For more than fifteen years, South African opponents of white minority rule have called for the international isolation of the Pretoria regime as one necessary action in the long and difficult struggle to destroy apartheid. Beginning with a campaign in the mid-1960s to end bank loans to South Africa, the call to break the economic links between South Africa and the United States has been taken up by students, churches, and most recently, by state and local governments.

In the early 1970s institutional investors, especially church bodies, involved themselves in shareholders resolutions, trying to determine the role of U.S. corporations in South Africa, trying to convince the corporations that they must not frustrate or inhibit the just demands of the people of South Africa for political, economic and social rights. The same churches undertook education campaigns trying to bring the situation in South Africa to the attention of their constituencies. Throughout this period there were people who continued to call for full divestment from all banks and corporations operating in South Africa.

In June 1976 an uprising against the apartheid policies of the government of South Africa was begun by students in Soweto and quickly spread throughout the country. This courageous rejection of the minority government's policies and the government's ruthless suppression of the uprising had a powerful impact on the divestment movement in the United States. It underscored the reality that apartheid cannot be reformed but must be destroyed, that the government of South Africa will use even the most brutal means to remain in power and that strong
action against is is essential. The campaign to isolate South Africa forged ahead.

By 1982 more than thirty colleges and universities had divested more than one hundred million dollars from banks and corporations operating in South Africa, and actions calling for divestment had taken place on hundreds of campuses. Major Protestant denominations voted to withdraw from banks and do no business with corporations which operate in South Africa. Dozens of national, regional, and local church bodies took special action against Citibank, the largest U.S. lender to Pretoria.

One major resource in the ongoing divestment campaign is the experience and the success of previous actions. The lists that follow are as inclusive as our information allowed.

March, 1983

Since March, the following information has been received:

The Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies, Inc., a coordinating agency for over 300 affiliated social and welfare agencies in the New York Metropolitan Area, resolved in 1979 by decision of the FPWA board to, "divest its investment portfolio of all stock in corporations doing business in the Republic of South Africa."
This resolution has been fully carried out.

The Christian Church (Disciples of Christ), speaking through its General Assembly in September 1983, urged all its agencies and congregations to establish by 1985 a process of divestment from corporations that do substantial business in South Africa and asked that the same agencies and congregations use banks which do not make direct loans to the government or any parastatal corporation in South Africa.

November, 1983
Actions taken by churches are divided into three categories. First are decisions by national, regional and local bodies to divest from corporations and banks involved in South Africa. Withdrawals from Citibank are listed as a second category. Under the leadership of the Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility a special campaign was launched against Citibank because it is the largest U.S. lender to South Africa. The third section is a list of church bodies which have pledged not to buy Citibank certificates of deposit, notes, or bonds.

I. The following national church bodies have resolved to and/or have started action against corporations and banks involved in South Africa. Actions against Citibank are listed separately in sections II and III.

The American Lutheran Church in 1980 requested that its Board of Trustees and its investment committee "totally divest from all corporations doing business in South Africa, and that this divestment take place in a prudent manner that is consistent with legal requirements, and does not place undue risk upon the ALC investment portfolio."

In 1980 the American Lutheran Church had investments valued at $29,750,000 in 27 corporations that deal with South Africa. By August 1982 the church had divested a total of $7,500,000 from American Cyanamid, Boeing, Chase Manhattan, Clark Equipment, Coca-Cola, Ford Motor Company, Honeywell, International Harvester, Mobil Corporation, RCA, Squibb Corporation, Texaco and Warner Lambert. As of September 1982, International Telephone and Telegraph has also been sold. (See sections II and III.)

The United Methodist Church, speaking through its General Council on Finance and Administration in 1980, resolved that "agencies of the UMC should not do business with nor invest in banks which have banking operations in or make loans to the Republic of South Africa, nor should they do business with or invest in banks which make loans to the parastatal [government-owned] corporations of the RSA."

The United Methodist Board of Church and Society in Washington closed a checking account with Riggs Bank in 1980.

In 1981 The World Division of the General Board of Global Ministries of the United Methodist Church removed its investment

*Since 1980, Clark and Squibb have both sold their South African subsidiaries, according to the American Lutheran Church, and should be removed from the list for this reason.
portfolio, worth approximately $20 million, from the management of Bank of America citing South Africa as one of several reasons for the withdrawal.

