

## Tehran Says 3 Envoys Can Go

From Press Dispatches  
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 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 protests, also declared it would boycott a U.N. Security Council meeting on the embassy takeover.

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ALLOWED TO LEAVE  
Bruce Laingen

## Gunman Kills 3 Near Gainesville

By Ken Stanford  
and Barbara Moran  
Special to The Journal-Constitution

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

custody after Gainesville city officers 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 aggravated assault.

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

Authorities said the victims were members of the same family. The dead

were identified as Lester Carroll, 70; 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

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## The Underpaid And Under-Protected

By Paul Lieberman  
and Chester Goolrick  
Constitution Staff Writers

HOBOKEN — Brackish swamp water 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 Clifford 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. Turpentine — 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 collect the gum from those trees.

And turpentine continues to be an industry bearing the legacy of slavery. It is an industry of black laborers working for white men, laborers living in run-down 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 minimum wage has little meaning and black laborers are given few of the benefits which are normally bestowed on most other types of workers.

Turpentine 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 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

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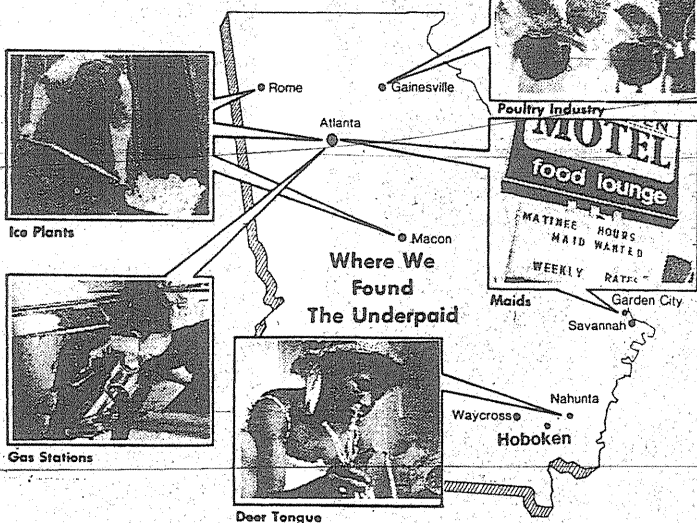
Staff Photos—Calvin Cruise

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

### Part I: The Turpentine Men: Hard Woods Toil For Little Pay

## For Many Americans, Work Pays Off In Poverty

This six-part report on "The Underpaid And Under-Protected" was researched by Paul Lieberman, Chester Goolrick, Lee May, Charlene Smith-Williams and Steve Johnson. The articles were written by Lieberman and Goolrick.



By Paul Lieberman  
and Chester Goolrick  
Constitution Staff Writers

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 these 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 South.

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

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

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## Court OKs Canceling Of Taiwan Arms Pact

From Press Dispatches

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.

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 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

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## Halt Called In Gun Law Enforcement

By George Rodrigue  
Constitution Staff Writer

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 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 Leshner the city will not enforce the ordinance passed by the council Nov. 21.

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 to abandon the concept of gun control, and added that even before Leshner filed suit on Wednesday, city attorneys had planned to revise the law.

Leshner, 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 against a good (gun) law" and might not object to a waiting period of "three to five days."

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## Panel Votes To Rehire Cheat-Case Police inside

By T.L. Wells  
Constitution Staff Writer

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 Patrolmen'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 pro-

posed the change, said the settlement should not have included the reinstatement of two white officers while excluding the reinstatement of several black officers.

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

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GOOD MORNING. Saturday in Georgia will be sunny and a little warmer, with highs ranging from the mid-40s to the mid-50s. Details on Page 2-A.	Abby..... 4-B	Jumble..... 5-B
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