



# ANTI-APARTHEID REPORT # I

NEW BRUNSWICK COALITION IN SOLIDARITY WITH SOUTHERN AFRICAN LIBERATION

## RUTGERS' STAKE IN APARTHEID

"U.S. corporate involvement in South Africa". A phrase that's been thrown around quite a bit. Sounds very big business-like and far away, doesn't it? Let's bring it closer to home. At present, Rutgers University, an "institute of higher learning", is counted as an investor in 25 of those companies which have interests in South Africa.

## IMPLICATIONS OF ECONOMIC INVOLVEMENT

What does this mean? Investment by a corporation in South Africa can do nothing but reinforce the white minority rule and the policy of apartheid it has instituted; a policy which is nothing short of the legalization of racism. Apartheid is the legal imposition of an inferior status on a group of people on the sole basis of their race. In this case, the "group" constitutes approximately 80% of the country's population, and is made up of Africans, Asians, and "coloreds" (anyone of mixed race)--that is, any non-white. U.S. corporate presence supports this regime with its capital and its passing on of technological skills to the whites only. Withdrawal of investments, or "divestiture"--which has been the demand of the Africans in South Africa--is a sanction against the present regime in refusing to support or strengthen its economy, which is necessary for the government to continue to uphold apartheid.

The South African Information Service, a New York-based South African government organization, advertizes very effectively for foreign corporate involvement. It claims that South Africa "offers the richest return on American capital abroad except for foreign oilfields" because the situation offers a "Western free-enterprise system with political stability". What stability that exists is one imposed by the white government and apartheid, and rich returns due, in a large measure, to the incredibly cheap labor provided by the non-whites.

In 1972 the average white worker was earning 13 times more than the average non-white worker. In the same year 84% of all African workers were found to be receiving less than, or just exactly, what was termed the EME (Effective Minimum Level) or the minimum salary necessary to maintain life, as were 1/2 of the colored population. The average monthly pay was found to be: in manufacturing, Africans \$84, whites \$493; in mining, Africans \$29, whites \$505; and in construction, Africans \$84, whites \$517.

## RUTGERS' CORPORATE INVESTMENTS

Rutgers University, by investing in the corporations involved in supporting the white supremacist South African economy, and therefore its government, is directly playing this same role. One of these companies is Mobil Oil, perhaps the most blatant upholder of the South African system.



Mobil Oil's policy is that a company must comply with the laws of the host country. This avoids the central question of why those laws were made and who they serve. In fact, Mobil has called for greater investments in South Africa, which, they say, will lead to more jobs, job mobility, and "human achievement," (which they don't define). However, we have already seen how these corporations derive their profits directly from the low wages that are paid to Africans and ENFORCED by the large corporations. In 1973 the United Church of Christ

requested that Mobil adopt "principles of fair employment". The request was ignored.

Another one of the companies Rutgers holds stock in is General Motors, which holds about 14% of the total U.S. economic investments in South Africa. Over 90% of GM's African workers were found to be paid less than the Minimum Effective Level, as were nearly 80% of the colored workers.

General Electric, a third company in which Rutgers holds an interest, started its unskilled African workers at \$73 per month. Its white unskilled workers (notably less in number) began at \$186 per month. The discrepancy is more than slight.

All of these companies' statistics show a preponderance of Africans, colored and Asians in the least skilled, lowest paying positions. (The whites who fill similar positions are paid more, as just witnessed, despite the companies' professions of "equal pay for equal work".) There are practically no non-whites in the highest positions and the supervisory work, in spite of their overwhelming majority in the actual workforce. In fact, by South African law, no non-white is allowed to hold a position higher than a white in the chain of command!

#### RUTGERS COMPLIES WITH WHITE SUPREMACY

Rutgers' active participation in the support of this system through its economic involvement in interested corporations not only oversteps its role as an institution of learning, but goes so far as to contradict its own policy and that of the United States government in attempting to thwart racism, not foster it. In recent weeks the Congressional Black Caucus, the United Nations, church groups, and all of the major leaders of the African people in South Africa, as well as a number of white South Africans opposed to apartheid have called on corporations to divest themselves of their investments in South Africa.

RUTGERS' WITHDRAWAL OF THOSE STOCKS IN CORPORATIONS THAT PROFIT FROM APARTHEID IS ABSOLUTELY IMPERATIVE AS A STATEMENT OF MORAL OUTRAGE AT THE CONTINUING EXISTENCE OF WHITE SUPREMACY IN SOUTH AFRICA. IT IS ALSO IMPERATIVE AS A STATEMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INTEGRITY.

the Coalition in Solidarity with Southern African Liberation  
932-7808 or 297-6077



# University Investments in South Africa

## Board of Trustees—Long Term Pool

Par Value	Industrial
\$ 250,000	Citicorp note
250,000	Exxon Pipeline Company
700,000	General Motors Acceptance Corp.
250,000	General Motors Acceptance Corp.
250,000	Manufacturers Hanover Corp. note
500,000	Phelps Dodge Corporation note
200,000	Singer Credit Corporation Sr. note

\$ 2,400,000 Total in interest bearing notes

## Interest Sensitive

6,000 Manufacturers Hanover Corporation  
5,000 J.P. Morgan & Company

## Special Growth

10,000 Dun & Bradstreet Companies

## Commercial Paper

1,770,000 Ford Motor Credit Co. Demand Note

## Board of Governors—Long Term Pool

Shares	Preferred Stock
5,000	AMAX, Inc.
<b>Common Stock — Consumer</b>	
4,500	Coca Cola Company
4,000	Eastman Kodak
4,000	Ford Motor Company
10,239	General Motors Corp.
4,000	Gillette Company
100	Johnson & Johnson
10,200	Squibb Corporation
14,000	Warner-Lambert Company
<b>Technology</b>	
6,250	IBM
<b>Capital Goods</b>	
7,000	Allied Chemical
21,000	Dresser Industries
9,000	General Electric Company
5,000	Ingersoll Rand Company
<b>Energy</b>	
5,385	Exxon
10,075	Mobil
10,000	Tenneco, Inc.

Shares	Preferred Stock
1,500	AMAX, Inc.

## Common Stock — Consumer

800 Eastman Kodak  
1,500 Gillette Company

## Technology

800 IBM

## Capital Goods

1,400 Allied Chemical  
3,000 Dresser Industries  
1,400 General Electric Company  
800 Ingersoll Rand Company

## Energy

1,000 Exxon

## Interest Sensitive

2,000 Manufacturers Hanover Corporation

## Special Growth

2,000 Dun & Bradstreet Companies, Inc.

## Commercial Paper

549,000 Ford Motor Credit Co. Demand Note

Rutgers University has between \$7 and \$10 million invested in firms operating in South Africa out of a total University portfolio worth almost \$30 million. The stock and bond holdings listed above are based on the latest available year end University investment report released on June 30, 1976.