

BEWARE

TIME RIPE FOR SWINDLERS AND SCHEMERS
TO FILCH WAR-TIME SAVINGS OF PUBLIC

With some \$275,000,000,000 currently being held by the American public in liquid assets, the time is ripe for swindlers and schemers to devise new rackets and to use the old ones in order to filch these wartime savings from unsuspecting victims.

In order to protect the American public from schemes and frauds leveled against their savings, prominent business leaders and members of BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU from all over the nation met in New York recently to devise a protective plan.

According to Mr. Rush Barns, Manager of THE BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU OF OMAHA, the three-fold objectives of the conference was to: (1) Encourage the American people to be on guard against crooks; (2) Make clear to them the necessity for examining all facts surrounding the purchase of any unfamiliar item; and (3) Encourage the public to practice sound and thrifty handedness of their savings.

The 90 Better Business Bureaus throughout the nation were charged with the responsibility of spearheading a campaign to achieve these objectives.

After World War I, Barns pointed out, government estimates show that the American public was defrauded out of approximately \$400,000,000 in Liberty Bonds alone. Today, with the stakes much higher, schemers and racketeers are redoubling their efforts to concoct plausible sounding deals aimed at separating the unsuspecting from their savings.

A goodly number of the same schemes worked after the first World War undoubtedly will be attempted again, since the current liquid assets of the people are higher than ever. Some of the schemes the public should beware of, Barns warned, include the free lot real estate promotion which offers a piece of real estate free. Then, when the lot is discovered to be worthless, the recipient is "allowed" to buy another good lot at a "discount". Fur farm promotions, which offer fabulous returns on original investments, as well as the "I can get it for you wholesale" racket are expected to flourish.

The Spanish or Mexican prisoner rackets, the peddling of fake Oriental rugs and other high-priced foreign goods (actually machine made in the USA) are among other schemes against which the public should be alerted. Oil royalties swindles, stock tipster sheets, and fraudulent trade schools, are also cautioned against by Better Business Bureaus.

In order to keep the public free of these and comparable rackets, local Better Business Bureaus are redoubling their efforts in their war against swindlers. To assist in stamping out the rackets, Barns concluded, the public must do reporting all dubious business ventures to the Better Business Bureau. There is no charge for its services.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN NEBRASKA
KILL TWENTY-THREE PERSONS

Traffic accidents killed 23 persons on Nebraska's streets and highways in January. This is the highest total for the month of Jan. since 1938.

Captain C. J. Sanders, Nebraska Safety Patrol, reports that the 23 fatalities is a 64 per cent increase over the 14 fatalities for January of 1945.

Weary of war time restraints, many drivers are inclined to take greater chances. This is particularly true in his over confident

estimate of the distance in which he can stop safely when driving fast.

Three cardinal rules for winter drivers, Captain Sanders said, are (1) don't get too close to the car in front, (2) drive according to weather and road conditions, and (3) keep your windshield clean and put on chains when needed.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (MO.)
PROFESSOR TO DO RESEARCH
ON GRANT FROM GEB

Jefferson City, Mo., January 26, 1946—Dr. Lorenzo J. Green, professor in the Department of History, Lincoln University, will leave the campus on about Feb. 10 to begin work on a research project made possible through a grant from the General Education Board.

The work will be done on the second of three volumes on "The Abolition of Slavery in New England, 1838-1784," and will be a sequel to "The Negro in Colonial New England, 1630-1776," first published in 1944. The first of two previous public response, the second printing was brought out in August 1945. The third volume will be the "New England Slave Trade, 1638-1788" and, like the others, is to be published by Columbia University Press.

