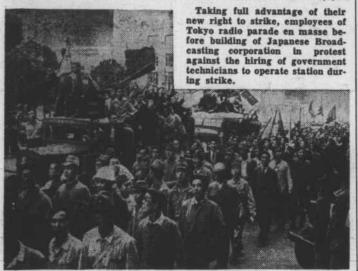
WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS-Labor Asks New Pay Boosts;

Thorny Issues Face U.N. Meet; Free Food of OPA Controls

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



LABOR: New Demands

New contract demands by the farm equipment and mine unions left Americans wondering if a new wave of strikes was in the offing just as production appeared to be getting into full swing. With increased output, consumers saw more goods at lower prices.

Auto-Widespread interest centered in the CIO-United Auto Workers offensive against the Chrysler corporation for wage increases cor-responding to the rise in the cost of living since the union was granted an 181/2 cent an hour boost last Jan-

In pressing its offensive against Chrysler in the hope of establishing a wage pattern for the entire indus-try, the UAW disclosed it would ask for a minimum increase of 16 cents an hour to take care of the 121/2 per cent rise in the cost of living since last January. A boost of 26 cents an hour will be demanded if the cost of living should soar 20 per cent or 33 cents if the rise reaches

Farm Equipment-In re-opening contract negotiations with International Harvester, the CIO-Farm Equipment Workers asked that union members "be allowed to share in the prosperity of the company and the country." Harvester spokesmen denied the allegation that the firm would treble its best prewar profits

Besides hitting for substantial pay increases, the FEW also will seek a guaranteed annual wage as-suring a minimum of 40 hours compensation for each of 52 weeks.

Coal-Charging the government with violating the contract with the United Mine Workers under which the U. S. is operating the nation's soft coal pits, UMW Chieftain John L. Lewis called for a new pact em-bodying revised wages and hours.

As breaches of the old contract, Lewis cited the government practice of weighing washed coal instead of raw coal at the mine tipple in estimating payments of five cents a ton to the UMW royalty fund, and of allegedly misinterpreting eligibility of union members for vacation pay.

Secretary of the Interior Krug's attempt to defer the opening of negotiations met with Lewis' blunt assertion that failure to hold discussions would void the contract. Without a contract, the miners traditionally have refused to work.

Meeting Underway

Vyacheslav M. Molotov shook the hand of Mr. Truman warmly in the lobby of the United Nations meet-ing place in New York after his address to the delegates and a Russian interpreter told the President: "Mr. Molotov wants to congratu-late you heartily on that speech. He thought it was a great speech."

Later that night when Mr. Truman greeted the delegates at the Starlight Roof of the Waldorf Astoria hotel, Molotov and the President again shook hands warmly, and the interpreter repeated: "Mr. Molotov wants to thank you again for your splendid speech."

The speech which Molotov so highly praised was a masterful dip-lomatic piece, indeed. It recog-nized the talk of another war arising from the differences of the big powers over the postwar compo-sition of the world, but appealed to the sensibility of the major statesmen to avert such a disaster. It called for compromises to adjust metics.

differences between the East and West, but committed the U. S. to no definite adjustments. While firm, it was conciliatory.

Thorny Issues

Mr. Truman could well prepare the path for firmness and concilia-tion what with the U. N. about to mull over an agenda packed with explosive possibilities. Foremost of these was the proposals advanced by Australia and Cuba to eliminate the veto right of the big powers on the security council, a right the Russians have jealously guarded to protect their interests against the Anglo-American majority.

Other thorny issues included:
Creation of a trusteeship council to govern dependent areas of the world, particularly the strategic Italian colonies along the Mediter-

 Russia's proposal that allied countries report on their maintenance of troops in other states, except former enemy nations.

• Iran's protest against Russian pressure for political and petroleum

 Russian demands for the early the Franco regime in

Tough Egg in Making

Reported pleas of poultrymen and handlers for a more durable egg that would better withstand the vicis-

situdes of distribution appear to be Department of tists report that

have developed an egg that will resist between eight and nime pounds of pressure compared with the present average of

partment spokesman declared. Breeding has played the most important role in the development, it was said. Egg characteristics especially sought were a tougher, less porous shell and a firmer white, both essential in shipping and stor-

Free Food

In removing virtually all food items from food control except sugar, syrups and rice, OPA declared that the previous decontrol of meat and edible oils no longer made it feasible to regulate the few remaining foodstuffs.

