

Garbage Belongs In Landfill, Not Yards

Garbage collection and roaming animals may not seem to be related subjects, but they are in some sections of Durham.

Some persons put their garbage in bags and throw it away at the curb for pickup during the morning day after they have left for work. To get the garbage out in time, they take the bags and boxes to the front of their property during the afternoon or evening before. No one can blame them for this.

The problem comes when the neighborhood dogs, their own dogs or stray dogs tip over the boxes and rip open the bags to get what food scraps are left. The result is that the front lawns of many residents look like battle zones by the time the sanitation workers arrive and collect the garbage. Because it is not the responsibility of the city's sanitation workers to pick up the garbage strewn in the yards, the refuse remains until the homeowners return to their residences in the evening. During the time, some of the garbage can be found in neighbors' yards.

If people put out their garbage for pickup on a Friday and they are gone out of town until late Sunday or Monday, the problem can be intensified as the dogs have several days to scatter the refuse. Some neighbors will go next door to clean up the mess, but many people are reluctant to pick up garbage that is not their own.

There are two good solutions to the problem, solutions that are voluntary and do not require the expense of large sums of money.

One way to prevent the spread of garbage is for all city residents to have strong containers in which they keep their food wastes. For it is the smell of food and hunger that causes many dogs and cats to tip over or rip apart garbage containers. Non-food refuse alone most times will not attract dogs or other animals. Many good containers are available, a various prices; the homeowner can shop around for the best buy.

Another way in which the unsightly and potentially hazardous garbage problem can be stopped is a decision by the owners of dogs and other animals to keep their pets away from the garbage cans. If this voluntary plan is carried out, then the stray animals can be identified and more easily picked up. If pets are kept away from the garbage, the problem in Durham should be reduced.

Garbage strewn around a yard not only is a visual problem but could become a health problem as well if it is allowed to remain uncollected. Some uncollected scraps of food will decay, bringing with them unpleasant odors and a threat of disease.

Taking the preventive steps can keep the garbage where it belongs, in the landfill and not in the yards of homes in Durham.



"Four years is a long time, dear...and what if Carter's reelected?"

On The Right Court Verdicts Not Infallible

I am behind the curtain of the auditorium at the University of Alabama in Huntsville, and my host now slips through to the podium. Presently he will introduce me, I am to follow in his footsteps, and begin my speech. Just then a student puffs in, having taken the steps three at a time. Before I go on — he stammers out — I am to telephone Rodino Rodino at the Bergen Record, re — Edgar Smith. I stuff the message in my pocket, a bottomless pit by now for messages from people who wish to speak to me about Edgar Smith.

Now it is a television studio, a live show, coast to coast, Good Morning America. I am there to discuss a new book I have written on a subject far removed from the world of getting and spending and killing — enticing pictures, taken at sea — are all in place, and the stars of the show opens up: "First, Mr. Buckley, I'd like to ask you about Edgar Smith."

Very well, I surrender.

Edgar Smith was tried and convicted in 1957 of murdering a 15-year-old girl. In 1964, we began a correspondence. Over the ensuing seven years, he wrote me 2,900 pages of letters (he counted them). I became convinced that he had not been tried fairly, and that he could not have committed the murder in the time and under the circumstances alleged.

Two gifted attorneys, for the most part volunteering their services, persuaded a very bright judge that Edgar Smith had not been tried fairly. Rather than retry him for first-degree murder, the New Jersey court bargained with him. If he would say that he killed the girl, the prosecution would reduce the charge to second-degree murder. Counting "good" time, his release would be effective one hour after he stood up in open court pleading guilty. One hour later, he emerged from Trenton State Prison into my waiting car, and drove to New York City where, before the cameras, he retracted his confession, which he attributed to the requirements of "court theater." He had been in the death house longer than anyone in American history. The judge who let him out professedly was convinced that Smith had in fact, as a steady, shy 23-year-old, killed the girl. But, said the judge, if he had ever seen a rehabilitated man, here he was, Edgar Smith, member of Mensa, author of two best-selling books.

