

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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Tax and Tax; Spend and Spend

Mixed reactions greeted President Truman's call on congress for an eight billion dollar increase in federal taxes and authority to expend \$140 billion for rearmament and foreign aid. Senator Taft remarked that we would need at least the eight billion "and probably more." Rep. Reed of New York, on the ways and means committee, suggested that the president has "gone hysterical." Cong. Joe Martin warned that too heavy taxes might strangle or suffocate the people. But the economic council said: "Taxes should be raised just as fast as possible . . . perhaps even drastically higher than have ever been imposed in the United States."

There are two reasons for the tax increase: one is to provide cash for government spending; the other is to soak up excess purchasing power, in an effort to stop inflation. The government keeps putting off price-wage controls; so prices and wages go spiraling upward. If government drained off the resulting higher profits and higher wages the spiral would come to a halt.

Taxes should reach consumer levels for there is where the great buying power is massed. The National Industrial Conference board study showed that the worker's pay check commands 27 per cent more goods and services than in January, 1941, in spite of higher living costs and higher taxes. That is highly desirable, provided it is balanced with equivalent gains for other groups and not at their expense. That is what our productive mechanism is for: to turn out more goods for more people. But if the gains are at the serious expense of other people then social injury results.

If inflation continues the higher wages will provide no more goods. The worker has a real stake in preventing inflation because under it he is generally the laggard in getting benefits. As inflation is accelerated his fistful of currency has lessening buying power. Taxes reduce the swelling in the pocketbook and so have deflationary tendencies. Lacking price controls higher taxes are needed to siphon off the purchasing power which is excessive in terms of production that can be distributed for general consumption.

Educate Barbers

Under Rep. John Logan's bill a person would need to have a high school education to qualify as a barber. And why not? If he is to keep pace with his trade and be able to converse with his customers he must have education to base his discourse on. The barber whose conversational offerings accompany his operations with razor and hair-clipper will have to prepare his mind or he will fall behind. The influence of the clergy declined after occupants of the pews went to school and got knowledge independently. Unless the barber whets his gray matter as well as his razor he will be just another mechanic.

Nowadays the occupant of the barber's chair is not quite so helpless as in the days when most of the tonsorial work was shaving. That process shut his speaking tube while the barber talked as he shaved and shaved as he talked. The reclining customer didn't dare talk back. With hair-chopping now the big end of the barber business the barber doesn't do a monologue so much. And he must be prepared to defend his statements against rejoinders from the chair.

"Romola." He wasn't a high school graduate but he was a smart guy after all, one "whose loqu-

acity like an overfull bottle could never pour forth a small dose," a characteristic long attributed to barbers, perhaps an "occupational disease." Figaro, in "The Barber of Seville" was a clever fellow, never at a loss for words as he mixed intrigue with his trade, and combined shaving with wig-making, blood-letting and doing favors for lovers. He had no high school diploma either; but he lived, in Rossini's imagination, a long time ago. Now our barbers should be high school graduates with literary tastes above the old Police Gazette and a range of knowledge beyond baseball and bass fishing.

If a high school course becomes a prerequisite for barbering will not the same rule be drawn for shoeshiners? They talk while they swing their shoe rags too, on every subject the patron opens up. Perhaps shoeshiners may yescape the requirement. After all most of them are Greeks and the Greeks taught the world most of what it knows already.

Potomac Fever
Sen. Richard L. Neuberger once wrote a magazine article: "They Don't Go Back to Pocatello," meaning that defeated or retired senators and congressmen do not return, as a rule, to their home states to resume life and activity. They succumb to what is called "Potomac fever." The disease has hit a number of lame duck senators. Senators Lucas, Tydings and Pepper will return to the practice of law, but keep a foot in Washington by maintaining offices in their home states and in the national capitol. The way that works out means that probably they will use the home office for feeder while they spend most of their time in Washington. Ex-members of congress who are lawyers work up very nice law practices in this way, making capital of their knowledge of federal boards and departments and their titles of ex-senator or congressman.

Some 1950 casualties are scheduled for office plums; Elbert Thomas of Utah has been named high commissioner for trust territory in the Pacific. Frank Graham of North Carolina is in line for director of the national science foundation, and Chan Gurney of South Dakota expects appointment to a civilian post in the military organization because of his long service on the armed services committee. Francis Myers of Pennsylvania will practice law in Philadelphia and Forrest C. Donnell will return to St. Louis. Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma will stay on in Washington in law practice. Glen Taylor, the Idahoan with the guitar, has no hopes for a federal job and few plans for himself except that he was to get into building work.

Long ago Thomas Jefferson wrote, with regard to federal officeholders, "Few die and none resign." And those who are defeated linger on in Washington, on the wings of the great stage, some of them hoping for a certain call.

A pair were found guilty in Lane county of violating the state blue sky law. They sold "securities" to the amount of some \$200,000 for purported oil well development, without qualifying under the state laws. Their defense was that they planned to set up a partnership. The significant matters about the case are first that there still are gullible folk who invest before they investigate, and second that this is the first case under the blue sky laws in a long time, which shows they are effective "silent policemen" restraining the unscrupulous stock promoters.

