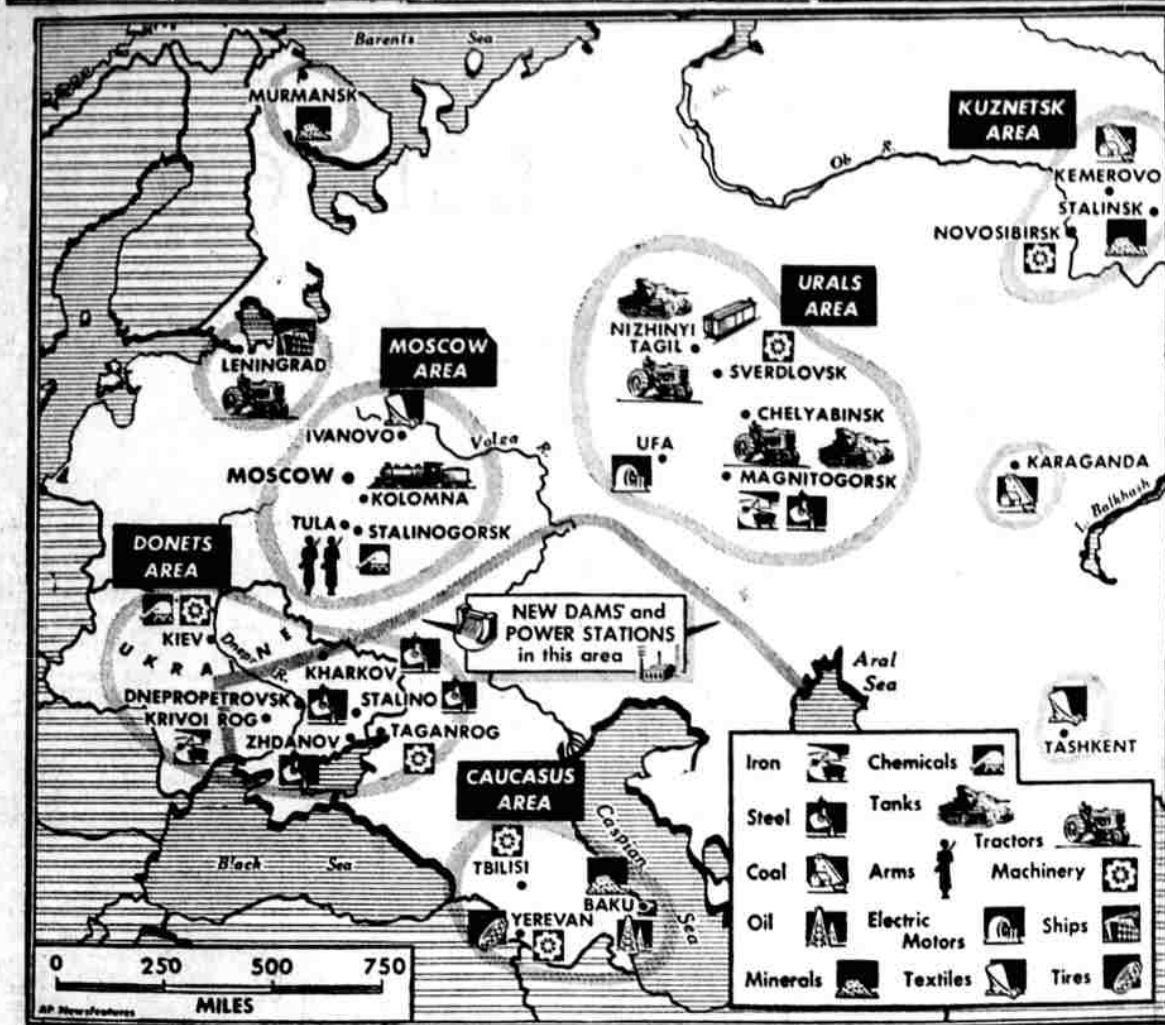




Russians Abandon Plans To Hide War Plants In Wilds Of Siberia Keep Defense Factories In Western Zone

By SIGRID ARNE

Soviet leaders seem to have dropped for the time being their dream of hunting safety for their factories in Siberia, behind the Ural mountains.

