculty, and staff of this University by virtue of their presence and involvement in our campus community.

This has, in fact, already begun—once again, quietly, and it is time to make public the extent of Ohio State's commitment demonstrated in various ways throughout the institution. Last fall, our College of Humanities extended an invitation to Bishop Desmond Tutu to serve as a Distinguished Visiting Professor for the 1985-86 academic year. His appointment as Bishop of Johannesburg had only been recently announced, which made it impossible for him to accept. But he has not ruled out a future acceptance and our offer remains open.

These are academic activities. The financial issue of our investment policy remains. There is an appropriate role available to us in which we can strongly signal our opposition to apartheid in the context of an educational institution. As a result of our stock ownership, Ohio State has a legitimate right and interest—indeed, an obligation—as a stockholder to involve itself in the management decisions of corporations.

As I have stated, our adoption of the Sullivan Principles of corporate responsibility in 1978 was at the time a leadership position in our role as a stockholder. Indeed, even among institutions which have adopted the Sullivan Principles frequently require only that a company have signed them.

Ohio State's monitoring is far more active. We require not only adherence to the Principles, but also evidence of achievement. Not every company that has signed has taken concrete steps to carry out the commitment, and not all are doing as much as they could. Ohio State requires visible evidence of good progress through the various reporting firms that monitor corporate activity in South Africa.

Beyond these Principles, additional calls for action have been outlined by Bishop Tutu. His 1983 statement of Principles asked companies to recognize non-white labor unions, enforce fair labor practices, freely hire non-white employees without regard to the South African laws that restrict the movement of Africans within the country, and invest heavily in education and training for non-whites—such as the South African Education Program in which Ohio State participates has undertaken on an international scale.

More recently, the Reverend Sullivan issued a November 1984, amplification of his original Principles that calls for greater emphasis on the status of the non-white peoples of South Africa outside the workplace. These include:

--Use corporate influence to support the unrestricted rights of non-whites' businesses to locate in urban areas.
INVESTMENT POLICY (contd)

June 7, 1985 meeting, Board of Trustees

President Jennings: (contd)

--Influence South African companies to follow the standards of equal rights.

--Support freedom of mobility of non-white workers to seek employment wherever opportunities exist and make possible adequate housing for families in proximity of the workplace.

--Support the rescission of all apartheid laws.

Further, the Reverend Sullivan recently has demanded greater speed in creating an impact through corporate activism and last month called on the U.S. Congress to go beyond what private companies have the power to do. The proposed Anti-Apartheid Act of 1985, which incorporates many of his recommendations—a ban on new bank loans or credits to South Africa, a prohibition on new business investments, and an end to imports of gold krugerrands, among other actions—has received wide bi-partisan support in both Houses of Congress, and was passed by a wide margin in the U.S. House of Representatives on June 5.

Some of these new recommendations, provided to us by the Reverend Sullivan just last month, are within the power of corporate stockholders to carry out immediately—such as ending any involvement in sales of equipment or services to the military or police; and making no new investments in the equities of companies conducting business in South Africa.

I recommend that the University's investment policy incorporate fully all of the above—Bishop Tutu's 1983 recommendations, the Reverend Sullivan's new amplification of the Principles in November of 1984, and his call to action of May 1985, including a moratorium on new investments in the equities of companies doing business in South Africa.

The divestiture required by these initial actions is based on social responsibility principles appropriate to a public land-grant university. In a broader sense, as the advisory committee has pointed out, there is reason to undertake divestiture on strict financial grounds that may be as compelling as any other argument.

It is inevitable that the apartheid system must fall. This is only a matter of when and how, not if. The conduct demonstrated in the past by the white supremacist government gives us little hope that such change can be peaceful. Indeed, despite certain efforts by the current administration in South Africa to modify apartheid policies, the situation appears to be deteriorating.

The University recognizes that an important indication of investment soundness is the quality and foresight of management. Continued involvement with a regime that is inherently untenable calls those indicators into doubt.

Therefore, beyond the freeze and strengthened corporate action principles, I further recommend that Ohio State's investment policy be based on the philosophy that, all other things being equal, it is appropriate and prudent not to be invested in companies doing business in South Africa, until apartheid is abolished. To ensure that our divestiture goal is maintained, I recommend a cap on total South Africa-related equities at 5 percent of the endowment, to be achieved by the end of the next fiscal year. In addition, we plan to lower this cap by one percent per year, over the next five years.

The first-year divestment required in implementing this series of recommendations will exceed $3.3 million. This is estimated on a portfolio base of $135.3 million. As of our December 31, 1984, full endowment inventory, we showed current holdings in the equities of companies doing business in South Africa valued at $10.8 million, or 8 percent of the total portfolio.

In addition, since the time of our adoption of the Sullivan Principles in 1978, Ohio State has taken a position that it is possible and appropriate to vote stockholder proxies in a manner that supports corporate adherence to the Principles. But beyond this, we also have the right to initiate stockholder proposals.

