STRIKE C.J. Sunco. Wondey, Jan. 28, 1946. Jula.

The latest in the world of labor is an announcement, just in, that Ford is giving a fifteen percent wage increase to all employees not covered by the union agreement announced over the weekend.

Therefore wages to all the other employees unian getting a boost, all the other employees of the Ford motor company get one likewise.

Meanwhile, with Ford and Chrysler soming to terms with the C I O, the union chiefs continue to insist that General Motors will have to meet their demands -- a demand for a higher wage scale than agreed upon with Ford and Chrysler. In other words the C I O with the General Motors strike still on, intends to make that company pay higher wages than the other two.

A government inquiry into the General
Motors strike is being held in Detroit. The
Mational Labor Relations Board is conducting the
investigation, and an examiner today stated that
there will be no consideration of or "ability to
pay". The union has been contending that the question

of an increase of wages should be per based on the ability of the company to pay higher wages. However, the inquiry in Detroit will confine itself to the question of whether General Motors has failed to continue collective bargaining. The unions maintains that, since the strike General Motors has refused to negotiate -- a violation of collective bargaining.

In the meat strike, the late news \$5555
sounds one discordant note in the chorus of -"back to work". With the government operating the
packing houses, there is a dispute at one Armour
plant, and at that plant the workers are threatening
another drike. But, in general, the packing industry
reports that operations have been resumed in full.
And meat supplies will soon be normal -- that is,
in a few days.

A late bulletin announces the arrival of

John L. Lewis in Miami -- to take his place on the

council of the A F of L, Lewis and his miners union

having returned to the Federation.

President Truman has taken action to extend price control. The law, under the which the White House can put ceilings on prices will expire on July thirtieth -- and the President wants it extended for another year. So he has asked less leaders in Congress to prepare ze legislation to Keep price centrel in ferce. The White House wants this as a means of checking inflation -- the President feeling that with wages rising a rige of prices might cause a spiral of inflation -- west reminiscent of the boom during the twenties am which was fellowed by the gash and dp depression.

In London, the U N O was today presented with the Iranian protest against the Soviets. And immediately the Russians replied -- making a point that would seem to put the Iranian protest in quite a paradoxical position.

The chief delegate from the ancient land of Persia stated the now familiar case his government -- charging that the Soviet Red Army had connived in the setting up of an autonomous regime in the northern part of Persia, Ajerbajian. Red Red Army that the U N O do something to make the Russians desist from interfering and called for a withdrawal of Red Army troops from Persia -- all according to the agreement of the Big Three at the Teheran Conference, said he.

Soviet Vice Comissar Vishinski arose and replied.

The mere fact that the Iranians were allowed to present the protest was with the permission of the Sovieta. Russia could have cast a veto and kept

doscow delegation voted to allow the Iranians to come delegation voted to allow the Iranians to come forward. This, however, did not mean that the UN O would give a verdict in the affair of Iran. It signified merely that the United Nations would decide whether or not to consider the Iranian case at all.

the Soviets conceded as much as they did because
they knew that they could put the Iranian protest in
a peculiar position. Maybe they allowed the complaint
to be made baushasa because of the reply they could
make. Hims Comissar Vishinski went into a lot of
technicality in denying the justice of the protest.
He said the Iranians were all wrong in complaining,
and declared that the Soviets were willing to
negotiate with the government of Teheran.

But the twister came when he made the summary contention that today's Iranian protest to the U F O was null and void -- because it was made by a delegation representing a government that no longer existed. In other words, the Iranian representatives

didn't represent anything, because the government that had sent them to the assembly of the U N O had meanwhile -- fallen. The facts are these: Last week the Prime Minister at Teheran ordered the Iranian delegation in London to present the complaint. Then, several days ago, the news came that the Prime Minister and his cabinet had resigned -- a new Prime Minister taking over. You would expect that the new regime in Teheran would have gone forward and taken a stand on the protest to be make suf itted in Lond a -- but nothing of the sort meand seems to have taken place. The word from the assembly of the U N O is that the Iranian delegation acted today without instructions, from the new Prime minist . -- just car ying on along the line of the instructions from the previous Prime Minister.

