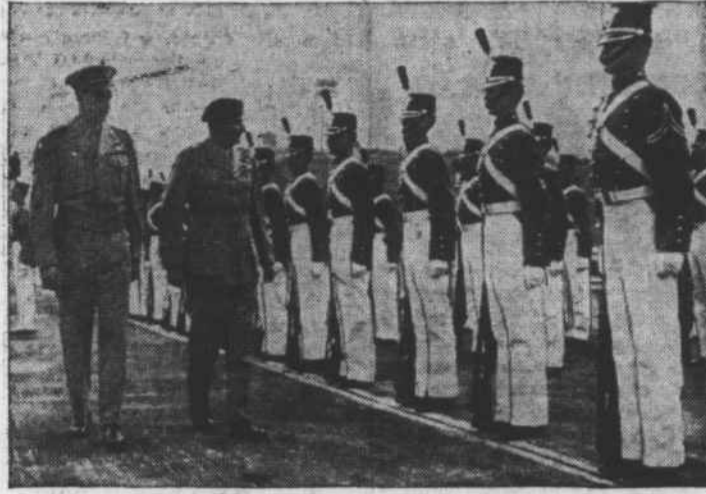


WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Meat Slump Vexes Housewives, Puts Policy-Makers on Spot; U.S. Opposes High Reparations

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



His fame but little tarnished by charges that he had bungled the British drive in northern France, Field Marshal Montgomery received a hero's welcome upon his visit to the U. S. He is shown here with Maj. Gen. Maxwell Taylor inspecting the guard at West Point.

MEAT: New Crisis

As housewives scoured their neighborhoods for scarce meat and exercised their culinary arts for putting up more meatless meals, men folk were left to tussle with the difficult task of overcoming the distressing shortage. It was hard to tell which job was harder, the women's or the men's, for the heavy shipments of livestock to market during the recent suspension of OPA and reluctance of feeders to fatten up the small supply of range cattle under OPA ceilings complicated the policy-makers' problems.

As the crisis sharpened, department of agriculture had the only word of encouragement, stating that late fall runs of grass-feds would partially relieve the stringent shortage. But their predictions were tempered somewhat by livestock experts' statements that the high prices for range cattle would make feeders' purchases less profitable and further cut the supply of finished animals in late winter and spring.

With packers laying off thousands of workers in the face of diminished receipts of livestock, AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen called for restoration of free markets to stimulate shipments. President Truman was asked to recognize the "futility of OPA and chuck it out the window." Leather and pharmaceutical industries also felt repercussions of the livestock situation, with shortages of hides and animal organs affecting their production.

With supplies of hides approximating only 35 per cent of needs, tanneries have been forced to lay off numerous workers, it was reported. And with supplies for October and November estimated at even less, more employees will have to be laid off.

Previously affected by black market waste of animal organs because of lack of processing facilities, pharmaceutical producers were faced with further diminution of supplies for insulin, liver extract, pituitary extract, adrenal cortex, hormones, ovarian solutions and other medicines by the drop in slaughtering.

REPARATIONS: U. S. Stand

The U. S. does not contemplate priming the reparations pump for European nations.

Willard Thorp, state department representative in charge of economic affairs, clearly enunciated this country's policy after Italy's wartime enemies had put in claims for 7 billion dollars in reparations against it. He declared that the U. S. was averse to seeing money advanced Italy for reconstruction siphoned out in reparations, leaving it in further need of aid.

Thorp indirectly slapped at the various claimants' moving cries for reparations to compensate for war damages and expenditures for fighting the allied battle by pointing out that the U. S. had spent 335 billion dollars in battling the axis and consuming valuable resources but did not intend to assess Italy for part of the cost. Since the armistice, this country has advanced Italy 1 billion dollars and paid out more than 100 million dollars for cost of troop occupation. Against the claims of 7 billion,

Italy asked that the sum be pared to approximately 250 million dollars. With 11 billion dollars, Great Britain is the largest claimant.

CANADA: Farmers Strike

Following the technique of "direct action," 20,000 members of the Alberta Farmers' union in the western Canadian province withheld all produce except milk from market in their drive for a readjustment of parity prices.

Pickets appeared at many points but concentrated their strength at grain elevators. Some operators were warned that they would lose striking farmers business if they accepted deliveries from non-strikers.

With the strike in full swing and union members of neighboring Saskatchewan joining the movement, government officials promised thorough consideration of the parity question. Farmers demanded an increase in the parity level to compensate for the higher cost of commodities they must purchase.

GREECE: Reconstruction Plan

Long-range plans for the reconstruction of Greece, serving as a postwar pattern for recasting the economy of other backward nations, were formulated by a special United Nations commission headed by F. S. Harris, president of Utah Agricultural college.

Presented at the conference of U. N.'s food and agriculture organization in Copenhagen, Denmark, the plan envisaged:

—Irrigation of one-fifth the total area and erection of hydro-electric projects with capacity equal to Boulder dam's.

—Revitalization of the soil through fertilization and expansion of the fruit industry.

—Increase non-profit merchandising of co-operatives and take the co-ops from politics.

