

'Keep Christmas in your own way and let me keep it in mine'



By Harry Ferguson UPI Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (UPI) — You own a small candy store located one block from a high school and you have one clerk. One day a man appears at the high school and installs a machine from which the students can get candy bars by dropping a coin in a slot.

Here, in its simplest form, is the dilemma of automation. The pupils begin buying candy from the machine and your business drops to the point where you have to fire your clerk. But the nation's labor force still is in balance. One job has been lost but one also has been gained—the man who stocks the candy machine.

But then he installs two, then three, then four machines in the school. The time comes when you can't pay the rent and you go out of business. Now the labor force is out of balance because two jobs have been lost and only one gained.

One estimate is that 40,000 American workers are losing their jobs every week because of automation. It is a guess rather than an estimate because nobody has any hard figures on the problem, nobody has gone from city to city counting

heads. Even if they did so, the statistics would be deceiving because many of the 40,000 might have moved to another town and found work.

Pro and Con

You will not find here any definitive answer to the question of whether, over-all and in the long run, automation causes unemployment. Persons eminently qualified can be found on both sides of the question with statistics and examples that are above reproach. Like this:

—In the first nine months of this year General Motors Corp. employed a total of 346,167 persons in this country. For the same period last year 332,207 were employed. General Motors relies heavily on automation, but here we have the number of workers increasing.

—There are instances where automation causes only a temporary loss of jobs. Cadillac installed an engine cylinder block machining department. It reduced the number of workers needed from 89 to 71. Thus 18 persons were laid off early in July, but all of them were rehired for other jobs in September.

That is the bright side of the automation picture, but there is a dark one, too:

Automation (2)

No one sure how many jobs lost each month to automation

—In 1923 there were 643,200 men employed in this country mining bituminous coal. Over the years labor saving machinery was introduced. By 1960 the number of miners employed had fallen to 139,400. Here you have more than 500,000 men, trained to do only one thing, thrown on the labor market.

—Studies made last June showed that the number of employees in a leading chemical company was down by 8 per cent; a big oil company was down 28 per cent; and a food corporation was down 25 per cent. All of them had gone in heavily for automation.

Basic Factor

Any generalization about automation is dangerous, but it is fairly safe to say that the competitive position of the industry or corporation involved is a basic factor in the employment picture.

General Motors hired more people this year than last, but it also manufactured more automobiles. Bituminous coal was forced into a bad position when the demand for coal fell off because of the competition from natural gas and petroleum. Those factors, plus the labor saving machinery, spelled disaster for the bituminous labor force.

Persons who look on automation without fear like to cite what happened when the United States emerged from the horse and buggy age. There were about 225,000 persons employed to make wagons, harness and put shoes on horses. The automobile swiftly put them out of work. But within a few years there were 2 million persons employed in manufacturing, servicing and selling automobiles.

Persons who fear automation have this quick reply: If it is true that automation creates jobs, why are there 3.9 million persons unemployed today? They mention "silent firings," meaning that jobs that might be available to the army of unemployed already are being done by automation.

Retraining Roadblocks

Much emphasis is put on the retraining of the unemployed to equip them for jobs in automated factories. The federal government has plunged into it with 12,294 projects all over the country involving 96,335 persons. There are about 6,000 additional persons being trained on the job, that is, they are taught while they are working. But the program runs into some curious resistance re-

gardless of whether the project is sponsored by the government or private industry. In California, 50,000 unemployed persons were eligible for a 13-week retraining course. Only 38 applied and only 26 actually took the course. A meat packing firm offered retraining to 433 workers displaced by machines. Only 58 actually took the course and only 20 wound up with jobs.

The automobile unions have a saying that "automation in Detroit can mean firings in Fort Wayne." What they mean is that the auto makers can automate one process that eliminates the need for a feeder factory in some other city. Are workers willing to move out of a dead town into a live one?

The fact is that those thrown out of work are the least able to move because they usually are the oldest workers and the lowest paid. A middle-sized company built an automated factory in a new area and offered 325 persons a moving allowance to make the change. It developed that more than 100 owned houses for which there was no market and could not afford to move.

Next: What the machines can and can't do.

Oregon students in search of a school might do well to consider Brandeis U.

In recent years a rather unique two-way search, connected with higher education, has been going on in this country. Students, serious ones capable of genuine intellectual achievement, have been searching out good schools. And good schools have been equally assiduous in trying to find good students. Some good schools have a surplus of good applicants; the institutions don't have the physical facilities to handle all good students who apply. Some good students have found they cannot get into the school of first choice.