Just short of five years later, one of the attorneys I had met in New Jersey reported that Edgar Smith was wanted in San Diego, Calif. for "atrocious assault," kidnapping, and attempted murder. A young woman, her week's forlorn salary in her handbag, is dragged into a car by a man who announces that he wants her money. She resists and he plunges a 6-inch knife into her, narrowly missing vital organs. She is a tiger, thrusts her two feet through the windshield, lunges against the wheel of the car, which lurches now off to the side of the freeway.

Opinions of Other Editors

Just about every survey you read that has anything to do with the South indicates that it has already happened — that the South has risen again.

Or, if it hasn't risen completely, better step back, laddie, or be caught in the updraft.

Luther H. Hodges Jr., son of a former state governor and now chairman of the board of the North Carolina National Bank in Charlotte, certainly had similar thoughts when he addressed a conference of the Southern Industrial Council in Nashville, Tenn., recently.

What he was referring to specifically was to labor-intensive industries, like textiles and apparel. Part of the South's rise, he indicated, will be in the fact that such industries either must modernize, take advantage of new technology, or "they will be forced to look for still cheaper pools of labor — probably outside the South — or raise prices at the obvious risk of being priced out of the market by foreign imports."

The labor-intensive, low-pay mills served a purpose, Hodges said. They provided jobs at entry level during the big migration from farm to town. But he went on, "We simply must recognize that the South has outlived the days in which it could recruit cheap, unskilled labor from the farms."

In sum, Hodges said, the supply of cheap, rural labor is shrinking; there is competition for workers, and competition means gradual raising of wages. . . .

People are moving to the South because they have the word that this is "where it's at." That means that new jobs are going to be needed and that unless new industry comes in to bring new jobs the result will be a job shortage.

And that, as you would mean a rapid out-migration of the talented people as well as a mounting unemployment rate.

The South has been sitting down here for years as though it were only a mythical land of morning glory and mint julep, more to be joked and sung about than to be taken seriously.

The telephone rings in my office, and my secretary Miss Bronson answers. "All of us around the shop, an old enthusiast in the Smith cause. It is Edgar Smith, calling from Las Vegas, 'Is Bill there?'" He had been hiding in and around New York for a week, not disclosing his whereabouts to his mother he would fly directly to San Diego, give himself in. Now, he tells Miss Bronson, he has been mugged, and has lost his money. "Is my mother here?" She telephones me in Albuquerque, and I telephone the FBI. Within five minutes Edgar Smith, asleep in his hotel room, is picked up. My next two calls are to his mother and his wife, to tell them what I did.

What are my "comments"? Why, I believe now that he was guilty of the first crime. There is no mechanism as yet perfected that will establish beyond question a person's guilt or innocence. There will be guilty people freed this year and every year. But for those who believe that the case of Edgar Smith warrants a vow to accept the ruling of a court as always definitive, it is only necessary to remind ourselves that his money, every cent of an innocent man will be convicted. Edgar Smith has done quite enough damage to his regime without underwriting the doctrine that the verdict of a court is infallible.

1976 Tax Forms Mean More Work

News that Form 1040 used to file federal income taxes for this year will be more difficult is a blow to millions of average Americans who do their own taxes, especially since the forms will be sent out about two weeks late.

In past years, tax-writing committees in Congress had worked with the IRS to simplify the tax forms, adding encouragement to those taxpayers who spent less time if they took the standard deduction rather than itemizing their deductions.

Donald C. Alexander, commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service, said the problems will come because taxpayers will have to subtract both deductions, either standard or itemized, and personal exemptions before going to the tax tables to learn what their liability is. Alexander said the new procedure will be necessary because Congress wanted to reduce the number of pages of tax tables from 10 to 2. He said the new procedure will result in many more arithmetical errors than in previous years.

Complications with the new tax forms will mean that more time probably will be needed for taxpayers to fill out their own forms, unless they hire an accountant to do the work. Because the extra time is needed, it also was disheartening to learn that the forms will not be out until mid-January because Congress delayed passing the 1976 tax legislation.