I recommend that the University Treasurer be asked to undertake the formulation of stockholder proposals to encourage companies whose equities we hold to improve their records in South Africa. I also would ask that a report on those issues be made to the Board of Trustees on a periodic basis.

These actions, taken as a whole, establish a broad context in which a university takes effective action to oppose apartheid that is appropriate to its role as a corporate stockholder and consistent with its primary educational mission and long-term responsibility to the larger society we serve. All these educational and financial activities, taken together, provide a comprehensive and appropriate position for The Ohio State University.

Significant to Ohio State's divestment program will be generating awareness in the higher education community, in the hope of inspiring further activity across the nation. Many universities are considering divestment, but few have found ways to reconcile their interest in opposing apartheid with fiduciary responsibility and educational missions. Ohio State's position will, we hope, offer an example of reasonable and reasoned university action that serves both our fiduciary obligations, and our larger responsibility to stand
INVESTMENT POLICY (contd)

President Jennings: (contd)

as a model for the public good. The actions outlined are consistent with and, indeed, integral to our primary mission as a university in society.

I recommend, Mr. Chairman, that policy for your consideration.

Upon motion of Mr. Teaford, seconded by Mr. Barone.

Mr. Havens:

The motion is on the floor is there any discussion? Hearing none, I will ask the Secretary to call the roll.

Mr. Redman made the following statement:

Mr. Chairman, before I cast my vote, I want to explain my reason therefor, with your permission:

I am not persuaded that the disinvestment proposed under the resolution before us today, is in the best interests of Ohio State University, or the black citizens residing in South Africa. Many of the black leaders inside and outside of that country, have urged that this action not be taken, since, in their opinion, it will injure the very blacks it is supposed to aid.

I am not impressed with the petition presented here today by the "Students United Against Apartheid," which I have been informed contains approximately 2,700 signatures, out of a student body of 60,000, and thus represents only about 4 percent of the students they allege they represent. Under any responsible analysis of the results of their survey, it would hardly represent a consensus of student body desires.

As Trustees of OSU in my opinion, we should make investment decisions which reflect only the best interests of OSU and not be influenced by political pressures or arbitrary guidelines, based on such considerations. I might add that it is possible that such a policy, if adopted, might be possible of legal attack by the Ohio Attorney General or some interested taxpayer, as has happened in other states.

I do not understand the vote of our representatives in the U.S. House of Representatives by Mr. Kasich and Mr. Wylie, which I consider an unwarranted attempt by the House, to interfere in the conduct of foreign affairs of this country, which affairs, under the U.S. Constitution, is lodged in the hands of the President of the country and the Secretary of State, and in some circumstances, requires the consent of the U.S. Senate. But be that as it may, I do not think it is controlling in the subject at hand.

At the last Board meeting of the Trustees, an effort was made by these same people who now petition the Board, to disrupt the meeting and threat of physical violence. This indicates to me, the character of those advocates of disinvestment who were there, and are now here. All I can say is, I will not be influenced by those tactics.

I think it is unconscionable for Americans to try to dictate to South Africa, in particular, or any other country, the way they should run their country, internally. I am sure that if the South Africans were trying to dictate to Americans how we should run our country, and threaten punitive action if we did not adopt their concept, we would resent it bitterly and react accordingly. In addition it should be remembered that South Africa has been our best and only friend on the African continent and they are saying to us "with friends like you, who needs enemies."

Many of the corporations whose stock is now held by OSU, and which we would be obliged to sell if the recommended policy is adopted, have been benefactors of OSU in the past and prospective future benefactors, particularly in grants and research projects. For example, International Business Machines, General Motors Corporation, and Wendy's International, to name a few. If we arbitrarily refuse to invest in, or retain our present holdings in these companies, how do you suppose they will react when OSU is negotiating for future cooperation from those companies. Thus the adoption of this resolution will have an adverse effect on the University long after these people are gone and forgotten.

I respect the right of the other members of this Board who may disagree with me, for whatever reason, to vote in what they consider the best interests of this University.

Thus I cast my vote against the resolution proposed.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Board of Trustees adopted the foregoing resolution with Mr. Havens, Mr. Immer, Mrs. Bowser, Mr. Teaford, Mr. Barone and Ms. Casto casting affirmative votes and Mr. Galbreath, Mr. Redman and Mr. Berry casting negative votes.

REPORT - UNIVERSITY'S INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO

Resolution No. 85-148

RESOLVED, That the report on the University's Investment Portfolio, dated May 17, 1985, as submitted to the Fiscal Affairs Committee of the Board of Trustees, be received and filed with the official records of the Board.
Big Ten protests call attention

By Jennifer A. Kahn
Lantern staff writer

Student activism at Big Ten universities has played a major role in focusing attention on the issue of South African divestment.

