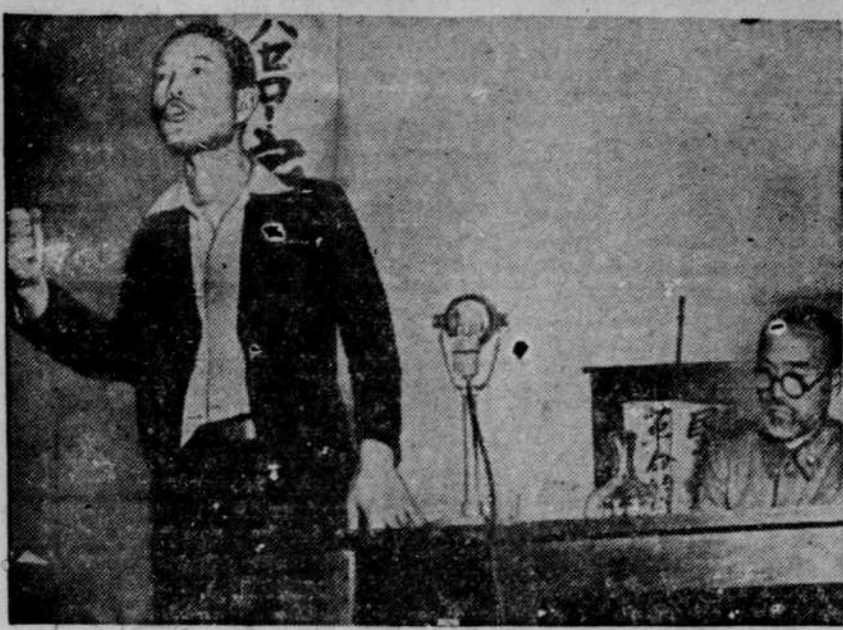


WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS Congress Fashions 5 1/2 Billion Dollar Tax Reduction for 1946; Ponder Postwar Army Training

Released by Western Newspaper Union EDITOR'S NOTE: When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's news analysts and not necessarily of this newspaper.



With freedom of speech assured under Allied orders, former Japanese political prisoner addresses gathering in Tokyo. Under proposed liberalized constitution, all Japanese elements would be afforded opportunity for recognition in nation's governmental councils.

TAXES: Good News

Though the senate and house had yet to compromise their differences, John Q. Public could look forward to substantial reductions in income taxes in 1946, and American business was assured generous relief for the immediate postwar period.

No less than 2 1/2 billion dollars was expected to be lopped off of individual income taxes as a result of provisions for permitting \$500 exemptions for dependents before payment of the normal 3 per cent levy and the scaling down of surtax rates.

Close to another 3 billion dollars was scheduled to be pared from corporation income taxes through substantial reduction or total elimination of the excess profits assessment; repeal of the declared value excess profits and capital stock levies, and graduated decrease in surtax rates on companies with less than \$50,000 net return.

In addition to income tax reductions, the use tax on automobile and boats was expected to be dropped. Solons were divided on the question of wartime luxury levies, however, with the house for cutting present rates to prewar levels July 1 and the senate against the action.

With reserves well over 6 billion dollars, both houses were unanimous in freezing present social security payroll taxes at 1 per cent on employee and employer alike and forestalling an automatic increase to 2 1/2 per cent after January 1.

Under the tax relief bill drawn up by the senate, G.I.s would not be required to pay taxes on service compensation during the war years, and officers would be permitted to spread tax liabilities over a three year period interest free.

LABOR: Setting Pattern

With both Henry Ford II and United Automobile Workers' leaders expressing confidence in settlement of a wage adjustment at the company, government officials held high hopes that an agreement might result in the establishment of a post-war pay pattern and clear the way for speedy reconversion.

Government optimism was a welcome note in the dreary labor picture, pointed up by the deadlock in negotiations between the UAW and General Motors over the CIO union's demands for a 30 per cent wage increase to maintain wartime "take-home" pay and the corporation's resistance to the demands because of possible effects on prices.

Setting the pattern for other CIO unions, the UAW declared that General Motors was well able to dip into alleged huge wartime profits to carry over any losses accruing from higher wages until future production reached big volume levels. Reflecting industrial sentiment for his own part, General Motors denied exorbitant wartime earnings and declared any withdrawal from reserves would crimp expansion plans.

As the companies and unions clashed, the administration worked on a reconversion wage policy designed to guide negotiations through the troublesome days ahead. Strongly influenced by labor, the government reportedly favored substantial wage boosts to maintain wartime "take-home" pay while freezing prices at prewar levels, except in shipping cases.

