

# The Herald and News

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## Homecoming

By FLORENCE JENKINS  
It's nearing Homecoming time at Oregon Tech and this year's Homecoming theme is: Bury the Hatchet. For more than 10 years the technical school on the Mile-High Campus at Klamath Falls has had an uphill fight. It is the only institute of higher learning administered by the State Board of Education. The other colleges and the university are under the supervision of the State Board of Higher Education. Oregon Tech had to start with a set of secondhand buildings which it has maintained and kept in repair over the years. The school has been very grateful for gifts of machinery and equipment, some of which provided classroom work to put back into running order. The buildings on the campus are the only secondhand part of that school. Director Winston D. Purvine has gathered about him a superb corps of department heads. The administration department and faculty attracted the cream of the crop of instructors. The results of OTI training speak loudly in praise of the school. In many areas of instruction at OTI there is a long waiting list of firms seeking to employ students who will be graduated in the next graduation class. Any department head at the school can recite long lists of former students who have gone to the top quickly in the fields they chose to study at Oregon Tech. Who suggested this year's Homecoming theme is not known, but it speaks well for the present students' attitude. Let's Bury the Hatchet and stop trying to carve up Oregon Technical Institute to suit the whims of visiting experts from out of state who have no personal interest in the success of Oregon's educational system. Oregon Tech is happy where it is. Its Homecoming theme may well be a plea to the two thousand alumni who are invited back to the campus on October 18 to spread the gospel. Let's preach Bury the Hatchet and leave OTI be.

## About Shooting

By NELSON REED  
Maybe you think it is tough to have to join a high priced gun club or buy a farm to kill a few pheasants hereabouts. Quit belly-aching and have a look at what it costs to shoot a grouse in that poor man's paradise, socialist England. To rent a first class grouse "pasture" for a season's shooting—six weeks—ten to twelve thousand dollars. To do it up properly then Old Bean, you must have six panier ponies (all the same pack burros), six riding ponies (it is not dignified to go afoot), six ponymen (thos wranglers), twenty beaters at \$3.50 per day (it costs less to shoot some low priced laborer by accident). One doesn't chase the grouse. One has the grouse chased over one. One bus to haul beaters. One Landrover (Limey jeep), one estate wagon (Buick also makes them, the copy cats). You can contract with a London caterer to grubstake you on the cheap or serve you nightly banquets. Let's not be pickers. After all between riding the ponies and sitting in the bulis (I said in, not on) everybody will be ravenous, especially after indulging in a few rounds of Scotch and ditch water, warmish. Perish the thought of American fiz and ice. All in all for another ten thousand added to your rent, six of you can have a jolly six weeks gunning. Of course you can sell the grouse for \$3 a pair legally. Some guys I know wouldn't make beater's wages trying to shoot them. So quit "grouse." Just do a little poaching and trespassing and if you get caught and fined, think how much cheaper it is than it would be over theash.

## Unemployment

By SAM DAWSON  
AP Business News Analyst  
NEW YORK (AP) — Industrial output is increasing to everyone's delight. But unemployment is scarcely shrinking at all to everyone's dismay. Why? The basic answer seems to be that the nation's industrial plants today are capable of turning out more goods than before the recession and are able to do so with fewer workers. The sad facts about today's unemployment are stated by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Discussing the August jobless figures (latest available) that showed a decline in the total for the first time since January, the bank points out that most of the drop was due to the withdrawal of summer workers. It says: "The number of unemployed workers 25 years old and over remains the same as it was in the previous two months, while the number of workers who have

been jobless for six months or more continues to rise. In August it was about double the highest level reached in the 1949 and 1954 recessions." And looking at future prospects, the bank warns: "The advance in economic activity must go well beyond earlier peaks (the latest was in 1957) before the unemployment of both men and machines is reduced to pre-recession levels."

Increased productivity seems to be the chief among several reasons. Productivity is the amount of goods turned out in one man-hour of labor. Usually it goes up about 3 or 4 per cent a year, reflecting the better machinery and factories and mills. But this time it is going up much faster. Some say it is increasing right now at a rate of 10 to 12 per cent a year. This is because in the months preceding the recession, and to a sizable degree right up to now, American industry has been modernizing its plants at a fast clip.

These new plants and these new machines are now installed, all set to respond to the increased business activity. The new plants and equipment turn out goods with fewer workers. And the oldest plants and machines tend to stay idle — as do their erstwhile workers.

