

Herald and News

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Washington Highlights

By PETER EDSON

WASHINGTON—Moe Berg, the ex-American league catcher, intellectual and wartime office of strategic services operative, came back to Washington on one of his big private business deals recently. In a hotel coffee shop he spotted an old OSS cloak-and-dagger associate and went over to his table to greet him.

"You better be careful what you do," cautioned the friend in mock seriousness; "that's Harry Bridges at the table next to you."

Moe looked around in a quick OSS once-over, and sure enough it was Harry Bridges. "What should I do?" asked Moe. "Move?"

"No," whispered the friend. "Go back and shadow him."

Moe went back to his table. When he had finished his breakfast he came back and reported. "Bridges is reading a piece in the paper about how he has just been elected president of some world organization of maritime workers."

"How does he like it?" asked the friend, still playing the gag deadpan.

"He likes it fine," said Moe, and departed.

Wainwright Forgets—And Remembers

GEN. JONATHAN WAINWRIGHT of Corcoran fame held a press conference in Washington the other day, as head of the Disabled American Veterans. One of the correspondents who showed up was Mrs. Mameria Block, an attractive Filipino, now correspondent for a Manila newspaper.

Walking up to the general and shaking hands, she asked him if he recalled the last time they had met. The general said no, he didn't.

Mrs. Block then told him that she was the last person he talked to before being taken prisoner by the Japs. She was then a reporter for her husband's Manila newspaper and she had been assigned to get an interview with the temporarily defeated general.

Mistaking her for a boy, the general had said, "You better get the hell out of here, kid. Things look bad."

When Mrs. Block recalled the incident, the general remembered it. Mrs. Block's husband was killed during the Jap occupation.

Why Not Point 'Em?

U. S. COAST GUARD has been offered a plan to cover the ice on navigable rivers and lakes with snot or some black material which will speed up the early spring thaw. The theory is that anything black absorbs more of the sun's rays than a white substance. Scientists can prove mathematically that the idea should work. The sun produces enough heat during the winter to keep most U. S. rivers open for all but a few months. One big bug is how to get the ice black. Another is what to do when snow covers the ice.

Pepper's Hot Item, Senator Finds

KLAMATHA SEN. ELMER THOMAS' economic effort to cut down on the armed services stockpile of pepper has run into a hot protest from the quartermaster corps and the munitions board. Thomas, as chairman of an appropriations committee, had criticized the stockpiling of 200,000 pounds of pepper and the request for funds to stockpile a lot more. "That pepper is a great defense weapon," snorted the senator.

But the armed services maintain that pepper is one of the most critical of strategic materials in short supply. Reason is that it's an indispensable ingredient of all canned meats. Troops simply won't eat canned meats that have no pepper in them. Much research has been conducted to discover a synthetic pepper. Plenty of things that look like pepper have been devised. But the taste is always wrong. Principal supplies of natural pepper now come from India, Indo-China and Indonesia.

THE DOCTOR SAYS

Nail Afflictions Serious

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D. Written for NEA Service

There are many diseases which affect the toenails or the fingernails or both. Some conditions which attack the skin primarily, such as psoriasis and ringworm, also often involve the nails.

There are several disorders which cause the nails to become loose, ridged, dull in color, or deformed which do not seem to be related either to the diseases of the skin or to any other general condition of the body.

One such disease comes from inflammation around the base of the nail. In this condition the soft tissue near the nail root becomes enlarged and sensitive. This is a form of inflammation in the sensitive tissues which is commonly called whitlow. It often causes the nails to become ridged and sometimes to separate completely and fall off. In

the severest cases, the nail may have to be removed before the infection can be cleared up.

Sometimes the nails tend to split for no apparent reason. Ringworm can affect the nails and may be difficult to cure. Psoriasis is another skin disease which may affect the nails and cause them to become pitted and deformed. White points, spots, streaks or bands can appear in the nails.

The nails of either hands or feet can become thickened. With thickening, the nails become dull colored and are often ridged or furrowed. In some cases thick, horny outgrowths can appear.

There are many possible causes for such thickening from neglect, dirt, or poorly fitting shoes or gloves may be responsible. Certain diseases of the glands of internal secretion which produce hormones are sometimes at fault.

Diseases of the nails require accurate diagnosis. In such cases of psoriasis, ringworm or eczema of the nails, treatment has to be aimed at the particular disease responsible.

In most of the other conditions, the cause is likely to be associated with some general condition such as poor diet, a wasting disease, or something else far distant from the nails themselves. When this is the case local treatment is not enough, but the distant cause must be identified if possible and treated according to what is found.

(Note: Dr. Jordan is unable to answer individual questions from readers. However, each day he will answer one of the most frequently asked questions in his column.)

The Doctor Answers Question: What is the medical name for the operation for removal of both ovaries, both fallopian tubes, and the uterus?

Answer: Panyhysterol - pingo-oophorectomy.

RADIO PROGRAMS

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These Days

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

I HAVE often wondered how the president comes to appoint such a three-man board as the steel fact-finding board. Who recommends the men?

