

N. Korean Collectivization Hits Opposition

EDITORS' NOTE: In the five years since the end of the Korean War, the Northern Korean Communists have almost completed their farm collectivization program. But there are reports of increasing unrest among farmers in the northern portion of this rugged peninsula. In the following dispatch, based on information obtained from official Communist reports and South Korean intelligence sources, Charles Smith of

United Press International—the only American news agency correspondent stationed permanently in Korea—writes of the Communist progress in the farm collectivization program and the causes of the farmer unrest.

By CHARLES R. SMITH
United Press International
SEOUL (UPI)—The North Korean Communists' postwar farm collectivization program is

nearing completion. But it is meeting more and more opposition from the farmers, according to information received here.

The program was begun on a large scale only about four years ago and now an estimated 90 to 95 per cent of all farms in North Korea are embraced in the agricultural cooperatives.

The Communists spent the first year or so, following the July, 1953, truce agreement, collectiv-

izing the farms on an experimental basis.

The formation of the cooperatives began with the establishment of hard political cores, followed by the collectivization of the farms in the most important agricultural areas.

The number of agricultural cooperatives grew from 806 in 1953 to 15,825 at the end of 1956. These cooperatives in 1956 embraced about 81 per cent of the total number of farm households and about 79 per cent of the arable land.

Now that the bulk of the farm households has been incorporated into the cooperatives, the emphasis is once again shifted to the tightening of government economic and political controls.

This, according to South Korean sources, is one of the main reasons for the displeasure of the farmers. These sources said the main complaints of the farmers include:

—They are treated "like animals and not allowed enough food for their families."

—The government's 25 per cent tax take.

—The low official prices the government pays for products.

—A feeling by the individual farmer that he gets little in return for the money and goods that goes into the cooperatives.

—The restrictions on property, equipment and livestock that can be owned by each household.

But one of the most serious complaints of the farmers, according to a North Korean authority, is the increasing attempts by the cooperative officials to indoctrinate them politically.

The farmers feel they have no individual freedom even on their own lands, he said, and resentment is growing.

Demo Chairman Gives Comfort To Drive-Out-South Wing Of Party

By RAYMOND LAHR
United Press International

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler is giving more comfort to the drive-out-the-South wing of his party than to the peacemakers who want to avoid another Dixie

walkout in 1960.

And Democrats in parts of the South, notably Georgia and Alabama, already this year have sharpened the tools to cut loose from the national party in 1960 if they feel they cannot swallow the civil rights plank of the platform. Butler has repeatedly predicted

the Democrats will approve a strong racial rights plank at the convention when they nominate their 1960 presidential candidate. In a radio interview this week, he visualized it as the most "positive and forthright" in the history of the party. He scoffed at the possibility that it might be softened as a gesture to the Southern feeling indicated by Gov. Orval Faubus' spectacular renomination in the Arkansas primary last week.

Reflecting Southern white resistance to mixing races in public schools, Faubus' victory is bound to stiffen the backs of both wings of the Democratic party on the civil rights issue. It was fresh evidence for many Southerners that no retreat on the segregation issue is almost indispensable to political survival.

It also will encourage Northern Democrats to take a firmer position on the civil rights issue, they become identified in the minds of Negro voters with the Southern Democratic party now symbolized by Faubus.

Southern primaries have shown mixed voting trends so far this year. Before Faubus' renomination, Texas Democrats renominated Sen. Ralph Yarborough, a moderate who voted for the civil rights bill last year. But they gave control of the party machinery to the conservative faction.

In the Alabama primary, Democratic loyalists lost control of the party machinery to conservatives who want to keep the door open for possible withdrawal from the national party in 1960.

Two new weed killers tested by the Oregon State college agricultural experiment station look like the answer for control of wild morning glory—Oregon's most troublesome perennial weed pest. Both chemicals belong to the chloro-benzoic acid family and are now on the market. W. R. Furtick, OSC agronomist, reports up to 90 to 100 per cent morning glory control with either trichloro benzoic acid (TBA) or polychloro benzoic acid (PBA).

Most spraying for weed control will be on small patches of morning glory even out in the Columbia Basin wheat country where the weed is a major problem, says Rex Warren, OSC farm crops specialist.

One-half pint of the chemical mixed with two to four quarts of water is recommended for spraying one square rod—an area 16½ feet square. The cost: about 60 cents. A recommended mixture for spraying patches totaling one acre in area is 10 gallons of the chemical to 40 to 80 gallons of water. TBA and PBA now sell for about \$10 a gallon.

Cost of treatment is comparable to other commonly-used soil sterilizing methods. Big advantage of the new materials is that soil does not remain sterile as long after treatment as it does with other sterilants such as sodium chlorate.

Soil sterilized with sodium chlorate may cause loss of cropping for three to 10 years depending upon soil moisture, Warren reports. TBA or PBA sterilize the soil for about one year. Grains and corn are more tolerant to the chemical residue than are other crops.

Warren says beans are very susceptible to injury when planted a year following soil treatment. He cautions that TBA and PBA should be used cautiously in orchards and berry crops, since effect of the chemicals on these crops has not yet been tested.

TBA gave a better and faster kill of morning glory than did PBA in OSC tests. But, Furtick says this advantage may be offset by the fact that PBA doesn't sterilize the soil quite as much. He suggests growers might try both materials to see which works best for them.

Chloro benzoic acids kill when absorbed directly by the plant or through the soil. Tests indicate, however, that weed control is best when most of the chemical comes in contact with the soil.

Treatments can be made anytime under eastern Oregon conditions. Warren says mid-summer and early fall treatments look excellent.

The chemical does not kill ungerminated seed. Seedlings appearing after the chemical has leached from the soil should be controlled with 2, 4-D or by cultivation, the specialist says.