That was the background of the Soviet

declaration today that the Iranians in London were
representatives of a government that no longer existed,

that therefore the charges they made were no

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longer valid.

what it al means is paclear. we know that the whole thing sounds peculiar.

Still another matter of dispute was taken up by the U N O today -- and compromised. This was an application for membership, an application ade by Albania, which country wants to join the U N O. Albania, seized by Fascist Italy and liberated by the Allied victory, is now ruled by what appears to be a communist regime. The application of the little Balkan country for membership in the U N O was sponsored by Jugorlavia, which country is run by Communist Marshal Tito. The government of Poland, which as sponsored by the Soviets, backed the application -- and so did the Moscow delegation itself.

Americans were opposed to putting the Albanian application on the schedule of business to be Soncidered. The British said that they didn't want to discuss problems of new members right now. The compromise was to accept the sm Albanian application

The drama of bomb removal in England never scens to come to an end -- the latest thriller occuring in dangerous vicinity of both Buckingham Palace and the United Mations, the UN O.

The assembly of the U N O is meeting in Central Hall, and that building; as has previously been noted, is near the place where a huge Mazi bomb landed and failed to go off burying itself in the ground. That spot is not far from the Royal Palace. This happened in Winetern Forty, in the great blits. The Na ' bombers : emed to be siming at the great government buildings in the center of London, and narrowly sm missed Central Hall and the Palace. The HxHa U N O has been meeting and King George the Sixth has been living within only a few hundred yards of buried bomb -- which if it were to explode, would be like a volcanic erruption.

That peril came to a climax today when a demolition crew, having dur its way down to the bomb undertook the delicate task of defusing it and making

it harmless. They found that dirt and iron rust had accumulated on the fuse -- a hard crust that had to be cleared away. At last reports a demolition expert well taking his life is in his hands, was working at the dirt tricky task -- olearing away the hard was of dest and sust.

Engineering officers supervising the job
explained to the United Press correspondent that
if the bomb were to explode -- not only would the
demolition crew be blown to bits, but also the
United Nations and the Throne of Great Britain would
be rocked to their foundations.

TO COMPANY OF USE OF LAWY OF THE PARTY.

The Army is going to run the incrican the rest of the occupation of southern Germany for attraction.

present year -- at least. The War Department had hoped to turn over the burdensone and perplexing task to the State Department by July first, giving up the administrulative part and carry on with more military and police duties. But the State Department has asked the Army to hold on for a while longer. There may a technical transfer of authority on paper -- but the army will do the administrative work of the occupation until at least bineteen Forty-seven.

Meanwhile, the zone of American occupation
has had its first election --Bavaria. The elections
held among the Germans were for local efficers,
thirteen hundred townships voting for municipal
councilmen. The result was vivid and eloquent.
The Christian Bans Democrats won an overwhelking
victory. In times before Hitler the number one
political
patisizing faction in Germany was the Socialist
Democratic party, modern socialists. But now, the
Christian democrats in Bavaria have an won a majority

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of mine to two, ever the Social democrats and the communists to nowhere.

This corresponds to election results in nearby Austria and Hungary. Red factions and elements of the left wre beaten badly in those countries; and now in Catholic Bavaria.

W. W. C.

At the Fearl Harbor inquiry today a naval officer told how, with uncanny accuracy, he had predicted the Jap surprise attack. He was Captain E. M. Zacharias, specialist in intelligence for the Navy. He stated that nine months before the Japs launched the assault, he made his prophecy to Admiral Kimmel, who was Navy commander at Pearl Harbor when the Japs did attack.

So what was the prognostication? Captain Zacharias today declared that he saw Admiral Kimel at Pearl Harbor and the Admiral asked the intelligent officer what he thought of the prospects of trouble with Japan. To which Zacharias replied: that, if war came Japan would try a surprise air assault on the Fleet at Pearl Harbor and that this would occur on a weekend -- probably a Sunday morning.

And that's exactly the way it happened, on that dateful day.