Items freed include bread and bakery products; flour and break-fast cereals; most edible oils; bananas and oranges; canned fish, tomatoes and tomato products; pineapple and pineapple juice; candy and macaroni.

Following the relaxation of re-strictions on brewers' and distillers' use of grain, controls were removed from beer and whisky. Brewers were authorized to use 90 per cent of the grain they used in the corresponding quarter of 1945 while distillers are to receive between 300,000 and 500,000 additional bushels of

grain monthly.

As the U. S. moved more rapidly toward a free economy, OPA freed scores of other goods from control, including stove polish, bicycle tires and tubes, rubber tractor and im-plement seat cushions, metal tire valves, wheel blocks, paper house-hold aprons, sanitary napkins, pa-

VETS:

Warned of Idling

Vets who have been taking it easy and drawing unemployment com-pensation checks were advised to get out and look for work if they were to take advantage of existing opportunities and conserve their jobless benefits for a rainy day. Vets are allowed \$20 a week for a maximum of 52 weeks or \$100 a month for 10 2-5 months up to two years after the way have been of years after the war has been officially declared over.

Expressing concern over the rate

at which many vets are exhausting their jobless benefits, Veterans' ad-ministrator Bradley issued this

ministrator Bradley Issued uns-friendly advice:
"A veteran who lies idle for a year, living on unemployment checks in a period when 'jobs are more plentiful than they may be later, might find it hard to get work and to get to work when his readjustment allowance ends.

"That veteran is losing seniority and experience leading to a better

"He is forfeiting the cushion of his deferred unemployment payments— a cushion that is like money in the

The VA disclosed benefits are being used up to a greater degree in the South than elsewhere. Where-as only 2,228 of 1,407,000 New York vets have exhausted their payments, for instance, the rate for Missis-sippi is 3,429 out of 193,000.

La Guardia's Cause

Tempestuous Fiorello LaGuardia, variously known as the "Little Flower," "Butch" and "The Hat," has gone to bat for a new cause— the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization plan for a balanced world food distribution. Under the plan, the FAO would

purchase all of the food above stated per capita requirements in surplus producing nations, then resell



La Guardia: No Spaghetti

it to countries lacking ample sup-plies. A revolving fund of 750 mil-lion dollars would be needed, with member nations contributing their pro rata share.

Because surplus purchases would tend to stabilize markets, La-Guardia predicted bitter opposition from speculators who depend upon price variations for profits. Said "Butch"; "As long as there are fluc-tuations in the ticker tape, the boys make money. But ticker tape ain't spaghetti."

BRITAIN:

Socialism for Reich

The British Labor party's plans for the socialization of heavy industry in the British occupation zone of Germany waited upon U. S. ac-

Advanced by Attlee's government as a projection of the Labor party's own socialization program and in deference to popular German demands for distributing wealth, the plan could not be expected to work without U. S. political and financial

Should the U.S. demand a larger degree of free enterprise in the postwar German economic picture, Britain could hardly resist since American credit will be needed for rebuilding war-battered industry and supplying needed materials. Unless the U.S. provides one-third of the British zone's wheat requirements, Britain would have to halve the bread ration in the United Kingdom.

In socializing the coal, steel, chemical and engineering industries, the Labor party proposed to invest ownership in the German public, with adequate controls worked out to prevent a resumption of war pro-

WOMEN:

Good Soldiers

Women soldiers withstood the physical and mental ordeals of war almost as well as men, according to figures released by the army. Although their sickness rate was above that of the army as a whole they showed no outstanding disqualifying weakness as a group and —especially overseas where they were subjected to more hardshipsthe difference between sickness rates for WACs and male person-nel was very slight.



Along the Grandest Canyon:

America's favorite pin-up photo is of FDR, according to the N. Y. Frame and Picture firm; 563,214 orders. The record sale in 52 years.

... Alan Wilson's capsule critique: "Harry Truman is the best example of the old adapt that ANYPODY. can grow up to be president." . . . Lawrence Wasser just got back from Washington where he reports the sour gripe-vine has it that Truman will run in '48—all the way man will run in '48-all the way back to Missouri. . . At the Zanzibar someone put it this way: "The reason Truman is getting all that abuse is that he's trying to be president and vice president." . . . Word has gone out to the actors to steer clear of all leftish outfits. . . . Char-lie Wagner (of the Mirror's litree dept.) observing that Welcher Goering died as he should, via cyanide, which is rat poison.

