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THE TRUTH UNBIDDEN

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Words of Wisdom

The trouble with being a leader today is that you can't be sure whether the people are following or chasing you.

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Nine South African Firms Agree to End Job Bias

Sullivan's Principles Gain Support

WASHINGTON, D.C. — In what has been described as a "significant breakthrough", nine South African corporations have united in a plan to begin working toward compliance with the "Sullivan Principles" to promote racial equality in employment practices in the Republic of South Africa.

This finding was announced by Rev. Leon Sullivan along with the release of the second report of Arthur D. Little, Inc., of Cambridge, Massachusetts, in its analysis of the implementation of the six "Sullivan Principles" designed to end apartheid and give economic parity to black employees of major corporations doing business in South Africa. Arthur D. Little, Inc., is a highly reputed management-research firm.

The "Sullivan Principles" are named after the black, crusading Baptist minister, Rev. Leon Sullivan, who has launched an aggressive, well-organized campaign to end what he calls "the inhuman, debilitating, exploitive system of racism which contaminates, like a cancer, the lives of black South Africans."

Dr. Sullivan, who has been involved in the war against apartheid in South Africa, for more than four years, said he was gratified by "the signs of progress" reflected in the Arthur D. Little report.

"This is, indeed, a significant breakthrough," Dr. Sullivan said. "The nine South African corporations affect 600,000 employees, 400,000 of whom are black. The significance and impact of this far exceeds that of the American corporations whose total number of employees is 100,000, with 50,000 being black."

Of equal significance, Dr. Sullivan said, was the fact that the nine corporations are heavy in the mining industry, where the most dehumanizing labor practices are running rampant.

Rev. Sullivan also announced that: Trade Unions (TUSCA) of South Africa have begun their own system to monitor compliance of companies with the Sullivan Principles and have taken the position that if the

principles are vigorously enforced, will make a significant difference in the struggle against apartheid... and the Black Zulu Organization, INKATHA, along with other anti-apartheid groups in South Africa, are cooperating with the monitoring and enforcement plans, strengthening black support for the American business initiative.

In his formal statement, Dr. Sullivan said: "The Second Arthur D. Little Report on the compliance and progress towards compliance with the 'Sullivan principles' represents another step forward, but I am convinced more than ever that it is necessary to get all 300 American Based Companies doing business in South Africa involved. The 116 Companies who have made a commitment must now be joined by the 184 who have not yet signed up. A united effort with the United States Government and the U.S. Companies supporting the

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CRUDE OIL POLICY OF PRESENT ADMINISTRATION IS CRITICIZED

Congressional Black Caucus: Inflationary and Ineffective

After review and discussion of the Administration's new energy policy proposals, the Congressional Black Caucus recently criticized the President's planned decontrol of crude oil prices as "inflationary, inequitable, and ineffective." The Caucus proposed linking any oil price decontrol with passage of a windfall profits tax, guaranteeing that lower-income persons are fully protected financially against higher energy costs, and called for aggressive development and funding for solar power.

Leading the Caucus efforts in the energy are

Congressman Charles B. Rangel (D-N.Y.), who served on the Ad Hoc Energy Subcommittee in the 95th Congress, Congressman Julian Dixon (D-Calif.), who serves on the House Appropriations Committee's Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, and Congressman Micky Leland (D-Tex.), who serves on the Energy and Power Subcommittee of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. The Caucus previously made major statements on energy issues in August 1977 and February 1978.

Congressman

Rangel said that "The President's proposal for decontrolling the price of crude oil is in the stark contrast to the Administration's stated priority of combating inflation. The American public can now see vividly that prices rise, not because people are put back to work. We are told that reducing unemployment from present astronomical levels is inflationary, but the President's policy further points up the fact that inflation primarily results from price increases for energy, food, health and housing."