Like Ohio State, the University of Iowa decided to divest after a number of protests and demonstrations were held in late April, said Tom Bauer, managing news editor of news services at the University of Iowa.

"Student demonstrators actually took over the University of Iowa's President James O. Freedman's office in Jessup Hall for an entire day (May 1)," Bauer said. "The next day campus security and Iowa police cited 136 students with trespassing."

The University of Iowa then decided it was time to take some action, he said.

On June 4, the University of Iowa's Board of Regents voted to divest from 35 of the 41 companies doing business in South Africa, which constituted 25 percent of the school's investments, Bauer said.

"Everyone here took apartheid very seriously," he said. "In fact, this fall a symposium will be held at the university to discuss the appropriate role of a university in apartheid. We will be confronting the issues of profound moral significance, such as those proposed by the existence of apartheid in South Africa," he said.

Universities... are the training grounds in which new thinking and new ideas are developed.

—OSU President Edward H. Jennings

The Investment Committee at Indiana University also recommended the school's president look over the original investments in South Africa and plan a fall seminar to discuss issues for reinvestment, said Dan Orescanin, vice president of university relations.

Indiana supports some of its employee pension through South African investments. Indiana also draws scholarship money and research grants from those investments, Orescanin said.

Purdue University has not made any decisions concerning divestment, said Vice President Fred Ford.

However, Purdue requires all companies doing business in South Africa to follow Sullivan Principles, Ford said.

The Sullivan Principles are a list
to divestment

of guidelines for companies doing business in South Africa. Incorporated in these guidelines are everyday corporate employment practices, such as equal pay for equal work, non-segregation among workers and insuring the quality of life outside the workplace.

A "selective divestment" approach is being taken at the University of Minnesota, said Roger Paschke, associate investment manager.

First, the company must practice the Sullivan Principles; second, university investment advisors are restricted by the amount of money the university can make off the $35 million invested in these companies, Paschke said.

"Overall, the University of Minnesota is working more closely with the companies doing business in South Africa and encouraging them to aid in ending apartheid," Paschke said.

In 1978, Michigan State University and the University of Wisconsin approved complete divestment over a period of three years.

David Kohn, an assistant and assistant trust officer at the University of Wisconsin, said the university took a sales loss of $340,000 when divestment of its $31 million in stocks and bonds invested in companies doing business in South Africa was completed.

"Divest" from page 1

Rea Jones, assistant vice president for business affairs at the University of Illinois said there were certain student organizations on the Urbana campus which held a referendum for complete divestment which the students came out in favor of in the election.

"Student Government Association, also passed a resolution supporting complete divestment," Jones said.

However, at the June 21 Illinois Board of Trustees' meeting, the vote was 7 to 3 not to divest, and the issue will be readdressed at the next board meeting, Jones said. Another vote to adopt the policy to follow the Sullivan Principles in future investments was passed.

In April, 1983, the University of Michigan divested $41 million in any company doing business in South Africa, unless a company has a significant number of employees who were Michigan residents, said Narn Herbert, University of Michigan investment officer.

OSU President Edward H. Jennings said in any university environment, the students should come to the administration for redress of their grievances.

"Universities may not be the most substantial economic forces in the international marketplace. They are, however, the training grounds in which new thinking and new ideas are developed," Jennings said at the June 7 Board of Trustees' meeting.

The Ohio State University Board of Trustees' June 7 decision to divest is "in the current climate of renewed attention to the situation in South Africa," Jennings said. "I believe it behooves Ohio State, as one of the largest universities in the nation, to call attention to its leadership role and to continue to set examples of what more might be accomplished," he said.

Northwestern University officials could not be reached for comment.
Divestiture move by OSU called mistake

By Tom Sheehan
Dispatch OSU Reporter

Ohio State University trustees' decision to get rid of $10.8 million in holdings in companies that do business with South Africa is a mistake, says Columbus businessman Daniel M. Galbreath.

Galbreath, vice-chairman of the nine-member board and one of three trustees who voted against divestiture Friday, said, "I think what we're doing is counterproductive. We, in a sense, are saying, 'We don't want your business anymore.'"

Board action on the resolution presented by OSU President Edward H. Jennings commits the university to rid itself of $3.3 million in holdings during the next fiscal year and the rest over the next five fiscal years.

AN INVESTMENT inventory of the OSU Endowment Fund prepared in December shows stock and other holdings with 48 companies that do business with South Africa. These holdings represent about 8 percent of OSU's total endowment of $135.3 million.

Other recommendations made by Jennings and approved by the board include:
- A moratorium on new investments in companies doing business in South Africa.
- Establishment of scholarships for non-white South African undergraduate students.
- Special recruitment efforts for visiting professors from South Africa and for human-rights activist Bishop Desmond Tutu.

"OHIO STATE'S position will, we hope, offer an example of reasonable and reasoned university action that serves both our fiduciary obligations and our larger responsibility to stand as a model for the public good," Jennings said of the divestiture.