Captain Zacharias adds that he told Admiral

knock out four American battleships. He explained that he came to this conclusion because he figured that, to carry out a quick sweep of conquest to the south, the Japs would have to reduce American sea power by about four battleships, -- to prevent our fleet from interfering effectively. Well, as it happened, the Japs succeeded in knocking out more than four battleships -- and our Fleet was unable to interfer main until the conquering sweep of the enemy had reached down all the way to the first Solomon Islands, almost to Qualitalia.

remember the Zacharias prognostication, to which

— who was then a junior officer—
Zacharias makes the comment -- that the Admiral was
exceedingly busy at the time and might well fails
fail to r member. He says however that the Admiral's
chief-of-staff, who maxper present does remember -and that officer is expected to appear before the
Pearl Harbor inquiry and give corroboration of the
prophecy.

There has been talk that Captain Zacharias,

course of the Fleet going
the

In October of Mineteen Forty, he was doing intelligence work in Southern California, and got a tip from an informer in Mexico. This Mexican passed along a tip that the 'aps were planning a surp ise blow off the cost of Southern fait California. This was to be done with planes flying from some secret place in Mexico or from ships that had sneaked up secretly in the Facific. The Japa force was to consist of twelve planes, carrying bombs, and four of thetwelve were to be suicide planes -- kamikasis of the sort that later were to make headlines. The Jap objective, according to the informer in Mexico, was to knock out four battleships. Again that same theme, four battleships.

This tip from Mexico may have seemed slightly on the melo-dramatic side. But it was also came in much detail and it tied in with one fact. At that

time, Admiral Richardson, who was the American Naval commander at Pearl Harbor, had just arrived in San Pedro, California with three battleships and a heavy cruiser -- suspiciously like the reported Jap objective of four battleships.

Admiral Lichardson and informed him of the secret word that had come through from Mexico. And he told the Admiral that as intelligence officer in Southern California, he could not guarantee that the Jes might not be able to launch planes from some secret place in Mexico, or from ships that might have sneaked in. Admiral Richardson, with his three battleships and heavy cruiser, immediately imatxim left San Pedro and proceeded to San Francisco - which we away to the north and presumably safer.

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in Jacksonville, Fla, toning Im a way to like to me tonight should be Toledo, Ohio, where I'd be able to add fourteen to sixty-one hundred. That is, I've been with the Sun Oil almost 15 Company fourteen years; -- and the sixty one hundred represents the number of years gathered around a table at Toledo. In that city there's a celebration held by Sun Oil men who have been with the Toledo Refinery for more than ten years -- members of the Sun Service Emblem Club. There are three hundred of them, with an average of over twenty years. ** The toastmaster, Arthur & Pew &, Tice President of the Sun Oil Company, is calling for extra cheers in honor of the veterans in the fifty year bracket. The dean of them all. the oldest employee of the company in point of years. J. Edgar Pew, Vice President in charge of Production. the has been with Sun Oil for fifty four years. in the fifty year bracket are Albert Dailey and Clarence Wanbough. Veterans who have held on more than fifty years, each the erowd w use sixth

A terrifying accident happened to William Molesworth of Detroit. He was driving along in his automobile when the car wkit skidded on an icy pavement and hit a power pole supporting high tension wires. The shock of the impact dislodged a heavy transformer from the top of the pole, and the transformer, with wires, electricity, and all, fell on top of the car. And forty-eight hundred volts of electricity ran through the auto. The car was alive with min streams of lightning -- enough electricity to be instant death. Yet, William Molesworth came out of it alive. He was injured a bit by the crash -- but not at all by the electricity that made his car a thing of fantastic manual peril.

Policemen who were on the job, shouted to him and told him -- touch no metal. As long as he was on the upholstered seat, and made no diment contact with metal, through which electricity was pouring -- he was safe. He was sat there, imprisoned by electricity for three hours -- until the current

vas it shut off, and he wix vas released. The Ofter eithing 3 hours that near to electrocution, he had what you would call an electrical escape. And now by electrical impulse back to Radio City where my s-l-u-t-m will be said for me by friend Hugh. — and now here's Hugh Tames.