Congresswoman Cardiss Collins (D-Ill.), Chairwoman of the Caucus, said that "The American public also is shocked that the oil companies are likely to receive billions of dollars in windfall profits because the President rejected the option of requiring passage of the profits tax before decontrolling oil prices when all signs are there the Congress will reject the tax proposed by the President." "Congresswoman Collins called on the President to guarantee, whether through a windfall profits tax or from other revenues, that lower-income persons will receive financial assistance equal to the amounts of increased energy costs. She pointed out that the proposed windfall profits tax

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NAACP STATE TASK FORCE—Some members of the NAACP State Task Force are shown following the luncheon Saturday. Pictured (left to right) are: George Frazier, president of the Durham Chapter of the NAACP; Mrs. Ada F. Singleton, president of the Wadesboro Chapter; Charles McLean, Field Director Emeritus, Winston-Salem; Mrs. Louisiana Robinson, secretary of the State Task Force; Leslie Myrie, chairman of the Southport Branch and Eugene Gore, also of the Southport Branch. (Photo by Lionell Parker)

N.C. Competency Test To Be Given May 1 and 2

The North Carolina Competency Test will be given on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 1 and 2 to those students who failed the initial test in November. The makeup test will be the same one administered to over 81 thousand eleventh grade student during the first test.

Ninety per cent of the students who took the reading portion of the test in November passed it, which means over 8 thou-

sand did not. Over 11 thousand students failed the math portion of the test. Since November, those students have been involved in remediation programs in their schools. The remediation efforts are designed to aid the students having problems in some of the areas covered by the test. According to many teachers and administrators, the tests have already helped many students identify trouble areas, subjects in which

they need special help. Every public school in the state had students who failed one or more of the tests. Dare County had the fewest number, only 2 of 139 who took the test.

The Competency Testing program was legislated by the 1977 General Assembly. The tests are basic skills tests of reading and mathematics designed to measure minimum competency, not ideal achievement. The law provides that passing the tests is a requirement for receiving a high school diploma.

Students who are unable to take the makeup test during the first two days of May will be allowed to take it May 7-9. Local school officials are required to provide remediation to students who fail beyond their junior year in high school if that becomes necessary. Every attempt is being made to assure the student ample opportunities to obtain what he or she has worked for during 12 years of schooling, a high school diploma.

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NCCU To Honor Retiring Personnel, 25-Yr Employees

North Carolina Central University will honor on Sunday, April 29, fourteen members of its faculty and staff who are retiring at the end of the current school year or who retired during the year.

A reception is scheduled at 5 p.m. Sunday at the North Carolina Central University Museum of Art.

Also to be honored are six employees who have completed 25 years of service with the university.

The retirees are Lawrence W. Armstrong, housekeeping assistant; Miss Mary B. Baines, dormitory supervisor; Mrs. Gertrude F. Bland,

"A. Phillip Randolph Week" Declared In Michigan

"A Phillip Randolph Week in Michigan" has been declared for June 4 through 10, by Governor William G. Milliken in recognition of the great American labor leader's contributions to social justice.

William Stodghill,

president of the United Black Trade Unionists Chapter of the A. Phillip Randolph Institute, hailed the governor's action as "a fitting tribute to one of our country's first and greatest black labor leaders."

"It is especially significant," Stodghill said, "that the A. Phillip Randolph Week corresponds with the date of our National Conference, to be held in Detroit June 8-10 and with our honoree's

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U.S. MAY HAVE SHARED SPY DATA

The American covert aerial picture-taking which has sparked a major crisis in relations with South Africa took place with South Africa's tacit cooperation, an American intelligence source says.

But, according to the source, the South Africans were not only aware of the activities of the controversial plane, they also benefitted from the data it collected. Other American officials have stated that South Africans even piloted the plane on occasion and that flight plans were always filed with the South African authorities.

While satellites could do the job as well or better than the small plane, they are much more costly to employ and are generally concentrated on the Soviet Union and other high-priority areas. Unsuspicious jaunts by the embassy plane could pick up useful information on guerrilla movements and on other military forces

located in neighboring African states as well as survey Rhodesian and South African troops and installations.

Negotiators such as American ambassadors Donald McHenry and Steven Low and British envoy John Graham all used the plane in their southern African forays, officials have reported.

The U.S. reacted to the South African action by expelling two South African defense attaches from Washington. Analysts here see Botha's action as an attempt to divert attention from the current FBI investigation into allegations of improper South African activities in the U.S. It is also seen as another element in the case being built to justify rejection of the West's two-year effort toward UN-supervised Namibian independence.