It is possible to understand, for instance, that the president would be pleased with Sam Rosenman, one of Mr. Roosevelt's principal ghosts, but what equipment Sam Rosenman possesses to justify his ability to determine national policy on steel, I do not know.

There is David L. Cole, a New Jersey lawyer, who has specialized in arbitration. He is an unpublished figure, but inquires produce mixed information, depending on who gained or lost by his arbitrations. Concerning his ability and character, I can hold no opinion, having no personal and inadequate hearsay knowledge. But all my labors have produced not a speck of evidence of his familiarity with the steel industry, basic in American life.

The third fact-finder, and the one who by knowledge and experience will undoubtedly dominate Mr. Truman's board, is Carroll R. Daugherty, professor of business economics, school of commerce, Northwestern university. Professor Daugherty has written a text-book, "Labor Problems in American Industry," which gives his philosophy of industrial and management relations.

... A great many writers treat labor problems as if they were solely the grievances of the workers, forgetting that employers and the public may also have grievances under the present economic and political make-up of society. While it is undoubtedly true that the workers' grievances are greater in importance and number than those of the other groups, it will not do to lose sight of the latter. The fundamental problem is one of human relationships—of adjusting human conflicts in the interests of society. One can hold this view and still believe that most of the concessions toward that end would have to come from the employers.

Inevitable Answer

AND his book goes to show, if you read it carefully, that the employers had better give in because they will have to, anyhow. While Professor Daugherty states all sides of most industrial problems, he loads responsibilities on the employer. I quote from page 115:

"It is obvious that the environmental factors operate more directly than the hereditary and are more amenable to corrective measures. Under the present economic system there can be no question that the employer has most of the responsibility and obligation. With regard to occupational diseases, the hazards are caused by specific industrial processes. Modern industry has been developed under employer guidance and control and it is possible for them to lessen the risks by installing safeguards."

... For this reason employers should accept the obligation of making the same provision for wage-earners as they do for their plants and machinery. Enterprises must pay for new machines and then spend additional money for maintenance and repair, at the same time laying aside successive sums in depreciation reserves so that by the time the machines are worn out and must be scrapped there are funds available for buying new ones. Workers could be treated exactly the same only if they were slaves; that is, exactly then would employers pay lump sums for them when they entered service and make outlays for maintenance and depreciation during their lives. Since workers are now politically free, however, employers must pay no initial purchase price for them; the workers themselves and their parents have to pay the costs of preparing themselves for the market. Neither must employers pay for workers' maintenance and repair, when they are sick or hurt, or build up a depreciation fund against superannuation. In other words, society, because of its belief in economic democracy and equality, has allowed employers to get something for nothing: Employers are able to secure the labor agent of production merely by paying for current labor energy and nothing else. Theoretically, this payment (which is known as "wages") is supposed to be large enough to permit workers to reproduce themselves, maintain themselves in physical and mental health, and build up a fund for their old age. Actually, as the next chapters will demonstrate, the wages of over half the workers are not high enough for it.

As these are the problems which face the fact-finders, Professor Daugherty's mind is already made up, as his book indicates.

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SIDE GLANCES



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BOYLE'S COLUMN

Beer Drinkers Low Brows? Not At All, They're Just Keeping Up With Tradition

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—Guess what Noah took into his ark—besides people—that also rode in the Mayflower and sojourned the Pilgrims.

Beer!

Yes, sir, and beer also went to the South pole with Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd on his Antarctic expedition in 1939.

These and other little known facts about beer have been compiled by the United States Brewers Association.

Brewers' Association says that beer is as old as farming and has played a bubbling role in war, science, cooking, medicine and the development of a hundred modern industries.

Here are a few facts uncovered by the industry's scholars:

A Mesopotamian seal, backed in pottery and showing two workers at a brewery vat, proves beer was known 6200 years ago.

When Christopher Columbus came to Central America in 1502, he found beer had traveled here before him. The Indians were escaping from the heat with a sort of wine made of maize (corn), resembling English beer.

The phrase "mind your p's and q's" is thought to have sprung from the old English tavern keepers' custom of noting down customer orders—by pints and quarts.

John Alden, who wooed and won Pocahontas, got passenger space on the Mayflower because he was a cooper and could repair the beer barrels aboard.

The first white child born in New York city, Jean Vigne, became a brewer in what is now Wall street.

William Penn, the Quaker, built a brewery next to his manor house.

Soldiers in the American Revolution drank a quart of beer each in their daily rations. When the supply ran short George Washington begged the board of war in 1777 to rush the growler for more.

Washington himself drank beer. Other members of this early day "men of distinction" club were Samuel Adams, a brewer himself, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Israel Putnam and James Madison.

How did Joseph Priestley evolve his theory on the life-giving qualities of oxygen? By studying bubbles rising to the surface of a beer vat.

When was the first air-conditioning plant installed in America? In a brewery in Alexandria, Va., in 1850.

In 1810, the first year for which production figures are available, the

American population of 7,339,881 drank 182,690 barrels of beer and ale, or 0.78 gallons per capita.