Because of this, it was rather unusual to discover the other day that one of this country's fastest-developing institutions has no students from Oregon enrolled in it. Further, none of the Oregon schools have sent graduate students to it.

The school is Brandeis University, located in a Boston suburb. Brandeis is the newest major university to be founded in this country. Although it cannot be termed major in terms of endowments, or years of history, or perhaps even numbers of students, it has a number of qualifications which fit the term.

Brandeis has a distinguished faculty, composed of men and women who have achieved real intellectual prominence in their fields. It has a fine student body. It provides an excellent library, and other facilities to enable minds to grow. Without all these three, no school can be called major. With them, any school can qualify for the rating.

Brandeis was founded by a

Think big, talk too

Salem thinks big. Business and community leaders there talk big too.

Big thinking and big talking often lead to big things. Even when they don't few people know it because the talkers keep talking big and the people who should know better quit thinking and assume the talkers know their business.

Salem's huge experiment in governmental cooperation of four years ago, wherein all agencies of government from the state level to the city level, cooperated in an extensive study, was big thinking. It brought hundreds of laymen into close association with units of government. For it Salem won an All-American city award from Look Magazine.

In retrospect, however, the total project didn't accomplish much and it wasn't really big. But people in the Salem area think that it was big because the talkers said so over and over again.

Now Salem has another project, but this time it is of a commercial nature. A developer plans to take a prime block of the downtown area, clear off the old buildings and build a shopping center of unique design.

The uniqueness will come from second floor "sidewalks in the sky" proposal which will link blocks in the downtown area and keep pedestrians off the car-clogged streets. The proposal, submitted to the Salem City Commission, has people talking big once again.

group of Bostonians after the close of World War II. It was named after the late Justice Louis Brandeis of the U.S. Supreme Court, a great judge and learned man.

Most of its original benefactors, and almost all its original students, were members of the Jewish faith. The Jewish community all over the United States still provides the great bulk of its financial support. The student body still is well over half Jews. But it would be a mistake to consider Brandeis as a Jewish school. To the contrary, Brandeis determined early in its career to pay no attention to the nationality, religious beliefs, or racial origins of any prospective student. The predominance of Jews in the student body reflects more than anything else the interest held in the school by Jews from its founding, an interest which has been reflected in substantial financial support. The proportion of Jewish students in the total student body is declining, as the Brandeis story is more widely known.

Brandeis commenced teaching students in 1948, 15 years ago. It had none of the advantages of many schools. It had no alumni, wealthy or poor. It had no record of winning football teams. It had few buildings, and no endowment. Any one of these factors might have been considered a hopeless handicap by a group less strong than the school's founding fathers.

Brandeis has overcome these handicaps. It would appear that Oregon students in search of excellence in the fields Brandeis offers are missing a bet.

The developer proposes second story stores with covered walkways and window shopping for customers. His ideas are advanced for this part of the United States. Nobody can accuse him of not looking ahead.

Citizens of Salem generally are enthusiastic about the proposal. It may or may not bear fruit but a lot of people, like the writer of this editorial, will take note and assume that once again, Salem, with big thinking, and a goodly portion of big talking, is going to forge ahead.

Bend can learn some tricks from Salem on this count. Take the Chamber of Commerce plan proposed last August to raze some downtown buildings for parking sites. At that time, a lot of people here and around the state admired Bend for deciding to solve downtown parking problems before the problems became acute.

Well, after the initial pronouncement by the Chamber, the project slowed and little more was said. A group of local business people got together to protest Chamber action as did some downtown property owners. This helped slow it down.

We assume that the Chamber is continuing to push for more downtown parking in some quiet manner but we don't know. The point is, if we are to ever have more parking in the core area, we've got to think a bit bigger than we do now. And if people who do business here are to consider it an asset to Bend, we've got to do some talking about it, too.

Washington Merry-go-round

Congress spokesman for AMA to right of Louis XIV

By Jack Anderson

WASHINGTON — The editors of the Congressional Record were too kind to Drew Pearson in going to press the other day, and he has asked me to set the record straight. Reporting a speech made by the GOP congressman from Missouri, Dr. Durward Hall, in which the latter called Pearson "Drew Poison," the editors of the Record corrected this to read "Drew Pearson."

Pearson says he's delighted to be called "poison" by Dr. Hall, in view of the latter's political thinking. Speaking in Kansas City in 1961 over WDAF, the congressman was asked whether he was a mem-

ber of the John Birch Society. He replied that the only reason he wasn't was because no one had asked him to join.

