ATLANTA, GA. 30302, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1979.

112 PAGES, 5 SECTIONS

STREET

20 Cents Outside Retail Trading Zone

Tehran Says Envoys Can

TEHRAN, Iran — Foreign Minister Sa-degh Ghotbzadeh announced Friday that U.S. Chief of Mission and Charge d'Affaires Bruce Laingen and two other Americans held in the Foreign Ministry were now "free to leave" because they were less "important" than the 50 American hostages seized by Moslem militants occupying the U.S. Embassy.

However, it was uncertain whether the three would leave soon because Ghotbzadeh said he could not guarantee their cafe conduct

said he could not guarantee their safe conduct

to the airport.
"I will ask someone to ask them what

they want and if they want to leave and then (I) will try to facilitate these things," he said, adding that as of Thursday, the three diplomats had not asked to leave Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said the administration has asked Iran to provide safe access to the Tehran airport for the officials.

The defiant Iranian government, boosted by a second day of huge anti-American pro-tests, also declared it would boycott a U.N. Se-curity Council meeting on the embassy take-

See IRAN, Page 7-A



ALLOWED TO LEAVE

Gunman Kills 3 ear Gainesville

and Barbara Moran

GAINESVILLE — City police arrested a Gainesville man Friday night after three people were shot to death and two were wounded at a home near here.

The suspect "just went crazy and grabbed a gun and started shooting," said Georgia State Patrolman Dan Smith.

Robert William Strickland, 32, of Route 9, Gainesville, was taken into

spotted him at a roadside phone booth on Georgia Highway 53 five miles west of Gainesville around 9:30 p.m., police said. Strickland was charged with three counts of murder and two counts of

Smith said the shooting occurred shortly after 6 p.m. Friday at a home on Whitmire Circle, off U.S. 129 about eight miles north of Gainesville-Authorities said the victims were

members of the same family. The dead

Bonnie Carroll, 28; and Eddie Carroll, 38. Wounded were Irene Carroll, 67, and June Carroll, 31.

Strickland was apparently a boyfriend of one of the women at the home, authorities said.

The body of Bonnie Carroll was found in her bedroom. The bodies of the two men were in the kitchen and on the porch. The two wounded women were taken to the Northeast Georgia Medical

See SHOOT, Page 9-A

The Underpaid And Under-Protected Part I: The Turpentine Men: Hard Woods Toil For Little Pay

and Chester Goolrick
Constitution Staff Writers

HOBOKEN - Brackish swamp water rises above Clifford Giles' ankles and rises above Clifford Giles' ankles, and thorny brush pulls at his broad shoulders and back as he makes his way from one towering pine to another, bucket in hand. It is midsummer in the south Georgia woods, hot - very hot - and steamy Giles, with an irritated grunt, slaps at his face to chase away the swarming mosquitos and horseflies. Sweat pours

from his body.
Clifford Giles is a turpentine man. He is in the woods this day, as he has been almost every weekday for two decades. Hour after hour, he trudges through the pines collecting their sticky gum and depositing it in his bucket. When the bucket is full, he dumps the gum into a deep metal barrel borne on a wooden cart drawn by a pair of mules. Then Giles begins another bucket.

The work and the conditions have not changed much since the time when Clif-ford Giles' father, also a turpentine man, labored in the pine forests. Nor were they much different in Giles' grandfather's day.

For more than three centuries, since colonial times, the southeastern United States has supplied the world much of its turpentine through the work of the Gileses and thousands like them. Turpentining — one of America's oldest industries — has been, and remains an enterprise totally dependent on the willingness and ability of such men to go into the woods, tap pine trees, and col-lect the gum from those trees.

lect the gum from those trees.

And turpentining continues to be an industry bearing the legacy of slavery. It is an industry of black laborers working for white men, laborers living in runfor white men, laborers living in rundown shacks known as "quarters" and looking to the boss to take care of their minimal needs — enough income for food, a doctor when they are sick, bail if they are arrested. The boss demands only that the men go to the woods and work

It is an industry in which the laborers' speak matter-of-factly of colleagues sneaking away in the middle of the night because they have fallen in debt to the turpentine boss. "Don't get in debt to the turpentine man," they warn a newcomer.