If the basic unemployment worry is increased productivity, there are also others. Each year the labor force grows — meaning more jobs are needed to keep everybody at work. In the 1950s the labor force is due to take a big jump as the war and then the postwar babies come of working age.

The immediate jobless problem has two other causes. During the recession many companies shortened the work week, rather than closing down for short or long periods. In many cases the pickup in business so far has been just enough to lead management to lengthen work weeks again, giving current employees more work but providing no new jobs.

Also the recession sent most managements on a cost cutting hunt. They found ways to save money by doing without some things and by doing some others more efficiently and with fewer workers. Having sliced off the fat, they are wary about putting it on again.

Finally, there is a steady gain in management efficiency. Their research departments during the recession were put to seeking ways of producing with less cost and less labor. New methods, new processes, as well as the new tools, help to boost productivity — unfortunately for those looking for work.

## Warsaw Talks

By WARREN ROGERS JR.  
Associated Press News Analyst  
WASHINGTON (AP) — For a couple of hours about twice a week two highly skilled diplomats meet in an ornate, tan palace in Warsaw to talk about the same things over and over. One is a gangling, bespectacled, quietly humorous American called Jacob D. Beam. The other is a short, chunky, Communist Chinese named Wang Ping-nan. They are their countries' ambassadors to Warsaw. Rarely in the complex history of diplomacy has there been such a thing as these talks. Neither side officially recognizes the existence of the other, yet here they are sitting down to talk over the tensions of which this mutual diplomatic snub is a symptom. The contact, the only official one between the United States

and Red China, sprouted without design, a mushroom growing in the back alley of the cold war. But, remembering perhaps that penicillin comes from fungus, the whole world looks to the Warsaw talks with hope of good things to come.

That hope quickened this week with Red China's seven-day suspension of firing at Nationalist-held islands off the China coast. For the first time since their first meeting Sept. 15, Beam and Wang have something to talk about beside the diametric and adamant basic positions of their governments.

When they meet for the sixth time Friday, Beam and Wang can explore the possibility of making the cease-fire permanent and dependable. The United States has said worthwhile consequences, possibly a thinning out of Nationalist military strength in the coastal islands, would ensure from that.

At any rate, Beam and Wang have something to sink their negotiating teeth into. The Warsaw talks have their roots in the Geneva talks, Beam's predecessor as U.S. envoy to Warsaw. These continued from May 1953 to December 1957.

At Geneva, Johnson and Wang started out with a specific purpose — to see about freeing more than 40 Americans being detained in Red China. Despite a written pledge in September 1953 to speed freedom for all the Americans, the Red Chinese still hold four U.S. citizens in China. Johnson never did succeed in his second objective, to get Red China to swear off the use of force in the Formosa Strait.

The Warsaw talks began with a general goal, pursuit of ways of "safeguarding the peace in the Far East." Beam wanted a dependable cease-fire. Wang said the guns would stop only after the Nationalists evacuated the offshore islands. Red China's temporary cease-fire may have broken the stalemate.

Now the negotiators have a special task, no less taxing on their patience and negotiating skill, but narrowed at least to the point where it can be put on the bargaining table.

## Nuclear Moves

By WILLIAM L. RYAN  
AP News Analyst  
WASHINGTON (AP) — Much of the Soviet Union's talk about wanting a high-level agreement on prohibiting nuclear weapons tests has been dismissed here as propaganda. Some of it may not be. There's more than a little suspicion the Soviets are looking for a valid excuse to blackball Red China from nuclear club membership.

Perhaps the Soviets should get a little encouragement. It is possible Peiping already nurses some resentment against Moscow on this score. Moscow seems worried by Red China, now transforming herself into a major world military power.

Five months ago Foreign Minister Chen Yi, a rising Peiping star, spelled out Red China's intention of bidding eventually for membership in the nuclear bomb club. The club now has three members: the U.S.S.R., Britain and the United States. In the West, France also is about ready to make the bid.

Unless there is a world ban on testing, it will be difficult to keep out these aspiring members. There seems to be a connection between this issue and the rise of Foreign Minister Chen's political fortunes in Peiping.

When Moscow last spring announced a suspension of nuclear weapons tests, it sent a direct communication to Peiping, pointedly referring to a rising danger of contamination for all populations. With China in the nuclear bomb club, there would be all the more peril to the Soviet population.

