

High Hopes of Atoms-for-Peace Program Said Far From Fulfillment

Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

BATTLE ARRAY

Washington - The G.O.P. is now opening the big push, in line with the basic strategy of its presidential nominee, Richard M. Nixon, that the last 20 days of the campaign will tell the tale. And Nixon himself, though by no means taking it easy before this, is now throwing the last ounce of his carefully husbanded power into the struggle.

The Republicans are calling up all the heaviest weapons in their armory, including that of President Eisenhower. Since Labor Day they had practiced what in military terms long familiar to that President would be called a limited commitment of force. For two months they had deliberately allowed the Kennedy-Johnson Democratic ticket to take, and on the whole to maintain, the aggressive initiative. By this means they sought to test the full shock power of the Democratic troops, bending here and there before the assault but keeping always a second-line force held strictly in reserve.

That reserve is now being brought into the forward line. The President is at its apex, with all the Republican cabinet members and state and local party officeholders forming the base of the counter-offensive.

For the first time in the campaign the full array of Republican strength is being brought to bear against a full Democratic array already long in the field. The Republican commitment of force now becomes total. We now enter the most broadly-based campaign actions, on both sides,

in the history of American political struggles. The Democratic commander-in-chief, Sen. John F. Kennedy, has his vice-presidential running mate, Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson, on his right flank. He has former president Harry S. Truman in his main support at the center. On his left he has Adlai E. Stevenson, former Gov. Averell Harriman of New York and a large secondary - supporting force of a dozen national politicians with national or more-or-less national following.

These are, variously, advanced liberals, old-fashioned liberals and moderate liberals, the latter of whom are essentially at home with Kennedy himself.

Nixon for his part is seemingly so much deferring to others - notably to his vice-presidential running mate, Henry Cabot Lodge and to Mr. Eisenhower - that at casual glance he might appear not to be quite the commander-in-chief at all. This, however, is precisely what he is. He gives the final G.O.P. orders, as surely as does Kennedy on the Democratic side.

It was Nixon alone, for example, who made in the first place the great decision to wait until the last battles before committing the whole Republican force.

G.O.P. commander-in-chief Nixon now has this order of battle: on his left flank is Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York. At his center is President Eisenhower. On his far-right flank is Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona.

Thus in both instances, and not by accident, the center of the line is being backed up by the oldest and most prestige-laden marshal on each side - a former president for the Democrats, a man soon to be a former president for the Republicans.

For in this campaign, as usually in military actions also, the center is the vital salient. The flanks, though not insignificant, are being allowed to operate without mention from the main battle area.

On Nixon's far-right flank Goldwater is campaigning, without marked citations from Nixon general headquarters, among the ultra-conservatives. On Kennedy's left to far-left, Stevenson and Gov. Mennen Williams of Michigan, for example, are campaigning among the fairly calm liberals (Stevenson) to the professional liberals (Williams). Here again, there is not much loudly approving comment in the communiques from Kennedy general headquarters.

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LUTHERAN TOPIC
"Always Be Ready" will be the sermon subject Sunday at Ascension Lutheran church, 2501 Barnett rd. Archie Olson will be liturgist for the Laymen Sunday service and Arthur Phillips will give the scripture. Speakers will be Wendell Appien and O. J. Erickson.



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Commercial Power Said Not Being Achieved

By FRANK JENKINS

Washington - UPI - Congress has been told that the high hopes stirred by the U.S. Atoms-for-Peace program are still far from fulfillment.

This in essence is the conclusion of a report to the House-Senate atomic energy committee by Robert McKinney, editor and publisher of the Santa Fe New Mexican.

The Atoms-for-Peace program was launched by President Eisenhower in 1953. Its aim was to curb the warlike atom by promoting the peaceful atom and spreading its benefits among all peoples.

But seven years later, McKinney's report said, commercial atomic power has not been achieved anywhere and is not in sight, atomic materials have not been diverted to any appreciable extent from weapons to peaceful uses, and international atomic controls have not been realized.

And although American firms did sell a few atomic power plants abroad, "any illusions of a major market for U.S. manufactured products were shattered... at an early date," McKinney said.

McKinney put the blame in part on what he considered faults in U.S. policy, on Soviet obstructionism, and on the continued high cost of atomic power compared with power generated by coal, oil, or natural gas.

The report called on the western nations to work together "at the frontiers of atomic science" to develop low-cost nuclear power as an energy reserve for the future. It said international research should include work on "advanced concepts" such as direct conversion of atomic energy to electricity and controlled H-bomb reactions for power.

McKinney and his staff spent a year compiling a "Review of the International Atomic Policies and Programs of the United States" at the request of the Congressional committee. His report covers 98 pages. It is supported by 2,000 pages of documentary material in four background volumes.

Not in Sight
He said improved conventional fuel supplies, notably in Western Europe, have put off the day when atomic power can compete with coal, oil, and gas. Low cost nuclear power is not in sight and, he indicated, is unlikely to be achieved before the 1970's at the earliest.

But he said the potential blessings of the peaceful atom are as great as they ever were. To realize them, he said, the nations of Western Europe and North America should "resurvey their positions and, if necessary, reset their courses."

