

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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Feeding the World

It has been said before:
Probably two-thirds the world's population of 2,200 millions (est.) are hungry. In the densely populated regions, in China and Europe, bloated bellies are as common as paunches at a businessmen's luncheon.

And if recent average rates of population increase throughout the world continue, it is certain that natural or man-made checks—war, famine, disease or lower birth rate—will have to dispose of the surplus inhabitants of the earth's 50 million square miles of available land.

These conclusions are drawn by London Geographer C. B. Fawcett in a study of the numbers and distribution of mankind in the Scientific Monthly (May, 1947). But Fawcett is not the prophet of gloom that Thomas Malthus was when he reaffirmed the inevitability of poverty due to population increases and progressively decreased food supply.

Although Fawcett agrees that human population cannot grow indefinitely, he believes the race has a long way to go before the "pressure of population" blows its natural top. He estimates the world could support three times the present population—a number which could be reached in a century. Present-day overpopulation is limited to comparatively small areas and starvation there is not due to limited resources of the earth but the result of "various barriers, natural and artificial, which hinder access to those resources."

No one knows how productive Mother Earth really is. More intensive cultivation, progress in production of food, decrease in waste, discoveries of new foodstuffs, better transportation and distribution facilities, reduction of barriers like national boundaries and trade tariffs are relatively untried fields. Great expansion of undomesticated areas is the product of necessity, i.e. the population of Latin America is growing faster than that of any other large area in the world—doubling every 40 years—and the productivity of the vast Amazon lowland is just now being studied by the United Nations.

Furthermore, "the number of people who can be maintained at any given level of production varies inversely with their standards of living." At the low British-Indian standard of living the world could feed 10,000 millions; at the French standards 6,500 millions could be supported; at the high U.S. standard, the fat of the earth's cultivatable land (30 per cent of land area) would be consumed by far fewer persons.

This subject of feeding the world is brought sharply to the attention of the usually well-fed white world because of the wreckage left by war. The United States and Canada are called on for urgently needed foodstuffs for Europe; and the question arises, How long will the emergency last, and how long can this continent be the supplier for Europe? Various international bodies are studying the question of world food supply. One is the International Food organization under United Nations. Recently a conference of international authorities in agricultural economics was held in London. Attending from Oregon was Dr. D. Curtis Mumford of Oregon State college. He is scheduled to give an address tonight at Waller hall at a session of the Oregon Academy of Science, on the topic, "Food and the Future," in which he will report on the deliberations of the London conference. Those who are interested in the subject will have a splendid opportunity to get the latest information by listening to Dr. Mumford tonight.

Valley Connection to North Santiam Road

The state highway department has given formal notice that the new road between Gates and Niagara has been accepted. This stretch, over four miles in length, is a fine, wide, surfaced highway, on easy grade, a welcome successor to the narrow old road that twisted back and forth over the railroad.

Under construction now is another stretch of road beyond Niagara, one of the toughest road-building jobs in the state. Then there remains a few more miles to connect the end of this road with the completed highway above Detroit. It will probably be well into 1949 before the whole job is finished.

With this bottleneck road in the gorge of the North Santiam in sight of completion, attention needs to be directed to the valley connection. Most urgently needed is the grading and surfacing of the link between Mill City and Mehama. Marion county bought the right-of-way for this road many years ago and a good portion of it was cleared by workers from a transient camp below Mill City. So the state has only to take over the right-of-way and construct the road together with a bridge across the Little North Fork just above Mehama.

At present a narrow blacktop road runs through Lyons to Mill City on the south side of the North Santiam. The new route lies on the north side and would be a modern highway.

The highway department has run lines for a new route for Highway 222 from Salem to Mehama, and it will need to be built before many years in order to care properly for the traffic that will be using the North Santiam route over the Cascades. But the immediate need is to build the new road between Mill City and Mehama. The other will follow in course of time.

Suburban Bus Service

When Oregon Motor Stages started running buses in suburban territory at Salem it evidently didn't realize the hornet's nest it was walking into. Its expansion induced the operator of Salem Suburban lines, Dwight Wyatt, to suspend his service. While the OMS buses run with greater frequency and do not skip Sundays or holidays, they are not covering the exact routes of the former operator, and those left off the line have registered a powerful protest at the OMS hearing before George H. Flagg, public utilities commissioner. And Flagg, who is casting a roving eye toward an elective seat under the capitol dome, is not one to ignore the objections of the public at this time.