It also is an industry in which the inimum wage has little meaning and black laborers are given few of the benefits which are normally bestowed on

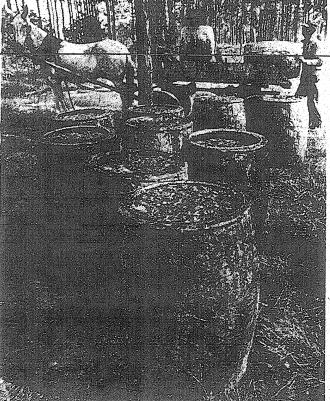
most other types of workers.

Turpentining is a \$25 million-a-year industry based in the pine forests of the Southeast, with Georgia at its center. As many as 700 turpentine producers operate throughout the region, collecting the gum which is distilled and used in products ranging from paint thinner and wood stains to shoe polish and crayons.

One operation is here in Hoboken, a One operation is nere in Hodoken, a dot-on-the-map crossroads town 15 miles east of the city of Waycross and 30 miles north of the Florida border. A drive along the main street reveals that this is a community dependent, in large part, on the region's vast pine forests. On the north side of the highway, beyond a general store and post office, are a sawmill and an adjoining lumber company. Further along the highway stands the

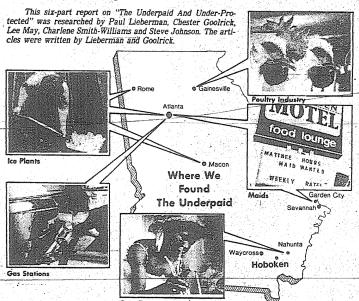
See TURPENTINE, Page 4-A





Sam Pritchett (left) 'Dips' Gum From A Pine Tree; Barrels Filled With Gum (right) Are Unloaded From Cart

For Many Americans, Work Pays Off In Poverty



and Chester Goolrick

At a time when wages are at an historical high, hundreds of thousands of American workers laboring in menial jobs are underpaid.

The federal minimum wage standard holds little value for se workers. The underpaid work quietly in industries hidden from view of the overburdened agencies charged with enforcing the minimum wage, in jobs which fall out of reach of the wage-hour laws, or for employers who brazenly disregard minimum-wage standards.

The victims of wage underpayment have no single profile except their poverty. They include blacks, whites and foreign nationals; workers in the city and in the countryside; men and

women; the old and the young.
Southern states, conservative and still largely bound to
agriculture, are the nation's worst offenders. More than in any
other region, disregard of the federal minimum wage — now \$2.90 an hour and rising to \$3.10 Jan. 1 - is a tradition in the

Georgia's own legislated minimum wage, covering many workers not affected by the federal law, is the lowest in the

Last March, The Atlanta Constitution began an investigation of wage practices in industries and jobs throughout Georgia and beyond. Five reporters worked on investigations extending from pine forests along the Florida border to farm land in the hills of north Georgia. A series of six reports presents

See WORKERS, Page 6-A.

Panel Votes To Rehire Cheat-Case Police inside

In a move that may send the proposed settlement of the Atlanta police hiring suit back to court, an Atlanta City Council committee Friday amended the proposal by voting to reinstate three officers fired as a result of the 1975 police cheating scandal.

By a 4-1 vote, the council's Finance

Committee agreed to amend the settlement, drawn up after six years of legal wrangling among the Afro-American Pa-trolmen's League, the predominantly white Fraternal Order of Police, and the

city.

However, after amending the measure, the committee voted to hold onto the matter and take it up again Monday. Councilman James Howard, who proposed the change, said the settlement should not have included the reinstate-ment of two white officers while excluding the reinstatement of several black officers.

The change drew harsh reactions from Mayor Maynard Jackson and John Nuck-olls, attorney for the FOP.

See POLICE, Page 8-A

Saturday in Georgia will be sunny and a little warmer, with highs rang- ing from the mid-40s to the mid-50s. Details on	"Abby 4-B Bridge 6-B Classifieds 6-C Comics 6-B Crossword 5-B Deaths 12-B Editorials 2-B	Markets 10-A Movies Leisure Newsmakers 3-B Outlar 1-C Religion 9-B
Page 2-A.	Hudspeth 2-A	TV Toisure

Court OKs Canceling Of Taiwan Arms Pact

WASHINGTON - President Carter has the authority to unilaterally terminate the United States' mutual defense treaty with Taiwan, the U.S. Court of Appeals ruled here Friday.

