

John Kennedy Urged to Tell 'Truth About National Emergency'

National Planning Group Says Red Threat Dangerous

Washington—President-elect John F. Kennedy has been urged to tell the American people "the unvarnished truth about the national emergency" which this country faces from world communism.

The International Policy committee of the National Planning association said this was the only way he could win full support for essential national security programs.

In a statement entitled, "The National Peril," the private research group said the "blister truth" about the danger to America "should be far more widely understood than it is."

It said also that a "reinvigoration and reorientation" of national policy was needed "to create conditions more favorable than those prevailing at present for the inauguration of fruitful negotiations with the Soviet Union."

Oil Men Taking Conservative Outlook for 1961

New York—Oil men are taking a conservative view of 1961 and predicting only a 2 per cent gain over 1960.

A spokesman for one of the large oil companies said that because of the many red faces resulting over the 1960 disappointment, most oil men are a little reluctant to make a forecast.

The Independent Petroleum Association of America is optimistic about the early months of 1961 but sees little progress for the year as a whole.

The IPAA sees one encouraging aspect in that crude oil output will probably continue to be curtailed.

This will throttle the growth of producing companies' earnings, but will add strength to product prices and boost earnings of integrated companies.

The IPAA also said that in allocating world oil production to meet 1964 demand, it is assumed that high cost U.S. production will continue to lose position but that Middle East and Venezuelan positions will be maintained.

"It also seems reasonable to assume that Canada, North African and Communist countries will expand their contributions to free-world oil markets," the association said.

Moderately Better

Chase Manhattan Bank, commenting on the foreign and domestic oil industry said, "The 1961 petroleum industry is expected to be moderately better than 1960. Demand for oil may be up about 2 per cent; for natural gas, an increase of 5 to 6 per cent is possible. Price levels on the average are likely to be somewhat higher."

The IPAA Supply and Demand Committee forecasts that the 2 per cent demand increase in '61 would equal 215,000 barrels daily, raising the daily figure to 10,098,000 barrels.

Glenn M. Forgan, vice president of First National Bank of Chicago, said, "Because of the small increase in demand foreseeable in 1961, producers will probably not receive much relief through any increase in allowances."

"On the other hand," he added, "proration exercised by the various states and import controls have resulted in reasonable inventories of crude with firm prices."

"Reduced drilling for the year has not been encouraging for the supply contractors or for drilling contractors. Forecasts for any improvements in this situation next year are not encouraging."

Minister Fails to Show for Wedding

Memphis, Tenn.—Mrs. Nelle Poston waited with other guests for a minister who failed to show for a wedding.

When the couple to be married and the guests arrived, the church was dark. One hour later one of the guests telephoned for another minister and the couple was married.

The group said the United States must advance military, political and economic programs to make the Soviet bloc realize that "there is no hope of achieving world domination either gradually, peacefully or on the installment plan" and that total war would lead to their annihilation.

Foremost among the programs suggested was the attainment of "at the very least," parity with Russia in the military field.

Improvement of Forces

The committee said this would include the improvement of nuclear striking forces plus steps to increase conventional forces and air force capacity for limited warfare.

To strengthen and protect U.S. nuclear striking forces, the group urged:

—The immediate hardening and dispersal of strategic bases.

—Changes in political and military command to insure the survival of controls in the event of deliberate surprise attack and to reduce the chance of accidental war.

County Court Objects to Mail Tribune Editorial

Members of the county court Wednesday objected vigorously to an editorial in Tuesday's Mail Tribune stating that the court is "at long last, doing something" about the recreational development at Howard Prairie lake.

County Judge Earl Miller said the editorial was an unfair criticism of both the Jackson county parks and recreation commission and the county court. An irate parks and recreation commission member telephoned him complaining about the editorial, Miller said.

Meeting with the county court Wednesday, City-County Recreation Director Robert Haworth said concerning the large crowd at the lake last week end, "We can't predict these things. We had no idea that the ice on Howard Prairie would draw such a crowd. We didn't prepare for the ice skating ahead of time because there is no sense in dropping your eggs all in one basket."

"Even if everything had been ready I don't think the crowd would have had a better time," County Commissioner Chester Wendt said.

No Complaints

Haworth added that he had not received one complaining phone call, but many people asked if skating would be

—The speeding up of both the Minuteman missile program and the development of anti-missile missiles.

—Rapid acceleration of the program for construction of Polaris nuclear missile submarines.

—Greater emphasis on long-range basic research in the physical sciences.

Asks Airborne Alert

Until these programs are sufficiently advanced, the committee recommended placing "a considerable part of the Strategic Air Command (SAC) on an airborne alert."

In the diplomatic field, the group strongly urged the "revitalizing" of alliances, especially NATO, and steps to counteract the "tendencies of certain members to go it alone strategically and politically."