Giving both capital and labor its say in the formulation of a reconversion

pay program, the government moved slowly in the establishment of policy. Hopes ran high that the forthcoming management-labor parity would result in the voluntary creation of machinery for settlement of important disputes.

MILITARY TRAINING: Await Response

Having received President Truman's recommendation for one year of postwar military training for American youth 17 to 20, congress adopted a cautious attitude on the question, with one ear perked for popular reaction and the other for military argument.

Personal congressional response to the President's request varied, with Senator Revercomb (Rep., W. Va.) declaring "I am open minded—I want to hear both sides of this," while Representative Celler (Dem., N. Y.) exclaimed "We



President Truman asks congress for military training for youth.

want no truck with compulsory military conscription. . . . Meanwhile, it was estimated that about 975,000 youth would be called up for training each year under the President's program, with 250,000 rejected for physical or mental deficiencies. Because of weather considerations, the largest number of camps undoubtedly would be located in the south, with regular army officers and non-commissioned officers in charge. Fewer routine tasks, such as kitchen police, would be in store for reservists, military sources said.

JAPAN: Reform Imminent

Her military machine smashed, Japan's highly developed economic monopolies, designed for foreign as well as domestic exploitation, also faced imminent dissolution as part of the Allied program to strip Nippon of her war-making potential and democratize the country. The losers figured to be the five great financial-industrial families of Japan, which, as the dominant civilian powers, had exercised strong pressure on the nation's foreign policies. Backed both politically and financially by the government, the big five known as the "zaibatsu," were heavy investors in overseas development.

By smashing the "zaibatsu," the Allies planned to loosen their grip over Japanese politics and permit more liberal and democratic elements to exert influence over government direction. At the same time, destruction of the great combines promised freer opportunity for economic development in the country. As steps were taken for the dissolution of the "zaibatsu," the political transformation of Japan slowly gained ground with new parties in the development stage and more liberal political institutions impending in the rewriting of the national constitution.

Huge Postwar Market for Autos Looms

Potential demand for automobiles by domestic consumers next year should amount to 9,843,000 cars, after allowing for 331,000 cars to meet the increase in population, says the Alexander Hamilton Institute. At the beginning of 1942, the number of passenger automobiles in operation in the United States was at a record peak of 27,364,000, results of an extensive survey showed. As the result of the stoppage of production during the war, the prospect is that there will be only 12,921,000 cars in operation at the beginning of 1946. Taking into account the increase in population since 1942, the number of passenger automobiles in operation at the beginning of 1946 will thus be 6,768,000 cars below the normal level and in addition 2,744,000 cars may be scrapped in 1946.

METAL TOYS TO COST MORE

Washington... Consumers will pay up to 15 cents more than they paid in 1941 for a metal toy costing up to \$1, and proportionately more for more expensive toys made of metal, the Office of Administration announced Friday.

In an action effective November 2, 1945, OPA established the 14 percent industry-wide price increase factor for all

reconverting manufacturers of metal toys. New manufacturers will apply to the price agency for a ceiling price. However, consumer prices for metal toys, even with the increase allowed, probably will amount to less than a third of current prices for the same type of toys made of wood, OPA said. The metal toy manufacturers expect to supply about one quarter of their normal Christmas vol-

AGRICULTURE: Global Part

First permanent body of the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture organization (FAO) came into existence in the grand ballroom of the Chateau Frontenac in Quebec, Canada, with 30 nations formally signing its constitution.

Though possessing no executive powers over member nations, FAO seeks, through voluntary interchange of information and effort, to improve agricultural production, raise nutritional standards and better the living conditions of rural populations. Indicative of the big job FAO has on its hands, two-thirds of the world's population is estimated to be ill-fed, with many facing periodic starvation.

Signatories to the FAO constitution include Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Ireland, India, Iraq, Liberia, Luxembourg, Czechoslovakia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Union of South Africa, Philippines, England, United States and Venezuela.

FRANCE: Left Swing

With their fundamental platforms at variance, France's three great political parties—the Communists, Socialists and Popular Republican movement—prepared for the establishment of a new constitution as demanded in the recent election.

As the three major parties and a smattering of smaller organizations moved to write a new political charter for the country, the Popular Republican movement, backed by General De Gaulle, loomed as a counterweight between the Communists and Socialists. Known as a Catholic Liberal party, and led by Foreign Minister Bidault, the PRM's surprising demonstration of strength in the elections was indicative of the quick defense thrown up by moderate elements against the threat of extreme radicalism.