The ruling overturns a federal judge's

finding that Carter had violated the Constitution when he ended the pact effective Jan. 1, 1980. The lower court judge ruled in October that the treaty could not be terminated without the approval of two-thirds of the Senate or a majority

of both houses of Congress.

The Carter administration had said the lower court's ruling posed a "serious problem" for U.S.-Chinese relations, since the normalization of diplomatic relations with China was based on an agreement to end the U.S. defense treaty with Taiwan.

with Taiwan.

Six members of the seven-judge panel joined in ruling that the president had acted legally. The seventh member of the court, Judge George E. MacKinnon, although saying he concurred in part with the majority, dissented from the ruling. He said Carter would need the approval of both houses of Carters with the majority of the process of approval of both houses of Congress to terminate the treaty Jan. 1, 1980, as scheduled by the administration in connection with the establishment of full diplomatic relations with the Communist

government of China in Peking.
Paul D. Kamenar, attorney for Sen.
Barry M. Goldwater and 23 other senators and representatives who had

See TREATY, Page 7-A

Halt Called In Gun Law Enforcement

By George Rodrigue

Atlanta's handgun control law, passed just last week, will not be enforced until it is thoroughly rewritten, a city attorney said Friday following negotiations which temporarily settled a complaint by a Buckhead gun dealer who sued the city to stop enforcement of the ordinance.

The ordinance requires a 60-day waiting period before finalization of gun sales, to allow Atlanta police to check

the backgrounds of would-be purchasers. Assistant City Attorney Roy Mays said Assistant city Attorney Roy Mays said his office will have amendments to the law prepared by Monday's City Council meeting, but added that it could take weeks for the full council to ratify them.

In the meantime, he said, the city has

assured Fulton Superior Court Judge
Joel J. Fryer and lawyers for firearms
dealer Chuck Lesher the city will not enforce the ordinance passed by the council

The amendments could involve shortening the 60-day waiting period, as well as clarifying administrative details of the law, Mays told reporters.

Mays said the city does not plan does abandon the concept of gun control, and added that even before Lesher filed suit

added that even before Lesher filed suit on Wednesday, city attorneys had planned to revise the law.

Lesher, who is president of Chuck's Firearms Inc., said he will revive his court suit if he is displeased by the revised ordinance, but added that he is "not applied." "not against a good (gun) law" and might not object to a waiting period of "three to five days."

See GUNS, Page 8-A

Continued From Page 1-A

the findings: e Parts 1 and 2 examine one of America's oldest industurpentining, based in Georgia. A lengthy south Georgia. A lengthy narrative follows life in one furpentine camp, describing work patterns seemingly from another century: black laborers leading mule carts through pine woods, using hand tools to collect gum from the trees and looking to the turpentine boss to provide them with just enough to keep life going in a cluster of decaying shacks known as the

'quarters Part 3 examines a major industry of north Georgia, eggs. Here, surrounding a city which has erected a statue of the chicken, the workers are poor whites living in sight of poultry sheds. Entire families work long hours in the sheds for salaries less than might be expected for one person. woman's accident - a pand caught in a machine some questions about the labor system, and families challenge the several-for-the-price-of-one work arrange-

Part 4 looks at more highly visible jobs — at workers the average American encounters regularly in every-day life, focusing on wage practices in the motel and gas station industries. Outside Savannah, in a motel near the Georgia coast, a maid works for \$1 an hour. At a self-serve gasoline station in Atlanta, a station manager tells of the system of deductions which pulls the pay of station at-tendants below the minimum

wage.
• Part 5 traces a corpora-Zion's violation of the minimum wage law over four decades, from the day the law went into effect. A series of court cases outlines the pattern of violations over those decades even as the company