The Women's Division of the General Board of Global Ministries of the United Methodist Church sold, in 1980, $265,000 worth of Manufacturers Hanover bonds and 600 shares of Wells Fargo Bank. (See sections II and III.)

The Reformed Church in America in 1980 resolved that "if those businesses in which we participate refuse to end their activities in South Africa, the Reformed Church in America, as an act of conscience and witness, should withdraw its investments.... In order to implement the recommendation, it is suggested that specific steps be taken... to direct denominational agencies to strive to make sure that their money market investments be in banks and brokerages which do not grant or renew loans to the Republic of South Africa or semigovernmental corporations." (See section III.)

The American Friends Service Committee has made an ongoing commitment not to invest in firms profiting from apartheid. In 1978 they announced that they would sell over 45,000 shares of stock worth $1.3 million in firms operating in South Africa. (See section III.)

The United Presbyterian Church, USA, in 1981 directed all General Assembly agencies insofar as practicable to deposit funds and maintain accounts in financial institutions that have established policies that preclude future loans to the government of South Africa or any of its agencies. (See section III.)

The World Council of Churches has ended dealings with several West European banks because it feels that "international investments and loans to South Africa perpetuate the Apartheid system." It has a formal policy to take the South African issue into account (using a specific list of criteria) when deciding which bank to use.

Numerous other Roman Catholic orders and Protestant denominations have policies providing for divestment as a last resort after they have pursued a number of other steps with corporations such as shareholder resolutions and dialogue. Most of these orders and denominations also have policies allowing withdrawal of accounts or Certificates of Deposit from banks continuing to lend to South Africa.
The following regional and local church bodies have divested from corporations and banks other than Citibank:

The Connecticut Province of the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur divested of stock that they held in corporations operating in South Africa in 1979. (See section III.)

The Lutheran School of Theology in 1981 withdrew investments from Continental Illinois Bank because of the bank's policy of doing business with South Africa and "to identify itself with those Lutherans suffering the injustice of apartheid laws in Namibia and South Africa."

The New Brunswick Theological Seminary in February 1982 announced divestment plans from companies doing business in South Africa.

Davis Community Church withdrew its church accounts from Security Pacific National Bank of Davis, California, in 1980 because of the bank's South African policies.

II. The following churches have closed accounts and/or divested from Citibank.

The Adrian Dominican Sisters (Adrian, MI) divested 6,000 shares of common stock in 1981.

The Pension Board of the National Ministries of the American Baptist Church no longer has any business with Citibank not contains any unless Citibank's South Africa policy changes. Their regions in Cleveland, Ohio and New York have closed their Citibank accounts.

The American Baptist Churches of Metropolitan New York withdrew a $1.5 million investment portfolio from Citibank in 1981.

The American Lutheran Church withdrew $2 million in short-term securities in 1980.

The Catholic Archdiocese of Milwaukee sold $300,000 of Citicorp bonds in 1981.

The Christian Disciples of Christ took action in 1976 to make no further investments in Citibank and have since owned no stocks or bonds in Citicorp. Their Division of Overseas Ministries has stopped doing business with Citibank altogether.

The Executive Council of the Episcopal Church voted to sever relations with Citibank in 1981.
The Holy Name Province of Franciscans has withdrawn seven checking and savings accounts from Citibank.

The Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary of Monroe, Michigan, divested 1,100 shares of Citibank.

The Joint Strategies and Action Committee (JSAC) withdrew their payroll account of $80,000 from Citibank in 1982.

The stand by The Sisters of Mercy, Orchard Park, New York, against Citibank's involvement in South Africa resulted in the end to the negotiating of a Citibank payroll savings plan for the employees of Kenmore Mercy Hospital in 1981.

The National Council of Churches withdrew in 1980 accounts worth $4.7 million annually.

The Riverside Church withdrew all operating accounts at an estimated 1981 cash flow of $6 million in May 1981.

The Sisters of Saint Joseph of Rochester, New York, sold 1000 shares of Citicorp stocks in March 1981.

The Union Theological Seminary withdrew accounts worth approximately $4 million in 1980.

The United Church Board for World Ministries, citing South Africa as one of the reasons, withdrew its accounts from Citibank in 1979.

The Unitarian Universalist Association sold 8,728 Citibank shares at a value of $292,118 in 1980.

