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## U.S. ARMS TO SOUTH AFRICA

Every thinking American should plan to see the television documentary "Hot Shells — U.S. Arms for South Africa," airing Wednesday, January 16 at 9 p.m. on UNC-TV Channel 4, for a revelation of our government's involvement in illegal shipments. Black Americans should be aware that these arms have been and will be used to maim and destroy black Africans.

## Words of Wisdom

"Let a man admire himself, and he will infallibly find plenty of simpletons to admire him." William Hazlitt  
"Admiration is the daughter of ignorance." Benjamin Franklin



March For Human Respect

The mother of Arthur McDuffie, (above) who was killed December 17, is consoled as she asked demonstrators in Miami to pray for him. Four Dade County policemen have been charged with manslaughter in the incident that was originally reported as a traffic accident. About 250 persons demonstrated last week to protest his death. Two Miami sergeants and seven patrolmen have been relieved from duty, with the Dade Public Safety Department in connection with the investigation of the December 17 death of ex-Marine Alex McDuffie (right) shown in the file photo. UPI PHOTO



## W-S State's Coach Gains to Receive Paul Robeson Award

WINSTON-SALEM—Coach Clarence "Bighouse" Gaines, renowned as the "winningest coach in the nation," has been named the 1979 recipient of the Paul Robeson Award. The award is given each year to an individual, who, like the author and statesman whose name it bears, has contributed to the growth of the world in general, and black America, in particular. Gaines will be presented the coveted Paul Robeson Award at the Seventh Annual Black College All-American Awards Banquet Saturday, Jan. 26 at the Hyatt House in Winston-

Salem. Other honorees will include the 1979 Black College All-American Team and the Coach of the Year. Banquet speakers include two professional football greats who were products of black college football—Tank Younger and Deacon Jones, both formerly of the Los Angeles Rams. Younger is Assistant General Manager of the San Diego Chargers. Jones works in community relations for Miller Brewing Co. Other special guests will include Tampa Bay quarterback Doug Williams, Los Angeles Rams quarterback James

Harris, and former football star Claude "Buddy" Young, now assistant to the Commissioner, National Football League. Coach Gaines has been affiliated with Winston-Salem State University for 33 years. Popularly known throughout North Carolina as "Bighouse" because of his towering size, Gaines has worked with and influenced the lives of hundreds of athletes who have attended Winston-Salem State. One of his more famous basketball products is Earl "The Pearl" Monroe. During his coaching tenure, beginning in 1946,

Gaines has a remarkable record of 639 wins. He is a graduate of Morgan State College and has a master's degree from Columbia University. As athletic director at Winston-Salem State, Gaines has won two national championships in track and basketball. He has won conference titles in football, basketball and golf. Active in civic affairs as well, Gaines takes time out to coordinate a federally-funded Youth Sports Program for elementary and junior high school children during the summer. The program is complemented

by cultural enrichment activities during the school session. Coach Gaines was selected for the Paul Robeson Award by a panel of five which included Marshall Bass, corporate director, personnel development, R. J. Reynolds Co.; Bob Brown president, B & C Associates; Thomas Shropshire, vice president, market planning, Miller Brewing Co.; Rowe Motley, businessman, Charlotte, N.C.; and Claude "Buddy" Young, assistant to the Commissioner, National Football League.

## To Be Shown on Channel 4 Wednesday

## "Hot Shells — U. S. Arms For South Africa"

CHAPEL HILL—In a television exclusive, WORLD, public television's international documentary series, reveals U.S. government involvement in the

illegal shipping of arms to South Africa in "Hot Shells—U.S. Arms for South Africa," airing Wednesday, January 16 at 9 p.m. on UNC-TV Channel 4. In November, 1978, WORLD exposed a company called the Space Research Corporation, which had smuggled a large consignment of artillery shells to South Africa and in so doing had violated both the United States and the United Nations arms embargoes on that country and possibly broken United States law.