Atlanta-based conglomerate with holdings throughout the Southeast changes both its primary business focus and its name. In 1939, the workers toiled in plants for up to 90 hours a ek, for as little as 15 cents an hour. In 1979, the workers are the thousands of clerks in small convenience stores who are owed more than \$700,000

for minimum wage violations. · Part six examines the reasons for the widespread payment of sub-minimum ages to American workers

A federal agency is six months behind checking on minimum wage complaints state government is unwilling to adopt significant minimum wage standards; and many businesses try to get away with paying employees as lit-tle as they can, even if it means going around the law. At the same time, many Americans remain willing to work hard for substandard

wages.
The workers who appear in the series of reports hold many of society's most gruel-ing, dirty jobs. Yet, almost without exception, they work conscientiously and with fewer complaints than those earning wages many times higher for jobs far easier. One turpentine laborer is not atypical when he explains he does not seek food stamps: "I'm too busy wor-

Throughout these reports, employers attempt to justify low wages by attributing to their employees qualities of laziness and dishonesty, sometimes linking these qualities to the workers' race. At the same time, the workers' own words and work habits freobservation — that observation — that inned American at the quently suggest a different observation — that the oldethic survives at the lowest level of the work force. * * *

Reflecting on the wide-spread exploitation of workers he has viewed during 40 years of trying to enforce minimum wage standards in the South, 73-year-old attor-ney Beverly Worrell paused and said: "I think it started with slavery."

Slavery legally ended with the Civil War, but the rapid industrialization of the United States after that war brought with it sweatshops, child labor and seemingly endless work weeks with poor pay. Legislation to regulate work-

Legislation to regulate working conditions did not come for decades.

For 30 years, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that legislative attempts to set minimum wages were unconstitutional violations of a "right of free contract," the right of a worker to labor "for such time as he may choose."

Then came the Depression. In 1938, Congress passed the Fair Labor Standards Act, setting the minimum-wage and maximum-hour standards for workers around the nation whose jobs involved interstate commerce. The minimum wage was to start at 25 cents

Born into a well-to-do Vir-

ginia family, Beverly Worrell was a young law school graduate when he went to work for the U.S. Department of Labor in 1938, part of the first group of lawyers responsible for enforcing the minimum wage. Retired now in Atlanta, he recalled recently that most employers greeted the law with stern resistance The resistance was nation-wide, he added, "but in the South they took it a little more seriously. They just refused to comply."

It was not surprising, then, that the first test case of the national minimum wage came from Georgia. The case was United States v. Darby Darby, a south Georgia lum-berman, was charged with minimum wage violations in his timber business. In 1941, the Supreme Court ruled for the government, upholding the Fair Labor Standards Act once and for all. The United States now had an approved

minimum wage.
In 1979, 41 years later, there are an estimated 103.4 million Americans in the nation's work force. Male workers employed full time earned on an average almost \$17,000 in 1977, the latest year for which comprehensive figures are available. Working women averaged \$9,535.

According to the nation's Bureau of Labor Statistics, wages have reached an un-

precedented high.
Even though the federally mandated minimum wage has risen steadily over four dec-ades to the present \$2.90 an hour, a worker who must support a family of four on minimum wage income still falls below what the govern-

ment calls the poverty level.

Working 40 hours a week
for 52 weeks, a worker at the minimum wage earns \$6,032 in a year. The poverty level is \$6,700 for a family of four.

No one is quite sure how many American workers earn the minimum wage totteta_oldelicue_tutiet suggest the total is probably in the millions

U.S. Department of Labor study released last December estimated that just over 9 million Americans worked at or below the minimum wage level.

Then there is the number

federal minimum-wage law violations successfully uncovered by the government During the year ending Sept. 20, 1979, the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor - merely by respond-ing to complaints - found that 456,000 workers nation wide were victims of minimum wage violations totaling more than \$63 million.

As in the past, the southeastern United States was found to be the area of most flagrant offense. Just the eight states in the region around Atlanta accounted for minimum wage violations involving 126,000 workers and \$19 million — more than one-fourth the national total of workers and almost one-third the dollar total of minimum wage violations.

Even then, the government tent of actual minimum wage violations. The officials who compile the figures admit as much.

