

Important Provisions Of Tax Law Explained

(Editor's note: Congress last week passed the first major tax revision bill in 30 years. It embraces more than 3,000 changes in the tax structure affecting business and individuals. The changes will save taxpayers an estimated \$1,365,000,000 a year. How does the new law affect you? How can you best take advantage of the new rules and regulations?)

This newspaper brings you a series of articles explaining the most important provisions of the new tax bill in terms everyone can understand. The first article today outlines the reasons why the new law is necessary.)

WASHINGTON (IN) — "The most monumental piece of legislation ever attempted by congress."

That's how Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R. N. Y.) describes the giant laws which will affect every person in the country, some much more than others.

Reed should know. As chairman of the house ways and means committee he has been the prime mover of the two-and-a-half-year project that has consumed an estimated half million man-hours of work.

This is why it took so much work:

Since the Civil War, congress has passed some 350 major tax laws. There have been hundreds more minor changes. Many of these laws conflicted, and many said virtually the same thing in different ways.

Because of this and because many taxpayers believed they were not being treated fairly, laws have been challenged in the federal courts. The courts, in turn, have handed down decisions overruling many laws. These decisions have the force of law themselves.

In addition, the internal revenue service, which does the actual tax collecting, has hundreds of regulations that spell out in detail some of the loosely-worded laws that congress has passed.

This hedge-hodge and confusing tangle of laws and rules has meant many a headache for both taxpayers and the government.

Hence the new 1,000-page law, the first attempt to codify and re-

vise the tax laws in more than three-quarters of a century.

The bill is designed to eliminate these conflicts. Court decisions are spelled out in the law itself. Many revenue regulations also are written right into the law.

In the process of putting all this in order, congress made more than 3,000 major and minor changes in the law. Most of these are highly technical and involve only business.

Altogether, these changes will save taxpayers and corporations more than one and one-third billion dollars in the coming 12 months and more than two billion in the following year.

(Next: Everyone gets an extra month to pay his taxes.)

Bobo In No Hurry To Obtain Divorce

Legal Residence In Reno Is Established

RENO (IN) — Barbara "Bobo" Rockefeller, her Nevada residence firmly established, said today "there is no hurry" about securing her divorce from multi-millionaire heir Winthrop Rockefeller.

The blonde Lithuanian beauty, who established her six weeks legal residence on Saturday, is taking her time, while eight attorneys are conferring over the divorce and the settlement which can reach \$6,000,000.

The eighth attorney arrived Sunday night. He is Timothy N. Pfeiffer of New York City, attorney for Rockefeller, who immediately went into conference with Rockefeller and his Reno attorney, Bruce Thompson, after Rockefeller's return from visiting with his son.

Rockefeller spent the entire afternoon Sunday visiting with his 5-year-old son, Winnie, in company with his estranged wife at the sprawling and pleasant brick residence she has rented to provide a Reno home for the child.

Mrs. Rockefeller spoke through her longtime friend, Laura Bergquist, when she said there is "no hurry about filing for a divorce."

Asked to comment on rumors of a possible reconciliation, she said: "That's ridiculous."

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ment of congress, he said such a committee could act on the matter before the senate quits later this month.

Meanwhile, supporters of the move to censure McCarthy hailed a bill of particulars prepared by a long-time critic of the Wisconsin senator.

Flanders endorsed the six-count criticism of McCarthy drawn up by Sen. J. William Fulbright (D. Ark.)

Flanders called the Fulbright document "a very good move which I accept." The Vermont Republican also described as "very helpful" a separate series of charges against the Wisconsin Senator drawn up by Sen. Wayne Morse (Ind. Ore.)

Meanwhile, senate GOP leader

Democrat "Want Ads Bring Results

Compromise On Atomic Energy Bill Is Sought

House And Senate Conference Seek To Settle Differences

WASHINGTON (IN) — A congressional committee of ten conferees buckles down today to the task of completing an atomic power bill that will encourage giant financing without starting another marathon debate in the senate.

The house-senate group selected to compromise differences between the two bodies starting consideration in agreement that any substantial minority report is likely to touch off renewed senate attacks on the administration measure to "free the atom."

But whether a unanimous compromise can be achieved is highly doubtful because of the strong opposing views expressed in both houses. The conferees were to hold their first meeting this morning.

The biggest bone of contention is an amendment rammed through by Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo.), to authorize the atomic energy commission to build electric power stations and market the product on the same basis as power from government dams.

Johnson said he did not know whether the AEC would ever build a single commercial station, but that it must have the authority to do so as a "club behind the door" or else be at the mercy of a private "power monopoly."

The Colorado senator is one of the conferees, as is Rep. W. Sterling Cole (R-N.Y.), who sponsored through the house a contrary amendment to prohibit the AEC from generating any commercial power.

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Asked about Fulbright's proposed amendment to the resolution, Flanders said: "I have not had a chance to examine what they are based upon."

He insisted that such a document should be "supported by legal evidence and affidavits," but that, since he has not read the bill of particulars as presented either by Fulbright or Morse, he would "not discuss a hypothetical case."

Flanders, who heard Knowland discuss the resolution on NBC's televised "Meet the Press," said afterwards: "He (the GOP leader) is leaving himself free to go either way."

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The statement was made following a report that Klimowicz had spent the night in Brixton prison to safeguard him against any Communist reprisal.

A dramatic story evidently lay behind the official secrecy which shrouded the young Pole's flight to freedom.

The case first came to public attention when refugee sources told British officials that an anti-Communist stowaway was being held against his will on the Polish freighter Jaroslaw Dabrowski, then anchored in the Thames River.

Police delayed the sailing of the ship Friday, but finally allowed it to depart. Before it cleared British waters, however, it was halted by police launches and a stern search was started.

The same ship, ironically, was carrying a young American couple, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Corts of Boston, to voluntary exile behind the Iron Curtain. The Corts, who

Speak At Democratic Rally



Young Polish Refugee Waits British Ruling

Anti-Red Refugee Taken Off Polish Ship By British

LONDON (IN) — A weary young anti-Communist refugee whisked off a Polish ship under the guns of a royal navy destroyer, rested in a secret hiding place today while British authorities planned his future.

British police questioned Antony Klimowicz for three hours Sunday, then took him to a secret hideout behind the Iron Curtain which started when he stowed away on a freighter in Poland.

Meanwhile, C. G. Owen, the British pilot who took the ship out of the Thames River on its homeward voyage Sunday, told how police boarded the ship and broke down a cabin door with fire axes to free Klimowicz after the Communist crew refused to release him.

The young refugee's Polish

sources said he was suffering from exhaustion after the flight from behind the Iron Curtain which started when he stowed away on a freighter in Poland.

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Mao Tse-tung's wandering armies

before he won power. They now

demanded their revenge.

Fr. John Baptist Maye, a 44-

year-old Roman Catholic priest

from Scranton, Pa., was one of

six American nationals released

under an agreement reached by

Communist and U. S. representa

tives at the Geneva conference.

He had been in China since 1946

and was put under house arrest

by the Communists in his mission

at Yungshun, Hunan, in February,

1951.

He told International News Ser

vice:

"The Reds were friendly at first

when they entered Yungshun but

later their attitude became more

rough and executions and public

trials became more and more fre

quent."

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Fr. John Baptist Maye obtained

his freedom last August and actually

reached the border at Hong Kong.

But the Communists changed their

minds and took him to Changsha,

where he was allowed to live in a

hotel and eat in restaurants in

the city.

He was reported to be under an

around-the-clock guard, but authori

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