Obviously thin suburban traffic is not as profitable as that within the city—average haul is longer, the load usually lighter. OMS says it is losing money now on its ventures into the suburbs. Having plunged in and in effect put the predecessor out of business, it will have to go through with its project and furnish service reasonably satisfactory to the suburban public.

The suburbs are filling up. The residents there need public transportation. A central system with universal transfers is highly desirable. For a considerable period we may find however that suburban service will be subsidized out of profits of intracity operations. OMS walked into this situation; it can't very well back out, and probably doesn't intend to.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz declared as he retired from the command of the navy that now our navy ruled the seas. His successor, Admiral Louis Denfeld, says that our navy is too short of ships and men "to win a war." Same navy, different viewpoints. Of course the wartime navy has been largely decommissioned or put in mothballs; but it is still the most powerful afloat.

Sunday night the torch of the Statue of Liberty glowed with bluish-green light instead of the usual brilliant white. The keeper told inquirers that by mistake vapor lights had been used to replace burned-out globes. At least they learned the old girl wasn't all lit up from a belated New Year's toot.

A Russian Journal

By John Steinbeck

Photographs by Robert Capa

Moscow Weary But Kiev Rebounds Fast

(Editor's note—John Steinbeck wanted to see more of Russia last summer than the Moscow to which foreign correspondents are now restricted. He went first to Kiev, in the Ukraine, and he reports today, with pictures by Robert Capa, his first impressions of that city.)

Every one had told us it would be different once we had got outside of Moscow, that the sternness and the tenseness would not exist. And this was true. On the Kiev airfield we were met by a number of Ukrainians from the local Voka, the cultural relations society. They were laughing people. They were more gay and more relaxed than the men we had met in Moscow. There was an openness and a heartiness about them. They were big men, nearly all blond with gray eyes. They had a car ready for us to drive us into Kiev.

It must at one time have been a beautiful city. It is much more so now. It is the mother of Russian cities. Seated on its hill beside the Dnieper, it spreads down into the plain. Its monasteries and fortresses and churches date from the eleventh century. It was once a favorite resort of the Czars, and they had their vacation palaces there. Its public buildings were known all over Russia. It was a center of religion. And now it is a semi-ruin.

Destruction "Crazy"

Here the Germans showed what they could do. Every public building, every library, every theatre, even the permanent circus, destroyed not with gun fire, not through fighting, but with fire and dynamite. Its university is burned and tumbled, its schools are ruins. This was not the fighting, this was the destruction of every cultural facility the city had, and nearly every beautiful building that had been put up during a thousand years. Here German culture did its work. And one of the things that the world is learning is that German prisoners are helping to clean up the mess they made.

Our Ukrainian guide was Alexie Poltarzki, a large man who limped a little from a wound received at Stalingrad. He is a Ukrainian writer with a fine command of English, and a great sense of humor, a man of warmth and friendliness. On the way to our hotel we noticed as every one does that the Ukrainian girls are very pretty, mostly blond, with fine womanly figures. They have flair, they have carriage, they walk with a swinging stride, and they smile very easily. While they were not better dressed than the women of Moscow, they seemed to carry their clothes better.

People Different

Although Kiev is greatly destroyed while Moscow is not, the people of Kiev did not seem to have the dead weariness of the Moscow people. They did not slouch when they walked, their shoulders were not hunched, they laughed in the streets. Of course this might be racial, for the Ukrainians are not of the Russian race, they are a separate species of Slav. And while most Ukrainians are blond, they have Russian, their own language is a language apart and separate, nearer to the Southern Slavic languages than to Russian. Many Ukrainian words, particularly farm words, are the same as Hungarian, and many of their words are duplicated in Czech rather than in Russian.

At the Intourist hotel our Ukrainian hosts gave us a magnificent lunch. There were fresh tomatoes and cucumbers, there were little pickled fishes, there were bowls of caviar, and of course there was vodka. We had small fried fishes from the Dnieper, and beefsteaks, beautifully cooked with Ukrainian herbs. There was wine from Georgia, and Ukrainian sausages which are delicious. There was a fine feeling of friendship in these men.