Among Valley Farmers

By County Agents Ted Sidor and Charles Gavin

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Breed according to size—grow heifers for early calving. A study showed that heifers calving at 26 months of age and older had not caught up in total production at 84 months with those calving at younger ages.

Data on 93 daughters of one Holstein sire calving at different ages in different herds gave this information: 60 daughters calving at 25.4 months of age compared to 33 calving at 32.3 months had seven months more production plus 369 lbs. more milk for the first lactation by the time the older calving heifers finished first lactations. One group of those calving at 24 months had produced an average of 11,800 lbs. of milk by the time the senior 2-year-olds had been in production one month.

Comparing 24 months and less with 30 months and over at calving, the production at the end of three lactations was equal, but the younger group had a gain of 10 months production in the total or an age of 57.5 months compared to 67.5 months.

Union county Hereford breeders will hold their second annual tour this year, September 5. The breeders hold this tour so that commercial men and breeders can get acquainted with their breeding programs and see their brood herds.

Of special interest this year will be the new herd sires that are in use in the purebred herds in the county. Practically every breeder in the county purchased new herd sires this past year. The most famous and popular breeds in the United States are all represented here in the Union county purebred herds.

Of credit to the purebred men in the county is the quality of the commercial cattle which are produced in the county, which when consigned to special sales always command premium prices.

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Britain Will Buy More Fruit In Dollar Area

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Great Britain will buy \$200,000 more pears and two and a half times more canned deciduous fruit in 1958-59 than last year from the northern hemisphere dollar area, a British Embassy spokesman said Wednesday.

Sen. Warren G. Magnuson said he and Sen. Henry M. Jackson were assured by the spokesman that the newly inaugurated dollar-purchase program is expected to be continued indefinitely, with no further annual negotiations necessary.

Already confirmed was an apple-purchase program of 750,000 boxes between July - December this year and three million boxes in the January - June period of 1959.

The embassy spokesman told Magnuson that \$840,000 in fresh pear purchases is contemplated, up \$215,000 from the amount spent for pears last season.

British purchase of canned deciduous fruits will total \$5,133,000, two and a half times the two million dollars spent for canned fruit last year.

The import program on pears and canned fruits is expected to start Oct. 1, the spokesman said.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

FRIDAY
8 p.m., Odd Fellows lodge, Odd Fellows temple.

Portland Receives \$170,643 Windfall

PORTLAND (UPI)—Portland has received a \$170,643 windfall from the federal government which the city will use to undertake repairs and improvements, not otherwise in this year's budget, according to Commissioner Ormond R. Bean.

Bean, in charge of municipal finances, said the amount represents money spent by the city and approved by the government for flood relief and control during the winter months of 1955-56.

Holmes Concerned Over Safety Of Amusement Rides

SALEM (UPI)—Concern over the lack of adequate safety devices and inspections for carnival amusement rides has been voiced by Gov. Robert D. Holmes in a letter to the State Fair Board urging inspections by the Industrial Accident Commission for all fair rides.

The Governor noted that one youth was killed and his companion critically injured recently when a ride device broke and hurled them into a crowd in Middletown, N.Y.

"I am really very concerned that all of the rides and amusement devices provided for children at the State Fair be as safe as good equipment and careful inspection can make them," the Governor wrote Mrs. Elmer Berg, chairman of the Fair Board.

He asked her to check with the Accident Commission.

The Fair opens here Aug. 28.

Interstate Group Will Hold Spokane Meeting

SPOKANE (UPI)—The Columbia Interstate Compact Commission will hold its 40th meeting here Sept. 12, it was announced Wednesday.

The agenda will include presentation of the report of the drafting committee and a revised draft of the compact by that committee, and election of secretary-treasurer to serve until June 30, 1959.

H. Calvert Anderson, executive secretary, said the commission has been drawing up a compact to cover development and distribution of Columbia River Basin water resources.

Official Urges Employe Contributions To Fund

ROSEBURG (UPI)—The chairman of the state unemployment compensation commission, Mrs. Cecilia P. Galey, said at the Oregon State Labor Council convention here Tuesday that she favored employee contributions to the unemployment compensation fund.

At present, the full load of unemployment compensation is carried by employers in Oregon.

Mrs. Galey said she will ask the 1959 legislature to consider enacting a law for contributions by employees to the fund. The workers would have a "real stake in it" if they contributed, she said.

OUT OUR WAY

By J. R. Williams



OUR BOARDING HOUSE

With Major Hoople



THE STORY OF MARTHA WAYNE



FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS



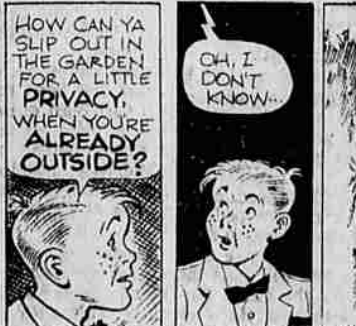
By Wilson Scruggs



CAPTAIN EASY



ALLEY OOP



By Leslie Turner



BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES



MARRIAGE LICENSES



By Edgar Martin



PRISCILLA'S POP



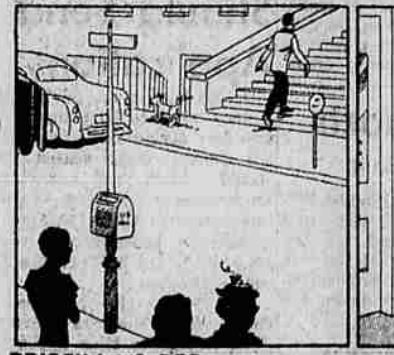
RIVERS WERE TORN FROM THEIR BEDS



By Al Vermeer



BUGS BUNNY



THE LANDSCAPE PAINTER



THE WORLD IS HIS OYSTER