The new alignment found France's political picture characteristically mixed, with the Socialists joined with the PRM for a western bloc of European nations against Communist opposition; the Communists committed to a swift program of nationalization of industries; the Socialists favoring more study of such an undertaking and the PRM for a moderate course.

FIRE RAIDS: U. S. Vulnerable

Back from a tour of war-ravaged Europe, Anthony J. Mullaney, chief fire marshal of Chicago, Ill., and a noted authority on fires, declared that investigations showed that no great city could withstand concentrated explosive and incendiary raids and domination of the skies overhead was the only assurance of safety.

In making his disclosure, Mullaney cited the obliteration of Hamburg, Germany, where all walls were of brick, numerous firebreaks existed, no skyscrapers reared up and an efficient fire department operated. In a contrast indicative of the vulnerability of American cities, Mullaney cited localities dotted with frame buildings, wood lath and plaster construction, tall buildings, and few empty spaces for allowing a sweeping fire to peter out.

In burning out Hamburg, Mullaney said, great squads of Allied bombers first dropped explosives to rip up structures, with incendiaries then being loosed upon the open wreckage. Towering flames licked up the oxygen to create a vacuum into which air from surrounding areas then rushed in, creating fierce "fire storms." With instruments recording temperatures of 1,400 degrees F., over 40,000 persons were said to have died from the flames, heat inhalation or asphyxiation.

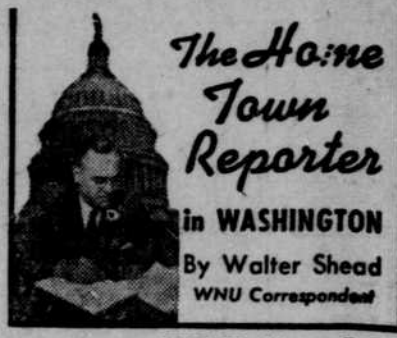
NAVY: Speed Releases

With nearly 300,000 enlisted men and officers already released since V-J Day, the navy planned for the demobilization of an additional 800,000 by the first of next year through a reduction in discharge scores. Following establishment of lower scores November 1, the navy contemplated an even further cut December 1, with male officers' point requirements pared to 44; enlisted male personnel to 39; WAVE officers to 30, and enlisted WAVE personnel 24.

In cutting its discharge scores the navy left its point computation unaltered, with one-half point for each year of age, one-half point for full month of service; 10 points for dependents regardless of number, and one-fourth point for each month of service outside of the U.S. since September 1, 1939.

TURKEYS:

G.I.s and civilians alike are assured of ample supplies of turkeys for the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays even though the size of birds may be smaller than usual due to growers' speeding up production upon government demand. Purchasing turkeys as early as last August, the army quartermaster corps assured plentiful stocks for service personnel. Most of the birds already have been dressed and stored in warehouses or are in process of shipment overseas.



Government's Job

Way back in the second administration of President Cleveland there was a severe drought in the Middle West. Farmers did not even have seed corn. So the congress passed a bill providing for the distribution of seed corn to the farmers. President Cleveland vetoed the bill and sent it back to congress with a strong veto message wherein he stated that the government of the United States was set up to be sustained by the people of the United States and not to sustain the people of the United States. That fallacy in the concept of our federal government was enunciated a half century ago, and yet in this conservative congress in the year 1945 there are some who still adhere to that archaic belief . . . that it is not the business of government to help the people of this country . . . that it is not even the business of government to adopt a policy of government guaranteeing the people anything. This attitude on the part of some senators was definitely apparent in the debate on the so-called full employment bill when the opponents, led by Senator Taft (R., Ohio) were able to emasculate the language of the bill to such an extent that it is more or less meaningless as it went over to the house.

The Right to Work

The original bill, as it was introduced by Senators Murray (D., Mont.) and Thomas (D., Utah) contained this language: "All Americans able to work and seeking work have the right to useful, remunerative, regular and full-time employment. . . ." Senator Taft questioned this "right" of these Americans and declared, in effect, that it was not the business of this government to guarantee that right by any law. And of course the answer is that under the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights . . . if Americans do not have the right to work they have no rights. It finally came down to a point in the debate that the Ohioan conceded we possibly did have the right, but it was no business of government to set that right up as a governmental policy, and so the splitting of hairs began. Columnists, radio commentators, senators, congressmen, lobbyists have taken up the cry "what does this bill come from?" "what does it propose to do?" "what's behind the measure?" and "what does it actually mean?" and other questions. Insofar as this reporter can learn, the full employment bill is backed not only by this government, but by 50 governments throughout the world and was drawn up pursuant to a resolution adopted by the International Labor Organization's convention at Philadelphia in May of 1944, which sponsored full employment as an objective of government.

