

Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

I wonder just what the historians of a half a hundred generations from now will know of the human race as we now know it. That is, if there are any humans left to be historians. When they start digging around in the records and archives they'll come across some pretty ragged stuff.

But God save the memory of our race and our proud name if these diggers after knowledge happen to stumble onto a cache of letters, diaries, or letters written by our present generation high school and college students.

Perhaps it is only another sign of approaching old age, but when I look at the efforts in the literary field of the coming generation I wonder. The ideas are all right. The theories they express and believe in are sound enough. There is no sign of any "they-younger-generation-is-going-to-top" tendency. But the spelling! Rotten beyond belief.

Some of it is so bad that you cannot make out. It looks like phonetic spelling, and not very good phonetics at that. When I was struggling through my third or fourth year of college we were hauled up on the carpet by every professor if we persisted in misspelling words. I understand that the grooves I wore in several carpets is still there. But even at that I wasn't as bad as some of the examples that I see now.

This morning I got a letter requesting a job from a young chap who stated he had just graduated from one of our prominent journalism colleges. In the first paragraph were four words spelled incorrectly. We have had a long succession of young people working for us since the late great war and only one out of ten graduates have had even a rudimentary

knowledge of spelling. Maybe our educators feel that with radio and TV here to stay there is no longer any sound purpose for the written word. A sad commentary on our times.

You have just lived through another week. Oil Progress Week to be exact about it. It was started today. I think. Unless it started today. The notice I got didn't have any dates.

Anyway, it is the week out of the year when the oil distributors look over the record and see what has happened during the past twelve months. This year they have tied it in with the theme of harvest time. As they point out, without oil it would be a tough old job getting the huge crops in. So we'll give them their due. It would be a tough proposition to have to give up the gasoline tractor, the diesel engine and the truck in favor of the old horse and wagon and the mule drawn combine. It would also mean giving up your fancy oil furnace in favor of the old wood burner. When you stop to think about it you do quite a bit in this world with the help of oil. Our congratulations to the men and women who handle this commodity.

Thinking of oil progress week sent us back in memory to the time when oil products were a bit short. A short moment's rummaging about in a little-used drawer produced a tangible memory for us. A couple of old gas ration cards dating from 1942 and 1944. A Basic Mileage Ration No. P876656 and a B Supplemental Ration No. 433951. Now if I could just remember where it was I'd be going with that extra gas I'd have still another memory. I'd just as well let it lie. Maybe I wouldn't like it.

HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — The world will no longer beat a path to the door of the man who makes a better mousetrap.

The world is too busy. The man who wants to peddle a better mousetrap now has to give it an aluring shape, an attractive color, a catchy name.

He has to make it so irresistible that a housewife, on seeing it, says to herself:

"I have to have that very mousetrap or die. My life won't be complete without it."

For in this supermarket era in which clerks act merely as change-makers a product has to be its own silent salesman — it has to sell itself to the customer by the way it feels or the eye appeal of its package.

This has given rise to a little-known but highly important figure in modern sales engineering—the industrial designer.

One of the most successful is a young army veteran who supervised the modification of the B-29 airplane that dropped the atom bomb on Hiroshima.

At 32, Gerald Stahl is head of one of the nation's top industrial design firms, and all but two women on his staff of 13 are war veterans.

"We are a new breed in a new field," he said. "Industrial designing as a specialized profession is only about 30 years old. But already it is turning from an art into a science.

"We are trained now not only to think in terms of styling, but how a product should look and feel, how it can be made more cheaply and how it can steadily be improved.

"That requires a knowledge of psychology, color dynamics, market research and sales promotion techniques."

This fight for the housewife's dollar has become so competitive, Stahl said, that "there isn't a major manufacturing firm today that doesn't use an industrial designer either on its staff or on a

retainer basis.

"There has been a real revolution in this respect in the last quarter century."

A housewife shopping in a supermarket usually doesn't know why she selects one package of rice from a shelf containing a half dozen brands.

The reason is usually subconscious, and it is up to the industrial designer to know her own mind better than she does herself.

"A large percentage of sales now are impulse sales," Stahl said. "The product that catches their eye is the one they buy. The package that is the greatest attraction is the one she puts in her market basket."

Red, orange, and yellow have been found to be the best eye-grabbing colors. Greens and blues are fine for feminine cosmetic products. They convey a feeling of coolness.

But purple, black and muddy reds repel, because they are associated with death.