The Board of Global Ministries of the United Methodist Church voted to sever all relations with Citibank in 1980. Twenty-eight separate accounts with a total annual cash flow of over $57 million were involved. Consistent with this Board decision, the Women's Division of the General Board of Global Ministries of the United Methodist Church sold $250,000 of Citicorp bonds in 1980. (See section I.)


III. The following Roman Catholic Orders and Protestant denominations have announced a pledge to buy no Citibank Certificates of Deposit, notes or bonds because of Citibank's South African policies. All of these church investors have bank securities as part of their portfolios:
Protestant and Orthodox Agencies:

American Baptist Church National Ministries
American Friends Service Committee
American Lutheran Church
Church Women United
Episcopal Church Publishing Company
National Council of Churches
Reformed Church in America
Unitarian Universalist Association
United Christian Missionary Society of
  Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)
United Church Board for World Ministries
United Methodist Board of Global Ministries
United Presbyterian Church Foundation
World Council of Churches

Roman Catholic Orders and Dioceses:

Adrian Dominican Sisters, Michigan
Congregation of Sisters of St. Joseph, Buffalo, NY
Dominican Fathers and Brothers, Province of St. Albert Illinois
Marianist Society, New York Province
National Catholic Rural Life Conference
Order of St. Augustine, Pennsylvania
Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Milwaukee
Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, Monroe, MI
Sisters of Charity, Nazareth, KY
Sisters of the Good Shepard
Sisters of Loretto
Sisters of Mercy, Buffalo, NY
Sisters of Mercy, New York Province
Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur, Connecticut Province
Sisters of St. Francis of Assisi, Milwaukee
Sisters of St. Francis, Clinton, IO
Sisters of St. Francis, Wisconsin
Sisters of St. Francis, Steila Niagara, NY
Sisters of St. Francis, Allegheny, NY
Sisters of St. Joseph, Rochester, NY
Sisters of St. Mary, Buffalo, NY
Mount Saint Mary Academy
Our Lady of Mercy Generalates

Information in this summary comes from the listed churches or from
the Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility.

Additional information on divestment actions would be more than
welcome, and can be addressed to the American Committee on Africa.
A summary of state and city government actions is available from
ACOA.
U.S. COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY DIVESTMENT ACTIONS

AMHERST COLLEGE*

Amherst College divested from four companies because of their ties to South Africa. The divestment actions were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blue Bell Inc.</td>
<td>April 1978</td>
<td>$648,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Home Products</td>
<td>January 1982</td>
<td>23,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dresser Industries</td>
<td>January 1982</td>
<td>530,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stauffer Chemical</td>
<td>March 1982</td>
<td>115,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All divestments were in the form of sale of stocks.

ANTIOCH COLLEGE*

Antioch College totally divested of stocks in companies with ties to South Africa in 1978. The total dollar figure for this action was not made public.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY*

According to a report in Africa News on May 25, 1979, Boston University divested $6.6 million worth of bonds and nonvoting preferred stock.

In a letter of May 13, 1982, the Assistant Treasurer, commenting on Boston University's South Africa policy said: "The University did not actually divest itself of particular issues. What we did do was to not invest in CD's or other financial instruments of certain banks which have current South African transactions."

BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY

In 1979 Brandeis University sold $350,000 Ford Motor Company bonds according to Africa News on May 25, 1979 because of their policy of allowing sales to the South African police and military.

*Information obtained by the Africa Fund directly from the college in question.
CARLETON COLLEGE

Carleton College in Minnesota sold $285,000 worth of stock and a $10,000 bond in Wells Fargo & Company because of the bank's loan policy to the South African government. This action was taken in June 1979. (IRRC report: "The Domestic Debate over South Africa" by Kenneth Propp, 9/79.)

COLBY COLLEGE*

In 1980 Colby College (Maine) divested $900,000 from three companies. It divested $300,000 from Citibank, and $600,000 from Dresser Industries and Engelhard Mining Corporation.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY


HAMPshire COLLEGE

Because of pressure brought upon the college by student demonstrations and sit-ins in 1976, Hampshire College divested $40,000 worth of stock in companies with ties to South Africa. However, by 1978 the college had reinvested in similar stock. A surge of new protests from the students brought about a second divestment (Christian Science Monitor, 12/6/77, and Africa News, 5/25/79). The college now has a policy against ownership in companies operating in South Africa.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Harvard University sold $50.9 million in medium- and long-term notes and certificates of deposit issued by Citicorp in February 1981 (ICCR Corporate Examiner, 4/81).