Backed by 50 Nations

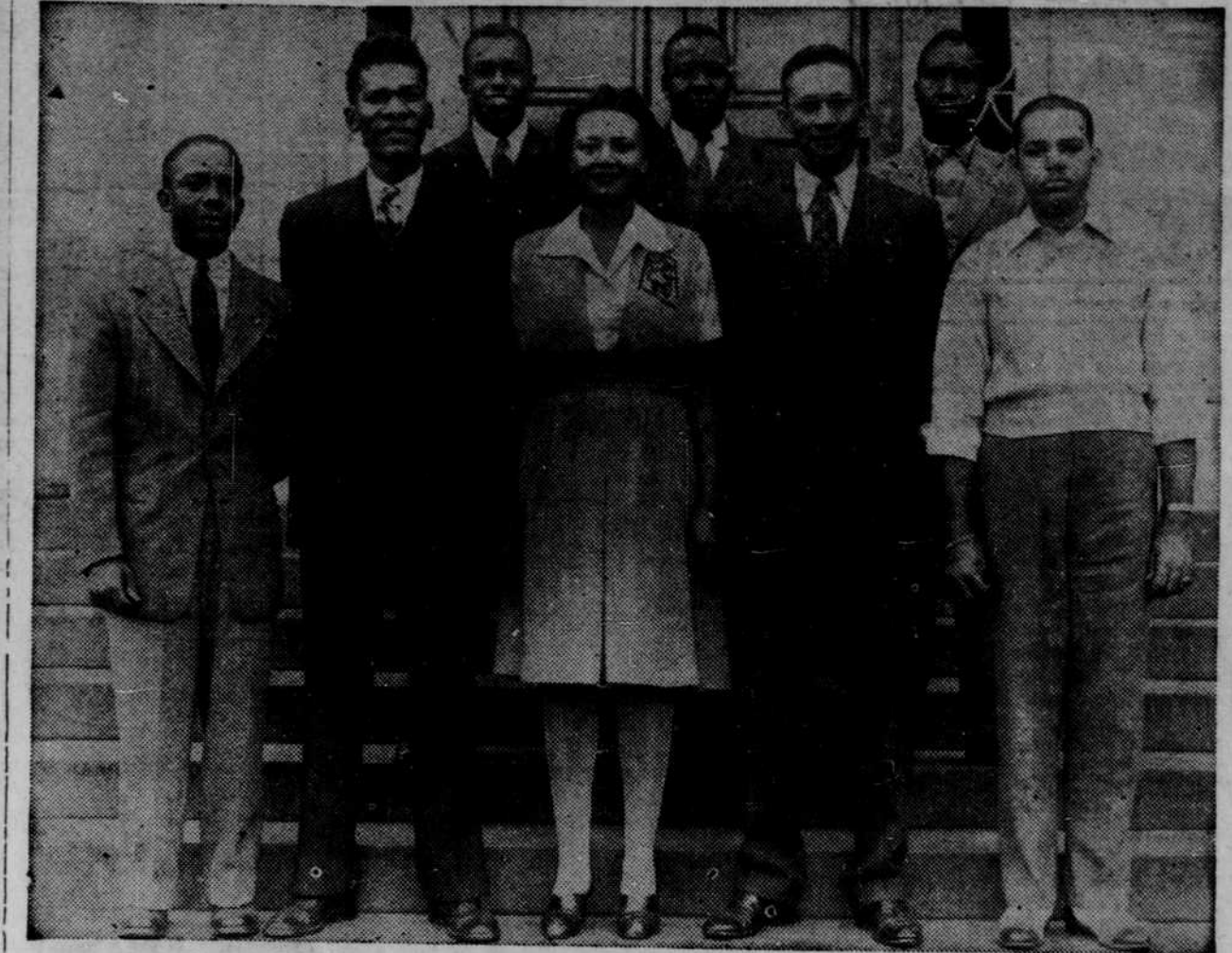
Senator Thomas was an American delegate to that international convention. Labor and governmental delegates from 50 nations were present. The resolution was adopted unanimously. The full employment bill, then, is this government's attempt to give expression to that concept of government as committed at the Philadelphia convention. In his testimony before the Banking and Currency committee of the Senate, Senator Thomas said: "The declaration of Philadelphia was in reality the first serious study to try to bring about that condition which is promised in the 'four freedoms'—a condition which would make freedom from want a real freedom. In the declaration at Philadelphia there were many theories and many different ideas sponsored but among those ideas was the idea of sponsoring the concept of full employment as an objective of government."