This Is Worth Money Dept.: A New Yorker was handed a sum-mons Friday at Lexington avenue

subway station for throwing away a gum wrapper. . . The fine cost him \$2 for a hunk of one-cent gum. . . They are getting \$4,500 for a \$1,200 Ford in Okla. . . In California they get double the ceiling on cars. on cars. . . . Auto insurance in Los Angeles has gone up 30 per cent. . . . That was checked with three firms. The reason: The high accident rate in L. A. To date, the disgraceful total is almost 700 deaths by traffic accidents. by traffic accidents. . . . Ozzie Nel-son's epitaph for Goering & Co.: "May they roast in peace!"

Broadway Ballad: (By Don Wahn): There will be always those who seek the dark. Whose minds are misty from an old refrain. . . . There will be al-ways those who seek a spark. That glowed but once—and will not glow again. . . . There is a time when wine has lost its tang. There is a time when lies have turned to truth. . . There is no lift to all the songs we same. sang. There is no road that wanders back to youth. . . So we are lost—the indolent and gay. . . Against the tide that sweeps away the years. . . So we must stand—disconsolate and gray. To face the sudden surge of ancient fears. . . . The girls are ghosts—the inns are shuttered tight. . . . A cold wind blows against the cloak of night!

(of the moving-pictures) got out of her sick bed, to which she had been confined (with the flu) for a week.
. . . Joan then went to LaGuardia field to fly to Bermuda, hoping the sun and rest there would cure her sun and rest there would cure her sneezes, etc. . . At the airport she learned that the plane's departure had been postponed until late after-noon. . . Instead of returning to her bed, Joan and nurse went to John Frederics. . . . Where she purchased five hats. . . . Then she went to Bergdorf-Goodman's and bought four frocks. . . . At six the same evening she hopped to Bermuda.

Practically cured. The Washington Ticker: The big feud is between army brass-hats and the general accounting office over publication of the names of army big-guns who landed terrific jobs with the firms whose contracts they terminated. . . Medicine is conducting experiments to determine the ability of the human eye to identify aircraft at supersonic speeds. . . Our air force now can transport 100-bed platoon hospitals, fully equipped and staffed, at 250 m.p.h. . . . Plenty fireworks in the federal DA's office (with many barristers quitting) in a brawl over the Gottfried Baking Co. case.

New York Novelette: He came to The Big Town with the Rodeo. . . A big guy with a big heart—from a small burg. . . . As nice a fella as you ever met. . . . She was from a little town, too. . . But the Big Burg got its grip on her—and she looked down on him as though he were just another sucker. . . . He didn't know that when she gave him The Eye it was merely a Dollar Sign. . . . Before she ly a Dollar Sign. . . . Before she got through with him she took him for plenty. . . . Her friends didn't mind her shaking down some of the Broadway heels...
But they didn't like the way
she gave this kid The Business.
... Now, nobody in their
Midtown Set will have anything to do with her. . . . True, the Cowboy didn't rope and tie her —like he should have done. . . . But bleev you me—She's Brand-



By EDWARD EMERINE

"What can we do with the western coast?" asked Daniel Webster, and concluded: "I will never vote one cent from the public treasury to place the Pacific ocean one inch nearer Boston than it is now."

Senator McDuffie of South Carolina said he wouldn't 'give a pinch of snuff for the whole territory." Sen. Thomas H. Benton considered the Rocky mountains had been "placed by Provi-dence" to mark the western limits of the United States and thus set a boundary to man's ambition.

But other men thought differently. They knew of the fur trade that had drawn men to the Oregon country. Lewis and Clark had country. Lewis and Clark had brought back tales of a rich land. By 1830 some of the French Canadian employees of the Hudson's Bay company had located farms in Willamette valley. Soon Americans drifted in to take up farms. Hunters, trappers, missionaries and adventurers drifted in and out of Oregon. In 1836 Whitman and Spalding, with their wives, established a mission hear the present site of Walla Walla, a second at Lewiston and a third near the present site of Spokane. Even the massacre of Whitmans by the Indians in 1847

did not deter the pioneers.

America Moves West.

"Oregon or Bust!" America was moving west. The British had to be headed off, and the Great Northwest settled by Americans. First there were a few wagons headed toward Oregon; then there were

The Oregon Trail—a torturous dusty, dangerous road — cut through the prairies of Kansas and Nebraska, climbed over the mountains of Wyoming, crossed the deserts of Idaho and traversed more mountains and streams to reach the Columbia river and the Pacific coast.