Other decisions, such as the tax credit of 33¢ or an optional 2 percent of taxable income, by taxpayers will make filling out the forms more difficult.

Americans should begin to prepare now for filling out the tax returns for this year. Many pencils will be needed, as well as plenty of paper and most likely calculators, if the forms returned by April 15 have a good chance of being done correctly.

The Geyer File ERA Shows Protection Needs

SEATTLE, Wash. — Integrated toilets, homosexual marriages, a nudist colony, housewives, husbands who would divorce and run for Puerto Vallarta — I thought those were the objections to ERA.

But out here in Washington, everything is at least one step ahead of the times regarding the problems of the Equal Rights Amendment. Here, in the wake of the state ERA that was passed in 1972, a bitter fight is going on over the next step: Once sex discrimination has been removed by ERA, how, then, do you protect both women and men?



By Georgie Anne Geyer

legislation prevents job opportunities.

But other, even more radical, feminist groups than the ERA coalition, plus a large number of solid labor union organizations, have taken the position that it is here in Washington that they need to show they can deal with the results — expected and unexpected — of ERA.

All of this is very curious. All the ERA opponents said that ERA, if indeed it is passed nationally, would be deleterious to women in the home. Virtually all of the opposition until now has come from the conservative Phyllis Schlafly types, who have argued that women at home must be protected.

"As far as I'm concerned," says Cindy Gipple, coordinator for the Coalition for Protective Labor Legislation, "we're facing a whole new period. It's not the old sweatshop, but the new, modern sweatshop."

Sweatshops? Protective legislation? Aren't those things of the past? The fascinating Washington case makes clear that no, indeed, they are anything but things of the past.

set any further precedents on state regulation, did not accept these protective laws as any longer binding; they argued, moreover, that they should be assured only through collective bargaining.

"The problem was that only between 40 and 60 per cent of the workers of the state are organized and, among women, the figure is far lower.

As the protective legislation was forced, women complained of being overtime because business found it cheaper to pay time and a half than to hire new workers. If work was considered "intermittent in nature," the women got no breaks — for lunch or toilet — at all.

A case arose, for instance, where a switchboard operator was fired because she refused to eat her meals at her switchboard; her work was "intermittent," so she didn't get the 30-minute break.

These changes also had the unexpected side effect of dividing, at first bitterly, the very women's groups that had sponsored ERA. The ERA coalition, indeed, still refuses to deal with it, wanting first to get ERA passed nationally.

As one ERA backer told me passionately, "We want people to be able to come here and say, 'Aha, look what ERA has done!'"

But now the real problem has come from quite a different quarter: from working women themselves, whom Heaven never exactly has protected, despite all the songs.

Does this mean, then, that ERA is best avoided? This certainly will be the conclusion of many, not only its household critics now but its working women doubters as well.

This kind of a compulsive response, however, would be a great error. That has been demonstrated is the old rule that any planned change always brings unexpected changes in its wake.

It also shows the necessity of special protection for all human creatures, not according to their supposed inferiority or superiority, but according to realistic assessments of their needful humanity.

"The hearings that ensued were incredible," mused Mary Helen Roberts, executive director of the Washington State Women's Council. "On one side, we had workers talking about 'dying in the streets,' and on the other side, we had businessmen talking about being 'forced out of business.' It was surreal."

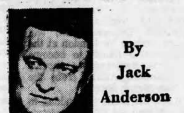
Businessmen, not wanting to

to compound the problems, women elsewhere in the country are taking to the courts to protest just such parts of the original protective legislation here that forbade women from working more than 3 1/2 hours — these women say such

What these complications about ERA point up is that it is time to get on with the job of finishing the social policy that is still woefully incomplete among us.

Merry-Go-Round Carter Must Defuse Panama Time Bomb

WASHINGTON — The Panama Canal is a time bomb set to explode next year. Unless Jimmy Carter can find a way to defuse it, the canal controversy could erupt into a crisis of international proportions.



By Jack Anderson

Here are the ingredients which make the Panama Canal a dangerous, ticking time bomb.