As a matter of fact guaranteeing a person the right to a job is not new in our government. That guarantee is given to returning veterans in the Selective Service Act . . . that they get their old job back. The whole civil service system is built upon that same guarantee of government; the unemployment compensation act is also aimed to the right of a man to work; many of the new laws, including the act governing disposal of Surplus Property, which start off with the words, in order to promote full employment etc., are tied in with the right to work.

Aid to Private Enterprise

The point is that whether the congress says a man has the right to work or not, the fact is, that in this country he does have that right, and the important sections of the full employment bill are those sections which set up the machinery for providing full employment. . . . the annual national survey by the President . . . the incentives offered private industry to expand, to provide jobs, placing the responsibility, if you please, on private enterprise to bring about full employment.

WORLD WAR II VETERANS STUDY UNDER G.I. BILL OF RIGHTS



Eight of ten World War II Veterans studying in the Atlanta University School of Social Work under G. I. Bill of Rights, first semester 1945-46. Reading left to right are: First row: James Tatum, Beaumont, Texas; George Phillips, New Orleans, La.; Carmen T. Thornton, San Antonio, Texas; Horton Cooper, Hallsville, Texas; Beverly DeJoie, New Orleans, La.; Second row: William Brooks, Philadelphia; Pa.; James Cosby, Macon, Ga.; Joseph Walker, Topeka, Kan.; Not on the picture are Mr. Joseph Gadsden of Savannah, Ga., and Clarence Moss.

H. W. Smith's Weekly

Waiter's Column

If you have any news about waiters, or anything pertaining to them or their routine of living, call H. W. Smith—HA-0800 and give him the news. . . .

Mr. Reed of the Fontenelle Hotel a very active member of Clair Chapel Church.

The OAC top force with Mr. Ward in the front line and Capt. Mitchell McFarland and Hodges in a quick step at all times instructing the new waiters.

Omaha Club waiters with Captain Earl Jones are always headliners.

Blackstone waiters serving with a smile.

Waiters at the Regis hotel and the White Horse Inn always on the job.

Paxton hotel head waiter and his crew always on the front line on service.

Waiters at the Hill hotel on the improve at all times!

THE NAACP The NAACP held a well attended meeting on Sunday afternoon Nov. 18th and many vital items were discussed and all committees, mad-good reports and the membership is increasing and all members are helping to get the 2,000 in Omaha as all other cities are on the wide awake and up all goals! Are you a member of the NAACP? If not, why not?

The WEEK

(BY H. W. SMITH, HA-0800) 20,000 truck drivers on a strike November 16 in the Midwest.

U. S. Senator Wherry of Nebraska says if labor gets an increase in pay, in small garages, small repair merchants and the auto salesman

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Important To Know! Pinkham's Compound DOES MORE than relieve such monthly cramps, headache, backache. It also relieves accompanying tired, nervous, irritable feelings—due to this cause. Taken regularly—it helps build up resistance against such distress. Pinkham's Compound HELPS NATURE. Also grand stomachic tonic. DIRECTIONS: Take one tablespoonful 4 times a day before meals and at bedtime. Follow label directions.

Lydia E. Pinkham's VEGETABLE COMPOUND

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ANGRY Please don't be angry at us if you can't always get Smith Bros. Cough Drops. Our output is still restricted. Soon, we hope, there'll again be plenty of Smith's Brothers' soothing, delicious, Black or Menthol, 5¢.

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ANGRY

SMITH BROS. COUGH DROPS BLACK OR MENTHOL—5¢

ANGRY

arrests of book thieves who are very active. They report nearly \$12,000 a year loss. Read the greater Omaha Guide for all the news.

Major General Eisenhower and wife were in Boone, Iowa on Saturday, November 17th.

Mrs. Mary Washington of 2872 Charles street was taken to Doctors' Hospital after a cutting affray Sunday night Nov. 18th.

8,703 telephone operators in Southern Illinois went on strike November 19th.

The Robert S. Bartlett home at 3803 Martha streets was entered by burglars on Sunday, Nov. 18 jewelry, cash and liquor was taken.

A man was injured in a fight Sunday Nov. 18 at 67th and Maple streets. 3 young boys are being held by the police. Read the Omaha Guide.

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