Galbreath said he opposes the South African racial policy of apartheid, but said he does not see how divestiture by an American university will help that country end racial injustice.

He said he completely agrees with a prepared statement made during the meeting by board member Edmund C. Redman.

Redman, who joined Galbreath and Dayton businessman John W. Berry in voting against divestiture, said, "I am not persuaded that the disinvestment ... is in the best interests of Ohio State University or the black citizens residing in South Africa.

"MANY OF the corporations whose stock is now held by OSU and which we would be obliged to sell ... have been benefactors of OSU in the past and are prospective future benefactors, particularly in grants and research projects."

Redman, a certified public accountant, also said he did not think it was right to bend to the wishes of students who disrupted the May 3 trustees meeting and made threats to board members.
Students United Against Apartheid, an OSU group of about 50 members, clashed with campus police when the board failed to act on the divestiture issue then.

The students were joined by some members of an OSU labor union that was involved in a contract dispute with the university. One union member was arrested.

**ON FRIDAY,** about 60 apartheid foes peacefully watched the board meeting and loudly applauded its action. Campus police, clad for riot duty, stood out of sight.

George Nicholas, a senior and co-chairman of Students United Against Apartheid, said his group is pleased.

"It's what we wanted for today," he said. "We're going to keep a watch on them to see if they do what they say they are going to do. We're not going to use the word victory until apartheid is ended."

Board member Hamilton J. Teaford, an attorney, said he voted in favor of divestiture because it "was the right thing to do.

"I do believe this kind of thing can make a difference" to help end apartheid, Teaford said. "I'm not worried about any backlash from the affected companies."
Apartheid opponents George Nicholas, left, and Lisa Aubrey, right, join jubilation as vote on divestiture is announced.
Legislators urge state divestment

By Portia L. Brown
Lantern staff writer

Ohio legislators believe bills requiring state government to divest from South Africa have a better chance of passing because of the positive publicity the OSU Board of Trustees received for voting to divest, said Michael Glover, aide to Sen. William F. Bowen, D-Cincinnati.

Bowen and Rep. C.J. McLin, D-Dayton, sponsors of the bills, have been working with Students United Against Apartheid to bring attention to the divestment issue.

A member of Students United Against Apartheid said, "We consider the decision by the Board of Trustees to divest OSU's funds in South Africa a major victory.

John Jenkins also said, "Our next step is to continue the battle on the state level.

Bowen's bill prohibits investment of certain state money, including funds from five state retirement accounts, in companies and financial institutions doing business in or with South Africa.

Bowen first introduced the divestment legislation six years ago. It has been defeated every time.

In 1984, the bill was barely defeated in the Senate 17-16.

"We should get out of South Africa through divestiture and invest in Ohio corporations for a stronger Ohio," Bowen said.

According to a 1982 survey by the Ohio Retirement Study Commission, the five state public pension funds had $2.6 billion invested in approximately 70 U.S. corporations operating in South Africa, Glover said. This does not include investments of universities and colleges, he said.

Glover said the $2.6 billion figure is misleading because it is only 18 percent of Ohio's investments.

McLin's bill is identical to Bowen's except McLin's asks for divestment by July 1, 1987 while Bowen's sets a January 1, 1988 deadline.

Bowen and McLin both oppose the Sullivan Principles, a voluntary code of conduct for 350 U.S. firms operating in South Africa.

The principles, proposed by the Rev. Leon Sullivan in 1978, call for non-segregation in the workplace and fair employment practices.

Glover said since American corporations only employ about 1 percent of the black work force, the Sullivan Principles would not have a profound effect on apartheid in South Africa.

Sullivan said he did not believe the companies had the will to make the commitment to the principles voluntarily.
Dissenter claims board coerced by protesters

Trustees’ divestment decision satisfying surprise to students

By Jennifer Kahn
Lantern staff writer

The Ohio State University Board of Trustees’ decision to divest $10.8 million worth of investments in businesses in South Africa came as an unexpected but satisfying surprise to OSU’s Students United Against Apartheid.

“I am happy with the decision. Although, it’s just one step in the right direction and not even close to an ending (to the problems in South Africa),” said George Nicholas, co-chairperson of Students United Against Apartheid.

The Board of Trustees’ June 7th decision came after President Edward H. Jennings’ recommendations to divest the holdings.

In implementing Jennings’ recommendations, the university will divest $3.3 million over the next fiscal year with total divestment to be completed over the next five fiscal years.

“Apartheid is a racist system which has caused great suffering. The Ohio State University unequivocally condemns apartheid as unmitigated evil, and as a system which is morally, socially and economically bankrupt,” Jennings said.

Students United Against Apartheid are happy that Jennings took a “morally correct stand” in his divestment recommendations, Nicholas said.

The board approved the decision by a vote of 6 to 3.

