

Alcoholocaust

Jerry Marcus



Excessive speed was involved in accidents resulting in more than 800,000 casualties in 1968.

UNC Chapel Hill Scientist Urges State-Federal Tax Sharing System

A University of North Carolina faculty member who served on President Nixon's Inter-Governmental Fiscal Relations Task Force last fall has advocated a system of tax sharing between state and Federal governments. UNC-Chapel Hill Political Science Professor Deil S. Wright, a specialist in public finance, said in an interview here Saturday "tax sharing is needed to provide better fiscal balance to the whole Federal system."

Too much emphasis and importance is placed on straight grants-in-aid, he said.

Tax or revenue sharing is, according to Wright, the idea of setting aside Federal tax money to be allocated to and used by state and local governments. It should be given to the states under relatively unrestricted terms, and the amount should be based on a fixed proportion of the Federal income tax, he

said. "Such a system is politically wise, socially desirable and economically realistic," Wright said.

Currently about \$300 million is returned to the states under relatively restricted shared revenue terms. A tax sharing system based on a proportion of the federal income tax would return about \$2.5 billion to the states. That is roughly about ten per cent of the current categorical grants of \$25 billion.

"Tax sharing would represent a measure of titling by the Federal Government in respect to the states," Wright said.

According to Wright, state and local governments provide one-half to two-thirds of all our domestic services. Yet, increased federal taxes do not directly aid the states and many times put the squeeze on state funds.

"The expansion of needs, demands and problems in the public sector are concentrated at the state level," Wright said. "Yet, the burdens of increased Federal taxes fall at the state-local level and the benefits accrue to the Federal government."

"We should get away from the lock-step approach of categorical grants," he said. "Under most categorical grant provisions, it takes 6 to 18 months simply to process the grant application."

In a system where the state and local governments would be assured of a certain amount of money each year, the process would be greatly simplified, he said.

"It would also promote greater state and local discretion as to how the money will be used," Wright said. "They deserve the right to exercise discretion as to the selection of priorities, the allocation of resources and the like."

Wright sees two major obstacles to increased tax-sharing legislation: the House of Representatives and certain city and local governments.

"About 90 per cent of the revenue sharing legislation has been introduced by Republicans," Wright said. "How a Democrat-dominated Congress will respond to a Republican-initiated proposal that will undoubtedly help several big-state Republican governors out of fiscal binds is only conjectural."

Cities and certain local governments represent another problem for tax sharing legislation," he said. "Local government officials have made clear their dissatisfaction with any plan that stopped the money allocation process exclusively at the state level."

Wright stressed that there should be minimal restrictions on revenue-sharing grants. "Restrictions should not go much further than reporting procedures," he said. But he agreed that, to get tax sharing legislation passed, it may be necessary to include a stipulation that a certain percentage of the money would be passed on to local governments.

"Using the money to build highways should be prohibited, however," he continued, "since there are already special funds for such projects."

The biggest hang-up over the tax sharing programs, Wright said, is the notion of separating revenue raising responsibility from expenditure decisions. "In other words," he added, "if the states don't have the raise the money, they are not going to be as careful with it."

Wright also said there was some measure of doubt over the competence and effectiveness of state and local governments.

The Fiscal Task Force on which Wright served was one of 22



HEALTH AND SCIENCE SHORTS

A two-day conference held at the New York Academy of Sciences dealt with a common problem that is often taken lightly, but is a frequent source of human distress: gastrointestinal gas. It has been found that 70 per cent of this problem is caused by swallowed air. People swallow air when they eat too fast or are emotionally upset. Only 30 per cent can be attributed to bacterial fermentation and food ingredients.

Dr. Jerome E. Weis of New York City, a specialist addressing the Academy meeting, said that the distressing symptoms of distention and bloating are effectively relieved by Phazyme, a drug that contains digestive enzymes and simethicone, a specially activated defoaming agent that disperses masses of air bubbles.

