

### Fuzzy Forecast Reveals Plenty Of Fun For 1961

By HAL BOYLE  
NEW YORK (AP)—It is time for our annual fuzzy forecast of what lies ahead, and a peek into the crystal ball shows:  
You'll have plenty of fun in 1961—that is, if you like excitement.

It promises to be a stirring year for all, full of adventure for anybody who doesn't take off his hearing aid when opportunity knocks at the door.

Just in jest, here are a few predictions:

Ten-thousand Americans will write and ask the new president, John F. Kennedy, if they can have as a souvenir the silk topper he'll wear at his inauguration on Jan. 20. But Kennedy, with typical New England thrift, will keep it handy on a White House shelf—just in case he needs it for a repeat performance of the ceremony in 1965.

Caroline Kennedy, 3, the President-elect's photogenic daughter, will receive a \$100,000 offer to act as moderator on a TV panel show featuring the views of pre-kindergarten age children on world problems.

Harvard University will move to Washington, D. C., so its students can attend classes in the same city where most of Harvard's faculty is employed.

The accent on youth, so evident in U. S. politics, will have some odd repercussions as everyone tries to keep in step with the trend.

Nikita Khrushchev will buy a toupee, Jack Benny will issue a statement saying that a check of his birth record shows that he is

really only 38, not 39—and Lassie, who has been showing a few wrinkles around the eyes lately, will undergo a secret face lifting.

Sophie Tucker will change her act, and come on stage rolling a hoop and wearing Mary Pickford curls. Women's fashions will feature "the high school look," and stenographers will come to work wearing bobby sox.

The ailing economy will be bolstered by a \$2 billion boom in the hair dyeing business. Anyone with gray hair will be tabbed an exhibitionist.

Casey Stengel, ex-manager of the New York Yankees, will consider starting his baseball career all over again as a rookie outfielder for the Kansas City Athletics.

A few other developments:  
On the international scene, the U. S. Air Force will pull the blooper of the year. It will send up a plane to snag the capsule of an American missile and come down instead with a Soviet capsule. This capsule will contain three Soviet dogs, an autographed portrait of Khrushchev addressed "to the president of Mars," and an unsigned note from a Soviet engineer saying, "Help!"

The United Nations will publish a cook book in an attempt to get out of debt.

Throughout most of the world college students will demonstrate against their governments with banners, rocks and home-made grenades. In this country students will demonstrate vacuum cleaners to earn tuition money.

On the home front look for these things:  
Science will develop a palatable new food that can't be canned or frozen but has to be kept and cooked in the old-fashioned way. Housewives will immediately boycott it.

Some remorseful woman will start a campaign to give equal rights back to men.

Medicine will develop a marvelous new wonder drug to cure all the ailments caused by the marvelous new wonder drugs of 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1960. Unfortunately, it too will have side effects.

In an attempt to hold the line against rising prices, some bars again will feature the five-cent cocktail. It will be served, however, in a shot glass.

A producer will startle Hollywood by a radical idea—a picture costing less than \$7½ million and running less than five hours.

All in all, we face an interesting and adventurous year.

### "DENNIS THE MENACE"



"A JET IS JUST LIKE A REGULAR AIRPLANE, ONLY 'YA GOTTA RUN FASTER!"

### Uncle Sam To Spend More To Lift Slumping Economy

WASHINGTON (AP)—Uncle Sam is opening his wallet wider and preparing to give the slumping economy an important lift in 1961.

As a matter of fact, increasing federal spending already has been a big factor in limiting the extent of the business decline.

But more important, the Eisenhower administration has set the pattern for continued increases during the new year. If anything, President-elect John F. Kennedy is likely to give the trend an additional boost.

Federal spending is the most important single prop under the economy. Federal programs account for better than \$1 out of every \$10 spent in this country for goods and services of all kinds.