"You'd never put a hand soap in a black or purple package if you wanted mass appeal," said Stahl. "And the industrial designer aims at Main Street, not Fifth Avenue."

Stahl started dreaming of his own firm in war days as engineering officer in charge of the project to refit the B-29 so it could handle the first huge A-bombs.

"I didn't want to work for anyone else," he said. "I wanted to sink or swim on my own."

His firm, one of only about two dozen in the country, has had more business than he could handle.

He has designed dozens of new products, ranging from safety razors and ice cream dispensers to automatic washing machines and portable refrigerators.

His wartime knowledge helped in turning out a new line of futuristic toys of tomorrow — including jet cars, interplanetary rockets, ray guns and space ships.

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.

One reason why children have much better chances of growing up today than they did years ago is because of the vaccines and immunizations which can now be used against so many of the contagious diseases that formerly brought death to many youngsters.

This column will tell parents about some of the diseases and recommended immunizations and when they are usually given.

Vaccination against smallpox comes first, usually within the first six months after birth.

After this vaccination (which should be and almost always is a "take" at that age) immunization against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus (lockjaw) is usually desirable. These are most often given between six and nine months after birth, usually in four doses.

The inoculation against diphtheria consists of a "toxoid" which protects the child against the disease for several years. Whether or not this protection remains adequate can be checked by a Schick test of the skin at or about the time of entering school.

The injections against whooping cough can be given about the same time and are often combined with the diphtheria and tetanus injections.

These four are probably the most important for children. All of them, including the smallpox, should be repeated in the later years of childhood to reinforce the resistance.

Between the ages of one and two the possibility of building up immunity against scarlet fever can be considered. This is the only one of the "toxoids" which is rather likely to produce painful reactions.

Sometimes the question of hav-

ing other types of inoculations comes up—particularly regarding typhoid fever, which is a disease usually contracted from contaminated water, milk, fruits or vegetables.

If a person is going to some part of the world where the sanitation is poor, inoculations against typhoid and possibly other diseases may be desirable.

The advice of the physician who takes care of the child from birth should be followed when it comes to giving these protective inoculations. Just because two doctors do not give exactly the same inoculations at exactly the same ages does not mean that one is right and one is wrong, since some differences of opinion are justified.

Burress To Head 1st Army

NEW YORK (AP)—Maj. Gen. A. Burress will take over the command of the First Army shortly after Jan. 1.

Lt. Gen. Willis D. Cristenberger, present First Army commander who will retire from the Army Dec. 31, yesterday announced the appointment of Burress by the Department of the Army.

They'll Do It Every Time



Harry Truman Slates Speech In Harlem In Effort To Win New York For Demos

By ERNEST B. VACCARO

NEW YORK (AP)—Whistle stopper Harry S. Truman lends a hand to Adlai Stevenson here today in the biggest "whistle stop" of them all.

He turns his "give 'em hell" technique from the rear platform of his 16-car campaign train to a park in Harlem to try to help build up a big enough Democratic margin in New York City to overcome normal Republican majorities upstate.

Truman prefaced today's campaigning with an off-the-cuff talk in Grand Central Station last night where he got a roaring welcome and a few boos from what police said was a crowd of 20,000 persons.

He speaks first at 7 p.m. EST. in Dorrence-Brooks Square, where, in the 1948 campaign, he brought cheers of approval from a crowd of 65,000 when he said he would fight for his civil rights program "with every ounce of strength and determination I have."

The Democratic National Committee is counting on Truman to give the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket its biggest boost of the campaign here.

Truman lost New York State's 45 electoral votes in 1948, but Henry A. Wallace's Progressive party candidacy cut heavily into normal Democratic votes among minority groups.

The President will wind up his current New York appearance with another address at 10 p.m. EST. at a Columbus Day dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

He leaves immediately afterwards for Washington to wind up a 15-day, 24-state coast-to-coast tour in which he worked harder and spoke longer for another man than he did for himself in any single trip in 1948.

Truman starts out from Washington again next Wednesday night on a tour through New England

ending up next Saturday night with a big speech in Brooklyn, a big Midwestern trip will wind up his campaigning.

Truman "poured it on" the Republicans from Buffalo to New York yesterday, saying that Dwight D. Eisenhower, by his endorsement of Sen. Joseph McCarthy, was "not fit to be trusted with the great office of president."

He told campaign crowds Eisenhower has disqualified himself for the presidency by raising questions in the campaign that "strike a blow at the morale" of free nations fighting in Korea.