"Whether we get half of them or one-third of them is difficult to say," said Richard Robinette director of the southeastern regional Wage and Hour Division in Atlanta

Robinette noted that while the division struggles to catch up on a large backlog of complaints, investigators cannot seek out the workers who do not complain for fear of reprisal, or for workers who simply may not know they underpaid. "When you already have enough bu it doesn't make sense to drum

up more," he said. Even if the federal division had unlimited investigative abilities, the fact is that the jobs of tens of millions of workers would be beyond their reach; the jobs of about 40 percent of American work-ers fall outside the protection of the minimum wage standards of the Fair Labor Stand-

ards Act.

Based on the U.S.

Constitution's delegation to

Congress of the power to

regulate interstate commerce, the 1938 legislation specified minimum would cover only workers industries engaged in (inter-state) commerce or in the production of goods for com-

It was standard practice tt was standard practice during the first years of the act for businesses — even some tied to the railroads — to argue that they did not have to obey the law because they were not involved in interstate commerce. Most of these claims were rejected over the years, however, as the law was interpreted by the courts or amended in Congress to cover workers not only in large interstate industries, but also in most retail stores (now those doing \$250, .000 or more business a year).

on farms (those using 500 worker days any quarter of the year) and in businesses such as motels, restaurants and laundries. The law was even amended to cover house hold maids: 'The Congress further finds that the employment of persons in domestic service in households affects commerce," that amendment

The Department of Labor now estimates at 57.6 million the number of employees na-tionwide covered by the minimum wage standard.

The total however leaves more than 40 million workers uncovered by the law. Many are professionals, a broad category not covered by the federal act, and others are self-employed their "wages" set by their success or failure in business. But many others are employees of retail stores or agricultural businesses too small for coverage under the federal law. Others work in businesses simply not

covered.
To a large degree, the question of minimum wage guarantees for these workers is left to the states.

Forty-one states currently have their own laws extending minimum wage guaran-tees. Of the nine states without any minimum wage laws of their own, six are in the Southeast: Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee. The other three are Arizona, Iowa, and Missouri.

Georgia has a minimum wage law, passed by the General Assembly in 1970 and not amended since

The law requires payment of a state minimum wage by businesses which gross \$40,-000 annually or which employ at least six workers.

That mandated hourly wage — \$1.25 — is the lowest set by any of the 41 state minimum wage laws on the books throughout the country.

Georgia's law is enforced by the state Department of Labor. Fourteen labor investigators, working out of offices around the state, are charged vith, among their many other duties, monitoring complaints.

In the event of a violation

the employee has the right to

sue for back wages, the state has no power to convict viola-tors of the law.

But, according to Shirley

Cranford, administrative as sistant to the chief of the in-spection division of the Georgia Department of Labor, the state labor department has

received only one complaint so far this year and that was eventually referred to the federal wage and hour divi-

"There are just not that many employers who are not covered by the federal law, she said,



Multi-pillow full size sleeper in haitian cotton or earth-toned velvets. 70" of stylish, quality-

GO-TOGETHERS Northeast Plaza 3325 Buford Hwy 321-4077

M-Th 10-9/Fri. Sat 10-6 Sun 12:30-5:30

packed comfort.

Where everything is contemporary, but the prices.

PUBLISHER'S BOOK SALE Over 500,000 Books Available!

ALL BOOKS PRICED UP TO 90% OFF

· Novels · Cookbooks · Dictionaries · Encyclopedias · Collector's Series · Digest · Histories · Biographies How To Books
 Children's Books
 Almanacs
 AND MORE!

LIMITED TIME! FIRST COME! FIRST SERVE!

Last

Days

Conducted

Positively Over 50,000 Books Under \$2.88! Values to \$40. Priced for total liquidation! Sat., Dec. 1, 10 A.M.-7 P.M.

Sun., Dec. 2, 12 Noon-7 P.M. Mon. & Tues., Dec. 3 & 4, 10 A.M.-8 P.M.

SHER'S LIQUIDATION

ATLANTA CIVIC CENTER 395 Piedmont Ave. N.E. Atlanta, Ga.