In 1948 the population had risen to 148,114,000, the consumption to 86,992,795 barrels, or a per capita record of 18.5 gallons. The industry now figures it employs 80,000 persons, buys \$300,000,000 in farm products each year, pays out almost as much in salaries and some \$900,000,000 in taxes.

Whether these figures will give the average beer drinker pause for thought or not, he will be interested in one thing: Beer during the American Revolution sold for about ten cents a gallon.

"But by today's standards it was not too great a bargain," says the brewers' foundation. "It usually was heavy, cloudy and lacking in sparkle."

Mac Epley will be back at the helm of the Managing Editor's Report, Tuesday and Thursday, 8:15, KFLW, after a month's absence. During that time Charlie Stark was behind the mike and did a fine job of pinch-hitting.

Here's another return: LW's Name the Record program hits the air waves again after an absence of several weeks. That's Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 7:30 to 7:45 p. m. Incidentally, there'll be bigger and better prizes.

Mrs. Guthrie postcards to the local station. She also totes orchids to JI for the Against the Storm serial.

Staff will, of necessity, be short this time. I waited until Sunday night to knock this out and I'm all tuckered out from covering the city tennis tourney and the professional baseball game at Gems stadium tonight.

If you have the chance, don't miss these two teams when and if they show here again. They hit the ball hard and knock off double plays with ease. Very nice to watch.

Congratulations are in order also to Loren Hughes and the city re-

The World Today

By DEWITT MACKENZIE

AF Foreign Affairs Analyst

The question of what, if any, further material aid America can usefully give to hard-pressed nationalist China in her fight for survival against the Chinese communist revolutionists has again become a burning subject of public debate.

Meanwhile the Washington state department is engaged in creating a new pattern for far eastern diplomacy, including the policy for China.

Philip C. Jessup, ambassador at large, is heading a group of experts who are preparing an exhaustive report on past policies toward China, supposedly to clear the way for a fresh policy.

This report is expected to be published in the immediate future.

Thus far there has been no official indication of the trend of the projected diplomacy. Still, as a matter of speculation one would expect that the Chinese policy would be made to fit into a general far eastern program for halting the spread of communism in that vast area.

Big Question

So far as concerns China, the big question is whether the nationalists under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek already have shot their bolt.

On this point there is a wide, and sometimes vitriolic, difference of opinion in the United States.

The red avalanche has continued to sweep southward until the temporary nationalist capital in the great coastal city of Canton is threatened with capture. Still, the imperturbable Chiang—veteran of a lifetime of warfare—maintains that his followers are far from beaten and still can win, with outside material assistance.

Is the Gimo, as they call Generalissimo Chiang, gambling on the old adage that where there's life there's hope, or do conditions in China justify his judgment? That's one for American military chiefs to decide.

However, as previously indicated, the Chinese puzzle would seem to be a part of the general problem of containing communism in Asia as a whole. The major question is how America and her democratic allies can build a dam to prevent the spread of communism in the Orient.

Huge Are

In considering this problem one envisages the creation of a series of positions which would form a barrier about western and southern China, from Japan to India.

Please take a look at your maps of Asia and see what this means.

You will see that this arc includes Japan, the Philippines, French Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, the Dutch East Indies, Burma and India.

One would expect that the new Asiatic program, unless it represents a great change, would include the consolidation of this vast arc against the red advance.

Businessmen's View

Professional and business persons interviewed in today's survey show

creation department for the staging of a fine tennis tourney.

As far as I know, Stop the Music wasn't hit today, I didn't get a chance to hear the program.

And if any reader of this column hears of any hints, please let us know. We'll print them pronto.

Cracked Merle Porter, Monarch first baseman, tonight after one of the bearded baseballers had smacked a foul ball that's probably still rolling: "Forget the bunting, man, why don't you hit that ball?"

Closing thought: When a burlesque queen gets an idea she usually puts it in writing.

Longest extra-hole match in national amateur history went 10 extra greens before Maurice McCarthy Jr. defeated George Von Elm in 1930.

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THE GALLUP POLL

Lower Prices Seen Coming In Six Months

By GEORGE GALLUP Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PHILADELPHIA, N. J., Aug. 1—Continued relief from the high cost of living is envisioned by most voters for the next few months at least.

A national survey by the American Institute of Public Opinion finds that the majority of voters think prices in general will be lower six months from now than they are at present.

This widespread belief is undoubtedly a factor in the current recession, although no one can estimate how extensive or important a factor it is. Probably there are families who are postponing certain purchases in the belief that, by waiting, they can get a more favorable price.

The survey was an attempt to measure this one aspect of public psychology so far as the economic situation is concerned. Voters representing a true cross-section of the nation were asked:

"Do you think that prices, in general, will be higher, lower, or about the same six months from now?"

Last December, when the same survey was conducted, only about one-third looked for lower prices.

The trend follows:

Higher	Lower	About same	No opinion
15%	54%	21%	10%
21%	31%	33%	15%
8%	9%	10%	73%