Richard Walker at the United Nations (AN)

ministered by the state disabled children's agency or another agency designated by the Governor.

The final rules describe procedures for developing the state plan. To be approved by the Secretary of HEW, the state plan must describe the working relationship between the Social Security Administration, which determines SSI eligibility, and the state agency administering this service program. Cooperative agreements also are to be made with all principal public and private agencies providing services to disabled children to insure continuation of existing services and maintenance of current levels of non-Federal support.

Since December 1977, the program has been carried out under interim Federal Regulations. In response to comments on the interim regulations, the final rules have been revised to assure greater public participation in development of the state plan. Individuals may now file objections to provisions in a state plan and the state, if requested, must provide a public hearing on any "reasonable objection." Should HEW fail to approve the state plan, the state may request a hearing on the matter in which the public must be allowed to participate.

Under the interim regulations, a disabled child receiving services under the plan and, as appropriate, his parent, guardian or other representative, could request an administrative review and redetermination of the supervisory staff of the state agency regarding unsatisfactory actions affecting these services. The final regulations add the requirement for a grievance procedure should there be dissatisfaction with the review and redetermination.

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U.S. Official In South Africa Peddles Racist Poison

By August Nimitz

bridge, they'd rather go to a witch doctor for medical help."

As head of the Cape Town consulate, White is probably the most important U.S. official in South Africa except for the ambassador. He made these racist remarks during an interview with Patricia Dillon, a student in the Semester at Sea Program, which visited South Africa last November. I was an instructor in that program.

In an exclusive for the Militant, Dillon has made public White's remarks during the five-hour conversation.

One of White's tasks as consul general is to promote the Sullivan Code, a set of guidelines for U.S. corporations in South Africa drawn up two years ago by Rev. Leon Sullivan. Sullivan is a

Black member of the General Motors Board of Directors. The code, which has been adopted as U.S. government policy, allegedly aims to guarantee equal treatment and advancement opportunities to Black South African workers. White plays a major role in "urging" American companies to endorse the code and monitoring their compliance.

Blacks, in White's opinion, have only themselves to blame for their plight in South Africa. Africans, for example, are not promoted to supervisory positions in corporations because "they're unreliable," he said.

"Their biggest problem is motivation. There's no way to keep a fire under these people."

"They won't get off

their rear ends," he complained. "It's in their blood." "These people," White told Dillon, "don't appreciate what the South African government is doing for them." As an example of this "ingratitude," White said that the government provides Africans with housing, "but these people are happy in warm mudsod huts."

White felt that "Blacks can't do without whites. If whites pull out (of South Africa), things will go to hell like in Zambia, where Blacks get drunk and crash the trains."

White—who pays his three Black servants 680 Rand (about \$850) a year in total—said the South African Blacks "haven't got it so bad. The U.S. press paints a bad image of South Africa."

That the U.S. official

who promotes the Sullivan Code is a blatant racist says a lot about Washington's concern about South African Blacks, and about its contempt for Blacks in this country, too.

U.S. policy in South Africa has nothing to do with bringing about real change for Blacks. The Sullivan Code, as South African Blacks will tell you, is simply cover for ongoing U.S. support to the apartheid regime.

American corporations rake in millions each year by superexploiting Blacks in South Africa. They aim to keep it that way. And so does Washington.

—The Militant

(Subscriptions to the Militant are available for \$2 for ten weeks from 14 Charles Lane, New York, New York 10014.)

"They won't get off their rear ends—it's in their blood." That's what Ray White, the U.S. consul general in Cape Town, South Africa, thinks about Black South Africans. In a "Militant" exclusive, staff writer August Nimitz reveals the flagrantly racist views of this top representative of the Carter Administration.

A top U.S. official in South Africa who supposedly "urges" American-owned corporations to practice equality for Black workers is an unabashed racist.

"The outside world just doesn't understand—they don't know these people (Blacks)," says Ray White, American consul general in Cape Town.

What White thinks the outside world should know about Blacks is that "you just can't bring these people around to the twentieth century. They prefer to live in the past with their tribal ways."

Elaborating, White says, "Even if you sent them to Oxford or Cam-