The materials for the study will be collected in the libraries of the East, notably New York City, Washington, D. C., and in New England. The chief library to be visited will be the Library of Congress. Washington, D. C.; the New York Public Library, the Schomburg Collection, the Columbia University and the New York State Library at Albany. For the bulk of his information, however, the investigator will depend upon the libraries of New England. Presently among them will be the Boston Public Library, the Widener

Specialized repositories such as the John Carter Brown Library at Providence Rhode Island, and the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester, Mass. will also be attended. In addition to these libraries, others like the Boston Athenaeum and those in such towns as Newport and South Kingstown, Rhode Island; Salem Northampton and Framingham Mass. and Portsmouth New Hampshire will be consulted.

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FIGHT FOR FEPC ON COASTS

New York City, (WD)—While southern senators carried on their filibuster, the struggle for FEPC proceeded on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

In New York, Mayor William O'Dwyer proclaimed as FEPC Day February 28th, date of the Madison Square Garden rally of the New York Council for a permanent FEPC. In issuing his proclamation, the Mayor said: "I am heartily in favor of the immediate enactment of the FEPC measure now in Congress."

In California the FEPC fight, which is front page news, centered on the state legislature, where a

US MILITARY HEALTH
PROGRAM IN GERMANY

Frankfurt, Germany, Signal Corps Photoprint, Soundphoto—German children are shown at a public health station at Frankfurt where they are to receive diphtheria and scarlet fever inoculations as part of the US Military Health program for occupied Germany.

WHERE HASTIE RULES

When William Hastie takes over the government of the Virgin Islands as its first Governor of color he will himself be as colorful. A favorite vacation spot the Virgin Islands lie in the Caribbean southeast of Miami from where they are an 11 hour flight by clipper plane. The population of the islands (approximately 25,000) under US rule is concentrated chiefly in the 3 cities. A picture story of the Virgin Islands, their history, and future prospects in the February issue of Headlines and Pictures.

When the United States purchased a group of the Virgin Islands from Denmark in 1917 for 25 million dollars, many persons thought the price excessive because of the low productivity of the islands. Backers of the purchase, however, justified it in the light of the strategic position of the islands that serve as protection for the Panama Canal.

As Governor of the US Islands, Mr. Hastie will live at the Government House in Picturesque Charlotte Amalie, largest of the three cities in the island group. Charlotte Amalie is on St. Thomas Island and also has the largest percentage of whites in its population. A tourist's dream, the city is hilly with narrow streets and houses built on different levels.

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Farm Equipment Output to Hit Peak Late in Year; Push Fight Against Postwar Price Control

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

FARM MACHINERY:
Output Off

Hampered by material shortages, inexperienced help, inability of suppliers to deliver parts and strikes, farm machinery manufacturers do not look for attainment of peak production until later this year or early 1947.

When full-scale operations are resumed, it was said, companies will first concentrate on the output of parts for worn equipment since many farmers will be compelled to make their machinery do until new units begin to appear in satisfactory volume.

As it is, manufacturers' efforts to meet a part of the tremendous demand for plows, planters and cultivators for spring use have been crippled by production difficulties, with no substantial deliveries of these items forthcoming.

With 30,000 workers of the International Harvester company out on strike over demands for a 30 per cent wage increase, the total of idle employees in the industry approximated 36,000 of 90,000.

UNO:

Aid Strike

Invoking article 33 of the United Nations charter calling upon quarreling governments to attempt conciliation of their difficulties first before appealing to UNO, Russia moved to settle her differences with little Iran privately and take the matter out of the hands of the security council.

By so acting, the Reds succeeded in avoiding a ticklish situation within UNO itself, with possibilities that the U. S., Britain, France and China might have placed Moscow in a compromising position in investigating the row. In permitting the Reds and Iranians to thrash out their own problems, however, the security council called upon the disputants to report on the progress of their negotiations.

In originally appealing to UNO to look into the controversy, Iran had charged the Russians with interfering with government efforts to subdue a leftist rebellion in the northwest province of Azerbaijan. Sent into the oil-rich country in 1942 to guard supply lines leading into southern Russia, Red and British troops were scheduled to pull out early this spring.

