

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor and Publisher

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this newspaper.

Our Daily Meat

The butcher a mighty man is he, although it was the village blacksmith who rated the poetry of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. With knife and saw, with cleaver and grinder he converts cattle to steaks, roasts and hamburgers, swine to bacon and sausage, sheep to mutton. No one writes a popular song about the butcher, though he does have the honor of starting off the nursery jingle, ahead of the baker and candlestick maker. Now whether it is to take belated offense at public neglect or merely to keep step with electricians, busdrivers and motor workers the butchers in the big packing plants have gone on strike.

This indeed is one way of getting attention. When meatless Tuesday gets to be meatless weeks and months, as soon it must in the large cities if the strike continues, then Mr. John Consumer and his family will become aware of the importance of the butcher in their daily lives. It will not be possible to put the blame on OPA or on the farmer. The butcher will himself claim the blame. No satisfactory wage increase, no butchering; no butchering, no meat.

Those of us who live close to the grass on which the cattle graze and are served chiefly by local killing plants unaffected by this national strike may be complacent about the plight of the millions dependent on the regular performance of Swift's and Armour's and others of the big packers. But "give us this day our daily meat" will be no idle prayer for those who, in this day of cancelled meat rationing, find their markets as empty of meat as in the bad old OPA days. And as in those days we may expect the meat bootleggers to be resurrected who, for a price, will provide you with everything from choice steaks to pig's knuckles.

Yes, the butcher is not a man to be sneezed at in these times. In the business of provisioning the people he is quite as essential as the grocery clerk, the railroad engineer, the milkman and the hog-grower. He must be kept happy or he will not work. For the present he looks with scorn on the meat-hungry who drool for choice roasts or even for ham to brother their breakfast eggs. Thomas Bailey Aldrich, one of the minor poets, brought in the butcher in one of his poems on "Points of View":

Bonnet in hand, observed and discreet,
The butcher that served Shakespeare with his meat

Doubtless esteemed him little, as a man
Who knew not how the market prices ran.
So today not striking meatworkers can look down on the poets and painters, the politicians and bankers, the preachers and merchants who know so little as to how fares the butcher who provides their daily meat.

Two-way Banquets

If there were any Pacific war correspondents at that Miami meeting at which Admiral Nimitz praised the coverage of war news, they must have felt just a bit uncomfortable despite their pride. They were in the unusual circumstance of being lauded by the very man who made it possible for them to do their job. Whatever praise was merited most certainly should have gone in just as great if not greater degree to Admiral Nimitz himself.

The occasion at Miami was the annual convention of managing editors of newspapers affiliated with The Associated Press. As in every similar convention since shortly after war started, mention was made of noteworthy work in the field of war correspondence. In fact, we have known correspondents who declined to attend such conventions because of the embarrassment attendant upon the eulogies therein. It is not the fault of the great majority of correspondents that we are getting tired reading about what a fine job they did. It is the fault of some newspapers and newspapermen who never seem to get tired patting themselves and their profession on the back. And we are still puzzled why the so-called fourth estate should think it was so remarkable just because it refrained from publishing war news which might have been helpful to the enemy. What patriotic American citizen would do otherwise?

It was nice of Admiral Nimitz to say laudatory things about newspapers (they contributed to victory "as much as any other institution"), and correspondents ("I admired the vigor with which they called their shots," as well as their "tirelessness and fearlessness"). And there will be general agreement with his expressed pleasure that "unfortunately necessary censorship" has ended.

But there isn't a newspaper or correspondent in the world who went farther beyond the call of duty, in facilitating and providing war news for the home front, than Admiral Chester W. Nimitz himself. Bouquets are fine things to throw, and the traffic in this instance should be two-way.

Nice Figures, But—

How fast the wheels of reconversion appeared to be twirling, before the monkey wrench of work stoppages was thrown into it, is shown in December figures of building permits which in the northwest were 237 per cent larger than in the same month of 1944 and 12 per cent above November.