Premier Chou En-lai seemed to agree with the Soviets. But Chou's influence is waning. Chen Yi, apparently made of sterner stuff, has Chou's former job as foreign minister. And Chou seems to have been overruled. Obviously Red China still wants in, and wants the wherewithal from the Soviet Union to make the bid.

But if a high-level agreement should be reached on test suspensions, the application could be pigeonholed. There are other points of Peiping-Moscow friction. It has just been demonstrated that Moscow is worried that the Formosa crisis may get out of hand. Peiping has been warned it may have to go it alone if it gets into serious trouble.

Long before that, however, it seemed significant that in all their talk of summit meetings prospects this year, the Soviets omitted Red China, even while including the heretic Yugoslavs. This could hardly have pleased Peiping.

Some of the trouble may be ideological. Red China has become entirely too orthodox. In fact, it is well ahead of the Soviets in denouncing the Yugoslav variety of heresy and in restoring Stalin to Red sainthood.

One reason: Red China's system needs a form of Stalinism, just as the Soviet dictatorship needed it in a similar stage of development. An agrarian country is being transformed into an industrial power with amazing speed. Also, Peiping needed the chronic Formosa crisis, the picture of an outside enemy armed to the teeth, the specters of enemies within, just as Stalin needed these things. The Communists need them to enforce the harsh discipline necessary for swift internal transformation.

Many an observer testifies to the Soviet awe of China's 650 million, a population growing at a frightening rate. There will be a real contest someday between the two. China as a nuclear power would be much harder to contain than China outside the club. That's one reason the Soviet Union may really want a high-level decision to ban bomb tests. It could provide the Soviets with an excuse to brake Red Chinese ambitions. They might even be willing to pay a significant price for that.

## Car Paint

By United Press International  
A new car is always a shiny thing of beauty, so maybe you haven't gotten around to realizing that underneath the glitter is a old record of achievement of making better automobile finishes. The colors are more varied, they resist fading, they're more durable, they're brighter.

All of which is a far cry from the days when nine out of 10 cars were black, because black was the only color that didn't lose its luster in about one year. Or the days when one manufacturer tried out a quick-drying lacquer.

It dried fast, it really did. The first time they tried it out, the lacquer left the spray gun, dried in mid-air and hit the sheet metal like hailstones. The company tried another quick-drying type. Worked fine. Only one thing wrong. After applying 10 coats, the metal still showed through the paint.

Painting a modern automobile consumes more time than any other single process in its construction. It takes about nine and a half hours to make a car, from the time the stampings reach the start of the assembly line to when the finished car is driven off the assembly line. Of those nine and a half hours, at least three hours are devoted to painting.

The average automobile requires seven gallons of paint, four gallons for the body and three gallons for specialized purposes, such as the chassis, certain engine parts and so forth. The industry uses about 20-million gallons a year. The big problem of the industry, of course, was finding paints that would dry fast enough to keep up with the assembly line. In the 1920s, it was not unusual to have about 15,000 cars a day tied up in the paint shops, just drying.

The problem was licked by better paints, and by development of the hair-treatment process. And even greater improvements are around the corner. They're working on a finish that doesn't have to be cleaned with water, you just aim something like an air hose at it, and the dust and dirt

## They'll Do It Every Time



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## Harvard Law School Dean Hits High Court Criticism

CORONADO, Calif. (UPI)—Dean Erwin N. Griswold of the Harvard University School of Law cautioned Thursday against wholesale criticism of the U. S. Supreme Court. He said the high court was by no means above criticism but that it should be tempered with a realization that Supreme Court judges simply have too much to do. "I believe that the Supreme Court has been a great instrument toward law and order and justice and an effective and workable constitutional system in the United States," the dean told the annual conference of the California Bar Association. Sharply critical of those who have objected to the high court's decision on integration on purely emotional grounds, Griswold said: "To say that there was 'usurpation' in this, or that the court was 'legislating' in reaching its decision, is sheer sophistry if not hypocrisy," he said.

"One need not agree with the decision, though I find no rational way to disagree. After all, what does 'equal protection of the law' mean if not equal protection?" At the same time, the dean was critical of Chief Justice Earl Warren, who he accused of dealing in generalities in some cases. He said Griswold said he hoped the Supreme Court would limit itself sharply to deciding constitutional questions only when absolutely necessary, and then in carefully restricted written opinions.

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