It was at Utica that Truman brought up Eisenhower's endorsement of McCarthy and declared the general "betrayed his principles" and "deserted his friends."

Utica is not far from Clinton, where U. S. Ambassador-at-Large Philip C. Jessup attended Hamilton College.

Truman said McCarthy "violently attacked" Jessup while the latter was on an overseas assignment aimed at curbing Soviet expansion.

In Washington during September, 1951, McCarthy brought forth charges against Jessup, accusing him of having been connected with six Communist front organizations.

McCarthy told a Senate foreign relations subcommittee that Jessup has "an unusual affinity for Communist causes."

Jessup denied McCarthy's charges.

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The President's trip into New York was punctuated by some boos and heckling along the way, particularly at Hudson, where teenagers carrying rival party banners carried on the crowd.

Many carried Eisenhower or Nixon signs, some chanted "we want Ike" and "we want Dick."

A Democratic politician snatched one big Nixon sign from a student, and another smaller children's sign might be hurt.

By Jimmy Hatlo

HOWEVER, ONE TIME SHE NEVER SHUTS UP IS WHEN MR. SPANTS HAS HIS FAVORITE PROGRAM ON!

Stevenson Admits Administration Errors; Campaigns on Civil Rights, Depressions

By JACK BELL

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson promised a "clean up" of "ruthlessness" with corruption in government if he is elected president.

The Illinois governor brought his campaign into politically doubtful Florida today after New Orleans recorded mixed reaction last night to his firm stand for civil rights legislation and against giving the states title to the oil-rich submerged coastal lands.

Barging into the tough issues Republicans have raised against him, the Democratic presidential nominee likened Miami's cleanup action in gambling scandals to steps he had taken in Illinois. He promised to "follow the same pattern of action in Washington," if he wins on Nov. 4.

"You have been touched by scandals bred by an uneasy alliance between a national criminal syndicate and the semi-legitimate operators who cluster around the fringes of the entertainment business," Stevenson said in a talk prepared for a party rally at Bay Front Park.

"I was pleased to see that you have learned the practical lesson taught me in my time as governor of Illinois—that corruption will not wait for leisurely attention.

"It must be attacked by those in authority and it may be ruthlessly cleaned out before it has a chance to fester and spread through the whole of our political system. I congratulate you for so moving in Miami as I have in Illinois and I pledge you that I will follow the same pattern of action in Washington."

Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, the Republican presidential nominee, has made alleged corruption in government one of his chief talking points in the campaign. Other Republicans have aimed barbs at Stevenson for disclosures that horsemeat was sold as beef in Illinois and that state tax stamps were counterfeited.

Stevenson said he knew that honest criticism could be made of the Democratic national administration.

"I claim that our Democratic leaders are and have been pretty good human beings—but I make no claim to infallibility on their behalf."

As he did in campaigning in Oklahoma and Louisiana yesterday, the Illinois governor emphasized what he said were Democratic contributions to the country's prosperity. He called attention to the difference between conditions

now and in the depression of 20 years ago when the Republicans were in power.

This approach, linked with his advocacy of civil rights and his opposition to state ownership of the submerged coastal lands left Democrats in Louisiana wondering if he had helped or hurt his chances of obtaining that state's 10 electoral votes. Louisiana gave its 10 votes to the States Rights ticket in 1948.

Florida has eight electoral votes and Eisenhower has been bidding strongly to break into the South by carrying that state.

The core of Stevenson's argument was that despite Democratic action in gambling scandals to steps he had taken in Illinois. He promised to "follow the same pattern of action in Washington," if he wins on Nov. 4.

After a scheduled mid-afternoon appearance in Tampa, Stevenson planned a major talk in Nashville, Tenn., tonight before flying back to his headquarters at Springfield, Ill.

In his Miami address, Stevenson said that Eisenhower had told Florida citizens they had "better beware of your federal government," and that he should make the Democratic nominee.

"It seems to be Republican policy to try to induce in you a gnawing fear of the government you have built—and this is a dangerous and reckless line for it struck at your confidence in yourself," the Democratic nominee said.

He added he was confident that this strategy would fail.

Stevenson began his Florida appearances with varied response among his supporters about his reception in New Orleans last night.

Although police estimated a total of 50,000 persons saw and heard him, reporters sensed no great enthusiasm in the crowds on the streets or in Beaugard Square, where he spoke to 10,000 persons.

The Democratic nominee gave his New Orleans listeners the kind of a speech they didn't especially want to hear.

