

South Bend, Ind., Marks End of Era as Studebaker Plant To Close

Editor's Note: Fifteen days before Christmas, an economic crisis confronts thousands of workers in South Bend, Ind., today. Here is a UPI text report on the closing of the Studebaker plant in South Bend, Ind., today. (UPI text report on the closing of the Studebaker plant in South Bend, Ind., today.)

South Bend, Ind. (UPI)—The early morning shift at South Bend and while workers gathered in the red brick administration building for a word with company officials, Chairman of the Board Donald H. Guthrie dished out cold turkey at a news conference in New York.

"We are sorry we find it necessary to put people out of work in South Bend," the board chairman said.

"The Hamilton move is the only way to stay in business indefinitely and make a profit. We were being bled white in South Bend," Guthrie said.

Figures Show Loss
He said recent figures showed a \$40 million loss in Studebaker's South Bend car production and moving its automotive production to Hamilton, Ont.

Guthrie said the production line will start closing within a week or two according to the present production schedule.

By JOAN SWEENEY
United Press International
LOS ANGELES (UPI)—The closing of the Studebaker plant in South Bend, Ind., today marks the end of an era for the city. Although he is blind, the 39-year-old junior at Berkeley manages to accomplish more than many who have their sight.

He recently made a trip accompanied only by his guide dog, Archie. Not only did he travel alone, but he made all his own arrangements as he went along.

He qualifies as a concert pianist, has won medals for debating and public speaking, earns high grades, writes poetry and fiction, plays softball and bridge and bowls.

"I made up my mind that if someone said there was something blind people couldn't do, I was determined to do it," Michael said.

He has a double reason for hoping to be accepted by the Corps.

"First of all, I want to help the blind in other countries where they have pretty bad conditions. Secondly, I want to see the world and this would sort of be compensation for the fact that I can't."

As for his trip, Michael said, "I had never been east of Reno, Nevada, before but I had traveled around California, and I thought I could do it."

A cross-country trip alone seems a feat with difficulty for a blind person, but Michael said he had very few problems.

Climbed Monument
"I'm glad I took the trip," he said. "It helped generate more confidence in myself and to become more independent than before. It gave me more experience in meeting different people in strange situations."

During the trip, Michael

Blind University Student Sets High Goals To Achieve

climbed to the top of the 550-foot high Washington monument and back down again in 30 minutes. He was guarded by a guard who expressed considerable skepticism in Michigan.

Swimming in the Great Salt Lake and in Lake Michigan with Archie, attending a Broadway stage coffee house for a late night talk session, touring the Ford plant and assembly line in Dearborn Mich., were among the highlights of his trip.

New Yorkers, often maligned as cold and hostile to strangers, have found a champion in Michigan. He found them the most friendly people in the country. However, his sentiment didn't extend to the city itself. He thought it was too crowded and noisy.

He also gave Lake City marks for their hospitality.

Michael brought back a large collection of model souvenirs from the places he visited.

"They let me see what these things are like," he said as he sat in the Los Angeles office of the Braille Institute of America. "You can tell me about the Capitol in a big building with a dome on top, but I can't really picture it too well."

Blinded
Michael has been blind since the age of five when a can of live coal heater blew up in his face. He suffered third degree burns from the waist up for a time it was thought his left arm would have to be amputated.

He credits his independent ways to his mother and to his plastic surgeon, who advised her to make him do things for himself without her help. Although it was difficult to watch him struggle, she forced herself to follow the doctor's advice.

However, it paid off, and now Michael manages his own apartment near the Berkeley campus with no difficulty. While still recuperating from his injuries, he began using the facilities of the Braille Institute.

Michael's dream is to enter politics and to run for office. "What office? As high as I can get," he replied.

"I determination counts. It could be president."

Herd of Deer Wired For Sound To Help Research Project

By ROBERT L. FENBERG
United Press International
WEST GREENWICH, R. I. (UPI)—A herd of deer is being wired for sound and licensed by the Federal Communications Commission to help researchers here learn more about wildlife management.

Miniature radio transmitters, originally developed to gather information from rockets and orbiting satellites, were fitted to 30 white-tailed deer by University of Rhode Island scientists. Then the deer were turned loose.

The deer wear the tiny transmitters on special plastic collars around their necks. Each transmitter weighs less than half a pound and has an antenna built into the collar. It emits a steady signal which can be picked up from two to four miles away.

Minute frequency changes caused by slight movement and vibration of the deer's transmitting antenna are interpreted to determine whether he is bedding down, eating, running or walking.