BUY NOW FOR THE HOLIDAYS

Famous Brands 03 & 17

For men. Save 30%

At least 100 pairs per store. Sale Price Reg. Price \$39.50 \$27.50 *42.50 *29.50 326.00 \$37.50 \$24.50 \$35.00 \$52.50 \$37.00 \$32.50 \$22.50 \$29.50 \$20.50 Sale good thru Sun. Dec. 2nd.

PIX FAMOUS BRAND CODE

03 BOSTONIAN 09 FLORSHEIM 10 FREEMAN

Style for

illustration only.

- 24 STACY ADAMS 26 WRIGHT ARCH
- 11 FRENCH SHRINER 17 JOHNSTON & MURPHY 20 NETTLETON

VISA AND MASTER CHARGE ACCEPTED

HOME OF QUALITY FAMOUS BRANDS

- PRESERVER-27 AFTER HOURS 29 THEN FOMONDS
- 21 NUNN BUSH 22 YVES SAINT
- 30 BALLY 32 PIÉRRE CARDIN 38 JARMAN 40 FOOT JOY
 - color or price. In black and shades of brown. Hurry for best selection. SAT. 10-9 & SUN. 12-5

. BELVEDERE 1299 COLUMBIA DR. 5750 BUFORD HWY. • STEWART AVE. • LENOX SQUARE 1899 STEWART AVE. 3435 LENOX RD., N.E.

. DORAVILLE

SAT. 10-6 & SUN. 12-5

 NORTHEAST PLAZA 3301 BUFORD HWY., N.E.

SANDY SPRINGS 5984 ROSWELL RD.

Special group with blue and gold border tickets.

Every pair on sale for 2 days. Many one-of-a-

kind styles- sizes 8 to 12, medium and wide widths. Not every size in every width, style,

PUBLIC NOTICE &

MERCHANDISE FROM RECENT DISPLAY & SALE AT HOLIDAY INNS, RAMADA INNS & HOWARD JOHNSONS THROUGHOUT MARYLAND, VIRGINIA & NORTH CAROLINA WITH ADDITIONS FROM OTHER SOURCES AND FROM MAIN NATIONAL

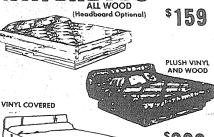
LOCAL WAREHOUSE OF NATIONALLY ADVERTISED GOODS. SO HUGE IT HAD TO BE TRANSFERRED & ASSEMBLED AT THE

395 PIEDMONT AVE. ATLANTA FOR FINAL LIQUIDATION!! LIQUIDATOR GUTS PRIGES LAST TIME!

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC— FIRST COME—FIRST SERVED! POSITIVELY LAST

4 DAYS! SATURDAY 10-7. SUNDAY 12-7. MONDAY & TUESDAY. 10 AM. RPM.

The Lowest Prices Anywhere! TERESEDS unbelievable SAVINGS!



^{\$}299 \$199 INCLUDES ALL THIS:

• headboard • stand up de-tuxe mattress • liner \$329 pedestal • deluxe heater nothing else to buy!

> YOUR CHOICE . KING OR QUEEN SIZES Also available California Designer Sheets and Comforters

> > *39

:39

TWIN SIZE **FULL SIZE** OUEEN SIZE & KING SIZE QUEEN AND KING SIZE SOLD IN SETS ONLY up

Also CHIRO-PEDIC and POSTURAMIC at TREMENDOUS SAVINGS!

SAVE UP TO 60%! HEADBOARDS BRASS PLATED, VELVET 18 AND AND WOOD GRAIN
Also Adjustable Steel Bedframes and Full, Queen & King Size Sheets &



Covered in Herculon of Includes Sofa, Loveseat & Chair ALL NEW!



5-PG. MOD PIT GROUP



3-PC. EARLY AMERICAN
SOFA, LOVESEAT, & CHAIR Herculon OCCASIONAL CHAIRS

\$49

COVERED THE CONTROL OF T

TERMS: CASH and 🚾 🔘 GIVIG GEN 395 PIEDMONT AVE. • ATLÂNTA North Ave. Exit off I-75 Follow Ci Phone 522-5875

EXTRA SPECIAL SOLID WOOD TABLES \$29

EXTRA Special 830 PILLOWS

\$2