Permits in 39 leading northwest cities for December totalled nearly \$10,000,000, according to Pacific Northwest Building data, with Salem's \$192,904 second in Oregon only to Portland's \$2,305,750. The Salem figure was 58 per cent over November and 2040 per cent over December a year ago. Oregon City, Klamath Falls and Medford also showed phenomenal increases.

Oregon's increase over November was 76 per cent, the highest for any northwest state, and Oregon, Washington, Idaho and British Colum-

bia all more than doubled their total permits over December of 1944.

Nice showings, these, but a building permit now has little if any more effect on actual construction than did the January 1 lifting of paper rationing insofar as the availability of newsprint is concerned. Paper isn't rationed, but just try to get a little extra of it!

A La Hitler 1965

One of the most intriguing stories in years—perhaps a la Hitler of 1965, who knows?—comes from Alaska where an aged Russian monk named Gerasim Schmalz is declared to bear a marked resemblance to mad monk Rasputin who ruled the Czarist court of Russia 30 years ago.

Schmalz, they said, arrived on the island of Kodiak in 1919, shortly after the dissolute Rasputin was reputedly poisoned, shot, beaten and tossed into the ice-packed Neva river by Prince Yussopoff in a desperate, move to break his hold on the throne.

Both natives and whites are said to have remarked on Schmalz' resemblance to Rasputin, immediately on his arrival on Kodiak. But he never made known his identity and in the face of repeated questioning withdrew from public associations. Not until one of Alaska's famous artists managed to get a picture of him did the identification become more than idle conjecture.

According to the artist, when he superimposed the picture on a likeness of Rasputin, the resemblance was unmistakable. And there the matter rests, with Schmalz volunteering no proof one way or another. He merely goes on guarding the tomb of "Father Herman," who came to Kodiak in 1799 after leaving his Moscow flock with the promise that he would return in 150 years to save them from "their troubles." The father died the same year he arrived—147 years ago. Why Schmalz guards the tomb is another mystery, but it has been watched over constantly for nearly a century and a half by members of the Greek Orthodox church.

If Rasputin were alive now, he would be 73 years old. And there are many in Alaska who think that Schmalz is the mad monk himself. From all that history tells us, it can't be so. Rasputin's body supposedly was recovered and buried in a silver casket, and the question of his fate has long been settled.

The Hitler legend hasn't even a body to quiet conjecture. Some goat herder on Maui probably will be accused of being the mad paper hanger 30 years hence.

Interpreting The Day's News

By James D. White
Associated Press Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—(AP)—A major Russo-American contact over a vital Pacific problem is taking place behind closed doors in Korea.

Upon the progress made behind those doors depends how soon 25,000,000 Koreans can get started toward national life in the modern world.

The meeting is being held five months after Japan surrendered and ended her 35-year enslavement of the Korean people. Its job is to relieve the "situation" which has grown out of that surrender.

Korea is divided by the 38th parallel. North of that line live eight million Koreans in a Russian-occupied area containing most of the important mines and industry.

Farmers in South
The southern half is a predominantly farm population of 17 million under American occupation.

This division, which has been almost airtight, has prevented the economic recovery of the country.

The recent big three foreign ministers' meeting in Moscow decided that a 4-power trusteeship (under Russia, the USA, Britain and China) should be set up for Korea for five years. In the meantime a provisional government was to be set up with which a joint Russo-American military commission would cooperate in rehabilitating Korea economically and getting it ready for independence in 1951.

This commission now is meeting in Seoul, the Korean capital, in the American zone. The Russians agreed to meet in the American zone after the Americans let it be known that if the meeting were going to be in the Russian zone they would take American correspondents in with them. Thus far the Russians have refused, politely but firmly, to let American correspondents enter their zone.

The Seoul meeting is being held in Camera, and, upon reported Russian insistence, the only news to be released by the conference will be in the form of joint communiqués, which frequently are not too informative.