After six years of postwar building most of their important factories still lie in the western third of the nation—where they would be hit by Allied bombers if a war should come.

Further, their current big building program lies in the vulnerable southwest along the borders of Turkey, Iran and Afghanistan.

Czech and Bolsheviks have dreamed of moving Russian industry east of the Urals. The Czechs opened with a metals factory in the Ural in 1925. In world war two the Bolsheviks moved 485 industries from European Russia to the Urals.

Russian experts in Washington suspect Moscow has been lured by climate, people and transportation. They guess:

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3. Or that Moscow still may be building some Siberian manufacturing hide-out.

For this last guess the Russian experts say, there is no supporting evidence.

The following information on Russian factory building is taken entirely from Russian sources—newspapers, radio magazines and technical books. Part of it has been translated by Russian experts in the government. Part is included in his new book, "Geography of the USSR," which is constantly used by U.S. government people.

The Bolshevik empire stretches over 9000 miles from Poland in the west to the Pacific ocean in the East.

Seven of the eight Russian industrial centers lie in the Western third of that long stretch of land.

The only Siberian industrial center lies in the Kuznetsk basin, northwest of Mongolia, and it is one of the smaller industrial centers. It is definitely an armament base. It turns out machines, airplanes, tanks, tractors, ball bearings, and chemicals. The area's major cities are Kemerovo, Stalinsk, and Novosibirsk.

Here are the other Russian industrial centers, all within Allied bomber range:

1. The Moscow area—This is still the largest and most complex industrial Soviet center. It includes a lot of small industrial cities that fan out from the capital. Together they turn out machines, fertilizers, synthetic rubber, precision instruments, autos, trucks, arms, locomotives and electrical equipment.

2. The Donets basin—This lies south of Moscow and is the Soviet "Pittsburgh." It turns out iron and steel, heavy machinery, power and chemicals. The basin's industry is built on its iron and coal deposits.

3. Leningrad and Murmansk—These make up the north industrial center although they are miles apart. Leningrad has skilled labor, and Murmansk is the center of im-

portant raw materials. Moscow is trying to tie the two together. Under the Moscow plan Leningrad would turn out machines, ships, precision instruments, electrical equipment, and tractors.

4. Kuibyshev—The refugee Russian capital during world war two, Kuibyshev now is the center of the big new oil development in the Soviet Union.

Russia's old oil supply came from around the city of Baku, on the Caspian sea, near Iran, and was extremely vulnerable to bombing.

When Moscow found oil farther north, around Kuibyshev, the Russians dubbed the field "Second Baku."

5. The Urals—This mountain area which divides European Russia from Siberia, has large mineral deposits. It has a good many industries since it played safe haven to industry during world war two. They are centered around Magnitogorsk (iron and steel) Nizhni Tagil (tanks and freight cars) Chelyabinsk (iron and steel) Sverdlovsk (machines) and Ufa (electric motors).

This makes the Ural area an important manufacturing center for Russia. But it has too little coal for its industries. Coal must be hauled in, and the Soviet railroads are weak.

6. The Caucasus—This is the strip that runs down to Turkey between the Caspian and Black seas. It includes the Baku oil area. It turns out machines, chemicals, tires and other goods.

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That was the report Thursday of Charles Cowan of the forest service to the Western Forestry and Conservation Assoc. conference here.

He told the 600 foresters that the 1951 fire season was the worst in the past 10 years.

Lightning caused 31 percent of the fires, recreational fires 19 percent, land clearing 17 percent, logging 5.8 percent, and fire-bugs 3.7 percent, Cowan reported. He said the causes of 33 percent of the fires were unknown.

British Columbia suffered the heaviest loss—404,000 acres, Oregon's loss was 125,660 acres and Washington's 35,422 he said.

Homes Sold To Liquidate Estates

LOS ANGELES, (AP)—Homes of movie players Robert Walker and Fanny Brice have been sold at auction to liquidate the estates of the actors.