The latest figures show that federal purchases of goods and services increased during July, August and September to an annual rate of \$27.7 billion. In October, November and December the rate probably approached \$34 billion.

On the basis of the revised federal budget estimates issued in October, some experts here say the purchasing rate will climb to about \$55 billion in the first three months of 1961. They predict a further advance to about \$55.5 billion in April, May and June.

These estimates may prove conservative. They do not take into

account defense steps ordered since early October, possible new programs to be initiated by the Kennedy administration, and the stimulating effect of Eisenhower's new program to stem the gold drain by spending more at home and less abroad.

Even so, these estimates indicate that the annual rate of federal purchases will climb by nearly \$3 billion between the end of last September and next June 30. Significantly, this increase will coincide with what probably will prove the economy's roughest months. By this token, it will be an important anti-recession factor.

And should a major recession develop, Kennedy has repeatedly said he would turn to deficit spending as a pump-priming device. In addition, he has indicated he would urge bigger defense outlays than those now programmed by the Eisenhower administration.

As things now stand, an increase in defense contracting late in 1960 portends further spending increases in the last half of 1961. There always is a lag between contracting and spending.

The new restrictions on overseas spending—designed to deprive foreigners of dollars that could be used to buy American gold—also should give the economy a noticeable lift.

### Earth, Stars and Man (22) In the Beginning

#### ORIGIN OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM

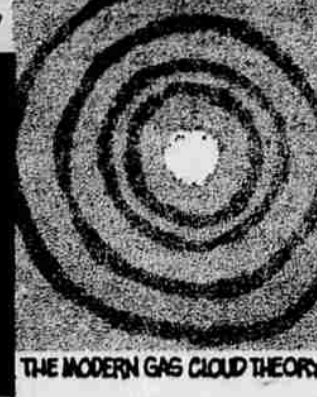
##### THE OLD COLLISION THEORY



The story of the origin of life and of man eventually comes to one question: "How did the world itself come to be?"

The great 18th-century French astronomer Laplace theorized that the planets were thrown off by a rapidly rotating sun. But mathematics has shown this to be impossible. Laplace's older countryman, the naturalist Count Buffon, thought a comet may have passed close to the sun, drawing out material that formed the planets.

In the 20th-century, the American geologist Thomas Chamberlain substituted a passing star for the comet. He believed that the planets began as bits of matter called "planetesimals."



THE MODERN GAS CLOUD THEORY



AN UNMANNED ROCKET ON THE MOON MAY PROVIDE THE ANSWER

The planets formed cold, later heating up through pressure and radioactivity.

Modern thinking has kept the idea of cold planetesimals but rejected the theory of a collision or near collision with another star. The planets contain different proportions of the elements than the sun and therefore could not have been formed from matter torn out of it.

Most scientists today agree that both sun and planets condensed at the same time from a cloud of hydrogen and other particles. The way it happened has to do with the behavior of ionized (electrified) gases and magnetic fields. Not a few astronomers believe that most stars similar to our sun have a family of planets. And the chances are that many of these planets



are in the right position with respect to their suns to allow life to gain a foothold.  
The moon may hold clues to how our solar system began, because that body is relatively unchanged since its creation. A series of "Ranger" rockets is planned to be sent to the moon in 1961. Some of the rockets will make seismic recordings to determine its structure. On a vaster scale, the way in which the solar system formed is illustrated by the way galaxies evolve. Galaxies, like our Milky Way, are great collections of stars (some 200 billion in the Milky Way). There are literally millions of galaxies within range of our telescopes, in different stages of development—perhaps, also, with stars harboring life in different forms. NEXT: Suns and Universes

### Square Dancers Conduct Event

ALTURAS — The Alturas Alendancers square dancers conducted their annual New Year's Dance at Fourth Street Elementary School here Saturday night.

Lyle Dunn, Alturas, was master of ceremonies during the "all-callers" function. Potluck dinner was served at 11 p.m.