Prior to the vote, Edmund C. Redman, one of the three dissenting voters, explained his position. “I am not persuaded that the disinvestment proposed under the resolution before us today, is in the best interests of Ohio State University, or the black citizens residing in South Africa.”

“Many of the black leaders inside and outside of that country, have urged that this action not be taken, since, in their opinion, it will injure the very blacks it is supposed to aid,” Redman said.

Redman said he wasn’t impressed with the petition presented by the Students United Against Apartheid. He had been informed that the petition contained approximately 2,700 signatures out of a student body of 50,000, accounting for only about 5 percent of the students they allege to represent.

“Under any reasonable analysis of the results of their survey, it would hardly represent a consensus of student body desires,” he said.

Redman also said “it is unconscionable for Americans to try to dictate to South Africa in particular, or any other country, the way they should run their country internally. In addition, it should be remembered that South Africa has been our best and only friend on the African continent and they are saying to us ‘with friends like you, who needs enemies.’”

Nicholas called Redman’s statement “prematurely ridiculous.”

“Our organization found it quite insulting to us as individuals as well as insulting to the character of our movement. Our friendship has little, if nothing, to do with divestment and to say so is ignorant of Redman,” he said.

Any trustee who makes a statement that is factually incorrect should be reconsidered as a board member, Nicholas said.

“I am concerned with future issues when we have people who don’t care about the actual facts. I feel he is more of a racist if he’s using racial slurs toward the South African people. He has hurt himself more than he has hurt us,” he said.

Further recommendations made by Jennings and approved by the board were:
- Enhancement of the existing South African Education Program for graduate students and the establishment of undergraduate scholarships for non-white South Africans.
- Continuation of special recruitment of visiting professors from South Africa which was begun last fall with an open invitation to the Nobel prize-winning Bishop of Johannesburg, Desmond Tutu.
- And, the basing of the university’s overall investment policy on the philosophy that all other things being equal, Ohio State would not invest in companies doing business in South Africa.

Jennings said he hopes the significance of Ohio State’s divestment program will be just the beginning in generating overall awareness in opposing apartheid in the higher education community.
Board sets 1990 as goal for complete divestiture

By Gwyn Elcheneuer
Lantern staff writer

The OSU Board of Trustees' June 7 decision to divest $10.8 million in U.S. companies that do business in South Africa was just the beginning of the divestment process.

"Our plan for divestment is designed for a five-year time period," said James L. Nichols, university treasurer. "By June 30, 1990, we will be at zero and have no money invested in these companies."

Nichols said the divestment process will take five years to avoid financial loss. No radical investment moves should be made, he said.

Edward J. Kane, Reese professor of banking and monetary economics, said it would not be cost effective for the university to quickly turn over such a large amount of money.

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Student fees and faculty wages would all be affected.

---Edward J. Kane

If the university tried to sell a lot of securities immediately it would just drive down the price, he said.

"Student fees and faculty wages would all be affected," Kane said.

On June 7, President Edward H. Jennings recommended that at least $3.3 million be divested in the first year. The university has an investment portfolio base of $135.3 million.

A statement issued by Jennings following the board's decision, said that as of December 31, 1984, the university had eight percent of the $135.3 million invested in companies doing business in South Africa.

Nichols said five investment managers from across the country buy and sell for OSU.

"The investment managers have our divestment goals in mind," he said. "I have no doubt that we will have divested $3.3 million by the end of the first fiscal year — it will probably exceed that."

Nichols said the treasurer's office is carefully monitoring the investment managers' progress.

Jennings also recommended:

*The establishment of scholarships for non-white, South African undergraduate students.
*The improvement of an existing South African education program for graduate students.
*Special recruitment of visiting professors from South Africa.
*The university will not invest in South-African related companies until apartheid is abolished.

Divestment worth addressed

By Melissa M. McCoy
Lantern staff writer

"Divestiture is not the final step in solving the apartheid problem in South Africa," said James Evans, President of the Columbus NAACP.

Evans told an audience of about 40 students Thursday that although Ohio State has divested its funds in South Africa, the fight is not over.

"You may have won a battle," Evans told the students, "but you didn't win a war."

Nevin Siders, a member of Students United Against Apartheid, the group that organized the panel discussion including Evans, said Ohio State's divestiture was a key factor in motivating the city of Columbus to divest.

Siders said the fact that the South African government has already begun making concessions indicates that U.S. involvement is having some success with ending apartheid.

Lorraine Titus, a colored South African OSU student, said apartheid in South Africa is something taught to children at a very early age. Titus is considered colored, and not black in South Africa, because of her light skin. She said that the colored are treated better than blacks, but are still under white domination.

"It (the system) conditions you from very early in your life about who you are and where you belong," said Titus.
Divestment aim of fund raisers

By Anne Szymczak
Lantern staff writer

Three OSU student governments are helping the Working Group on South Africa by coordinating fund raising activities. The Working Group was set up by President Jennings last June to ensure that Ohio State would go beyond divestment to help oppressed South Africans.