In an area where the civil rights issue is politically touchy, he said flatly he stands on the Democratic platform's declaration for the elimination of racial discrimination and for a change in the Senate rules which have allowed filibusters to kill civil rights bills.

The crowd mustered only a weak cheer for this statement.

Stevenson's own entourage encountered a civil rights problem when James Hicks, Negro reporter for the Afro-American newspapers in New York, Newark, Philadelphia, Washington and Richmond, Va., quit the accompanying press corps when he was denied a room at the Roosevelt Hotel where other reporters stayed.

Two other Negro newspapermen agreed to stay at Dillard University, a Negro school here, because they said they wanted to continue covering the story despite the hotel's action in denying them rooms.

Frank B. Ellis, Democratic national committeeman for Louisiana, disclaimed any responsibility for the incident.

Hicks said he didn't blame Stevenson, adding that he plans to vote for the Democratic nominee because he believes the Illinois governor would make progress toward eliminating such situations in the future.

The Negro reporter said when he was traveling with Eisenhower he had been given accommodations at a Miami, Fla., hotel without question.

Eisenhower will visit New Orleans Monday, speaking on the same spot in Beaugard Square, and a comparison of the turnout and crowd reaction will be inevitable.

To demonstrate the support he gave the Democratic candidate, party leaders enlisted Gov. John Murray of Oklahoma, Gov. Hugh White of Mississippi, Gov. Gordon Browning of Tennessee and Gov. Fuller Warren of Florida.

Gov. Robert Kennon of Louisiana, who has announced his support of Eisenhower, met Stevenson at the airport, but did not participate further.

Stevenson told the crowd it "saddens" him that there are still more than 2,000 years of Christianity.

"As you know," he said, "I stand on the Democratic party platform

Ike Raps Demo 'Spend and Rule' Policy; Plans Third Invasion of 'Solid South'

DENVER (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower paused today for a brief recess in his hard-driving campaign after juggling what he called the prevailing political practice of divide, exploit, tax, spend and rule.

Speaking last night in the Mormon Tabernacle in Salt Lake City, the GOP presidential candidate again called for a middle-of-the-road approach to "keep in balance the twin ideals of security and of liberty."

After this speech, he flew to Denver to rest over the week end before setting out Monday for a swing that will carry him on his third drive into the Southland, with special attention beamed on Texas.

Earlier yesterday at Phoenix, Ariz., Eisenhower said "of course" to a question of whether he will make a statement on his finances before the Nov. 4 election.

Correspondents sent him this written statement:

"May we please have an answer directly from you to the question whether you intend to make public before the election your income tax returns or a statement giving substantially the same information?"

The general's press secretary, James C. Hagerity, delivered this reply:

"Of course. If anyone was interested, they can have a report as soon as it is completed. It's virtually all a matter of public record anyway."

Hagerity said that he did not know when the statement would be ready.

In Washington last night, Sen. Wayne Morse, self-styled liberal Republican, in a statement called on Sen. Eisenhower and his vice presidential running mate, Sen. Richard M. Nixon, to "stop stalling on making public their income tax returns."

"If they have nothing to hide, it is a simple matter to turn over their office copy to the press," Morse said.

Nixon already has made a now-famous public accounting of an \$18,000 non-official expense fund.

Rep. Hugh Scott (R-Pa.), former GOP national chairman, told a reporter he thought Eisenhower was

"holding his own" in the campaign and the outlook still appeared promising for his election.

"He has lost some of the extreme liberal support," Scott told a reporter. "But he has gained more conservative votes to offset this loss. I think we'll see a gradual gain ahead."

Eisenhower came to Salt Lake City from a quick sweep through Arizona and New Mexico. His reputation was warm but not as bullish or as bullish as those he had received in California.

He launched into an assault on the Truman administration in the first sentence of his speech. He said after years in power, the "doesn't know where it is going, is afraid it won't get there and is sure it wouldn't know what to do if it arrived."

Slamming at the party he said he had been "too long in power," the general referred to the Democratic theme song—"Don't Let Them Take It Away."

He said: "If that had been the theme song of your pioneer forebears they would have plighted their first place... and dared to believe that, here, they could make the desert blossom like the rose."

He told the crowd he had entered politics because he became convinced the people would welcome a change from too many bosses and too much machine politics.

"I still think you would welcome a change," he said, "if a total change from the prevailing political practice of divide, exploit, tax, spend and rule."

"We want to go forward—not to the right or to the left, but straight forward. We want to get rid of economic stagnation and get on the middle way."

Developing this theme, the GOP candidate said some extremists think the more government the better.