What to Do If Yugoslavia Is Attacked by Soviet

Constitutes Crucial Question for United States

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The problem of Yugoslavia sums up and represents all the immense range of problems, all involving peace, war and national survival, with which the American policy makers are now wrestling.

Here is a small, remote and rather backward country, ruled in a manner intensely distasteful to the American people, by men who not long ago were professed enemies of America. The national leader, Marshal Tito, expects an attack on Yugoslavia in the spring by the Soviet Union and/or its Hungarian, Rumanian and Bulgarian satellites. He may be right. He may be wrong. But at least his sincerity is proved by the fearful sacrifices he is making to the cause of preparedness, and he has at least had better opportunities to learn the ways of the Kremlin than almost anyone else.

The question therefore arises: "What do we do if Tito is right, and Yugoslavia is attacked in the spring?" The surface facts all point one way. There is nothing in the Yugoslav system that Americans feel bound to defend. Yugoslavia is not an ally. Our own re-armament is incomplete. The re-armament of our allies in Europe has hardly been begun. All these are weighty arguments for standing passively aside, while the Yugoslav nation is crushed by the weight of Soviet power. Beneath the surface,

however, there is a whole new range of arguments, even more weighty, pointing in the opposite direction.

First, the most important military force on the other side of the Atlantic today is the concentration at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, comprising the 30 Yugoslav divisions, the Turkish army of nearly 30 divisions, and the revived army of Greece. These are troops whose fighting qualities are proven. Taken together, they actually constitute a larger force than any that can conceivably be organized in western Europe before at least two years have elapsed. If the Yugoslav divisions are destroyed, the fate of Greece will be sealed; and Turkey, even if not invaded will be wholly neutralized by the simple facts of geography.

Second, the Middle East is already a mush, politically and militarily. Particularly in Iran, the situation has deteriorated alarmingly in recent months. The capture of the Yugoslav position and the consequent neutralization of Turkey will expose the whole of the Middle East to the full force of Soviet pressure. The mere psychological impact of the unopposed conquest of Yugoslavia should be enough to induce a collapse or surrender in Iran, which will lead to other surrenders or political explosions in the other Middle Eastern countries. In short, all this vital area, with its immense strategic importance and its oil resources on which the economy of the whole western alliance so directly depends, will soon be involved in Yugoslavia's fate.

Third, even these immediate foreseeable consequences of the conquest of Yugoslavia will vastly reduce the usefulness of our most important strategic air bases — the advanced bases in Cyrenaica, Cyprus, and elsewhere in the eastern Mediterranean, from which the more re-

THE PART WE FAIL TO VISUALIZE!



IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1.)

its defense. To succeed, any attack on Russia would have to be preceded by convincing assurance that it was for liberation of the Russian people. If that idea could be gotten across to them the job would not be too difficult, for there must be millions on millions of Russians who chafe under their form of government. As Schwartz concludes in his article in the New York Times Magazine:

"Fundamentally, the Soviet people want peace and prosperity — we know that because those are the wishes of all humanity. The Russians can become our greatest allies against totalitarian imperialism if we realize the importance of, and are willing to devote the necessary resources to, re-establishing communication between them and the free world. The ground available for cultivation is fertile indeed and the Soviet Government knows full well that our harvest will be a rich one when and if we are able to plant the seeds against which the Kremlin maintains so tight a quarantine."

ARC First Aid Instructors Class Planned

Registrations for a training class for advanced first aid instructors are now being called, and all persons interested are asked to contact the county Red Cross office.

It is hoped to train about 30 persons in the advanced instructors course. To qualify to take the course, an instructor must hold a current advanced first aid card, reports James Wiles, Red Cross chapter first aid chairman.

Several beginners first aid classes are now being conducted or are starting soon. One is for the Salem Heights-Liberty volunteer fire group; another for the chapter motor corps members; another is at Brooks, one in the Gates high school, one at Aurora, and possible for some sea serpent one for local police staff members.

In other words, the western alliance would be so hopelessly shattered, and so many vital strategic positions would be lost to us and gained by the Kremlin, that our own position would become irretrievable. And this is the right background against which the question must again be asked: "What do we do if Yugoslavia is attacked this spring?"

Comes the Dawn

Cecil Edwards of Salem, former assistant at the Los Angeles county fair (second largest in the country) is being mentioned as a possible successor to Leo Spitzbart as state fair manager.

Edwards, one-time secretary to ex-Gov. Charles Sprague, is one of four licensed horse judges in Oregon and now a rancher. Cecil, however, is mum. Spitzbart, recently on the short end of a fair unemployment act, has appealed his dismissal.

