

General Revision Of Tax Laws Listed Among Congress Actions During Past Week

WASHINGTON — The status of major legislation at the end of last week:

Taxes — The House Ways and Means Committee is drafting a bill providing for general revision of the tax laws.

Appropriations — The first departmental budget bill is expected to be ready for House action next Wednesday.

Labor — The Senate Labor Committee has started hearings on amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law; the House Labor Committee held hearings last year on this subject and is not expected to take further action until the Senate votes.

Constitutional amendments — The Senate has started debate on the Bricker (R-Ohio) amendment to limit the President's treaty powers. A Senate Judiciary subcommittee has approved an amendment to lower the voting age in federal elections to 18 years; there has been no House action on either subject.

Social Security — The House Ways and Means Committee has scheduled hearings for March on bills to extend social security coverage and increase benefits.

Postal rates — The House Postoffice Committee has recommended an increase of one cent—from 3 to 4 cents—in first class postage.

Pay raises — Bills to raise the pay of members of Congress, federal judges, postal workers and federal employees generally are pending in the House Postoffice Committee. A bill boosting congressional pensions is in conference.

Crime and Communism — Bills to deprive Communists of citizenship, to outlaw the Communist Party, and to permit wire-tapping in law enforcement are pending in committees of the Senate and the House. The Senate has passed and sent to a House committee a bill giving immunity to congressional witnesses.

St. Lawrence Seaway — The Senate has passed and the House Public Works Committee has approved a bill permitting the U. S. to participate with Canada in developing the St. Lawrence Seaway.

Treaties — The Senate has ratified a mutual defense pact with South Korea; no House action is required.

Defense and Foreign — Bills financing the military department and the foreign aid program are being prepared by the House Appropriations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee. A bill establishing a cadet academy for the Air Force was passed by the House and is pending in the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Agriculture — Committees of both branches are considering the President's proposal for revisions in the price support program. Both branches have passed and sent to the President a bill adjusting cotton crop quotas.

Statehood — The House has passed a bill to admit Hawaii to the Union; a bill to give statehood to Alaska is tied up in the House Rules Committee. The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee has approved bills to admit both territories to the Union, but there has been no Senate action.

Quinoa Wonder Food, But It Tastes Like Soap

ROME — Let's all sit down to a heaping dish of quinoa, the world's new wonder food.

It's just been re-discovered by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The Incas had it before Columbus. It's remarkably good for you. There's just one trouble — it tastes like soap.

FAO is trying to get rid of that soapy taste and offer a reasonably palatable quinoa to a world where hunger still exists.

Its advantages: It thrives in rugged mountains up to 12,000 feet, resists frost, doesn't need rain, and lives in alkaline and other poor soil.

Its disadvantages: The yield per acre is low, it's hard to thresh—and it's even harder to eat, because of the taste.

Its value: 100 grams of it (a mighty small meal) contain more starch, proteins and vitamins than a generous helping of condensed milk, a plate of eggs, a fresh fish, and a side dish of assorted vegetables.

The wonder food's possibilities were reported to FAO months ago by the organization's technical field expert in Peru, Alejandro Quesada. Research began at once. Means of stopping up the mere yield and coping with the threshing difficulties have been found. Peruvian chemists went to work trying to find a way either to flavor it — or to de-flavor it of the soapy taste.

FAO reports progress. Quinoa is now being turned out experimentally in a sort of corn flakes form. You can hardly taste the soap.

In Orange Juice



So smooth it leaves you breathless

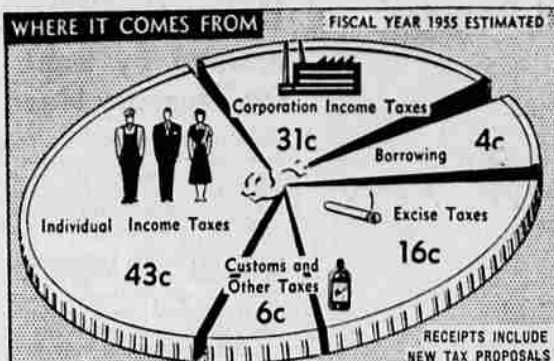
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SWEATING IT OUT — Caryl Chessman, imprisoned author of "Cell 2468, Death Row," may be executed before his prison novel is published in July. Described as a genius, Chessman is scheduled to die in San Quentin's gas chamber on May 21 unless he gets a stay of execution from the U. S. Supreme Court. He received the death sentence in 1948 under California's "Little Lindbergh" law, for the attack-abduction of two women.



THE BUDGET DOLLAR—Chart above, prepared from Bureau of the Budget data, shows what proportion of fiscal 1955's budget dollar will be contributed by major sources and the proportion of the dollar that will go for major expenses. Note huge bite taken out of the dollar by national security costs.

Industry Again Seeking Trained College Grads

By SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK — Technically trained college graduates can ignore the current Big Debate between the "prophets of gloom and doom" and the apostles of "it's going to turn out all right in time." Corporation scouts, college placement offices predict, will soon be hunting campuses recruiting the grads for industry. The Big Debate hasn't changed industry's need for engineering skill. It finds the crop of trained youth still in short supply.