"The end of this road is dictatorship," he argued.

Then he said other extremists deny "the obligation of government to intervene on behalf of the people even when the complexities of modern life demand it."

He said: "The end of this road

is dictatorship."

He went on to say: "Both extremes are wrong. Both are dangerous. One shackles man to the power of central government. The other strips him of the protection of his freedoms and returns him to the 'law of the jungle.'"

In the middle way, he said, lies the answer to the strengthening of liberty and security.

Relating this philosophy to the problem of labor and management, Eisenhower said: "Radicals have had American workers as their neglected brothers—and hope to climb to political power on their backs. Reactionary extremists attack American unions as un-American or greedy—and hope to climb to wealth on their broken backs. In the matter of labor disputes, I stand for the simple, too long neglected ideal of voluntary arbitration."

"I stand by my conviction that labor problems need not and should not be exploited by employers for economic gain or by politicians for political gain. I am deeply suspicious of compulsion by any side—by union leaders, by employers, or by a government. Especially I distrust a government whose only remedy for strikes is seizure and whose chief concern for labor is its votes."

Then he carried this argument into the field of national defense, saying:

"An extreme view would have us arm with hysterical speed—leading to an unmanageable financial problem. The opposite extreme is no less dangerous: its obsession with economy is so fierce that it would simply convert us into a rich and defenseless prize for the bold aggressor."

Eisenhower asserted the "middle way" policy also holds the solution for a defense against Communist subversion.

On the one side, he said, are those who attack the Communist menace "with a zeal that takes no account of our civil liberties; it wounds the innocent as well as the guilty; it is a parody of righteous justice."

"On the other extreme," he said, "is the slick vocabulary of 'red herring' and 'phantoms.'"

Catholics Rap Birth Control Pill; Protestants Take Opposite Viewpoint

By FRANK CAREY

AP Science Reporter

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Boston doctor's report of successful use of birth control pills in humans has elicited varying reactions from prominent clergymen of the Roman Catholic and Methodist churches.

Dr. Benjamin Sieve reported in the technical journal "Science" yesterday that 288 married couples had experienced complete lack of fertility during periods ranging from three to 30 months.

while taking the pills at breakfast, lunch and dinner—and that some are still taking them.

But the Boston researcher emphasized that the drug—previously used to control bleeding—does not produce permanent sterility. He said 270 of the women have had a baby or have become pregnant after they and their husbands quit taking the pills.

The Rev. Francis J. Connell, a Redemptorist priest and dean of sacred theology at the Catholic University of America, was asked for comment on the report. He declared any use of such pills without the "direct intent of preventing conception would be a violation of the Divine Law as it affects birth, according to Catholic interpretation of God's law."

"The drug is a substance taken orally with no direct intent to prevent birth in no way differs from any other means of unnatural contraception," he said.

Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, bishop of the Washington, D.C., archdiocese of the Catholic church, also asked to comment.

"It is in accord with the moral law to plan properly for the coming of children. This discovery may enable mothers to space their children with due regard for their education and service to society. The discovery is to be commended, not condemned."

Dr. Sieve, while reporting preliminary success, stressed that "much more clinical data must be obtained before the general use of this anti-fertility factor is warranted."

Declaring the substance "promises safe and controllable fertility," he said it "can be taken indefinitely without toxic harmful effects or permanent inhibition of fertility."

The pills must be taken for 10 consecutive days before their anti-fertility action becomes effective. They must be taken continuously thereafter for lack of fertility. Dr. Sieve added: "Fertility can be restored merely by omitting the drug for a 48-hour period."

The drug is called "phosphorated hesperidin."

Dr. Sieve said other researchers had discovered that the drug showed an anti-fertility action when administered to laboratory animals. He said he confirmed such animal studies and then undertook the tests with humans.

He said the substance is believed to act as an anti-fertility factor by interfering with the action of a body chemical called "hyaluronidase" which in turn is believed to aid in the impregnation of the female egg by the male sperm.

The scientist reported that all 288 couples had had at least one child before undergoing the pill treatment, but that two of the couples had shown an apparent sterility for some time prior to the test. And yet, he said, the women in both those couples were among the first to become pregnant after stopping the pill-taking.

This suggests, he said, that the chemical may have the power of promoting fertility in persons deficient in that line—while at the same time inhibiting it in normally-fertile people. But he said further study would be needed to confirm this idea.