Undergraduate Student Government, the Council of Graduate Students and the Interprofessional Council will be planning and backing fund raising activities to help the group reach its goals. These goals are to promote awareness programs in the community about apartheid, to provide fellowships for non-white South African students and to raise money to sponsor a non-white South African student at a predominantly white South African university.

Representatives from the three student governments were asked to join the Working Group on South Africa at the beginning of the quarter, said Leonard Garden, a senior from Cleveland and group member. "Asking the student governments to be a part of the group was the best way to get OSU students involved in our efforts. They have a right to to be aware of the university's actions," Garden said.

Rich Gould, USG president, said the USG will not be holding any fund raising events on its own, but will be ready to back and help promote any student group that is.

"I've been doing my best to find a group like a dorm floor that will raise some money, but the feedback hasn't been positive," Gould said. Because most groups already have a philanthropy it is difficult to find interested parties, he said.

Trying to go beyond divestment is a positive action, Gould said, but he didn't know if people were "just as willing to give money out of their own pockets."

The Council of Graduate Students voted at their last meeting to help the Working Group by urging graduate students to take part in awareness activities like the Future of Apartheid symposium held Thursday.

The council also donated $150 to an advertising fund set up to sponsor a black South African student at a predominately white South African university. The council will be accepting private donations from students, faculty and staff and plans to rent a post office box so donations can be mailed. They also voted to donate the first $100 to the campaign as encouragement and support for the fund raising effort.

Don Lane, president of the Interprofessional Council, said the council passed a resolution last week to get involved with the fund raising activities. "Our treasury isn't in a condition to directly help out financially but we'll be working closely with the CGS and USG," he said.

Since the Interprofessional Council is the governing body for students in the five professional schools at Ohio State, he feels it is important for his group to be involved. "It's possible that a student brought over from South Africa would be a medical student."

Students' involvement in the Working Group's efforts is a positive approach to tackling apartheid, Lane said. "It's especially good to see students and administrators working together for something."
Divesment making progress

By Kelli D. Blackwell
Lantern staff writer

Since June, 1985, Ohio State has divested 3 percent of its portfolio of stocks from companies that do business with South Africa, according to Isaac Mowoe, assistant dean of humanities.

Mowoe was a member of the South African Investment Committee begun by President Edward H. Jennings last summer. The committee suggested ways for the university to divest its $10.8 million in funds from South Africa.

The $10.8 million represented 8 percent of the university's portfolio of stocks.

Mowoe said the policy is being carried out over a five-year period.

Three percent of OSU's holdings was divested by the end of 1985, and 1 percent will be withdrawn annually over the next five years, he said.

Stephanie G. Gussler, a junior from Columbus and treasurer for Students United Against Apartheid, said, "I am very pleased that the university is making good on its commitment of divesting. I expected the issue to get caught up in the bureaucracy, and I thought it would take longer to get the wheels in motion."

Gussler said her group had a great impact on the university's decision to divest.

"We were a persistent group. We made a constant presence and kept (the issue) in the public's eye," she said.

"We had rallies, teach-ins, and demonstrated at the board of trustees. We got a lot of media attention, and I think that put pressure on the university," Gussler said.

Catherine A. Girves, a senior from Columbus and co-chairwoman for Students United Against Apartheid, said she is glad about OSU's divestment, but wishes it would not take five years.

Girves said she does not like to see part of her tuition going to support the South African government.

"I feel very strongly about American divestment," she said.

Girves said she even refused to accept her present position at a restaurant until it stopped importing seafood from South Africa.

"They now import from Australia," she said.

"The South African issue is an important issue to fight for. People say, 'What about world hunger? What about Afghanistan?' Sure, they are important issues, but that doesn't mean we should fight any less for this cause," Girves said.

"South Africa represents a blatant form of government based on race, and it needs to be stopped," she said.

Gussler said after Ohio State started divestment, Students United Against Apartheid started working at the city and state levels to stop investments in South Africa.

She said the group is supporting a bill in the Ohio legislature that would cause divestment of all state pension funds from companies that do business with South Africa. Gussler said the bill has already passed in the House.
Apartheid fight not forgotten

By Ruth Hanley
Dispatch OSU Reporter

For Stephanie Gussler, the local battleground is quiet, but the war to end apartheid in South Africa is far from over.

Gussler, a junior at Ohio State University, was among a group of about 50 Students United Against Apartheid who last year pushed OSU officials to get rid of stocks in companies that do business with South Africa.

THE STUDENTS organized protests and crashed trustee meetings to state their objections to the government-sanctioned racial segregation in South Africa.

Last June, OSU trustees agreed to divest the university by 1991 of stock and other holdings with 48 companies. As of Dec. 31, 1984, those holdings represented about 8 percent, or $10.8 million, of OSU’s $135.3 million endowment.

Gussler, who was treasurer of Students United Against Apartheid, said the trustees’ decision was a victory but “that was not the end I was looking for.”