Thus, word of actual progress is not likely to emerge quickly. Nor does progress depend entirely upon the meeting itself.

The big three decisions on Korea were explicit enough to prompt rightist-led Korean demonstrations against trusteeship, but they may leave considerable room for the exercise of outside factors which have no direct relation to the Korean problems as such.

U. S., Russia in Policy Clash
A typical example is the seeming conflict at the UNO conference in London between American policy for exclusive trusteeships and the Russian policy for collective trusteeships.

Another is the question of Iran. Still another is Turkey, the Mediterranean, and the Dardanelles. And there are China's tangled relations with Russia in Manchuria.

Right now things are going smoothly in Seoul, at least on the surface. Delegates have dined together and toasted each other and pledged cooperation.

But if Moscow should feel too much real or fancied pressure in other regions of her immense but compact bargaining area which spans the great Eurasian land mass, then the Russian attitude in Korea might conceivably grow touchier, if not tougher.



Distributed by King Features Syndicate by arrangement with The Washington Star

The Most Unkind Cut of All

News Behind the News The Safety Valve

By PAUL MALLON

(Distribution by King Features Syndicate, Inc. Reproduction in whole or in part strictly prohibited.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The least noticed or discussed major news of these days is the permanent new world establishment organized by Mr. Byrnes at Moscow and implemented at the London UNO meeting.



Paul Mallon

Neither congressmen nor people are talking much about it, although the effects upon people everywhere will be greater, perhaps, and last longer than the effects of current strikes and demobilization (the two topics absorbing the popular mind).

The unfolding facts disclose the basic deal, which the American state secretary made for renewed cooperation of Russia in the world organization, is founded upon a validation of Russian conquests in eastern Europe and American cooperation to secure the most valued posts in the UNO for Russia.

Chairmanship of the "political and social committee," which will handle such affairs throughout the world, went to Dr. Manulsky of the Ukraine, one of the many soviet socialist republics (a geographical Russian state) which Stalin caused Mr. Roosevelt to recognize as an independent new nation at Yalta.

Russian Dominated
"The economic and financial committee" chairmanship went to Konderksi of Russian-dominated Poland. (The Byrnes-Molotov candidate for president of the assembly earlier narrowly failed of election.)

But Byrnes was careful to keep almost equally divided between the big three the more important "economic and social council," dealing with the same delicate world problems now obviously involved in revolutionary changes.

This council is a little autonomous UNO in itself, being literally empowered to go into practically any subject in any nation, and even the top security council of UNO only has authority over its general appropriations. This restriction on its funds is the only practical restraint upon its scope.

On this council the British, United States and Russia each have about equal representation, each able to control five votes in all reasonable expectations, while France has two and China one.

Sides Lie Up
For the United States we can no doubt count on Chile, Colombia, Cuba and Peru in a pinch; while the British might be expected to sway Belgium (?), Canada, Greece (?) and India. The Russians own the Ukraine, control Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, and seem to be able to count on Norway (?).

Thus the council, which was contrived at San Francisco to bring the new deal to the world, starts out with equal power of American democracy, British socialism and Russian communism. These are the brass tacks of the matter.

But underneath this new tacking is the new American foreign policy of rapprochement with Russia, as against Britain, which has never been explained. The Byrnes speeches at UNO are as unrevealing as his post-Moscow statements here, as to point and purpose. The reasoning behind our new policy has never been presented, even unofficially.

My inquiries have developed

the following understanding of many a Byrnes friend as to what changed him from his adamant stand for the Atlantic charter, and Roosevelt freedoms for small European nations at the foreign ministers breakup, in London last summer, to this new policy (read no more into this, than their statement):

British Would Use Us
The British, who are our natural world allies, being similarly democratic, had proved no more cooperative inside than out in all postwar dealings. Their socialist government was rather plainly trying to move us as its pawn, just as the Russians would like to use us.