Hall's record bears this out. He has consistently attacked the United Nations, has called the Peace Corps the "Kiddie Corps," and last year objected to House consideration of a memorial foundation for Eleanor Roosevelt. Fellow congressmen consider him to the right of Louis XIV.

Dr. Hall, a vigorous, vocal, politically-minded member of the American Medical Association, was elected to Congress by a slender margin in a campaign to defeat the medicare bill, and has been making speeches around the country to raise money for the AMA's political action fund. The fund has been used to defeat congressmen who vote for medicare.

Back in Springfield, Mo., Dr. Hall is a member of the Smith-Glynn-Calloway Clinic, a group of doctors who do a good job for their patients but also conduct the "Smith-Glynn-Calloway Pharmacy" on the side. This gives them the chance of advertising the pharmacy, which is not unethical, without directly advertising the clinic, which would be unethical. They also have the advantage of a captive subsidiary which sells medicine to fill the prescriptions of the clinic's patients.

Charley Brown, Democrat, Dr. Hall's predecessor in Congress, was a member of the House Small Business Committee which worked with the late Sen. Estes Kefauver to lower the price of drugs. Dr. Hall, a Republican, was so incensed that he ran for Congress. Thanks to the fact that this district is normally Republican, he managed to defeat Brown.

Reason for his speech attacking Pearson was Drew's recent column pointing out that if the medicare bill had not been blocked for three years in the Ways and Means Committee, the 63 elderly people in the Fitchville, Ohio, nursing home would not have burned to death on November 23. They would have been able to care for their own medical needs instead of being farmed out by relatives to a cheap and unsafe nursing home.

Economy moves draw praise

PORTLAND (UPI) — Robert Rumsey, chairman of the Portland Peace Council, Monday praised planned economy moves by the Defense Department.

"Such cutbacks reflect our government's recognition that our present military budget is expanded far beyond what is needed for adequate defense and cuts can be made that will open up opportunities for economic and social advancement for our country as well as others," Rumsey said.

By A. Robert Smith

Bulletin Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — President Johnson has saddled Interior Secretary Stewart Udall with the thankless and politically treacherous task of making oil policy.

Udall was called to the White House last week to discuss resource issues with the new chief executive. Later he told newsmen Johnson wants to carry on John Kennedy's entire program in the resource development field, including building more new dams and irrigation works while trying to trim the federal budget. He also said Johnson favors construction of long-distance power lines such as the proposed Northwest-California interstate.

But the most politically intriguing revelation was that Johnson had instructed Udall to set the government's oil policy at the Interior Department rather than bring the matter to him for final decision. This is interpreted here as an effort by Johnson to disassociate himself from any possible conflict-of-interest allegation. As a Texas senator, Johnson developed close ties with the oil industry. Like other senators from oil-producing states, he defended their interests to the hilt. But as President, he does not want to be charged with protecting the special interest of the oil companies to the disadvantage of competing inter-

Military aid program scored

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Sen. Wayne Morse, D-Ore. Monday criticized programming of military aid for India and reported plans to station U.S. naval forces in the Indian Ocean on a permanent basis.

He said in a statement that the American people have been duped by a Pentagon theory that military aid is extended because it is "cheaper than putting Americans in uniform to defend the countries involved." Morse said that actually the United States is doing both. Giving military aid to Pakistan as a "partner with us against communism" already has proved fallacious as a theory, he said. Now this country is "programming a military aid program for India that is on about the same scale as that for Pakistan."

Morse said that "if any use of our aid to these countries ever occurs, it will be against each other, and not against any Communist power."

TOWN ON STRIKE

CHIETI, Italy (UPI)—The entire population of Chieti went on a 24-hour strike today to dramatize their demands that the government give their town a new university.

Capital Report

Johnson saddles Stewart Udall with thankless task of setting oil policy

ests, such as coal, or those of the consumer at large.

Udall said there is precedent for Johnson's directive because Franklin Roosevelt delegated the same responsibility to Interior Secretary Harold Ickes. Under Kennedy, Udall made recommendations on oil but final policy was made at the White House.

The most critical policy governs the amount of oil imported from Latin America and the Middle East. Udall's job is to set the level of oil imports. Major companies such as Standard and Shell want oil import quotas increased because they produce oil abroad and want to sell more of it here. The independents, the strictly domestic producers who are stronger in Texas, favor a more restrictive policy to minimize competition from imported oil.