Graves Decorated

In the afternoon we walked through the beautiful park which edges the cliff above the Dnieper. There were huge trees here and already the music halls the Germans burned had been replaced and a new stadium had been put up. And among the great trees are the graves of the defenders of the city, green mounds with red flowers planted on the tops of them. There were little theatres and many benches to sit on. And far below, the river winds beside the cliff and across the river is a sandy beach where people lie in the sun and swim in the river. Far off there is the flat land with the ruins of the town, which was completely destroyed in the fighting for the city, wreckage and blackness and bits of standing wall. Here was the place where the Red army came back to the city and relieved it from its German occupation. There was an orchestra playing in the park and many children sat on the benches and listened. There were sailboats on the river, and little steamboats, and people were swimming.

Fine Woman Fight

We walked over a footbridge that goes over a road, and below there was a bus stop. And in front of a bus was the finest woman fight we have seen in a long time. The Russian rules for queuing are inexorable. Every one must stand in line to get into a streetcar or bus. There are exceptions to this rule: pregnant women, women with children, the very old and the crippled do not have to stand in line. They go in first. But every one else must queue up. It seems that below us



Kiev's main artery which was blown up and dynamited by Germans as they retreated from the Ukraine.

a man had gone ahead in a queue, and a furious woman was tearing at him to get him back where he belonged. With a certain obstinacy he stayed in his place and got into the bus, whereupon she dived in after him, pulled him out and forced him back to his place in the queue. She was completely furious, and the other members of the queue cheered her as she pulled the man out and stood him back in his place. It was one of the few examples of violence we saw during our whole trip. Mostly the people have incredible patience with one another.

Many Questions Asked

We were very tired at dinner that night for we had had very little sleep, and our passion for vodka had been waning until it disappeared entirely.

Our hosts had many questions they wanted to ask us. They wanted to know about America, about its size, about its crops, its politics. And we began to realize that it is a very difficult country to explain. There are many things about it we don't understand ourselves. We explained our theory of government where every part has another part to check it. We tried to explain our fear of dictatorship, our fear of leaders with too much power, so that our government is designed to keep any one from getting too much power or, having got it, to keep it. We agreed that this makes our country, perhaps, function more slowly, but that it certainly makes it function more surely. They asked us about wages and standards of living, and the kind of a life a working man lives, and did the average man have an automobile, and what kind of a house does he live in and did his children go to school, and what kind of schools.

Take Stalin's Word

And then they spoke of the atom bomb and they said they were not afraid of it. Stalin has said that it would never be used in warfare, and they trust that statement exactly. They believe it.

One man said that even if it would be used it could only destroy towns, and he said: "Our towns are destroyed already. What more can it do?" And he said: "And if we were invaded we would defend ourselves, just as we did with the Germans. We will defend ourselves in the snow and in the forests and in the fields." They spoke anxiously about war, they have had so much of it.

They asked: "Will the United States attack us? Will we have to defend our country again in one lifetime?" We said: "No, we do not think the United States

will attack. We don't know; no one tells us these things, but we do not think that our people want to attack any one." And we asked them where they got the idea that we might attack them.

Newspapers Blamed

Well, they said they get it from our newspapers. Certain of our newspapers speak constantly of attacking Russia. And some of them speak of what they call preventive war. And they said that as far as they are concerned preventive war is just like any other war. We told them that we do not believe that those newspapers mention, and those columnists who speak only of war are true representatives of the American people. We do not believe the American people want to go to war with any one.

The old, old thing came up, that always comes up: "Then why

does your government not control these newspapers and these men who talk war?" And we have to explain again, as we have many times before, that we do not believe in controlling our press. We think the truth usually wins, and that control simply drives bad things underground. In our country we prefer that these people talk themselves to death in public, and write themselves to death, rather than being bottled up and slipping their poison secretly through the dark. It is a thing we had to speak of again and again during our trip.

Tomorrow John Steinbeck will describe the ruins, the people, and the churches he found in Kiev last summer on his trip through the Soviet Union for the New York Herald Tribune.

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Holstein Breeders Asked Not to Sacrifice Milk for Butter Output

By Lillie L. Madsen
Farm Editor, The Statesman

Holstein breeders have increased 103 in Oregon during the past year, Glenn M. Householder, director of extension service, the Holstein-Friesian association of America, reported at the annual meeting of the Oregon Holstein association held Thursday at the Salem Chamber of Commerce.