Apparently Byrnes figured he could do as well siding with the Russians as he had been doing (with total lack of success for anything) while siding with the British, who earlier had helped us set up this UNO system against a reluctant Russia while Churchill was in power.

So Byrnes, whose mind works like that of a wholly practical politician, decided to try siding with the Russians awhile to get UNO started.

As this is the formative period of the new world, the price in principles proved rather high. The Russian conquests have been validated in perpetuity throughout Europe, with a corresponding decline in the chances of any of those nations ever getting the Atlantic charter for themselves.

Atom Is Guaranteed

Atomic concessions were made to an extent which is not even yet clear, although it is quite clear the atom bomb is to be used to guarantee this new-formed world forever, in addition to armies and airplanes (Byrnes speech at London).

But both congressmen and people are somehow pleased that UNO can get going, and they are disinclined to make a point of the circumstances. Neither Mr. Truman nor Mr. Byrnes has ever been asked to go into these matters in a press conference. Indeed, their official position is there has been no change in policy.

What Have We Been Fighting For?

To the Editor:

It seems to me we have a war right at home, when in this housing shortage our city is so narrow they couldn't go outside the city to save a home for a widow who has always been a fine citizen. She has paid her \$50 for protection from the city fire department; has a son in the service for our country. Our men supposed to protect the homefront couldn't even save her home. When they were first called it would have taken only a little to have saved a home. Did you have a son on the battlefield who was shot? If he was saved by a buddy who helped carry him to safety; what then will this woman's son think when he learns the men at home wouldn't save the home for his mother.

The city certainly owes this widow a home—no home can replace the old one and the memories there. What are you going to do?

Mrs. W. H. Wilcox,
1860 S. 12th Ave.

The Literary Guidepost

By W. G. Rogers

IT'S STILL MALONEY, OR TEN YEARS IN THE BIG CITY, by Russell Maloney (Dial; \$2.50).

Most of the material here appeared first in the New Yorker. It isn't sliced thin, and it is a feast. If you don't think it's funny, the trouble is with you, not Maloney.

The original essays are accompanied occasionally by comments on how the New Yorker treats manuscripts, which is, in a word, rough. Maloney tells about the editor's note of congratulations to a contributing poet who had just won a Pulitzer prize, no less; the note ending by saying that they were, by the way, returning his latest batch of poems as not quite right for them.

There is a slightly deprecatory introduction by J. J. O'Malley, but it's still Maloney.

REVELER FOR RADICALS, by Sam D. Alinsky (U. of Chicago; \$2.50). People's Organization, called a Revolutionary democratic ex-

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued From Page 1)

crop, the United States is now producing at the rate of a billion bushels a year, while the domestic consumption for all purposes runs to around 770 million bushels. Export wheat runs into the same foreign competition it did after the first world war, with the Canadian price now about 40c a bushel under the United States price. Similar difficulties will be faced with other export crops like cotton and tobacco, with world prices below domestic prices.

Johnson stated and endorsed the plan stated by Secretary of State Byrnes for the stimulation of international trade. This looks frankly to removal of trade restrictions such as the quota and embargo system, reduction of tariffs, bringing subsidies for export under international agreement, eliminating restrictive international cartels, and international study of major commodities.

I told Johnson after his talk that the principal resistance he would find to this loosening of international trade would be from American farmers. Our farmers have been educated to protection two ways. They want tariffs high enough to keep out competitive foreign products: Argentine meat and pears, Chinese eggs, Canadian wheat and meat (or cattle), New Zealand butter, Mediterranean filberts. Also they want government subsidies to take up the slack between domestic and world prices of wheat, cotton, tobacco, rice, etc. And the pressures exerted through the farm bloc in congress have been sufficient to maintain these policies. The Hull trade agreements didn't chisel very much off of farm tariffs.

The prospect is, therefore, that our export surplus crops will find heavy going over the longer terms, except for government price support. There may be some moves to increase flow of trade through lowered tariffs and other barriers, but the farmers will be loath to accept this, preferring the sure crutch of government support to the uncertain one of free international trade.

