Early retirement discussed

Mit surveying involvement in S. Africa

(Continued from page I)

probably “look hard” at endorsing the Sullivan principles.

These principles, already accepted by Ford, General Motors, Mobil and several other large corporations, are six guidelines for the conduct of the companies’ South African operations:

1. Non-discrimination in terms of the races in all eating, comfort and work facilities.
2. Equal and fair employment practices for all employees.
3. Equal opportunity of training programs that will prepare, in substantial numbers, blacks and other non-whites for supervisory, administrative, technical and clerical positions.
4. Increasing the number of blacks and other non-whites in management and supervisory positions.
5. “Improving the quality of employees’ lives outside the work environment in such areas as housing, transportation, schooling, recreation and health facilities.”

Milne said “I sense some feeling in the Shareholder Responsible Committee that the Sullivan principles are sensible principles.”

The “group has believed in the past that the United States corporate presence in South Africa is, in balance, a good thing,” as long as the companies follow affirmative action policies, Milne noted.

The SRC has believed that most companies have had good programs in this area, he said, but added that it is uncertain whether it will continue to feel that way. Milne said that the group would make no recommendations until the corporate survey results are reviewed.

The lack of public protest at MIT is not duplicated on other campuses. Several rallies have been held at Brandeis where 1,200 students signed a petition requesting divestment. Petitions have also been circulated at Harvard, which has invested totaling over $400 million in companies doing business in South Africa.

At Wellesley students formed an ad hoc committee to present the college’s South African holdings and staged a rally and a petition drive. The group met with Wellesley’s equivalent of the SRC, and received an answer to the protest within a week and a half, and allowed a “full” opportunity to the committee considering divestment.

The administration responded by forming a committee to look into the issue. A campus rally was held yesterday evening.

The proportion jumps to 30 percent for those 60 to 64 years of age. Therefore, it appears that the views of professors regarding retirement age change as they approach that age. Professors seem to be increasingly more willing to retire as the retirement age draws near.

The survey also noted that 60 percent of the faculty members in the 55 to 62 age group said that they would respond positively to a measure that would assure them of pension benefits equal to what they would be at the mandatory retirement age. Many also said that they would consider retirement sooner if assured part-time employment with a proportionate decrease in salary.

In addition to the proposed bill, within the next few weeks the U.S. Civil Rights Commission is expected to send Congress its proposed guidelines for enforcing the Age Discrimination Act of 1975. The measure provides that "no person in the U.S. shall, on the basis of age, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance." Congress has delayed the enforcement of this bill until January 1, 1979 due to controversy.

MIT surveying involvement in S. Africa

(Continued from page 5)

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