Now, in "Hot Shells—U.S. Arms for South Africa," WORLD reveals that the Space Research Corporation had more than a little help from United States government officials, not only in the transporting of military equipment to South Africa, but in the transferring of the design and technology of a whole artillery system—a system capable of delivering a nuclear payload. A WGBH/Boston team of investigative researchers headed up by producer William Cran has pieced together the full, inside story of the secret deal between the Space Research Corporation and the South African government. WORLD presents new evidence to prove that the South Africans now possess all the technology needed to build themselves one of the most advanced artillery systems in the world. A new witness—an arms dealer with whom WORLD has had prolonged negotiations—finally has agreed to appear in the film and throws new light on the events that led to the "secret" deal. As the film documents, the story has grave implications for America's stated policy toward South

Africa. Although the secret deal was made during the last year of the Ford administration when Henry Kissinger was Secretary of State, the material and the technology were actually transferred to South Africa during the administration of President Carter, while Andrew Young was Ambassador to the United Nations. WORLD raises questions about the degree of United States government involvement in the affair and reveals fresh evidence that Space Research Corporation had assistance from officials in the State Department's Office of Munitions Control and the Department of Defense and the C.I.A. One arms expert inter-

viewed by WORLD states that the U.S. Army okayed the Space Research Corporation purchase of 50,000 "rough steel forgings" (semi-finished shells) in four days—a phenomenally fast time—suggesting that someone at a high government level was expediting the deal. These 50,000 rough steel forgings were manufactured by a United States munitions plant. According to producer William Cran, "The fact that these shells could be moved at a time when President Carter and Andrew Young were ushering in a new relationship with Africa raises serious questions about the way this country is run. If they didn't know about the deal, then high ranking military officers and the C.I.A. are deciding what they think U.S. foreign policy should be. And if they did know, it completely undermines the credibility of the Administration and its stated policy toward South Africa." Correspondent Jack Cole narrates this investigative report and interviews, among others, a former C.I.A. Agent who had been active in special operations in Africa, an international arms dealer who's been involved in several covert arms shipments for Western governments (including the United States) and truckers and factory workers who unwittingly played their part in the deal.

## Earl Hedrick, Principal Suspension Last Resort at Durham High

By Trelle L. Jeffers

Because of the large number of dropouts and pushouts in the Durham City and Durham County Schools in the last few years, particularly among black male students, there is a growing concern in the Durham community as to whether suspension policies in these schools subtly or deliberately create the dropout and pushout problem. Late last year, the Hillside High School suspension policy was reviewed. This week, Earl R. Hedrick, principal of Durham High School, was interviewed on that school's suspension policy. At Durham High School, profane language is the only offense that merits an automatic suspension after a hearing to ascertain the guilt of the offender, with gambling and fighting as lesser offenses, according to

Hedrick. A student may or may not be suspended for the lesser crimes, depending on the degree of severity. An instigator of a fight, and not always the participants, may be suspended. To eliminate having to frequently suspend students the Durham High authorities now solicit the assistance of the parents of offending students, send students to the guidance counselor, utilize the services of Lincoln Community Health Center, and use an alternative school approach for students with disciplinary problems, according to Hedrick. Hedrick described the alternative school program as one that is similar to an elementary setting. The student is in a self-contained classroom with a full-time aide. All teachers go to the students who are assigned to the program—students do

not change classes. The students go to lunch and other activities separately from the rest of the student body. The minimum period spent in this setting may be one semester; the maximum is one school year. During the period that the student is assigned to this program, staff from the Lincoln Community Health Center, come into the school to counsel him. The maximum number of students in this program at any time is fifteen. Last year, nine of the fifteen were promoted; three dropped out, and three were retained in their grades. The alternative program is primarily for ninth and tenth graders, according to the principal. He said that the school also holds seminars for ninth graders which deal with the building of good self-concepts and good self images. "There is not enough money to deal with

all of the students who need help; we have to give priority to the students who need it most," Hedrick said. When asked what program he would add for disruptive students if he had unlimited finances, Hedrick answered, "I would expand the alternative program. It is really a good program. We have seen a lot of results in the year or so that it has been in operation."