The other address I wish to report gives a more optimistic forecast for Pacific coast agriculture. It was by Dr. Marion Clawson, regional analyst of the U. S. department of agriculture, of Berkeley, Cal. His topic was "The Expanding Productive Potential of Western Agriculture." He cited statistics to

show the remarkable expansion in value of crops produced in the western states, with only nominal increase in acreage. This has come about through increased irrigation, but primarily through greater specialization. Farmers have turned from less profitable items to more profitable ones, those with higher prices and with less competition. Hence western agriculture has fared better than agriculture for the country as a whole.

Dr. Clawson anticipates that this trend will continue; but an even more favorable prospect is due to the more rapid increase in population on the west coast, which will give a greater local market.

This might represent a conclusion as far as the future of agriculture is concerned. In general the outlook is favorable for the primary crops for the next few years because of the international deficiency in foods and fibers. For specialty crops like fruits, the prospect is good for the domestic market but not for export trade. For the longer period agriculture faces difficulties such as it experienced after the first world war, but has the pattern of government support which congress probably will extend in case of difficulty. Farmers on this coast should be relatively more prosperous than those of the country as a whole.

Requiem Mass Saturday for Mrs. Anhock

Requiem mass for Mrs. Louise A. Anhock, 90, who died in her Portland home January 15, will be said at St. Stephens church, Portland on Saturday at 10 a.m. Committal service will be held at the Shaw Catholic cemetery at 3 p.m.

Mrs. Anhock was born in Wisconsin and came to Shaw 52 years ago. She lived in that community until 26 years ago when she moved to Portland.

Surviving are children, John W. Anhock and Mrs. Louise McGee of Madras; Mrs. Edward Rooker of Macleay; six grandchildren and 15 great grandchildren. A brother, Roman Hauser of Greenburg, Neb., and sister, Mrs. Emily McPhee of Los Angeles, also survive.

William Anhock, the husband, preceded her in death two years ago and is also buried at Shaw.

Norblad Expected To Go to Capitol By Next Week-end

SALEM, Jan. 17.—(AP)—Walter Norblad, Astoria lawyer who was elected last Friday as the first district's new representative in congress, probably will be able to go to Washington next week-end, the state elections division said today.

The division has received official returns from eight of the 10 counties in the district, with Polk and Yamhill counties still missing. When the missing counties report, Norblad will get his certificate of election which entitles him to go to congress.

tends one mile south of Ashland. Highways normal.

Klamath Falls—Roads in good shape. Temperatures 2 degrees at Sun mountain, 4 at Quartz mountain, 12 at Green springs with fog, and 13 at Klamath Falls.

Meacham—Spots of snow and ice on Old Oregon Trail between mileposts 253 and 269. Total snow 24 inches.

Austin—Packed snow on roads, but well sanded.

STEVENS
Watches - Diamonds
Jewelry

Black onyx with diamond. Our selection is complete.

Gold or gold-filled crosses. With or without diamond.

Open an Account

STEVENS & SON
MANUFACTURING JEWELERS
339 Court Street

GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



"Granting your lack of experience Miss Snodgrass, there are some things we assume need no explanation!"

State Mountain Roads Still Icy

SALEM, Jan. 17.—(AP)—Oregon's mountain roads were icy today, while fog hindered traffic on the Pacific highway at Portland, Salem, Roseburg, Grants Pass and Medford, the state highway commission reported.

The daily road report:

Government Camp — Party overcast, 31 degrees. 48 inches total snow, packed snow and icy throughout district.

Santiam Junction — Clear, 12 degrees. Roads normal except for light packed snow and some ice which is sanded. Total snow 84 inches at summit, 44 inches at junction.

Odell Lake — Slightly overcast, 15 degrees. Packed snow to milepost 52. 103 inches of snow at summit. One-way traffic at Oakridge.

Siskiyou Summit — Fog ex-