Walker's home in Hollywood was sold yesterday for \$47,500 to a representative of Harry Owens, Hawaiian orchestra leader. Miss Brice's home in Westwood went to Jacob B. Potts of Chicago for \$65,000. Walker, 32, died on Aug. 28, and Miss Brice, 59, died May 29. Each left an estate exceeding \$200,000.

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machine tools, and it does locomotive repairs.

7. Kazakhstan—This is the farthest south area of the USSR, bordering on Afghanistan. It is the newest and least developed Soviet industrial center. It was started because of the big mineral deposits, including coal.

To develop this area Moscow has forced large numbers of Ukrainians to move from their homes in European Russia to central Asia. Apparently large numbers of Ukrainians are slipping back to their old homes. U.S. government translators find evidence of rebellion in the Russian press.

Apparently the big Russian money is being spent this year—and probably for six years to come—on the extreme south, which touches the arctic, Iran and Afghanistan.

The program is also being used in international propaganda. Moscow claims that the plan proves the USSR is concentrating on peaceful programs while the west prepares for war.

In any case the program points up the USSR's weaknesses, as they are known in Washington. The Russians have always found it difficult to maintain the few railroads there, because of the few railroads there, few skilled workers, little water and violent shifts in temperature.

Even the southern city of Tashkent has winter temperatures as low as the Northern coast of Norway.

Some cautious Washington experts wonder whether the program may be just a propaganda stunt, but there are notes in the Russian press that seem to prove work is progressing.

For example, recently there was a protest from the Odessa dock workers. They complained that railroad workers were sending the wrong size of flat cars to Odessa to carry heavy equipment north to the Dnieper and that they failed to send enough passenger coaches to take the workers north.

Judge Refuses Temporary Alimony

LOS ANGELES, (AP)—Actress Kay Buckley's demand for \$750 a month temporary alimony from J. Arthur Warner, New York stock broker, has been turned down by a superior court.

The actress has entered a \$1,500,000 suit against Warner for the alleged misrepresentation that he was free to marry her last Jan. 11, the day he obtained a divorce from his former wife, Aline, in Mexico.

Miss Buckley, 28, has admitted taking \$95,000 from Warner's safe deposit box, but court restrainers has tied up \$80,000 of that amount.

Warner, 51, also has entered suit against Miss Buckley, seeking an annulment or divorce.

A request by Miss Buckley's attorney for \$25,000 in fees also was refused in yesterday's ruling.

Peace Smokes On Panmunjom Table

PANMUNJOM, Korea, (AP)—A blue cardboard cigarette box appeared on the truce conference table today in front of chief Communist delegate North Korean Gen. Nam Il.

The box, which holds about a hundred cigarettes, bore the Korean words "Pyong Hwa." The words mean "peace."

Koreans began the manufacture of "peace" brand cigarettes shortly after world war two.



'CHOGIE' GIRL — Actress Marilyn Monroe (above), described by a Hollywood studio press agent as "the girl with the hour-glass figure and the sand distributed in the right places," has been singled out by an army regiment in Korea. The 2nd Infantry Division's 23rd Regiment, her press agent continues, has named her as the "Girl We'd Most Like to Chogie Up a Hill With." "Chogie" is Korean slang for "climb," the press agent explained.

Feed Trial Tried In Gilliam

The Gilliam county beef cattle improvement association has its second 140 day rate of grain and feed efficiency test underway, reports Ernest Kirach, Gilliam county extension agent.

Sixty-two bull purebred calves consigned by 21 breeders are entered.

The test is being held to determine relative rate of grain and feed efficiency of the various calves. Ability to gain weight rapidly on comparatively small amounts of feed is inherited, and a test of the type being staged is used to identify these more efficient beef animals.

During the test period, feed is weighed on an individual basis and calves are weighed every 28 days to figure daily gains. Basis for the test is the fact that fast gaining calves produce fast gaining offspring.

The Gilliam county organization was the first of its type organized in the nation to carry on rate of grain and feed efficiency testing. This second test includes approximately twice the number of calves started a year ago.

In addition, 16 local Gilliam county purebred breeders, five other stockmen have entered animals.