HAVERFORD COLLEGE

Haverford College divested from Bank America, Citicorp and the J.P. Morgan Corporation in 1982 (American Committee on Africa).
HOWARD UNIVERSITY

In March 1978 Howard University endorsed the Sullivan Principles and sold all its stock in companies that had not signed the code of conduct. In November of that same year the University revised its policy to exclude all corporations doing "substantial business" in South Africa. As a result Howard sold $1.8 million in South Africa related securities which at the time represented 13% of its endowment. The University did not incur a financial loss from the divestment (Investor Responsibility Resource Center, 5/79).

LUTHERAN SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY AT CHICAGO*

The Lutheran School of Theology at Chicago voted in November 1981 to withdraw its accounts from Continental Illinois Bank. The Board of Directors' Chairperson, Robert Hereth, stated: "The bank continues to be involved in South Africa. LSTC wants to remove its funds from such involvement and place them in a local bank which specializes in community development and has a stated policy against making loans to South Africa."

MAINE, UNIVERSITY OF

On July 27, 1982, the Portland Press Herald reported that the University of Maine voted to divest about $3 million of investments in corporations doing business in South Africa. The divestment involves about $1.9 million in common stock in 10 major corporations including Abbot Laboratories, the International Telephone and Telegraph Company and Xerox, and another $1.2 million in foundation holdings in such corporations as IBM and Mobil Oil.

MASSACHUSETTS, UNIVERSITY OF

According to the New York Times of December 16, 1977, the University of Massachusetts voted to sell within 90 days all stocks in companies with investments in South Africa. The vote meant the immediate sale of $600,000 worth of stock in the American Mining Corporation, the Fairmont Mining Corporation and the Newmont Mining Corporation, and a study of the rest of the $2 million portfolio to determine which companies do business in South Africa.
**McGILL**

On March 15, 1982 the Wall Street Journal reported that McGill University in Montreal, following a recommendation of the Board of Governor's Committee on Social Responsibility, sold its holdings in Mobil Corporation and Royal Dutch Petroleum Company to protest the companies' involvement in South Africa.

Approximately 30 of the 100 companies in which McGill has investments operate in South Africa, but divestment is planned only from companies supplying strategic materials to armed forces, or from companies not meeting "desirable standards" in employment. A letter of October 22, 1982 to the Africa Fund stated that the amount of divestment authorized by the Board of Governors actually amounted to $1,200,000 worth of stock.

**MICHIGAN**

In December 1982 a law was passed in the State of Michigan which requires all public educational institutions in the state to sell all investments in corporations operating in South Africa. The state university system will have to sell approximately $60 million in securities.

**EASTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY**

Eastern Michigan University voted to sell $2.5 million worth of stock held in Manufacturers Hanover Trust Corporation in 1980 (American Committee on Africa).

**MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY**

During the interval between January 1979 and January 1980, Michigan State University sold all its stock in companies with ties to South Africa. This decision affected a total of fifteen firms.

The university officials later took their South African policy one step further to include banks. Nancy Elliott, Director of Investments and Trusts, remarked in a letter to our staff: "the university resolved to withdraw its deposits from and not to invest in banks granting or renewing loans to the Republic of South Africa."

Michigan State University actually increased its earnings on its investment portfolio by $1 million the year following its divestiture.
The following firms were involved in the divestment:

- American Express $335,160
- Carnation Company 460,369
- Citicorp 663,414
- Coca Cola Company 908,826
- Dow Chemical 319,017
- Eastman Kodak 516,538
- Eli Lilly & Company 1,081,219
- Exxon Corporation 706,702
- Ford Motor Company 332,881
- General Motors Corporation 368,636
- IBM 791,677
- Minnesota Mining & Manufacture 547,051
- PepsiCo Inc. 568,269
- Upjohn Company 417,771
- Xerox Company 249,631

TOTAL $8,267,143

**UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN***

In June and July of 1979, the University of Michigan sold $306,117 worth of stock in Black & Decker Manufacturing shares because "...the company refused to supply certain information regarding its operations in South Africa."

**WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY***

The president of Western Michigan University, Mr. Birnhard, at the January 15, 1982 Board of Trustees meeting spoke about the university's position on South African investments. He said that neither the university nor the university foundation have "any notes or securities in companies doing business with South Africa which have not subscribed to the Sullivan Principles" and there are no "funds whatsoever in banks that make loans directly to the government of South Africa or state corporations."