A recent announcement by a Hollywood starlet that she really preferred studying philosophy to posing as "Miss Cheesecake" brought a suggestion from Philip A. Shaw, Willamette Collegian staffer. Shaw notes that if that sort of thing goes any farther popular movie titles might be changed to philosophical terminology. Thus "Cheaper by the Dozen" could be changed to "Virtue Rewarded," "One Foot in Heaven" to "Transcendental Unpedestrian," and "Petty Girl" to "An Introduction to Plato's Perfect Forms."

Chamber of Commerce members will have more than just food to digest when they hold their weekly luncheon meeting Monday noon. Dr. Josef F. Bunnett, Reed college research chemist, is slated to talk. Advance publicity says Dr. Bunnett is researching in two fields. One is "aromatic nucleophilic substitution reactions," the other "resolution of racemic substances by absorption on optically active surfaces." Try THAT on your lettuce salad.

The last legislature passed a law requiring youths when purchasing beer at a store or tavern to sign an affidavit stating they are at least 21 years old. Nothing was heard of the statute here until Saturday when a youth paid \$150 (in fine) in Marion county district court for 12 bottles of beer purchased at a local store. He is 19 and was charged with falsifying his age on the form. Marion county DA's office says there is a lot of beer-buying going on in this county by under-age stubbies . . . 'Tis said those seven deaths in a Reedsport rock quarry cost the state industrial accident commission about \$175,000 in compensation.

With their first week behind them, legislators are already ahead of last year's efforts . . . they must have remembered the keynote line in the opening-day invocation given by Dr. Chester W. Hamblin . . . Dr. Hamblin prayed . . . "without Them men are apt to talk more and more and accomplish less and less."

The writhing tentacles of the giant squid, sometimes reaching 30 feet in length, are believed responsible for some sea serpent stories.



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Your Health

Like every other part of the body, the nails have their afflictions and, in addition, they may be adversely affected by diseases of a general nature. One of the most common of the disorders of the nails is ringworm infection, often accompanied by infection of the skin of the hands and the feet by the same parasite. Though ringworm brings about destruction of the nails, it causes no pain. If the condition is suspected, a definite diagnosis can be made by examination, under the microscope, of scrapings from the nails. A number of forms of treatment for the condition have been advised. The preparation known as Whitfield's ointment, used in double strength after the nails have been scraped, may be helpful. X-ray treatments are also useful. The surgical removal of the nails has been tried, but this will not produce a permanent cure. Treatment with preparations of silver nitrate has also been successful. Psoriasis is another disorder which may affect the nails as well as the skin. In the latter, there are scaly patches on the knees, elbows, and other parts of the body. When psoriasis affects the nails, the nails separate from the nail bed and become loosened, meanwhile changing their color to a yellowish-brown. They become shortened and may eventually be destroyed. This is also a difficult disorder to treat successfully though the preparation known as cignolin, painted on with a brush, may give good results. Salsylate salts also are used. X-ray treatments have also been employed in this condition with benefit. Treatment with arsenic preparations, given by injection into a muscle, have helped some patients. It is well recognized that certain disturbances of the nails may be due to a deficiency of vitamins. In these cases there are depressions or dents crosswise on the nail and there are lines which run lengthwise. In severe cases there may be actual nail destruction. The B-complex vitamins seem to be the most important ones in so far as these nail disorders are concerned. When large quantities of these vitamins are administered, improvement promptly results. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miss A.: Would bleaching one's hair have any bad effects on a person's nerves? Answer: I know of no evidence that this could occur.

Ways in Washington

WASHINGTON —(AP)— American GIs soon are going to get a dose of film footage teaching them how to brush their teeth, change their socks and take a bath. The new training film is made by the Army Signal Corps. Tooth brushing and other techniques are "shot" to the tune of old American folk songs such as "The Blue-tailed Fly" and others. Corps officers are not quite sure how the boys are going to react but they're optimistic. Millions of feet of training film used in World War II are still being used. Use of film cuts the time of training one third or more, as well as saving wear and tear on instructors. During World War II and the emergency period preceding it, the combined facilities of the Army Pictorial Service of the Signal Corps and the motion picture industry itself produced more than 2,000 training films and almost an equal number of film strips. These aids were distributed, as they now are through a film library system serving all posts and installations. Col. C. S. Stodter, chief of the Army Pictorial Service, says considerable improvement in training film production technique has been noted since the first films were made. "Much of the best of Hollywood and commercial talent has contributed to these productions," he told me. "Subjects have ranged from simple 'how to do it' films to the more complex 'attitude builders.' "The trend of training differs today somewhat from the earlier simple 'nuts and bolts' pictures showing the mechanics of a project in minute detail . . . such as taking a gun apart. We've found that actually a man learns these things better by doing them." Training and educational films, as well as various other types of films, are turned out at the Signal Corps Photographic Center at Long Island City, New York. In actual footage released, corps officers estimate the center's production tops that of any Hollywood studio. Its laboratory processes more than 4,000,000 feet of film a month. Many reels are of foreign language recordings in which existing army training films are re-narrated in Spanish and Portuguese to serve the needs of the western hemisphere defense program. Currently recordings are being made in other languages to be used in the new military assistance program abroad.

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