In addition, the committee said, the United States and its allies should welcome every opportunity for "intimate diplomatic interchanges" with the Communists, although any such negotiations "would seem to present almost insuperable

difficulties" under present circumstances.

It said the West should probe to find out whether or not the Soviets mean what they say about "peaceful co-existence."

In fact, the group said, the United States should "seize the initiative by placing before the Soviet Union and before the bar of world public opinion well-considered and fairly-conceived proposals... in such fields as arms control."

While this image is tarnished by episodes such as those in the south defying school desegregation laws, the group said, it is still possible to better "demonstrate the virtues of our system and to give reality to the American purpose" through achieving even greater social and economic progress at home.

Washington—Are the Soaring Sixties proving to be the Sober Sixties?

Yes, say economists who believe business had a lull time in the first 15 post-war years for special reasons and now must work harder for sales dollars and profits.

Whatever the merits of this theory—and it is meeting little opposition—attention has been drawn to it by the disappointing performance of the economy in 1960—the first year only in 1960—the first year of the much heralded decade.

Business opened the year on a high note. The costly labor-management dispute in steel which caused the 116-day 1959 strike was settled on the fourth day of 1960. Business, labor and the public breathed a sigh of relief and faced the year with buoyant optimism. Steel mills and factories roared with activity and industrial production set a record which still stands.

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Right there is much of the explanation of why total output of goods and services leaped by \$15 billion in the first quarter, struggled up by nearly \$4 billion in the second quarter, and slipped by \$1.5 billion in the third quarter. (Stripping away the effects of inflation, the decline was \$4.7 billion.)

Spending Declines

But inventories are not the whole story. Consumer spending declined in the September quarter. By late summer the rise in plant and equipment investment was topping out, possibly slipping downward.

The net of all this probably will prove to be a rise of less than 1 per cent for the last nine months of the

year—and when final figures are in, possibly no rise at all. The outlook for 1961 is a mild decline in the first half of the year, then an upturn, with the year as a whole less than 3 per cent above 1960.

According to the economists who believe business has entered a new phase in which sales and profits will come harder, the economy now lacks several important characteristics of the post-war years:

—The volume of business finally has caught up with the flood of money created in financing World War II. No longer is there "excess liquidity" to fuel inflation-based booms.

Consequently, "inflationary psychology" has evaporated. Businessmen, no longer fearful that tomorrow's goods will be dearer than today's, are carrying lower inventories. Consumers, too, may no longer be rushing to beat price mark-ups.

Shortages of consumer goods have been largely made up. People have millions of cars, TV sets, washing machines, vacuum cleaners—and their own homes. In the 1930's goods were available but people lacked money, or the confidence to part with it. During the war people had the money but couldn't find the goods. The result was 15 years of pent-up demand, now pretty much satisfied.

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Leadership Declines

No longer is America the undisputed world leader in manufactured goods. Western Europe and Japan have grown mightily since the end of the war, now compete vigorously with the United States for markets here and abroad.

Ralph J. Cordner, board chairman of General Electric Co., recently summed up the situation this way.

"Prices are soft. People are not buying the way they used to. Every businessman came out of World War II scrambling to expand. Now we have the capacity but not the sales."

More and more, businessmen are being exhorted to cut costs and prices, design their products better, offer the consumer a better deal. In the words of the F. W. Dodge Corp.:

"We have seen the return, total and complete of a buyers' market. The burden of selling has reverted to the seller."

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South America Not Out of Hatfield's Mind; Plans Noted

Salem—South America has by no means dropped out of mind for Oregon Gov. Mark O. Hatfield in the time that has elapsed since he ended a tour of Argentina and Brazil two months ago.

To the contrary, spurred by the experience of the tour taken in the company of more than half the governors of the United States—Hatfield has stepped up efforts to broaden exchanges on several levels between Oregon and the southern continent.

Most of all, Hatfield said he would like to see programs established to provide better intercultural understanding for "influence-makers."

The Republican governor believes stronger economic ties would be rewarding to this country and South America. To this end, the Oregon Department of Planning and Development, at his request, recently undertook a survey of ways to strengthen trade relations between Oregon and

South America.

The governor said his trip has made him feel more strongly than ever that more intimate understanding between people of the two continents is the key to sound relations.

Since his return, Hatfield has discussed extensively with Oregon educators ways of expanding the state's budding Latin American Studies Institute at Portland State college.

The former professor would like to see exchanges from between the two continents in the fields of art, culture and education. He would like to see economic missions from one continent tour the other, and he believes a rapid step-up in intercultural studies and languages is essential to understanding.

"We need to ferret out the influence-makers in all fields," Hatfield said, including teachers, leaders, newsmen and take steps to en-

large their acquaintance with their neighboring continent.

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