The conflict involves geographical regions as well. New England manufacturers favor greater imports of residual oil, a thick, low-grade by-product used in heating factories. But both the domestic oil and coal industries lobby against more residual oil imports, which means New England is pitted against Middle Atlantic coal producing states and the oil states of the South and West.

In running for the presidency next year, Johnson wants to avoid trouble in any of these rival areas. Kennedy resolved the conflict between his native New England and the oil areas by keeping imports at about the same level as existed under the Eisenhower administration.

Neither Johnson nor Udall can alter the other major oil policy — the 27½ per cent depletion allowance for computing taxes of oil producers. Only Congress can change this figure. Periodic efforts to reduce this allowance have failed. When Johnson and the late Sen. Robert S. Kerr, D-Okla., were running the Senate and the late Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas was running the House, they were careful to select members of the tax-writ-

ing committees so that a majority agreed with the oil industry on this issue.

Udall's new responsibility could cause him more headaches. One of his first embarrassing moments in the cabinet involving oil. An oil lobbyist in 1961 circulated a letter among oil lobbyists saying Udall would appreciate their buying tickets to a \$100-a-plate Democratic fund raising dinner. Udall denied asking the oil man to solicit funds; but it seemed apparent that the oil lobbyist had reason to think his assistance would be valued in high places. The practice of putting the bite on Washington lobbyists for campaign funds is common with both parties.

The oil industry has been more generous than most in providing funds for political contenders who share the oil industry's point of view, especially some years ago when they were fighting to put across the tidelands oil bill. So long as much remains at stake for oil in federal policy decisions, sympathetic politicians will be amply oiled with campaign funds, today's most common political lubricant.

Barbs

You're lucky when your creditors have faith, hope and charity.

Scenery on lots of trips runs mostly to tooth paste, beer and smoking tobacco.



Dad's ashes and ashes mean dust and dust and the work 'round the house to Mom is a bust.

You're better off with a few real friends than with a hundred that are just acquaintances.

My Nickel's Worth

The Bulletin welcomes contributions to this column from its readers. Letters must contain the correct name and address of the sender, which may be withheld at the newspaper's discretion. Letters may be edited to conform to the directives of taste and style.

Drew Pearson backed by Redmond writer

To the Editor: I would like to answer the letter of Dec. 6, 1963 by Rev. Thomas A. Beech who states that Drew Pearson is the worst hater that he ever read. Well I don't know how much the Rev. Mr. Beech reads but I think we are all entitled to our opinion. Has Mr. Beech read his article on the Golden Age rest home fire of Dec. 8 where 63 old people burned to death in a locked up rest home? The floor was cinder block and concrete, the walls of wood, the roof of tar. Water had to be hauled 5 miles to the fire. Only 21 of the 86 people got out with their lives. Would Mr. Beech call this a hate article? In fact I don't see any hate in any of Pearson's writing. Drew Pearson just writes the facts, and when he makes a mistake he will correct it. But how about Mr. McIntire? Most of his rantings are half truths, parts truth. Would Mr. McIntire, the Scotchman let some one answer him on the radio? He has a good reason not to. I believe all accused should be allowed to answer their accuser. So if you scratch a Russian you will find a tartar and if you scratch Mr. McIntire you will find him a Scotchman. He may have been born here, but the Indians did not tell him or his forefather to come to this country for free land. He dwells on the blabber that he is a real American. A real American is the Indian who was in this country long before Mr. McIntire shed his kilt and skirt. All Scotchmen don't think like McIntire. Now if anybody wants to argue about who is a real American like Mr. McIntire does I will get some of my people to answer, if they have more Indian blood than I have. So like my old grandfather used to say, when a man is a liar and he knows he is a liar, why should I call him a liar. Did Mr. McIntire ever take the side of the sick, aged, meek, children, poor? If he did I never have heard of it.

Mr. McIntire knows whose bread he eats, whose song he sings. It has not been proven as yet that Oswald was a Communist, as Mr. Beech has stated.

A. M. Meglitsch  
Redmond, Oregon  
Dec. 12, 1963

THE BULLETIN

Tuesday, December 17, 1963

An Independent Newspaper

Robert W. Chandler, Editor

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A collection of puzzles including a crossword puzzle titled 'Sportstime' and a grid puzzle titled 'Answer to Previous Puzzle'. The crossword puzzle lists clues for words like 'Baseball stick', 'Golfers' gadgets', 'Swimming', etc. The grid puzzle is a 10x10 grid with some letters filled in and others blank.