Give and Take

Continuing to give and take in their relations, the Big Three agreed to the election of stocky, 50-year-old Trygve Lie (pronounced Tryg've Lee) of Norway as secretary-general of UNO. Russ-backed, the selection of the bulky Norwegian foreign minister offset the earlier elevation of British-backed Paul Henry Spaak of Belgium as president.

Henry II's attack against price control came even as clothing and shirt manufacturers blamed OPA for the insufficiency of stocks on dealers' shelves in the face of tremendous demand from consumers.

Charged with withholding at least 400,000 suits from the markets, clothing makers were particularly resentful of OPA regulations, claiming that with their recent grant of a 2 1/2 per cent increase in wages to workers price readjustments were necessary to permit them an adequate profit.

Shirt manufacturers rapped the OPA's so-called "maximum average" price regulation for failure to produce adequate stocks, claiming that they were unable to turn out more of the better grade items in the face of a shortage of cheaper fabrics because OPA required balanced output of all types.

FARM STRIKE:
Cool Reception

While farmers in southeastern Nebraska, incensed by the machinery shortage, talked up an agricultural strike in protest of industrial walkouts, farm organization leaders discouraged the idea because stoppage of shipments of fresh products would result in costly waste.

In calling for the withholding of agricultural products to force resumption of industrial output, Strike Leader Hubert Johnson, 48, of Edgar, Neb., listed farmer grievances: "Four years now we've been getting along without new machinery," he said, "and we've been told we would probably get nothing this spring. . . . We need farm tools and bathtubs and refrigerators. . . . We need automobiles. . . . We can't even buy a pair of overalls. . . ."

Taking issue with the farmers' "no machinery for us, no food for you" ballyhoo, President Edward A. O'Neal of the Farm Bureau, reflecting leading agricultural organization opinion, pointed out that it would be impossible to halt production of milk, eggs, etc. Withholding of these items from market would only result in loss to farmers as well as consumers, he said.

On the farm . . .

Poultrymen generally can expect an income in 1946 somewhat lower than 1945 earnings, in the opinion of Economist John W. Carnes of Rutgers.

Pointing to last year's all-time high egg consumption record of 300 per person, he said it is not likely to be duplicated this year.

Some reduction in consumer income during 1946, a greater quantity of red meat available to civilians, and reduced military requirements, add up to less egg demand.

INDUSTRY:
Profit Margins

First part of a study by the Securities and Exchange Commission on profits and operations of American industries in 1943-44, a SEC survey showed that while 13 meat packers grossed \$4,732,038,000 in 1944 they netted \$45,348,000 or 1 per cent of sales.

Next to the meat packing, the cigarette industry ranked highest in gross income for 1944, with \$1,601,732,000. With a net income of 3.9 per cent of sales, however, the cigarette manufacturers outstripped meat packers in profit margins.

With total sales of \$1,452,351,000, the dairy products industry ranked third, but like meat packing, enjoyed a relatively smaller profit position, earning 2.1 per cent on its gross. With \$1,226,293,000 of sales, distilleries showed net returns of 3.8 per cent.

Of all industries surveyed, grocery specialties had the highest profit margins, with 4.1 per cent on sales of \$954,984,000.

VET FAMILIES:
May Go Overseas

In what were interpreted as moves to forestall further complaints of G.I.s overseas against occupation doldrums, the war department authorized the families of commissioned officers above buck sergeant to join them abroad, and lowered the training period for replacements from 13 to 8 weeks.

With the number of reunions depending upon the theater commanders' decisions as to the amount of housing, subsistence and medical care available, travel to Europe will commence after April 1, with movements to the Philippines, Japan, Korea and the Ryukyu scheduled after May 1.

In setting up priorities under the system, preference will be given to families of officers with the longest service overseas if they indicate a willingness to remain abroad for two years or from one to two years.

In cutting down the training period from 13 to 8 weeks for replacements, the army announced that recruits' conditioning would be finished abroad after inculcation of fundamentals here. Prior to embarkation, recruits will be given a seven-day leave.