However liberal art grads may fare, the American Chemical Society predicts, engineering companies will get only two-thirds as many graduates as they need this year.

The atomic age will only increase the need for engineers, according to the Engineers' Joint Council, which represents 170,000 members of eight engineering societies worried about the student shortage.

The government already drains the supply to get men to handle such things as guided missiles, jet planes and foreign economic aid and development. The council adds: "Atomic power and the utilization of solar energy loom on the horizons."

The Scientific Manpower Commission is uniting with the council in a drive for more and better science teachers in high schools to induce youth to enter engineering courses.

And retired Gen. Leslie R. Groves, who headed the Manhattan atomic bomb project during the war, contends that a principal reason for the current lack of students studying to be engineers is that too many high school students aren't taught the fundamentals of arithmetic.

The reasons usually given for the shortage: The big increase in demand for technicians in the booming postwar world; the small crop of depression babies, now at college age; and the Korean War and draft which claimed students as they came from high school.

This year there will be 1,300 fewer graduates in chemistry than last spring the American Chemical Society notes sadly.

After a survey of college campuses and of industrial companies, it reports the need for chemists, engineers and physicists is nine per cent higher than a year ago. Talk of recession hasn't changed that picture, it holds.

But it does find the increase in the demand for scientific graduates is leveling off. Last year's demand for grads was put at 25 per cent higher than in 1952.

Rep. Walter Says Way Cleared To Outlaw Reds

WASHINGTON — Rep. Walter (D-Pa.) says the way is now clear for Congress to outlaw the Communist party.

Walter told the House last week the only reason this hasn't already been done is because FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover had cautioned such action would drive the party underground.

But, said Walter, this obstacle is gone with Hoover's recent statement that the party already is under cover.

Walter, senior Democrat on the House un-American Activities Committee, added:

"We have definitely established the fact that communism is a criminal conspiracy and we ought to be consistent and outlaw communism."

Colleges report vigorous recruiting campaigns by corporations to get graduates to sign up for work with them.

The chemical society says that this year the starting pay for chemistry graduates will average five per cent higher than last spring.

FASTEST KNOWN RELIEF FOR GAS ON STOMACH

BELL-ANS

TABLETS—25¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

MEN! Which of these 7 "Age-signs" make YOU Feel Old?

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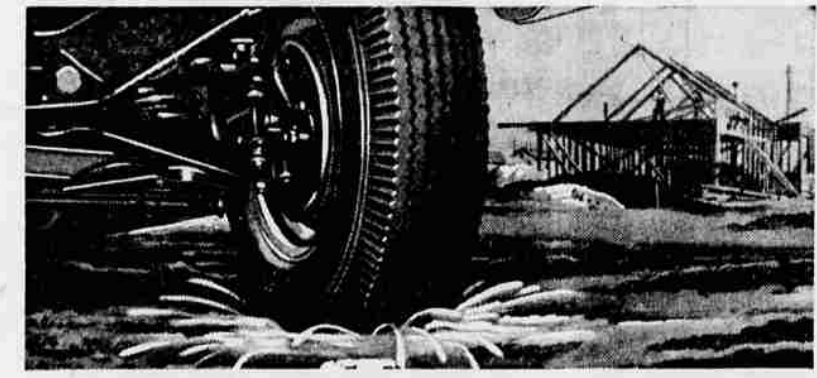
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This revolutionary new Ford front suspension soaks up road shock before it reaches you! Makes all riding and handling easier!



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Keeps that new-car feel. You'll enjoy Ford's new-car feel much longer because ball joints are spring-loaded to compensate automatically for any wear. Front wheels hold alignment far longer than with conventional systems. Ball joints can't stick or bind. Steering remains consistently easy.

The "old" roads won't seem the same with Ford's new Ball-Joint Suspension "paving" the way for you. You'll enjoy a softer, more level ride because Ford's new system allows greater shock absorbing movement of the front wheels. Handling is far better, too, not only on turns but on the straightaways as well. That's because conventional kingpins have been replaced by simple, sealed ball joints that won't stick or bind. No other car in Ford's field can equal this modern ride—because no other has Ball-Joint Suspension.

Agile new performance, too, is yours in a '54 Ford. Whether you choose Ford's new 130-h.p. Y-block V-8 or 115-h.p. I-block Six you get the quick response and smooth, quiet operation of a modern overhead-valve, low-friction, deep-block engine. And no matter which of Ford's 28 new models you choose you enjoy recognized style leadership—with clean, modern lines . . . sparkling new colors . . . and harmonizing upholstery fabrics and trim.



Eliminates 12 wear points. Ford's Ball-Joint Front Suspension eliminates 12 of 16 points of wear found in conventional systems. Rubber-bushed supports at inner ends of suspension control arms not only reduce the number of wear points but also insulate chassis from road noises.

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