Householder urged the breeders not to sacrifice milk to get butterfat production, adding that 80 per cent of the milk sold in bottles will be at test of 3.7 butterfat. The aim of the Holstein association is to have all Holstein breeders produce 12,000 pounds of 3.7 test milk per cow on all diversified farms in America.

Floyd Walberg of Oregon State college, urged continuous official testing for the breed, reporting that there are two and a half times as many cows on test now as at any time previous to the war. During the past year, cows on test have increased from 2,000 to 2,600 in Oregon and less than eight per cent of the cattle in the entire country are registered and less than five per cent are on test, he added.

Officers Elected

A. W. Lindow, Portland, was elected president; Dr. James B. Harrison, Portland, was made vice president and Glenn Ireland, Forest Grove, secretary-treasurer. Directors are A. J. Ever, Forest Grove, Edward W. Ker, Payette; S. B. Hall, Troutdale; Felix Hasing, Aurora; Peter Petschert, Tillamook; Walter Brog, Salem, and Edgar Grime, Harrisburg.

Resolutions passed, presented by George Angel, chairman of the resolutions committee, urged dairymen to make greater use of fairs and exhibitions to bring their

work closer to the consumer, urged continuing the Sunday services at the Pacific International Livestock exhibition, to support the state dairy association's demand for early completion of the dairy and dairy manufacturing building at Corvallis and commended the cattle program at the state college with special mention of the work of Harold Ewalt and Floyd Walberg.

1948 Show Designated

Walter Holt, manager of the Pacific International exposition, announced that the Holstein Friesian association of America had designated the P.I. as the place for the regional Holstein show for 1948.

Introduced were Wayne Norman, 12-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Norman of Lebanon, who was awarded the purebred Holstein calf by Van de Coerving Brothers of Mt. Angel for the 1947 selection, and Margaret Freuden-

thall, Hillsboro, named 4-H Holstein champion girl of America for the year 1946. Miss Freuden-

thall is now at the state college.

Reports on Trip

Peter Betcher, Tillamook, reporting on his trip to the national convention and visit to the Holstein headquarters at Brattleboro, Vt., recommended that the facilities and buildings of the national headquarters be enlarged.

The group favored house bill 3884, now pending in congress which amends the present tax law to provide that all purebred cattle sales be regarded as a capital loss or gain. The present law limits this to sales of surplus livestock.

During the past year the seven herds classified were S. B. Hall, Troutdale; A. W. Lindow, Troutdale; J. A. Adamson, Troutdale; A. P. Ireland, Forest Grove; Barber Bros., Nehalem; C. R. Evans, Halsey; and Grimes Bros., Harrisburg.

4-H Work Noted

Calvin Monroe, assistant 4-H club leader complimented the association for its 4-H club work and Leo Spitzbart, state fair director, announced that the next project at the state fairsgrounds would be an enclosed show ring and dormitory.

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

National City bank says on this subject:

"Booms generally last until the money runs out, or until demands are satiated. In many categories — housing, automobiles and many capital goods industries; and in exports, assuming a foreign aid program — the saturation point is plainly a considerable time away. But the boom is sure to stop when the money runs out, and that is why the developments in credit and the capital markets should be constantly in view."

As to credit the news-letter says "by all signs capital needs will be harder to finance in 1948 than in 1947." This retarding influence will be chiefly felt in the field of permanent construction and will be cumulative, backing up into many related lines of activity. The demand is great for new construction and credit will probably continue easy on house building, but business will run into difficulties in borrowing for construction. Banks are no longer interested in what is called term-credit, where repayment of loans is spread over a term of years; insurance companies are getting choosier; and the capital markets are timid. These influences as they grow may be far more effective in putting a cold douche on the business boom than restoration of price controls at this late stage in the cycle.

Cold Weather Adds to Corn Price Strength

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—(P)—A cold wave forecast for the midwest caused an upturn in corn on the board of trade today, sending both the grain and grain futures delivery to new record highs. Wheat also advanced strongly while oats scored minor gains.