Even today, the deep ruts still may be found, and ox bows, wagon wheels and lonely graves are scat-tered from the Missouri river to Astoria, bleached and silent re-minders of Oregon, the Land of the

Pioneers.

As the fur trapping declined, agriculture took its place. Industries were set up. First cannery on the Columbia was established in 1866. Gold was discovered in Jackson and Josephine counties in 1852, and mining flourished. The boundary dispute with Great Britain was set-tled without war, and Oregon be-came American to the core. The pioneers had won their fight! Establish Government.

With a territorial government es-tablished, the capital was set up at Oregon City, but later moved to Sa-Discovery of gold in Califor nia opened a market for lumber. flour and other Oregon products. Ocean-going vessels connected Portland with San Francisco and stage stream, netting more than seven milroutes joined the principal cities and lion dollars a year, and there are the Oregon country.



NATIVE GOVERNOR . . . Gov. Earl Snell, elected Oregon's chief executive in 1942, was born in Olex.

towns. A part of Oregon Territory was cut away to make the state of Washington in 1853, but in 1859 Oregon became a state. The Ore-gon Short Line, opened in 1882, gave Portland railroad transportation across the continent.

Thus Oregon emerged from a wilderness into a modern won-derland, with agriculture, for-estry, fishing, manufacturing, mining and recreational facili-ties that are world famous.

Farm owners operate 85 per cen of all Oregon farms, and the industry brought in 220 million dollars in 1942. Oregon's rangeland supports more than three million head of

Rich Timberlands.

Oregon has nearly 30 million acres of timber, including Douglas fir (the state tree), pine, hemlock, cedar and spruce. Wood products, paper, wood alcohol and other rich industries are based on Oregon's forests.

The Columbia is a famous salmon

large catches of tuna, sardines, pilchards and other commercial fish. Oregon's shipbuilding started from scratch during the war and

developed into a giant industry almost over night.

In 1942, more than 11 million dol-lars worth of gold, silver, copper, quicksilver and chromite was mined in Oregon.

Oregon is still the land of the pioneer, and thousands of people from all over the United States each year follow the broad paved Oregon Trail to the Great Northwest. The trail is no longer the hazardous route of yesteryear, but it leads to the same glamorous country the pioneers found a century ago. Many of Orefound a century ago. many or ore-gon's great resources are as yet un-developed, but completion of the Bonneville power project and others assures ample electric energy. A fantastic desert of sagebrush is fantastic desert of sagebrush is changed to the richest of farm lands by an irrigation ditch

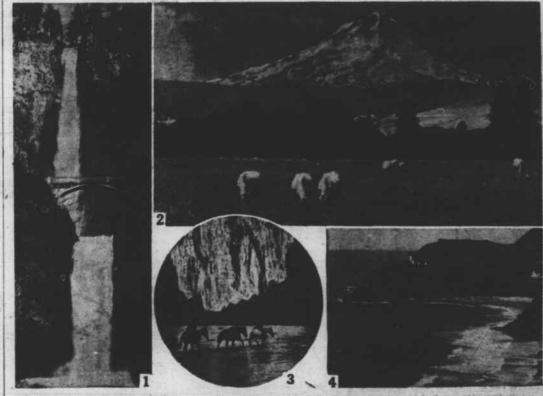
The wonders of Oregon make for good living and presperity, but nature also made it heautiful and scenic. World-renowned Crater lake, Mt. Hood and her sister peaks in the Caseade range, the Oregon Caves, Wallowa lake and hundreds of other scenic attractions are a lure that tourists cannot escape.

More than 400 miles of shoreling

More than 400 miles of shoreline are spread along the great Pacific. Hundreds of lakes, winter sports areas, lodges, health and play re-sorts, and more than 23,000 miles of paved highways are offered by Ore-

In 1943, Oregon's population was 1,197,457 and the number increased somewhat in the next two years. Oregon still is growing, still receiv-ing new pioneers over the Oregon

The trek to Oregon started a century ago. It was America's first great migration, and it has never ceased. The modern pioneer—the chemist, the ex-serviceman, the la-borer, the farmer, the industrialist is discovering a rich frontier in



LAND OF SCENIC GRANDEUR... Gems of beauty stud the Oregon landscape. (1) Two-level Min mah Falls is world famous. (2) Renowned Mt. Hood rises majestically over peaceful farmiands of lamette valley. (3) Deep natural gorges of eastern Oregon becken to hunters and campers. (4) Head lighthouse stands guard over the rugged coastline along the Pacific.