Inside This Week  
CRUCIAL YEAR COMING UP  
1980 CENSUS AND THE MINORITIES  
YOUR VICTORY OVER STRESS

## Government Paperwork Burden Costs Small Business \$12.7 Billion A Year

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Nation's ten million small businesses spend \$12.7 billion a year to fill in government forms and reports, the Senate Small Business Committee was told last week. In testifying on the results of the Small Business Administration's "Paperwork Measurement and Reduction Project," Milton D. Stewart, SBA's Chief Counsel for Advocacy, said: "Our survey shows that small businesses file more than 305 million Federal forms a year, totalling over 850 million pages and containing over 7.3 billion questions." Stewart told the Senate committee that about \$10 billion of the overall \$12.7 billion paperwork expense is the result of the Federal reporting burden. "The balance is linked to state and local paperwork requirements," Stewart testified. "The small business outcry against this paperwork burden has sent one loud, clear message to the Federal Government,"

Stewart said. "Reduce it." In its paperwork study, SBA used statistics supplied by more than 1,000 small businesses, whose owners from November, 1978, through October, 1979, kept diaries on hours and costs spent in filling out government reports and forms. In addition, Stewart said, "other businesses filed on a one-time basis a list for forms filed throughout the year, with estimates of the time and costs of filing." Stewart said that the SBA study proposed a "set of tools...to distinguish unnecessary and duplicative paperwork burdens." Among those tools, Stewart listed:—An inventory of reports which small firms in each industry send off to the Federal Government. This inventory is available through a computer.—An annual catalog of information available in the computerized inventory.—A summary of kinds of information required based on key business

characteristics. Stewart said President Carter's Executive Order on Paperwork, issued on November 30, gives mandatory paperwork budgets to every agency and "brightens the progress (for paperwork reduction) still more. In issuing that order, the President has done everything he is able to do about the paperwork problem." At another point in his testimony, Stewart said the paperwork burdens "impose a regressive tax on small business."

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## Federal Minimum Wage Now \$3.10 An Hour

WASHINGTON — The federal minimum wage was increased from \$2.90 to \$3.10 an hour Jan. 1, the U. S. Department of Labor reminded workers and employers. More than five million of the 57 million workers covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) are eligible for pay increases because of the change. These are workers covered by the act now making less than \$3.10 an hour. The Jan. 1 change in the minimum wage was provided for in 1977 amendments to the FLSA. "The minimum wage law has continued to pro-

tect workers at the low end of the wage scale by providing a minimum standard of living and also by preventing these workers from shouldering an unfair burden in the fight against inflation," Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall noted. He said the FLSA protects low-wage workers from becoming victims of substandard wage and working conditions. In addition, he said the act has protected the majority of employers from unfair competition by a small minority who do not maintain fair labor standards for their workers.

The Wage and Hour Division, a part of the department's Employment Standards Administration, is responsible for administration and enforcement of the FLSA which also sets overtime pay and child labor standards in addition to the minimum wage rates. Under the 1977 FLSA amendments, the percentage of tip credit which can be applied toward the minimum wage for tipped employees will be reduced from 45 to 40 percent, also effective Jan. 1. Tipped employees are those who customarily and regularly receive more

than \$30 a month in tips. The employer may consider tips as part of the wage, so long as the wage credit does not exceed the percentage of the minimum wage specified by law. Employers who elect to use the tip credit provision must inform the employee in advance and must be able to show that the employee receives at least the minimum wage when direct wages and tip credit allowance are combined. The FLSA amendments also include a three-step increase in the dollar-volume test for coverage of certain employers.

These employers are required to pay workers minimum wage and overtime pay, in accordance with the FLSA, dependent on the total amount of business done in a year. The "dollar volume test" applies to employers or enterprises comprised exclusively of one or more retail or service establishments whose annual gross volume or business done is not less than the amount specified by the act. The current \$275,000 test will increase to \$325,000 on July 1 and \$362,500 after December 31, 1981.

During fiscal 1979, the Labor Department reached agreements with employers to restore a record \$98.6 million to over 500,000 workers protected by federal wage and hour laws. Violations of the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the FLSA accounted for the bulk of underpayments. Employers agreed to restore over \$28 million to almost 309,000 employees for minimum wage underpayment and over \$45 million to almost 234,000 workers for overtime underpayment.



RESCUE — Limp in the arms of a rescuer, a child overcome by smoke is rushed to an ambulance after being taken from the burning building on Chicago's northside last week. Firemen put a device in her mouth to help her breathe. Six persons were killed and 43 injured in the fire. Police have arrested three arson suspects. UPI Photo