Chinese End Strike

Reflecting efforts of the U. S. to unify strife-torn China, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek brought his 18 years of authoritarian rule in the country to an end with the announcement that henceforth political parties can openly organize and conduct their campaigns in accordance with legal rights and procedures.

Chiang made his historic pronouncement at the closing of a political consultative conference in Chungking, where nationalists, communists and other parties had gathered for the adjustment of differences and creation of a unified state to open the way for broad economic development in hitherto backward China.

Before adjourning, the consultative conference had arranged for a meeting of a national assembly in May to draw up a new constitution. Over 2,500 delegates are to attend, with Chiang's Kuomintang party possessing over 50 per cent of the representation and the communists the second largest. Reflecting the views of the delegation as a whole, a 35-man all-party committee will draw up the document.

UNRRA:
New Exodus

Even while British Gen. Frederick Morgan was in New York conferring with Director Herbert Lehman over his reinstatement as United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation chief in Germany, a U. S. 3rd armee report confirmed his charge that Zionist-aided Jews were leaving Poland for Germany in the hope of eventually reaching Palestine.

In helping the migrants, it was said, Zionist groups prepared them for communal life abroad and supplied directions for infiltrating into Germany. Where necessary, money and clothing are furnished. Though the Jews hope for eventual admission to Palestine, they look for the establishment of a Jewish state in Bavaria if denied access.

Target of bitter Jewish criticism after his charge that Zionist groups were supporting a Jewish exodus from Poland for Palestine, Morgan vigorously denied anti-Semitic sentiments in being restored to the UNRRA fold. Declaring his sympathies were with all displaced persons, he said he did not question the motives of any individuals or groups on resettlement problems.

CARIBBEAN:

Quietly studying the problems of the dependent areas for almost four years, the Anglo-American Caribbean commission will meet at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, this month in furtherance of plans to develop in the West Indies a colonial-administration laboratory for economic and social improvements.

Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic have not been included in its activities, but independent nations as well as colonies were vitally affected by its war work.