Intelligence reports warn that Panama's military dictator, Omar Torrijos, must produce a satisfactory settlement next year or risk being swept out of office by a left-wing rebellion. The issue is charged with emotion among Panamanians. The best estimate is that no government could survive that doesn't regain control of the canal within a reasonable period.

There is another dark cloud on the horizon. A small check, drawn on a Panamanian government agency, has just bounced. The government has been juggling funds. It turned out, from one account to another. Bankers tell us this is a symptom of an approaching financial crisis. The first sign of domestic trouble, dictators habitually try to divert public attention by seeking a whipping boy. Torrijos is expected to respond to any crisis at home by using the canal issue to whip up the passions of the people against the United States.

Latin American leaders have alerted Carter's advisers that all of Latin America will unite behind Panama on the canal question. The Panama Canal has become a symbol, they said, of U.S. colonialism. An arbitrary, dictatorial regime would fan anti-American sentiment throughout the hemisphere.

Throughout the federal establishment, others are maneuvering to protect themselves from the Democratic boom. The day before the election, for example, Dr. Walter A. Guntshar, administrator of the Rural Development Service, submitted a reorganization plan. Insiders say he was playing it safe in case of a Jimmy Carter victory. The reorganization carefully was calculated, they say, to create civil service positions for political refugees.

Reagan's campaign rhetoric on the Panama Canal has made it an emotional issue in this country. Many conservative congressmen are ready to wave the flag on Capitol Hill in behalf of continued U.S. occupation of the canal zone.

It's an old familiar game, which has been played in the past by Republicans and Democrats alike. But this time, the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee will be watching for any logrolling that might violate civil service regulations. Sen. Lee Metcalf, D-Mont., also is keeping an independent watch on Guntshar's plan to put an old military cronny on the payroll as an "expert consultant." The would-be consultant drafted a memo, which Guntshar signed, justifying the plan.

At the same time, Ronald Reagan's campaign rhetoric on the Panama Canal has made it an emotional issue in this country. Many conservative congressmen are ready to wave the flag on Capitol Hill in behalf of continued U.S. occupation of the canal zone.

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REPUBLICAN ENTRENCHMENT — As each new administration lays down the controls of government, it leaves behind several political appointees who burrow into the bureaucracy.

They quickly pull their heads below the purge level, waiting for the civil service ratings and continue to draw their government pay.

The departed Richard Nixon seemed hardly landed at San Clemente two years ago before his loyalists began a scramble for civil service positions. Several of his henchmen and

Atlantic City, N.J. — A medical researcher said the rapid progress being made in cancer research "could possibly lead to the disappearance of cancer in 50 years."

20 YEARS AGO Nov. 20, 1956

Durham — Groundbreaking ceremonies will be held this week for Durham's new \$200,000 Army Reserve Armory at the site on the corner of Wood Street and Carroll Street.

25 YEARS AGO Nov. 20, 1951

Durham — Police officers were called by a Durham housewife to come kill her Thanksgiving turkey because she was unable to catch the bird.

Our Daily Bread

By THE REV. A. PURNELL BAILEY, D.D.

Do you know that some insects which, when immersed in water, never touch the water? The reason the insects do this and yet not be touched by water is that it carries with it into the water its own atmosphere — a bubble of air. Enveloped first in the atmosphere of the bubble it can bid the other element defiance and, though submerged in it, remain untouched by it.

If we give God first place in our lives, He places an atmosphere around us that keeps us unspotted from the world even while surrounded by its evils.

It is possible to take the atmosphere of faith in the Lord with us, and thus be empowered to keep unspotted from the world.

"If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him." I John 2:15.

TELL IT LIKE IT IS

Exit Keep on Truckin'

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THE DURHAM SUN

"Evening Hours Are Reading Hours"

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER TO PER WEEK			
BY MAIL	DAILY	TAX	TOTAL
1 year.....	\$36.40	\$1.46	\$37.86
6 months.....	18.20	.73	18.93
3 months.....	9.10	.36	9.46
1 month.....	3.05	.12	3.17