“It’s not over for me,” she said last week. “I don’t think it ever will be until apartheid is dismantled.”

Students United Against Apartheid no longer exists, she said. The group disbanded last fall after many of its leaders graduated and moved.

AN UNMET GOAL of the group was formation of a watchdog committee to monitor OSU’s progress in divestiture, she said.

“It’s not over for me. I don’t think it ever will be until apartheid is dismantled.”

OSU Treasurer James Nichols said he knows of no organized effort to monitor the process. “I think there’s sufficient confidence that we’re going to do what we said,” he said last week.

By June 30, OSU will have divested 3 percent of its holdings in companies doing business with South Africa, Nichols said.

Because the value of OSU’s stock portfolio changes daily, he could not give a dollar equivalent of how much 3 percent would represent. The portfolio was valued at $195.5 million Thursday.

AN ADDITIONAL 1 percent will be divested each fiscal year so that all the South-African-related holdings will be eliminated by June 30, 1991, he said.

Gussler thinks OSU students are still interested in the apartheid issue. She expects Students for Peace and Disarmament, of which she is president, to coordinate educational activities about apartheid in the fall.

Even though she is not actively monitoring OSU’s divestiture, she wants officials to know she and others have not forgotten.

“I don’t want them to drag their feet,” she said. “I want them to know the pressure is still on them to divest in the time they agreed to.”
Ohio State keeps IBM investments as corporation leaves South Africa

By Jo Ann Iven
Lantern staff writer

IBM's Tuesday announcement of plans to sell its South African subsidiary means Ohio State will keep its investments in that computer company.

Ohio State owned 6,900 shares of IBM worth $1,010,800 in June, said University Treasurer James Nichols.

Ohio State still owns stock in several companies which do business in South Africa, including Borden, Bristol-Myers and Westinghouse, Nichols said. Ohio State does not have any investments in General Motors, a company that announced its departure from South Africa earlier this week.

Divestment has only a token effect on a company's plans to withdraw from South Africa because selling a small amount of stock to other investors is not going to hurt a company much, said Stephen Buser, professor of finance.

"Divestment is more of a symbol than a display of raw economic pressure," he said. "Companies are much more sensitive to losing universities as customers than they are to losing them as investors."

The OSU Board of Trustees voted in June, 1985, to divest its holdings in American companies that operate in South Africa by June 3, 1991.

At the time of the decision, Ohio State had $10.8 million invested in companies doing business in South Africa. This represented 8 percent of Ohio State's entire investment portfolio, Nichols said.

As of June 30, the university had decreased its investment to 4.4 percent of the university's $207 million portfolio. This is slightly ahead of the trustee's goal of 5 percent by June.

Nichols said the university has tried to maintain steady divestment over a long period of time to avoid losing money from a sudden liquidation of stock.

The university's portfolio is dynamic, he said. "The list of companies doing business in South Africa is always changing."

The university has hired six investment management companies to invest for Ohio State and manage its stock portfolio, Nichols said.

"The investment companies understand OSU's operating philosophy and the resolutions of the board," Nichols said.

The companies are instructed to sell all types of securities, including those with interests in South Africa, and they cannot purchase any from companies with interests there, Nichols said.

"This allows for flexibility of an investment portfolio that's dynamic and for flexibility in a changing economic situation," he said.

Revenues generated from Ohio State's investment portfolio are used for research, scholarships and endowed chairs, Nichols said.

Nichols said Ohio State has not reviewed the impact of divestment on its investment portfolio.
State bill will make OSU divest sooner

By David Sbaerman
Lantern staff writer

Ohio State could be forced to speed up its divestment from South African companies if a recently introduced state bill becomes law.

The bill would prohibit state colleges and universities, as well as most state pension funds, from investing in companies and banks doing business in or with South Africa.

The Senate bill, introduced last week by Sen. William F. Bowen, D-Ohio State, also establishes a schedule for divestiture, setting a Jan. 1, 1990, deadline.

The OSU Board of Trustees voted in June 1985 to divest all university funds from companies dealing in South Africa by June 3, 1991. Passage of the Senate bill would up that date by more than a year.

The OSU trustees made their decision on the recommendation of President Edward H. Jennings, following months of protests and heated debate by campus anti-apartheid groups.

Apartheid, political and social control of the black majority by the South African white government, was Bowen's concern in introducing the bill, said LaVerne Palmore, legislative aide for Bowen.

"Investing in South African companies is saying we support the system they use in governing the country," Palmore said.

The 117th General Assembly will be looking at the eighth version of the bill. Bowen began introducing divestment legislation in 1979.

Each year, except one, the bill has failed to make it onto the Senate floor. In 1985, the Ohio House of Representatives passed a similar measure, but the Senate version failed by a single vote.

Last year, the bill never made it past the Senate Education and Retirement Committee. The current bill, Senate Bill 14, has not yet been assigned to a committee.