HELP

PASADENA, (AP)—If Lawrence Morago, 20, is guilty of growing marijuana, what does that make the city of Pasadena? Evidence at his trial yesterday showed he had been growing marijuana in flower pots. When they needed watering, Morago merely set them out at Brookside park and city gardeners took care of the rest. Morago was sentenced to 90 days in jail.

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Bigger Crops Requested For Next Year by U.S.

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The government has called upon farmers to push production next year four percent above this year's near record yields to meet "the greatest need we have ever faced."

Announcing planting goals for spring crops, acting Secy. of Agriculture Clarence J. McCormick urged growers to put forth special effort to boost production of livestock feed grains so that a high level output of meat, milk and eggs might be maintained.

Acting in the absence of Secy. Brannan who is on an official trip to the Near East, McCormick acknowledged that farmers will have a tough job because of shortages of fertilizers, some types of farm machinery and a tightening farm labor supply.

Promising as much help as possible, the department said it would be prepared to support producer prices of corn, cotton, wheat, rice, soybeans, wool, milk and butterfat at maximum levels permitted by law. The level is 90 percent of parity. Parity is a standard for measuring farm prices, declared by law to be equally fair to farmers and those who buy their products.

NON-SUPPORT

However, no supports were promised for hogs, beef cattle, poultry, eggs and other perishable products. None of these products is being supported this year.

Because farmers have just about reached the limit of new cropland, they will have to try to increase the acre yields in order to meet the higher production goals, McCormick said. If goals are attained, plantings would total about 371,000,000 acres compared with 374,000,000 this year and twice as much farm produce would go to market as the 1939-40 average.

The challenging level of the goals reflects the strong demands of military preparedness, our growing population, our rising standard of living, and our great efforts to share our production with those nations which are joining us in the defense of freedom," the acting secretary said.

Because livestock feed supplies are shrinking rapidly, the department asked farmers to give corn and grain sorghums prior claim over all other productive cropland. In the case of corn, the government set its sights on a crop of at least 3,375,000,000 bushels, nearly 375,000,000 more than this year. Even if such a crop is produced, supplies would not be large enough to permit rebuilding of reserves.

Another big cotton crop was recommended. The planting goal was set at 28,000,000 in acres compared with 25,510,000 planted this year, and about 18,000,000 in 1950. By increasing acre yields, the department said, farmers should be able to produce 16,000,000 bales compared with 15,771,000 this year.

POTATOES, BARLEY

The department also recommended acreage increases over this year of three percent for potatoes, 36 percent for sweet potatoes, six percent for dry beans, 14 percent for barley, three percent for flaxseed. It asked the same acreages for oats, rye and tame hay, and reductions of one percent for soybeans and rice.

A soybean goal of 276,000,000 bushels was set. This compared with 278,000,000 produced this year. The planting goals compared with this year's acreage included: Corn 39,000,000 acres for 1952 and 86,221,000 this year; grain sorghum 9,000,000 and 8,767,000; soybeans for beans 13,000,000 and 13,102,000; cotton 28,000,000 and 29,510,000; potatoes 15,858,000 and 15,360,000; sweet potatoes 550,000 and 405,000; dry edible beans 1,638,000 and 1,540,000; oats 42,900,000 and 42,820,000; barley 12,865,000 and 11,275,000; wheat

Traffic Safety Plans Talked

PORTLAND, (AP)—A state-wide advisory committee on traffic safety matters was proposed here yesterday at the third annual governor's safety conference.

Ray Conway, chairman of the safety education section, suggested the committee and delegates authorized John Carpenter, chairman of the traffic safety section, to investigate the plan.

Expansion of the driver training program in high schools and a statistical study of the students' safety records also were proposed.

Capit. Eugene Ferguson of the Portland police department offered four recommendations: (1) Uniform traffic citation codes; (2) Amendment of the arrest laws to permit police to make traffic arrests at the scene of an accident; (3) Investigation of an intoxication test to be used on a state-wide basis; (4) A study of the driver license revocation program.

Stewart Holbrook, Portland auditor, spoke at the night banquet session.

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