—Aid small industries like spinning, weaving, clothing, shoes and harnesses and olive oil refining.

Reconstruction would be started with a 100 million dollar loan. Credits would be advanced upon agreement to carry out reforms in government, shifting of the tax burden from the peasants and development of educational facilities.

BLACK MARKET: OPA Gets Tough

A woman photographer's picture of a burly Los Angeles OPA agent gripping an automobile salesman by the throat and wielding a black-jack graphically revealed the agency's toughened enforcement policies in the drive to stamp out the black market menace.

While the salesman pictured later was freed, six other salesmen were arrested on charges of selling cars over ceiling prices and arraigned with 65 more before a U. S. commissioner for OPA violations. Acting on complaints of purchasers, the OPA drive was pointed toward stamping out an alleged multi-million dollar black market in new and used automobiles.

As OPA critics decried the employment of armed agents in tracking down OPA violations, agency officials in Washington snapped: "Enforcement of price ceilings is not a cream puff affair and sometimes we have to use a blackjack in self-defense or to apprehend a reluctant suspect. We're not dealing with nice people but with . . . law breakers."

LABOR: Teamsters Revolt

With union officials branding the strike of 25,000 members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in New York City "the worst rank and file revolt in history," IBT Pres. Dan Tobin stepped into the picture at the request of Mayor O'Dwyer to help settle the walk-out.

Tobin acted after O'Dwyer had cited the union's refusal to permit the transport of essential food and medicines and warned him that the IBT would have to accept responsibility for "bloodshed and injury." Tobin ordered 10,000 sympathy strikers of 23 locals in New York and New Jersey to return to work and suggested that employer approval of an 18 1/2 cent an hour raise for 15,000 strikers would serve as a basis for negotiation.

Besides curtailing the supply of food, the walkout threatened to seriously affect many industries. National Sugar Refining company was forced to suspend operations, more than 25 soft drink bottlers closed, and bakers ran low on sugar stocks. In all, some 1,270,000 workers were faced with lay-offs as a result of the trucking and maritime strikes.

POLITICS: Taft Leads

Mother of Republican presidents, Ohio witnessed another native GOP aspirant to the White House hoist his standard at the party's state convention in Columbus. Taking the conservative lead, Bob Taft served warning that a Republican congressional victory this fall would mean formulation of a program along traditional GOP lines, including:

- Removal of price and wage controls by April 1, 1947, except for rents.

- Expiration of the second war powers act.

- Termination of conscription unless war threatens.

After enunciating the program, Taft then ominously added that the GOP intended to put it into effect in 1949 if President Truman disappeared before then.

Meanwhile, politicians attempted to read a meaning into the sweeping GOP victory in Maine, with Democrats finding some comfort in the fact that Republican congressional majorities were below the 1944 level.

U. S. Aids Red Bloc



Evidence of U. S. efforts to promote good will with Russia and the soviet bloc in eastern Europe despite recurring difficulties is emphasized by its substantial postwar relief and reconstruction contributions to these countries. Since the end of hostilities, Russia alone has received \$290,000,000 in lend-lease credits and \$175,000,000 in UNRRA funds for a total of \$465,000,000. Poland has obtained \$367,000,000 in U. S. goods; Yugoslavia, \$267,000,000; and Romania, Hungary and Albania \$20,000,000.

GREAT BRITAIN: Squatter Trouble

Staid John Bull, renowned for his reverence for law and order, fidgeted uneasily over the communist-led squatter drive in Britain which saw hundreds of homeless families take over swanky vacant apartments and mansions without permission.

Although put into power by the liberal and working man vote, the Labor party showed no stomach for the radical movement and Prime Minister Attlee's own spacious estate was guarded by troops against the squatters. Charging that both civil and criminal law was being violated by the unauthorized invasion of buildings, the government warned that "anarchy may result unless lawless measures of this sort are stamped out."

First starting out as an independent influx of individuals into vacant army huts, abandoned public buildings, etc., the movement developed into formidable proportions under skilled communist direction. As the government moved to oust the squatters, rabid reds exhorted them to hold fast and called upon all organized workers to fight the evictions.



Notes of a Newspaper Man:

The Justice Dep't members (who are planning to ascan the sedition case) are as spineless as spaghetti. The defendants aped nazi tactics and still are echoing nazi propaganda. . . . It provides a galling contrast: Thousands of American soldiers lost their lives fighting nazism. Others lost their eyes, hands and limbs. But some defeatists in our justice dep't refuse to take Hitler's stooges into court for fear of losing a case! . . . And remember that any American soldier who refused to fight when it seemed like the nazis would be victorious — could have been shot.

Vignette: Laura LaPlante, the movie star, who is still a looker, tells it herself. . . . She drove up to a gas station recently where the attendant did a double-take and said: "Say, did anybody ever tell you that you look like Laura LaPlante?" . . . A bit cagily, Laura replied: "Why, yes. As a matter of fact several people have." . . . To which he hastily added: "Oh, don't get me wrong, lady. I don't mean the way she looks NOW!"

An American newspaper man and a Russian scribe got chummy at the peace conference. "I can't understand your Stalin," said the Yank. "It took a world war to get us American reporters into Russia."

