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Improved water heating
means easier shed work.

Hotter water
= Cleaner machines
= Higher grading

"Now is the hour" to
install your new Starkie
"Chief" Dairy Heater.
This special heater with
closed top designed to
prevent heat loss, has
proved by actual test
superior to other types
of Dairy Heaters.



Obtainable from Hardware and
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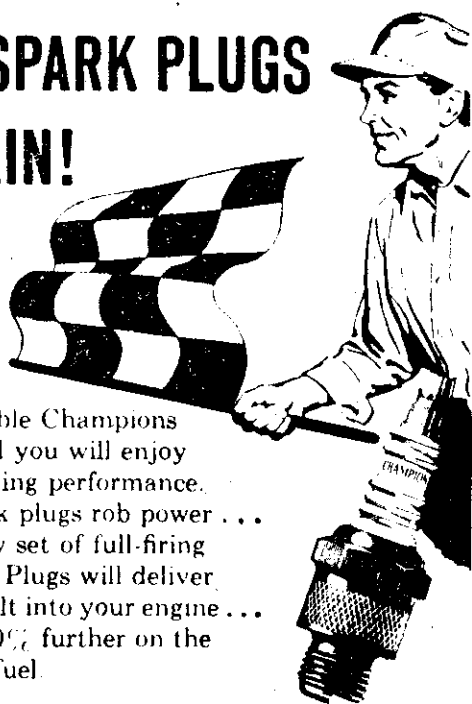
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Bill Vukovich breaks
record Indianapolis
500 miles at 130.84
m.p.h. in Champion-
equipped Fuel-injec-
tion Special.

Choose dependable Champions
for your car—and you will enjoy
consistent, sparkling performance.
Worn, dirty spark plugs rob power ...
waste fuel. A new set of full-firing
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the full power built into your engine ...
take you up to 10% further on the
same amount of fuel.

Ask your dealer to clean and adjust your spark plugs at 5000 miles ...
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Factories Toledo U.S.A., Feltham England, Windsor, Canada
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LOOKOUT

America's Surplus Food

STOCKS of certain farm pro-
ducts are now bursting
through available storage
capacity in the United States. The
stuff pours off the efficiently-run
and productive farmlands, and
some of it goes, not down the throats
of expectant consumers as might be
anticipated, but into storage depots
where it accumulates and accumulates.
... The butter stocks held are well over
half New Zealand's total production in
the '52-53 season. ... The cheese posi-
tion is worse—the U.S. is holding stocks
greater than the entire 1952-53 N.Z.
output. ... Dried milk stocks in the U.S.
are getting on for three times our an-
nual output of all processed milk pro-
ducts. ...

The U.S. citizen ... buys food in the
ordinary way, as a consumer. But the
U.S. citizen isn't buying enough in this
way. The flood of products from the
farms is just too great. And so the U.S.
citizen changes his guise and, in the form
of the Community Credit Corporation,
buys up the rest of the output and puts
it on the shelf. And there it now sits,
gobbling up Government funds and
storage space, defying ingenuity in all
attempts to shift it so far. ... Supply and
demand are at the bottom of it all. The
U.S. citizen, who is pretty well the total
demand nowadays, with U.S. food ex-
ports dwindled to very low levels, could,
I suppose, buy up enough farm produce
to keep the stores empty, but ... prices
would have to come down with a
bump. ...

We rightly regard the price level of
our primary products as the key to the
economic prosperity of the community
as a whole. In the U.S., however, the
farming section of the economy is rela-
tively less important than in New Zea-
land. While a fall in farm prices would
doubtless have severe effects in the U.S.,
they would be less evenly spread and
less likely to carry down the whole
economy to disaster. ... It's argued that
the least efficient farm producers will
be the first hit, and that efficiency would
be better served if they were stopped
from turning out commodities that no
one wants at prices they can't afford to
pay. Well, that's all very well. Sweep-
ing arguments of this sort might be mis-
leading. And, anyway, most U.S. farmers
don't want to be squeezed by the pres-
sure of falling prices, efficiency or no
efficiency. It's not certain, either, that
town workers would welcome floods of
newly-arrived migrant farm labour. And
farmers in the U.S. have got votes.

The consumer loses; he often eats
margarine and indirectly pays for but-
ter he'll never see to be stored away,
and perhaps dumped cheaply abroad.
Food bills are pretty high in U.S. cities,
and the thought that they're added to
by taxes to keep more food off the
market is hardly likely to be pleasant.
The Government, too, stands in a bad
position. If it lowers parity prices, an
enraged farm vote could easily sink the
Administration. If it doesn't, these in-
tolerable surpluses pile up and up. If it
sells them abroad it offends countries
like New Zealand, who rely on normal
marketing conditions and cannot afford
vast swings in supplies which may seri-
ously disrupt sales. ...

There's no easy way out for the U.S.
Administration. The rage of frustrated

Extracts from recent commentaries
on the international news, broadcast
from the Main National Stations of
the NZBS

sellers who've been caught by U.S. com-
petition doesn't carry voting strength.
But it does weaken U.S. goodwill on a
wide front, a breach the Administration
will hardly face with equanimity. And
where are the dollars to be found to
buy U.S. produce? And, if they are
found, can enough be sold to lower the
surpluses without knocking the bottom
out of prices. I doubt it. Destroy the
stuff, then? This is cruelly ineffective,
and a false gesture: in spite of these
piles of goods, the world's still a very
poor place. No, this looks as though it'll
have to be solved, as a domestic U.S.
problem, by domestic means. Giveaways
and sales abroad will help a very little,
but as a slight relief only.

—A. J. DANKS,
June 5, 1954.

THOSE of us who served in Greece
will remember the medal ribbons of
the more senior Greek officers, earned in
wars against Turkey, and we remember
too how nervous the Greeks were then
about their more powerful neighbour
Yugoslavia; and how the German thrust
into Greece in 1941 came through Bel-

BALKAN PACT

grade and into the plains
of Macedonia, in the
north of Greece. We
should also recall how
strict was the neutrality of Turkey—but
that her sympathies were plainly with
the Allies, and her conduct since the
war has been uniformly loyal to the
United Nations Organisation. The four
Turkish officers who recently visited
New Zealand were welcome ambassa-
dors to our country, and the Turkish
troops in Korea are amongst the best
and most popular of our comrades there.
No New Zealander can doubt the loyalty
of Greece to the cause of democracy,
nor the determination of its people to
resist aggression. One of the amazing
chapters of the post-war world's history
is the success of Marshall Aid to Greece
—a country that was occupied for four
years, then split by a terrible civil war,
and then faced with attempts at intimi-
dation by its more powerful northern
neighbour, Yugoslavia. It is still far from
being a prosperous country—there are
too many scars still to heal, but with the
threat to its frontiers removed by this
treaty (between Greece, Turkey and
Yugoslavia), it has a chance of getting
properly to its feet.

And what of Yugoslavia, and its role
in this alliance? We have all been
puzzled by Marshal Tito and his split
with Moscow that started about five
years ago, and we have wondered
whether he would be able to keep his
country free of Russian domination.
Enough time has now passed for the
rest of the world to feel convinced that
Yugoslavia under Marshal Tito is de-
termined to remain independent of Rus-
sia, and that its people and its leader
are strong-minded and tough enough to
go their own way. This new Alliance
strengthens Marshal Tito's hands, and
lets the world (including Russia) see
that Yugoslavia doesn't stand alone.

—L. F. RUDD,
June 12, 1954.

N.Z. LISTENER, JUNE 25, 1954.