Father Connell said the Roman Catholic Church condones only (1) complete sexual abstinence or (2) the rhythm method of controlling birth. The rhythm method being based, he said, on a "natural" cycle of non-fertility in the female each month.

U.S. Industrialists Prepare For Commercial Use of Atom

By SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—The atom still wears a military uniform. But industrialists are getting ready for the day they may be able to put it in civvies.

An aggressive company ought to be allied to atomic development," says E. J. Thomas, president of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

This company will run for the government a new atomic plant now in its first stages in Pike County, Ohio.

Already the by-products of atomic bomb making are being used in peace-time pursuits. Medicine has benefited. And so have laboratorians, notably those doing agricultural chemistry research, using some of the spawm of the A-bomb to make better plants and more nutritious food.

Steps are well under way to harness atomic energy to engines running submarines, airplanes and other carriers.

Scientists say much cheaper and more efficient atomic-powered engines could be developed with more study.

Atom also might one day not too far off be used to produce electric power at an economical cost for the nation's industries.

Thomas, however, shies clear of predictions along this line.

"We don't know how far reaching will be the effects of atomic energy on industry, or just how industry may ultimately make use of it," he admits. "But we feel sure that this is a development which should be in our hands from the start."

Key men in Goodyear are already being trained for their new jobs in the \$14 million dollar plant which will be completed within four years in Southern Ohio.

They're getting their training from another industrial company already in operation in the field—Union Carbide & Carbon, which plays the same role for the government at the Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Paducah, Ky., atomic plants.

When the Goodyear key technicians have learned their lessons from the chemical company men, they in turn will teach another group of rubber company men, and so on, until about 700 technicians, many of the highest skills, are trained for their respective chores.

In full operation the Ohio atomic plant will employ 4,000 persons. Thomas says the majority will be hired from outside his company.

But the key men will be chosen from its many wide-spread plants.

Although creating an A-bomb and making a tire are entirely different operations, Thomas says his men have all the basic knowledge and background in chemistry and physics, and all the general technical skill needed.

Many are eager to get into the new field.

"Every employee we have accepted with the idea of transferring to the atomic plant has accepted without reservation," he says.

Thomas sees nothing odd in a tire-making company getting into the atomic development field.

Goodyear started out making rubber tires for the buggy. When the auto replaced the surrey with the fringes on top, the company swung over to making tires.

When the plane came along, Goodyear went air-minded. During the war it made fighter planes and blimps.

Now it's going atomic.

U.S. industrialists are preparing for the commercial use of atomic energy. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. is leading the way, with a new atomic plant in Pike County, Ohio. The plant will employ 4,000 persons, many of whom will be trained from outside the company. The key men will be chosen from its many wide-spread plants. Although creating an A-bomb and making a tire are entirely different operations, Thomas says his men have all the basic knowledge and background in chemistry and physics, and all the general technical skill needed. Many are eager to get into the new field. "Every employee we have accepted with the idea of transferring to the atomic plant has accepted without reservation," he says. Thomas sees nothing odd in a tire-making company getting into the atomic development field. Goodyear started out making rubber tires for the buggy. When the auto replaced the surrey with the fringes on top, the company swung over to making tires. When the plane came along, Goodyear went air-minded. During the war it made fighter planes and blimps. Now it's going atomic.

U.S. Seeks U.N. Decision On Korea Prisoner Issue

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP)—Ambassador Ernest A. Gross says the United States will seek a U.N. policy declaration on the Korean prisoner of war issue—main stumbling block at the Panmunjom truce talks.

The American representative to the United Nations disclosed this yesterday at a luncheon of the U.N. Correspondents Association.

Gross did not go into detail, but informed quarters said the U. S. wants the U.N. General Assembly, which opens here next Tuesday, with respect for minority rights.

Only a few hours before, Eisenhower had said in Los Angeles that "there can be no second Geneva conference as a result of the second rate Americanism."

He said he is for wiping out "inequality of opportunity" in Washington, D. C., and in the armed forces.

to give its formal approval of the stand taken by the Allied negotiators against forcible repatriation of prisoners.

The ambassador said the U. S. will oppose any effort to transfer the Panmunjom armistice talks to the U. N. headquarters here. He said the U. S. also would oppose any Soviet move to bring North Korean and Red Chinese representatives into the Korean discussions at the U.N.

Secretary of State Dean Acheson is expected to lead off the general policy debate on the Korea issue—one of the major questions facing the 60-nation General Assembly—with a full outline of the American position. He also is understood to be planning to take over personally the spot across the table from Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky in the assembly's important Political Committee.

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