### 'QUIXOTE' GOES LYRICAL

NEW YORK (AP)—A new musical version of the classic "Don Quixote" is under option for future Broadway production.

David Cogan, co-sponsor of "A Raisin in the Sun," plans to bring the show in next season. Names of the adapter and composer have not been disclosed because they are engaged on other projects.

### Cross Explains Assessment Increase

Editor's Note: The following is a speech made by John Cross, Northern California director, Board of Directors, California and Arizona Potato Growers Association before the annual membership meeting of the Tulelake Growers Association.

By JOHN CROSS  
I know that the first reaction to a tax or raise in assessment is always an automatic no, but after one knows more of what it is all about, one usually is more open-minded. So for the benefit of those who do not know what we are trying to do, I'd like to give you some of the background.

The Kern County Potato Growers in discussions with growers from other producing areas felt there was a need for a statewide organization to handle such matters as legislation, labor, rail rates, research, and other problems of the potato industry. By using the already successful Kern County Organization for a nucleus, they established a two-state organization comprised of California and Arizona. At that time, Sam Anderson was appointed to the board of governors to represent this area of the state. As Sam wanted to lighten his work load, he asked me if I would take the job.

I attended the board meeting in February, and after listening to the potato growers from all over the state, I was aware of their desire to have a large and strong organization to represent

them. When I asked that they pay the cost of travel for the representative from this area, they agreed unanimously.

I did feel that the \$1 per acre assessment for growers of this area was too high in light of the fact that we already had an organization handling our local problems. So when the matter of membership came up at the May 10 meeting, I asked what the governing board thought of a smaller fee for our area. They agreed that due to the fact we already were organized that a smaller fee would be in order. They asked me to find out what the Tulelake Growers thought was fair.

At the June meeting of the growers, I discussed it with the directors and they said I should ask for a 25 cent per acre package deal, which I did. At the June 28 meeting of the two-state

deductible. For instance, a farmer with 50 acres of potatoes, which is a little over the average for the association, would pay \$12.50 to support the California Arizona Potato Growers.

What of the benefits?  
Labor—The standard of living of both the farmer and the farm worker need to be raised, but not by sacrificing some of the fundamental rights of either. As a migrant worker told me, "I can do without some necessities as long as I can work when I want to and for whom I want to!"

With the political climate in Washington and Sacramento as it is, we will need a large and politically strong organization to deal with the Wobblies and the appointed labor officials. It will be necessary to see that half truth publicity is not scattered in the city newspapers.

Bureau of Service—Ted Curry, formerly with the U.S. Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, has been retained by the organization to be available to all potato growers for credit information, filing of claims against slow pays, and to handle troubled cars at distant points. In September, Curry settled one claim for over \$25,000 for one farmer in Bakersfield. We certainly could have used this service in the past, and I'm sure we can use it in the future.

Railroad rates—The California and Arizona Potato Growers Association has already helped the Tulelake Growers in handling one rate adjustment application. With the necessity of filing for an adjustment almost every year, we can certainly use some help in getting these through the railroads' red tape. The upcoming fight between the SP and the Santa Fe over control of the Western Pacific is of utmost importance to all of us. Think of how much it would cost in delays at harvest time if we had only one railroad from which to order barley cars, or the trouble it would cause if we had to order each potato car we needed. Competition keeps both railroads eager and on the ball. An important step toward keeping both railroads is to let the ICC know that the farmers of California will not tolerate any railroad monopoly.

Legislative—Any beneficial legislation in Sacramento or Washington can certainly be given a boost if it is sponsored or backed by an organization representing all the potato producing areas of

two states. I, as your representative am chairman of the Legislative Committee, and would be in a position to help on all such matters.

Research — We urgently need help on an economical control of nematode in muck soils. I feel that the eventual control of eelworm would be worth far more than the \$12.50 yearly assessment. Verticillium wilt has also become a problem in some areas of the Basin, and if it remains unchecked could mean total loss of potato production in these areas. The California and Arizona group is very strong on research and will benefit all the potato growers in the future.