**MINNESOTA, UNIVERSITY OF***

In June 1982 the Board of Regents unanimously adopted a resolution prohibiting all future investments in corporations doing business in South Africa, providing the policy will not
mean a loss of money by the university. The university had $25.3 million invested in companies doing business in South Africa. The resolution could lead to total divestment of these holdings if companies providing equal returns are continually available.

MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE*

In August 1981 Mount Holyoke College divested stock valued at $459,000 from Dresser Industries.

NEW BRUNSWICK THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY*

The New Brunswick Theological Seminary announced in February 1982 that it would turn over its investment portfolio to the Interfaith Center On Corporate Responsibility for review and recommendation toward divestiture from corporations with holdings and investments in South Africa. This action represents the first serious step to implement a resolution adopted two years ago by the Reformed Church in America, the seminary's parent denomination. The Reformed Church in America requested divestment following an investigation initiated by the seminary's student government, the Society of Inquiry. The investigation found approximately one-third of the institution's investments to be in corporations tied in some way to South Africa.

NEW YORK, STATE UNIVERSITY OF, AT ONEONTA

The State University of New York at Oneonta began to withdraw its $80,000 worth of certificates of deposit from Wilbur National Bank in 1978. This bank is a subsidiary of Chase Manhattan Bank of New York City (American Committee On Africa).

OBERLIN COLLEGE*

In the fall of 1980 Oberlin sold its holdings in PepsiCo because of PepsiCo's persistent opposition to the adoption of the Sullivan Principles.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

The Ohio State University sold $250,000 worth of stock in International Flavors and Fragrances between 1978 and 1979 because
the company has repeatedly ignored its correspondence concerning human rights in South Africa (Wall Street Journal, 11/13/78).

**OHIO UNIVERSITY**

In 1978 Ohio University divested $60,000 worth of stock in four companies: ITT, Mobil Oil, Monsanto and TRW. This action represented a total divestment from firms with ties to South Africa (ACOA Student News Letter).

**OREGON STATE SCHOOLS**

On November 18, 1977 the Oregon State Board of Higher Education voted 8:3 in favor of a resolution to divest approximately $6 million of South African related stock. Oregon was the first state to pass such a resolution concerning South Africa's apartheid system. The State Attorney General declared that the Board could not make such a decision because the University's funds were controlled by the state legislature. Several groups involved then filed suit against the Attorney General's ruling. The case is still being litigated (Portland State University Vanguard, 11/22/77, and ACOA).

**RUTGERS UNIVERSITY**

Rutgers University divested seven of its thirteen holdings in corporations operating in South Africa in 1980. An attempt was made to acquire more information from the university, but officials did not reply (ACOA Student News Letter).

**SMITH COLLEGE**

Smith College divested 42,014 shares worth $697,728 from Firestone Tire & Rubber in October 1977 (Christian Science Monitor, 12/06/77).

**SWARTHMORE COLLEGE**

In June of 1981, Swarthmore divested $2.2 million from three companies: Citicorp ($1.5 million), Newmont Mining Corporation ($.5 million) and Timken Company ($.2 million).
TUFTS UNIVERSITY*

The Treasurer's Office of Tufts University confirmed a divestment of $100,000 from Citibank in September 1979. It's also confirmed the sale of 2,000 shares of J.P. Morgan on October 22, 1979 and 16,000 shares of G.D. Searle on May 22, 1979. (Because the dollar figure was not provided, the latter two divestment actions are not in the charts within this report.)

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Union Theological Seminary withdrew accounts at Citibank worth $4 million in 1980 (ICCR List of Church Actions Taken re Citibank and South Africa as of April 20, 1982).

VASSAR

Vassar College divested $6.5 million from 6 banks in 1978 (ACOA).

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY*


WILLIAMS COLLEGE*

In December 1980 Williams College divested $700,000 stock from Newmont Mining and from six banks.