"What are you complaining about?" chuckled the Russian. "It took a world war to get us Russian newspaper men out!"

Another newsman, recently back from the Balkans, explained the Tito regime's arrogance with this yarn. . . . He asked a Yugoslav leader why his tiny nation insisted on alienating a powerful friend such as the U. S. . . . The Yugoaf sneered: "Tiny nation? We and the Russians number more than 200 million!"

New York Novelette: Not too long ago a pretty newcomer chorine phoned a newspaper man she knows. . . . She said she had a weighty problem for him to help solve. She said her chief ambition was to wed a millionaire, but she didn't know any. . . . Could he introduce her to some? . . . Nothing came of it. . . . A few weeks ago that girl married a multi-millionaire, who settled nine million dollars on his ex-wife for the divorce. The newly are still honeymooning. . . . She is Marianne O'Brien. . . . He is the Camel ciggie heir, R. J. Reynolds.

Broadway Torch Song: (By Don Wahn) The mob is back — the nights take on a tang. . . . New shows, new gals, new blood is in the veins. . . . Yet I remember all the songs we sang. . . . When wine was king and glamour held the reins. . . . That was an autumn tinctured with delight. . . . When life was lush and all the chips were down. . . . And we would wait like culprits for the night. . . . To steal the gold that drifted on the town. . . . But we were ripe for all the pranks of Fate. . . . And so we came to terms with discontent. . . . And suddenly we found the hour was late. . . . The wine was low—the gold was strangely spent. . . . I turned to you as solace for a Fool. . . . But you and autumn both turned very cool!

Many of the misunderstandings between nations can be traced to a lack of knowledge. Some newspaper men in an enlightened city such as Paris know very little about the United States. . . . Several months ago a gazette in Paris referred to "a village of 200 souls in the half savage state of Texas."

Sounds in the Night: At Leon & Eddie's: "Tommy Manville must be getting old. He took a vacation this summer instead of a honeymoon." . . . In the Cub room: "Oh, stop giving yourself 4 stars!" . . . At the Singapore: "He's a typical Broadway success. Doesn't know anybody any more." . . . In Village Vanguard: "Her tongue's an express train, and rumors are its only passengers." . . . At the 400: "Every time one of those guys at the United Nations conference shakes a threatening fist he's taking your life in his hands." . . . At the Copa: "He took me to breakfast last night." . . . At the Stork: "Be careful! She looks like the plaintiff type."



Faith Moves Mountains

Boychoir School Rated Unique Youth and Educational Project

WNU Features.

Faith still moves mountains, provided it has as its motivating force a person who refuses to recognize obstacles which to most people would seem insurmountable.

Down in Columbus, Ohio, the unbounded faith of one man has proved the major factor in formation and development of the Columbus Boychoir School, which in the short span of six years has been accorded national and international acclaim in the realm of youth projects and educational enterprises.

The idea of a boy school choir was conceived by Herbert Huffman, musical director of the school, who for several years had been minister of music in a Columbus church.

Founded on Faith. When the school opened its doors in September, 1940, its chief assets were Huffman's faith and the enthusiasm of Harry C. Marshall, headmaster.

Although books, blackboards and teachers' salaries were among the missing items, the lack of these usual essentials in the school was a minor factor. The men and boys worked together for the development of their ideal until their own enthusiasm began to pay dividends.

In launching the unique educational project, the founders termed it a "venture into choral training using music as the means, not the end—a motivation, not a goal." The directors decided that choral training held untold possibilities for the educational and moral development of each boy.

Actually, the choir had existed two years prior to founding of the school. The boys had rehearsed after their own schools let out, but time did not permit sufficient personal contact between teacher and boys.

Form Unique School. The solution was the Columbus Boychoir School of four grades, using the standard scholastic curriculum with emphasis placed on

Second major opportunity for the choir came three years ago when the choir appeared in concert at the Radio institute's annual convention at Ohio State university. Leading radio executives arranged to present the Boychoir in a six-month series of broadcasts.

Radio appearances and concerts brought the work of the choir to the attention of music lovers throughout the nation, with subscriptions guaranteeing future of the school beginning to pour in. Two-thirds of the back salaries now have been paid. Huffman, who had received nothing for his labors for the first five years, has started to draw his well-earned wages. The school, which started with faith and a \$6,000 budget, has set its goal at \$25,000 next year.

Lack of housing and boarding facilities for out-of-town applicants has prevented many deserving boys from taking advantage of the unique opportunities offered by the school. To remedy this situation, more than \$100,000 of a \$150,000 quota has been raised in an intensive building campaign.

Pian Major Tours. For the past six years, the Boychoir confined its choral activities to Columbus and its environs. Expanding its activities, the choir conducted its first organized tour through the East last spring.

In response to requests from parents in all parts of the country, the Columbus Boychoir summer camp at Chautauqua, N. Y., was established to make the unique training of the school available to boys from other communities.

Supported at first by nothing but an abounding faith, Columbus Boychoir School today ranks as one of the nation's major achievements in the artistic and educational world.