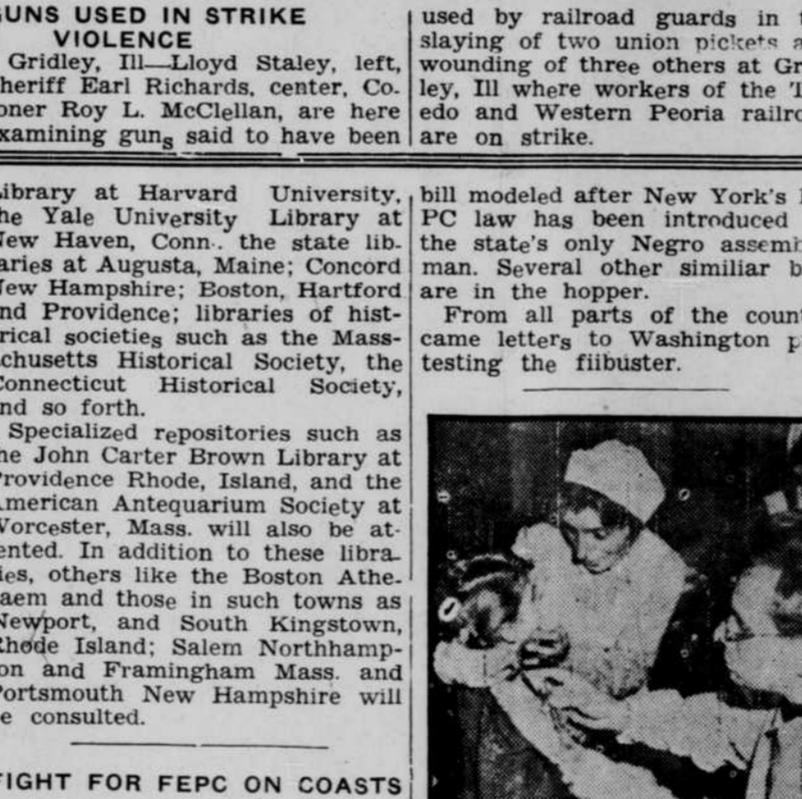
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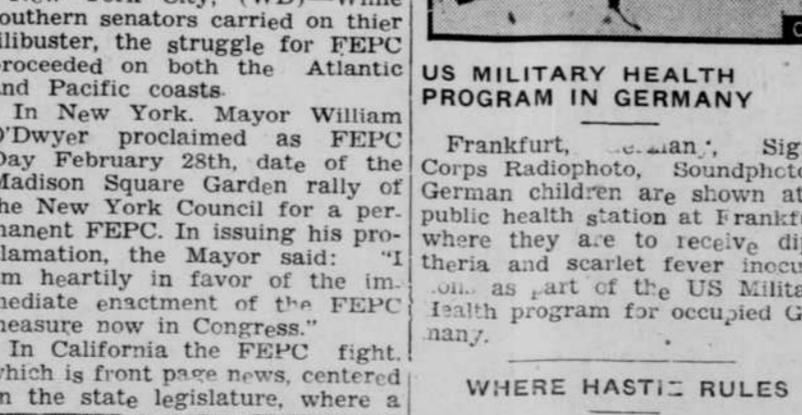
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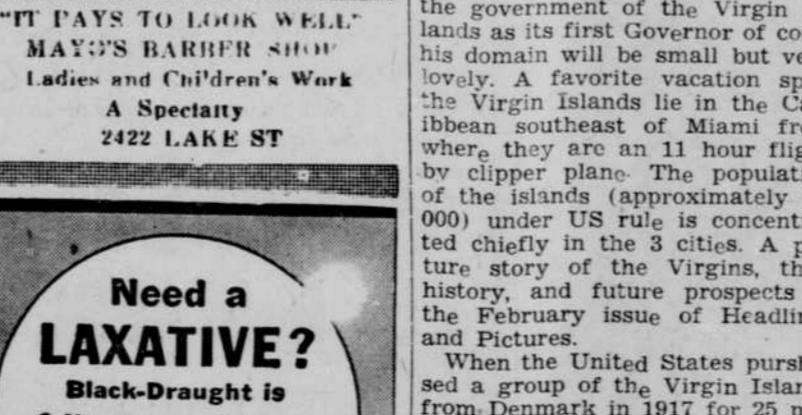
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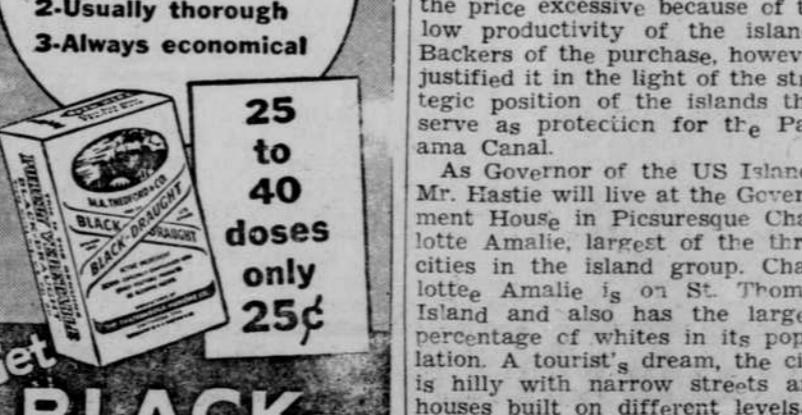
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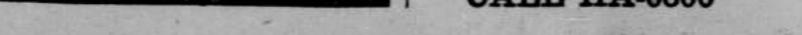
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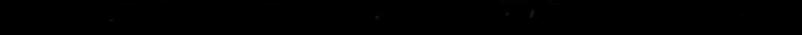
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