Summary:  
This is the question before us today: Will it be worth \$12.50 to you to have an organization strong enough to fight organized labor and their political friends? Will it be worth \$12.50 a year to be able to pick up a phone and talk to a man who knows practically all of the deadbeats and slow-pay artists in the potato industry and to receive this advice and help free of charge? Will it be worth \$12.50 a year to you to keep both railroads competitive in the Basin? Will it be worth \$12.50 a year to have the university develop a successful clod eliminator just as they have developed a successful tomato picker for the tomato industry? Do you think that they developed this picker without the prodding and pushing of the tomato industry?

These are the questions before you today. These are the possibilities that may be obtained by joining with potato growers.

In discussing this with some of the growers, they have said that they are willing to join with the California statewide organization but are afraid it might endanger the stability of the local organization. I certainly would not want that to happen. I strongly feel that anything that can help and strengthen the position of the local grower would help the local organization. My fears would be that if we fail to move ahead, if we fail to join with others for strength, then we will have hurt the individual grower and our local organization.

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### Chances For Shooting War Diminished

By PHIL NEWSOM  
UPI Foreign News Analyst

1960 drew to a close, the world still sought peace on earth. But chances for a calculated all-out shooting war between East and West receded slightly.

For 1961, the greatest danger could be war by miscalculation. Perhaps the greatest single deterrent to war to emerge in 1960 was the United States' atomic submarine equipped with the nuclear-tipped Polaris missile. It made retaliation inevitable no matter how devastating a surprise Communist attack.

The atomic submarine George Washington, with a base on Scotland's Firth of Clyde, is in operation and others soon will follow.

Besides the balance of weapons, other events indicated Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev either did not want or was not ready for an all-out test of arms.

In May, Khrushchev used the incident of the U2 spy plane as his excuse to torpedo the Paris summit conference.

He accused the United States of aggression, said such acts inevitably would lead to war and threatened to annihilate with Soviet rockets any foreign base used by a U.S. plane for landing or take-off.

Cites Soviet Boasts  
Eisenhower's reply:

The U2 flights were necessary to assure the safety of the United States and the free world against "surprise attack by a power which boasts of its ability to devastate (others) by missiles . . . with atomic warheads."

Khrushchev's charges of "treachery" against the President plunged U.S.-U.S.S.R. relations to their lowest point since the Stalin era but the rockets remained on their pads.

On July 1, a U.S. RB47 photo-reconnaissance plane took off from its British base on a northerly route off the Soviet coast over the Barents Sea. Its equipment suggested it was to check Russian radar defenses.

The Russians shot it down, and charged it had penetrated over Russian territory. Three of its crew members were killed and two are being held for Russian trial.

The United States introduced evidence to show it had been shot down over international waters. The delay in the trial of the two Americans suggests that the U.S.S.R. cannot prove its case.

In any case, Russian propaganda repeated previous threats against U.S. foreign bases.

Three other events might have tempted the Communists to test their armed strength.

The governments of Turkey and the Republic of Korea fell. Both border on Red soil, and in the resulting chaos either might have been a target for Communist intervention. However, the Soviets refrained.

Coup In Laos  
The third occurred in the Southeast Asia kingdom of Laos after last August's coup toppling the pro-Western Laotian government.

Russian arms began flowing to Red commanders in Laos, but as pro-Western forces appeared to be gaining the upper hand, neither the Russians nor the Red Chinese made any immediate moves to follow up what had been a momentary advantage.

Headlines recorded other cold war tides:  
"Khrushchev warns France of reborn German militarism."  
"French explode atomic bomb over Sahara Desert. De Gaulle cries, 'Hurrah for France!'"

### Yugoslavia Presents Big Dose Of Contradictions

By PHIL NEWSOM  
UPI Foreign News Analyst

For those who can take in large doses the contradictions of world affairs, let us consider Yugoslavia.