"There just hasn't been enough support for it," Palmore said. "But we're hoping, in light of what we know is going on in South Africa, and with the news blackout — God knows what's happening — it will fall on more sympathetic ears."

In addition to the state treasurer, the state Board of Deposits and state colleges and universities, the bill demands divestiture by retirement boards and pension funds of public employees, police and firefighters, state teachers, school employees, state highway patrol and the Bureau of Workers' Compensation.

When Ohio State voted to divest in companies doing business in South Africa, it had $10.8 million, or 8 percent of its portfolio, invested.

As of June 30, the university had decreased its investment to 4.4 percent of its $207 million portfolio.
University divesting exceeds rate of plan

By Sandra M. Scott
Lantern staff writer

Five years after implementation, the OSU Board of Trustees' divestment plan from South Africa is superseding expectations.

President Jennings took a monumental position in 1985 when, after countless OSU student demonstrations, he proposed Resolution Number 85-147 recommending, among other things, that OSU's endowed funds be divested from South Africa.

From 1986 to 1990 OSU has divested approximately $13 million from South Africa, OSU Treasurer James L. Nichols said.

Jennings said, "Apartheid is a racist system which caused great suffering and is in conflict with our most deeply held core values of individual freedom and equality of opportunity, which are accepted as basic and moral truths by this University and this nation."

"The Ohio State University unequivocally condemns apartheid as an unmitigated evil, and as a system which is morally, socially and economically bankrupt," he said.

Upon Jennings' recommendation, the Board voted to divest 5 percent of Ohio State's endowment fund beginning in 1986 and 1 percent each subsequent year until 1991, when there should be zero endowment funds in South Africa.

The endowment provides income for Ohio State's expenses.

Has OSU maintained its commitment?

Nichols said that in 1986 approximately 5 percent of the endowment fund was divested.

An analysis of the fund indicates that since 1987, on an average, 1.6 percent was divested annually.

After university monies are taken out of South Africa, investment advisers act quickly to locate alternative investments that will generate a comparable, if not greater rate of return.

"The money from divested securities is reinvested in stocks, bonds, real estate or cash equivalents which conform to the endowment investment policy, which precludes investments in corporations doing business in South Africa.

"Per that policy, Ohio State only invests in corporations headquartered in the United States," Nichols said.

Resolution 85-147 also makes provisions to establish scholarships for nonwhite South African undergraduate students and to recruit visiting professors from South Africa who have demonstrated a commitment to working to end apartheid.
Ohio State to divest last stock in South Africa

By Dennis Bush
Lantern staff writer

Ohio State has only one stock left to divest in its five-year South African divestment program, Alvin Rodack, the associate university treasurer, said.


According to OSU's legislation dealing with the South African divestment policy, Ohio State adopted the Sullivan principles in 1978. The principles were created by Rev. Leo Sullivan to promote an improvement in the welfare of minority groups.

The principles are composed of non-aggregation in public facilities, equal opportunity employment and improvement of employee's private lives, and health care opportunities.

Rodack said Ohio State has never directly invested in the South African government but has invested in U.S.-based companies with business interests in South Africa.

In 1985, Board of Trustees members E.C. Redman, Dan Gilbreath and John Berry, voted against the Ohio State plan to divest its South African interests.

In A PREPARED statement after the vote in 1985, Redman said the divestment would not help the black population of South Africa and those corporations who currently have interests in South Africa, whom Ohio State had invested in, might not continue to be or become beneficiaries to Ohio State through grants and research projects.

Five years after Ohio State's decision, Redman said he still feels the divestment is a mistake. "It the divestment doesn't help the people it was supposed to help," he said.

He said the black citizens need jobs and if U.S. investors withdraw investments and close down plants they will do more harm than good.

IN ORDER FOR the United States to help, Redman said, it should keep its investments in South Africa.

"If they [the black citizens of South Africa] don't have any jobs, they won't have any money," Redman said.

Berry said although he is against apartheid, he does not think investing in companies with business interests in South Africa promotes apartheid.

He also said the university's divestment would hurt the black citizens of South Africa instead of helping them.

Rodack said Ohio State is only allowed to invest money in stocks coming from its endowment fund, which is made up of monetary gifts to the university, pooled income funds and charitable remains of annuity trusts.

The South African divestment is tied into the original OSU investment policy because of the social responsibility clause in the policy Rodack said.

THE POLICY GIVES the treasurer the authority to seek "terms and conditions that are more restrictive" if he feels such actions are necessary.

Rodack said Ohio State has not been hurt by its anti-apartheid policy. In 1978, when the university held interests in South Africa, Ohio State had $97.7 million in its endowment fund and as of June 30, 1990 there was $219.9 million in the fund, he said.

Rodack said the South African issue has not been a major issue for Ohio State since 1985, because of the university's commitment to a full divestment policy. But he said it is not an issue that Ohio State wants anyone to forget about.