The May Corn contract sold at \$2.69½, or ¼ above the all time high made yesterday. In the spot market a car of corn grad-

ing No. 3 yellow brought \$2.70 a bushel, a new record for the yellow variety. July corn made a new seasonal high.

Wheat closed 1½-3½ higher, May \$3.02½-¼, corn was ¼ lower to 2 cents higher, May \$2.69½-¼, oats were ¼ higher, May \$1.27½-¼, and soybeans were unchanged to 2 cents lower, March \$4.38.

Grains started lower, rallied above the preceding close and then sank again around midway in the session. At that point the weather bureau made a special cold wave forecast and a trade report from Kansas City said the commodity credit corporation was buying cash wheat in the southwest. A strong buying move developed on these two items.

The Kansas City CCC office was said to be buying No. 2 hard wheat at 16 cents a bushel over the Chicago May future.

UCC Reduces Staff; Payroll Cuts Effectuated

Reduction of both personnel and payroll in the unemployment compensation commission and employment service has been accomplished since Oregon resumed operation of the latter agency late in 1946, according to UCC officials. Turnover of employees was more than 100 per cent, and average pay during the period changed only slightly, it was said.

Including 236 employees in Salem, at the UCC headquarters and the local employment office, the agencies' personnel totaled 630 at the end of last year, compared with 703 at the start of 1947. During the year 766 persons were hired and 639 left the employ of the departments. The figures were not as high as in 1946, when 1,283 were hired and 970 left.

Legislative amendments that eliminated the year-end claims peak was credited with cutting some of the demand for extra help in winter months.

Officials said monthly operating costs have declined during the 13 months since the employment service returned to the state. While in 1946 UCC expenditures were \$1,328,000, in 1947 they reached \$1,914,744, including an average \$65,000 per month for the employment service.

MATTER OF FACT Foreign Policy Breach Widens Within Ranks of Republican Party

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Eisenhower embroglio is a side issue, compared to the process now at work among the congressional republicans.

It matters much less whom the republicans may nominate, than whether the forward-looking or backward-looking faction of the party is victorious in their long, grim, and interminable war. And for present purposes, the decisive battle in this conflict within the republican party is almost certain to be fought over the European recovery program.

Last summer, many republican leaders hoped that this battle could be avoided. A new intimacy was established between Senators Arthur H. Vandenberg and Robert A. Taft during their joint struggle to wind up the congressional session.

Their advisers hoped that the two opposing champions could find common ground, it was hoped that their followers might not fall out too violently. In the interval, however, the situation has deteriorated materially. Senator Taft's statements as a candidate have aligned him fairly decisively with the extreme right wing of his party (which is ardently supporting him). His statements on foreign policy have pretty well committed him to open opposition to Senator Vandenberg on the European recovery program.

Moderates Oppose Taft
And his statements as senate leader are arousing increasing opposition among the republican moderates. It is significant that the leadership of this opposition now seems to have passed from such isolated republicans as Senators Aiken, Tobey and Morse. These men have always fought Taft. But the problem takes on a new aspect when so practical a republican senator, Senator Taft, had personally prepared his own draft, which he asked the conference to approve in toto. Among other things, the draft committed the party to permanent disapproval of such potential necessary steps as meat rationing, and placed a large share of blame for rising prices on foreign nations, without mentioning rising profits. Senator Lodge reacted to this proposed draft with some heat, and on his motion it was amended and toned down.

This was, of course, only a preliminary skirmish. The main struggle will take place, as always, when the party is faced with the choice of a candidate for president.

Any one would be extremely foolish who did not respect Senator Taft's ability, industry and independence. But his individual qualities have only a limited bearing on the real question, which is whether the political line he represents is the line that the republican party ought to take. On this point, considerable light was shed by the last Gallup poll, which attracted intense interest among the political professionals but was oddly unnoticed by the general public. It showed that in an immediate, nation-wide choice between President Truman and Senator Taft, 63 per cent of those who knew their own minds plumped for Truman, while 37 per cent supported Taft.

For even if Senator Taft does not personally lead the ERP opposition, the republican extremists in congress can still compromise the party as a whole by their actions, if they behave in an extreme manner. Hence arises the importance, from the standpoint of the republicans' future, of the great battle that is just now beginning.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



— And find out what's wrong with our product — last year only 6 radio comedians mentioned it in their jokes —