Last month, a manifesto issued at the close of a summit meeting of world Communist leaders in Moscow roundly condemned Yugoslavia for activity damaging to "the unity of all the peaceful forces in the world."

Chief instigator of this blast was Red China which accuses Yugoslavia of threatening the "ideological purity of Communist doctrine."

But scarcely had the delegates left for home, than nations of the Soviet bloc put on a display of friendship for Yugoslavia unprecedented since Nikita Khrushchev's visit to Belgrade in 1955.

On the occasion of the 15th birthday of Marshal Tito's Yugoslav government, Tito and Khrushchev exchanged warm messages looking toward continued friendly relations in the "interests of world peace."

This week, Tito mounted the rostrum of the Yugoslav General Assembly.

He placed the blame for the summit manifesto's unkind words on Red China but then questioned the morality of any others who would sign such a "downright untruth." This was a crack at Khrushchev.

He said he agreed with Moscow on most issues, and then turned his fire on the West where he held "certain bellicose people" chiefly to blame for world tensions.

One day later it was announced that the United States and other Western nations would loan Yugoslavia a whopping total of \$275 million dollars to carry out trade and currency reforms.

Out of this welter of contradictions two thoughts emerge.  
One is that temporarily at least Moscow has decided it is necessary to maintain at least a front of Communist unity, despite Tito's refusal to permit Moscow to dictate doctrine.

The other is that apparently the West has decided that some Communists are more Communist than others.

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"Eisenhower says Cuban leaders betray the Cuban revolution."  
"U.S. atomic submarine travels submerged around the world."  
"U.S. fires Atlas ICBM record 9,000 miles."  
"Communists quit Geneva disarmament talks."  
"Red China rejected in United Nations."

"Eisenhower orders ships and planes to patrol coasts of Guatemala and Nicaragua."  
As 1960 passed its midpoint and Cuba slipped surely into the Red orbit, Khrushchev said Red rockets would protect Cuba against U.S. aggression. Later, he said he hoped his remarks would be taken as symbolic.

Could Be Cover-up  
There were indications that at least some of Khrushchev's violent language was a cover-up for difficulties within his own camp.

The U2 incident had proved Soviet defenses to be less invulnerable than advertised, a public embarrassment for Khrushchev.

Crop failures were interfering with Khrushchev's announced intention of catching up to and surpassing the industrial and economic might of the United States.

Finally, his theme of co-existence with the West was meeting a more than cool reception from Red China. A Communist "summit" session which dragged on for the better part of three weeks in Moscow resulted in a 25,000-word manifesto which gave lip service to Khrushchev and indicated he had been forced into a compromise by the Chinese.

The manifesto placed co-existence at the top of the Communist program. But a pledge to aid and encourage revolution from within nations not yet in the Communist orbit indicated the Red Chinese at least had won a point.

Khrushchev could not yet say he held total sway over world Communism.  
But while the danger of an all-out shooting war seemed to recede in 1960, the fluid nature of Soviet foreign policy caused it to swing in other directions.  
Just as Russia had moved to absorb Cuba ideologically and economically, so also it was moving to infiltrate other Latin American nations.

Offsets Red Drive  
Offsetting the Soviet drive was President Eisenhower's enunciation of a modern-day Monroe policy for South and Central America and a new, \$500 million program for Latin American aid.  
But pointing the way for new U.S. difficulties in 1961 and indicating some initial success for the Communist drive were a rash of brushfire outbreaks throughout Latin America near the year's end.

In Japan, the Communists were seeking to exploit the neutralist and left-wing sentiment which forced cancellation of Eisenhower's visit to Tokyo.  
There was evidence that new Communist attempts were being made to infiltrate South Korea.  
Africa was another special target.

Swift action by the United Nations prevented a take-over by a Moscow-oriented government in the Congo.  
It resulted in an all-out attack

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