In the meantime, he said, the possibility of any important early contribution of atomic power to arms limitation "must be written off."

In making the report public, Sen. Clinton P. Anderson, (D-N.M.), chairman of the atomic committee, called the Atoms-for-Peace program a "failure to date." He said McKinney's report may generate argument but that "its major findings of fact will stand."

One of McKinney's recommendations was that the next international atomic power conference be organized through the International Atomic Energy agency (IAEA) and that it be held in 1962 in Russia. Anderson said this proposal merits consideration.

McKinney credited the U.S. with taking the lead in promoting peaceful atomic cooperation among nations. It has entered bilateral atomic groups. It brought the IAEA into existence despite early Soviet obstruction.

Money and Materials
It has contributed both money and atomic materials as well as information to these efforts toward peaceful cooperation among nations. But, McKinney said, though the U.S. "stimulated other nations to become active in developing and applying atomic energy to peaceful ends," it did not "work out with them the mutually best course to follow."

The result has been costly duplication indicating "a lack of overall perspective, an absence of collaboration, and a potential for inefficiency inconsistent with the Communist challenge."

But with effective international coordination of research projects, the report said, the great atomic laboratories of Western Europe and North America "could represent the technological foundation for a balance of indus-

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

According to figures announced by the Travel Information Division of the Oregon State Highway Department, 1,934,500 out-of-state cars visited Oregon during the 1960 tourist season.

The average out-of-state car carried 3.3 persons. The average length of stay per car in Oregon was 3.85 days. The average expenditure per day per car was \$20.60. The average expenditure per stay (3.85 days) per car was \$79.31.

That totals up to the not inconsiderable sum of \$153.4 million spent by automobile tourists in Oregon during the 1960 tourist season. In addition, tourist visitors traveling by rail, bus and air to Oregon during the tourist season spent about \$17 million, bringing Oregon's income from total tourist travel in 1960 to \$170 million dollars.

That is pretty good. But it could have been better. For example: The average length of stay per tourist car in Oregon this year was only 3.85 days. The average number of miles driven in Oregon per tourist car was only 460.

Oregon is roughly 300 miles across, from north to south or from east to west. That means that at least a day must have been spent by each car just getting across the state, traveling at fairly high speed. That leaves only a little better than a day and a half for sight-seeing. That is far too little time to spend in sight-seeing in a state as attractive as Oregon.

This is the point: If we could have induced each tourist car to spend only ONE DAY MORE IN OREGON, it would have meant an additional tourist income this year of nearly \$40 MILLION. That would have brought Oregon's total income in 1960 up to more than \$200 MILLION.

Let's put it this way. We have in Oregon a State Industrial Development commission. It works hard to bring to Oregon new industrial enterprises to add to our payroll income.

In nearly every town and city we have a chamber of commerce that is working vigorously to bring to our community new industrial enterprises to bring new payroll income. If, in any one year, our State Industrial Development commission and our local chambers of commerce could bring in \$40 million in new industrial payroll, they would feel that they had done a splendid job.

Yet here is \$40 million in added tourist income to be had by inducing each tourist automobile to spend ONLY ONE DAY MORE IN our state.

How could it be done? It would be comparatively easy.

If every city and town in Oregon could organize its people who come in constant contact with tourists-hotels, motels, gasoline stations, garages, restaurants, etc.-so that the story of its resorts, its scenic wonders, its historic places, its beauty spots could be told alluringly to the tourists who pass through Oregon... too often at high speed in order to get to SOME OTHER STATE in order to see ITS resorts, its scenic wonders, its historic places and its beauty spots... it could be done. It's just that simple.

Chairman Anderson said McKinney's report will be given thorough consideration in the next session of Congress.

Eureka, Calif. - UPI - A Coast Guard air and sea search continued today for three men aboard a raft named Leaky Tiki, which hasn't been seen since Friday-when it left here on a proposed voyage to Australia.

The missing adventurers were Charles Ayles, 36; Donald Trawitzki, 35; and Jerry Ball, 26, all of Puyallup, Wash. They began their voyage at Neah Bay, Wash., and planned to sail to Australia via Santa Cruz, Mexico.

The Coast Guard said a report that the raft was sighted off the Northern California Coast Wednesday was erroneous.

"She's not overdue, but we are concerned about her," the spokesman said. "She's not the world's most seaworthy vessel and there were winds of 25 to 35 knots off the coast last week end."

The Leaky Tiki consisted of two 24-foot pontoons decked over and carrying a cabin. It also carried a radio transmitter, a mast and sail, plus an outboard motor.

A Coast Guard plane and the cutter Ewing was dispatched Thursday to search for the raft.

WISHFUL THINKING

By FRANK JENKINS

Evergreen, Ala. - UPI - Two Alabama congressmen praising Democratic vice presidential candidate Lyndon B. Johnson Thursday had a hard time saying just what office Johnson sought.

Sen. Lister Hill welcomed Johnson as "the next president of the United States" and after he was corrected, Rep. George Grant also introduced Johnson as "the next president."

AGE BETTERS SCORE

By FRANK JENKINS

Dallas, Tex. - UPI - Golfer Ivan Bunney is tickled pink over President Eisenhower's birthday today. "At last," said Bunney, "he's in the low 70's."



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