Study Possibilities
Prof. John J. Kupa, project director, said the same techniques can be used with other animals and anticipates that the study will lead to a broad range of wildlife management and forestry policies.

The research may tell scientists how much land male and female deer and their offspring cover; whether the area that deer live in is used by the family group and how bucks react toward each other during

Independent Africa Confronted With Variety of Problems Now

By United Press International
Africa is big, poor and turbulent. The world's second-largest continent, Africa is smaller than Asia. Its 15,000,000 square miles give it a land mass nearly equal to North America and Australia combined. It is 5,100 miles from tip to stern and nearly that across its middle.

Potentially rich in natural resources, this vast continent is poor through lack of development and communications. Its political emergence from colonialism has been the major world event of the past decade. It looks now to the "have" nations for economic help to raise its standards of living.

With the Asians, Africans can command more than half the votes in the General Assembly of the United Nations. And the

Afro-Asian bloc has used its votes to tip the balance of power in the world organization away from the West. Where it votes count, it is the arbiter.

Ghana Is First
The rush to independence in Black Africa below the Sahara began with Ghana in 1947. In 1960 alone, 14 countries became independent. Following Kenya and Zanzibar, Nyassaland and Northern Rhodesia are expected to gain their independence in 1964.

Like Kenya, Northern Rhodesia will be a test. Bordering Katanga, it has a white minority of 77,000 which controls most of the economic life centering around its rich copper mines. Zambia, as its name will be, is on the road south. Beyond lies trouble for Africa and for the world in the south.

But at the end, this week, that meant that a great many of the men of Studebaker were past their prime as far as the labor market is concerned. Men of 50 or older are of the stuff of which craftsmen are made, and there are many of them at Studebaker. But it is tough for them to line up at the employment office.

forced Burlingame to this announcement.

"That Studebaker would discontinue auto assembly at South Bend and shift its primary auto base to Hamilton."

—Studebaker would stay very much in business with the diversified industries which have provided much of its profit since its automotive business went sour after the great year of the Lark in 1949.

—Studebaker "regrets the necessity of curtailing South Bend operations, and the economics of the operation permit no other course."

—On automobile row in Detroit, that meant a shift in the basic statistics. Now there were only four automotive giants producing in the U.S.—General Motors, Ford, Chrysler and American Motors.

It also was the end of an American story which began 111 years ago when the brothers Studebaker came to this simple agreement:

"I, Pete Studebaker, agree to sell all the wagons my brother Clem can make."

Booming Business
Actually, the Studebaker boys had been making wagons in South Bend for 11 years before the 1863 agreement was signed. In the Civil War, and as the West was opened, Pete sold all the wagons Clem could make. And in 1902 the Studebakers had a new-fangled electric car on the road and in 1904 the latest thing—a "gas buggy."

Studebaker was a proud name on the roads through the first decades of the automotive age. The South Bend company boasted of craftsmanship of how South Bend father handed down his knowledge to South Bend son. In large part it was true.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF
A PRIZE FIGHTER, having heavy going in his first important fight, was floored in the second round by a punch right on the button. He looked from the mat at his trainer with glazed eyes.

"Let the three count," yelled the trainer. "Don't get up till eight." The fighter nodded and asked weakly, "What time is it now?"

That eminent composer and band leader, Duke Ellington, who understandably is not displeased when disciples refer to him as "The American Bach," often quotes that same Bach in his casual conversation. The Duke once was heard to remark, speaking about piano playing, "An Bach says, 'If you ain't got a left hand, you ain't worth a hoot in hell.'"

Speaking of typographical errors that actually make sense, a Canadian newspaper gravely reported recently, "The Claude Johnsons have split and she is expected to file suit for divorce immediately."

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In most of the continent, independence has been won, and Africa has her way on to the world stage. Now the world is watching to see whether the continent's long "dark" days can solve the classic problems which have faced and divided nations on other continents through history.

"We do not, one African leader said with unconscious irony, want to become another South America."

Eventually, the black Africans are determined that the test will come—in one form or another—in South Africa.

Economically, black Africans are better off in developed South Africa than in any other country on the continent. Politically, they are helpless. As the pressure mounts, South Africa's white Nationalist party government is working against time to put into effect a plan of its own which it calls "separate development" and which the world knows as apartheid. It envisages a series of black tribal states to be self-governing and perhaps eventually independent. But it does not meet the African nationalist demands of majority rule, which would give them control of the country.

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