Frudent exposure to the ultraviolet rays of summer sunlight has been found to help relieve psoriasis, a common skin problem. Also helpful is a daily tub bath in warm water to which a soothing bath oil has been added. And, to soften skin

and speed healing, a modern version of a remedy that was known to the ancient Greeks is recommended by doctors. Called Alphosyl, it combines a refined coal-tar extract with allantoin in a nonstaining cosmetic cream and lotion.

"Puppy dog dermatitis" may be the doctor's diagnosis when a child has an otherwise unexplainable outbreak of itchy rash.

An Indianapolis dermatologist, Dr. Arthur L. Norins, explains that problems arise when mites—often found on fondled puppies, take up residence on humans and reproduce.

The physician, reporting in the *American Journal of Diseases of Children*, cites other recently published studies, including one by two army doctors. They prescribed for dog and for humans, an all-over, head-to-toe application of gamma benzene hexachloride lotion (Kwell).

Dr. Norins also found both Kwell and a second remedy known as crotamiton lotion to be effective.

Poultry, Livestock Need Plenty Of Water

North Carolina farmers who fail to provide enough water for their poultry and livestock animals may be losing money.

Poultry and livestock can live longer without feed than they can without water, according to extension poultry and livestock specialists at North Carolina State University.

Extension Poultry Specialist Tom Morris says laying hens may live several days without feed but cannot survive very long without water, especially during high temperatures. "The loss of about one-tenth of the water from the hen's body will cause death," Morris remarked.

"When hens fail to get adequate water for two or three days, egg production may drop to zero. They may also show symptoms of blue comb disease."

Extension Dairy Specialist Guy Parsons points out that cows in milk may need 80 per cent more water on hot days than on cooler, more comfortable days. Cows need between 4 and 5 pounds of water for every pound of milk produced, he emphasized. "Cows with free access to water produce about 4 per cent more milk than those watered only once daily."

N. C. State University extension specialists give the following water requirements for poultry and livestock animals: laying hens, 2 to 4 pounds of water per pound of feed; dry dairy cows and beef cattle, 8 to 12 gallons daily; dairy cows in milk, up to 35 to 40 gallons daily; sheep and swine, 1 to 2 gallons daily; and horses, 10 to 12 gallons daily.

The best practice is to have an unlimited amount of water available at all times.

groups named by Nixon to study domestic problems.

SENATOR SAM
Continued from page 3

They tragically erred.

Again today rationalization refrains from recognizing the unpleasant reality that Russia has already accelerated its production of destructive weapons to such an extent that it has achieved virtual parity with us. It also ignores the unpleasant reality that American negotiators have met with Russian negotiators—hundreds of times and that Russia has consistently refused to negotiate an enforceable arms-limitation agreement with us.

American taxpayers have every reason to expect that we shall get a dollar's value from every dollar of revenues expended, but they should not be lulled into a false sense of security on the theory that we no longer need a strong national defense.

With the defense of our country at stake, it is better to err on the side of over-expenditure rather than on the side of under-expenditure. The latter course could be the most costly one we could take.

Refinish Furniture

- MINWAX
- VARNISHES
- ENAMELS
- PAINT REMOVERS
- CASTERS

Close 1 p.m. Saturdays

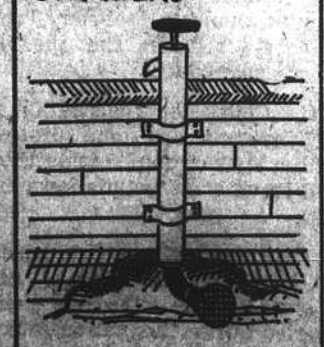
Pollock - Johnson Hardware, Inc.

Directly in Front of Courthouse
131 S. Queen Street Kinston Dial JA 3-4051
— FREE PARKING BACK OF STORE —



CAPT. FRED'S LOG
by Capt. Fred Lawton, Director Marine Safety, Raytheon Company & America's Cup championship sailing master.

BE SURE BILGE PUMP SUCTION HEADS ARE FITTED WITH STRAINERS.



SAFETY MAKES A HAPPY SHIP