WISCONSIN, UNIVERSITY OF

The University of Wisconsin totally divested from about 25 companies doing business in South Africa by December 1978. This action is in accordance with a state law which prohibits universities from investing in companies which practice or condone discrimination. The total amount divested in the form of stocks and bonds was $11 million. The companies were as follows:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company (stocks)</th>
<th>Company (bonds)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abbot Labs</td>
<td>General Motor Acceptance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucyus Erie</td>
<td>Ingersoll Rand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBS</td>
<td>Sperry Rand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPC International</td>
<td>Warner Communications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citicorp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exxon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Electric</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Motors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodyear Tire &amp; Rubber</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingersol Rand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johns-Manville</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobil Oil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owens Corning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PepsiCo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Merrill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texaco</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Carbide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Steel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xerox</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $250,000

YALE UNIVERSITY*

Yale University divested $1.6 million worth of stock from the Bank of America and Morgan Guaranty Trust Company in 1979.
ASSOCIATION OF STUDENTS OF UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES

The Association of Students of the University of California at Los Angeles withdrew their funds from Bank America and Security Pacific Bank in 1980. The action represented a total divestment and amounted to $25 million (ACOA).

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY

The co-op system at the University of California at Berkeley has withdrawn accounts totalling $4 million from Bank America to protest their participation in loans to South Africa. The Student Council for the entire UC system has called upon all students to withdraw their accounts from BankAmerica to protest their loans to South Africa (Catalyst Project, Fall 1978).

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL*

STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION

The Student Bar Association of New York University withdrew its $11,000 account from the La Guardia Place Branch of Citibank in May 1978.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University</th>
<th>Total Amount Divested</th>
<th>Corporations/ Banks</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Partial/ Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amherst</td>
<td>$1,300,000</td>
<td>4 corps</td>
<td>1978-82</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antioch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>6,600,000</td>
<td>1 bank</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandeis</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>1 corps</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colby</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>2 corps/1 bank</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>2,700,000</td>
<td>3 banks</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hampshire ($40,000 initially)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1976</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvard</td>
<td>50,900,000</td>
<td>1 bank</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haverford</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 corp/2 banks</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howard</td>
<td>1,800,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran School of Theology, Chicago</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 bank</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine, University of</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>1982</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts, Univ. of</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>3 corps</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McGill</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>2 corps</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Michigan Univ.</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>1 corp</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan State University</td>
<td>8,300,000</td>
<td>15 corps &amp; banks</td>
<td>1979-80</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan, University of</td>
<td>306,117</td>
<td>1 corp</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Holyoke</td>
<td>459,000</td>
<td>1 corp</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Brunswick School of Theology</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1982</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, State University of at Oneonta</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>1 bank</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oberlin College</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 corp</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio State University</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>1 corp</td>
<td>1978-79</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio University</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>4 corps</td>
<td>1978</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon State Schools</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>27 corps</td>
<td>1977-78</td>
<td>T</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rutgers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith</td>
<td>697,728</td>
<td>1 corp</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swarthmore</td>
<td>2,200,000</td>
<td>3 corps</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tufts</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>2 corps/1 bank</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Theological Seminary</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>1 bank</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vassar</td>
<td>6,500,000</td>
<td>6 banks</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wesleyan</td>
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<td>1980</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williams</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>1 corp/6 banks</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin, University of</td>
<td>11,000,000</td>
<td>25 corps</td>
<td>1978</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yale</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
<td>2 banks</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association of Students, UCLA</td>
<td>25,000,000</td>
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<td>1980</td>
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<tr>
<td>New York University, Law School Student Bar Assn.</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>1 bank</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California, University of at Berkeley</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>P</td>
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* * * * *
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>Hampshire College (reinvested in 1978)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1977 | Massachusetts, University of (began)  
Oregon State Schools (completed 1978)  
Smith College |
| 1978 | Amherst College (completed 1982)  
Antioch College  
Hampshire College (second protest)  
Howard University  
Massachusetts, University of (completed)  
New York, State University of at Oneonta  
New York University Student Bar Association  
Ohio State University (completed 1979)  
Ohio University  
Vassar  
Wisconsin, University of |
| 1979 | Boston University  
Brandeis University  
California, University of at Berkeley  
Carleton College  
Columbia University  
Hampshire College (reinvested)  
Michigan, University of  
Michigan State University (completed in 1980)  
Tufts University  
Yale University |
| 1980 | California, University of at Los Angeles, Association of Students  
Colby College  
Eastern Michigan University  
Oberlin College  
Rutgers University  
Wesleyan College  
Williams College  
Union Theological Seminary |
| 1981 | Harvard University  
Lutheran School of Theology  
Mount Holyoke College  
Swarthmore |
| 1982 | Haverford College  
Maine, University of  
McGill University, Montreal  
New Brunswick Theological Seminary |