



As this is written, there is again no BIG news on the wires—by BIG news meaning the kind of news that draws big, black headlines in the papers and gives us all the cold shivers.

So—
Again—
We'll have to fall back on the little news.

In the little news department, Governor Edmund Brown, of California, says this morning to Governor Nelson Rockefeller, of New York.

"California will pass New York, to become the nation's most populous state, some time in December of this year."

To which Governor Rockefeller replies:

"Governor Brown of California is wrong. New York will remain the nation's most populous state until mid-1963."

Here are the estimated populations of the two states on this July 1:

New York, 17,243,000
California, 17,094,000

As of now, that is, New York is still ahead. But, the California State Department of Finance says:

"California's population reached an estimated 17,094,000 on July 1, 1962. It will continue to increase at a rate of just under four percent to a total of 17,688,000 by mid-1963 and 18,274,000 by mid-1964. California's population will definitely exceed New York's total by the end of the year 1962."

Why is it so definite?
The California State Department of Finance puts it this way:

"California's population increased last year (from July 1, 1961 to July 1, 1962) included migrants, 363,000; increase in military personnel, 29,000; excess of births over deaths, 249,000 — or a total increase for the 12 months of 641,000."

So—
It is to be presumed—
California's population will increase at the same rate during the remainder of 1962. If so, it will wind up with a total of about 17,414,000 at the end of 1962. Governor Rockefeller is invited courteously to put that expected figure in his pipe and smoke it.

What was it the Governor of North Carolina said to the Governor of South Carolina in their famous conversation?
I've forgotten, and can't find it in the books. But I'm sure it had nothing to do with the subject of which state would be the biggest state in the Union on a given date.

JFK Urges Approval For Hanford Power

HYANNIS PORT, Mass. (UPI)—President Kennedy has urged Congress to approve a recent proposal for nonfederal conversion of steam from the nuclear reactor at Hanford, Wash., into electrical power for the area.

The Chief Executive said he was gratified that a way had been found to do this through having the Washington Public Power Supply System handle financing, construction and operation of the power plant.

This local public utility district agency would deliver its output to local utilities, publicly and privately owned. These in turn Kennedy noted would exchange the output with the Bonneville Power Administration for a block of firm power on a non-profit basis.

"The proposal provides a highly satisfactory arrangement for insuring the maximum utilization of the facility, demonstrates national leadership in resource development, and will aid in achieving national defense objectives," Kennedy said.

His comments were in a letter to Rep. Chet Holifield, D-Calif., chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy.

Kennedy pointed out that Congress had directed that the production reactor under construction at Hanford be designed at an additional cost of \$25 million so that steam byproduct could be used to generate electricity.

"I was disappointed last year when the Congress, despite strong efforts by you and others, did not authorize federal construction of generating facilities at Hanford to convert this steam to electric power," Kennedy told Holifield.

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EDITORIAL PAGE

4 The News-Review, Roseburg, Ore.—Tues., July 17, 1962

DEFENSE CONTRACTS

By Charles V. Stanton

Oregon's "Tail End Charlie" position, as described by the Register-Guard, Eugene, speaking of the state's percentage of federal defense contracts, is discussed editorially by the Oregon Journal.

The Register-Guard urged beating the Oregon congressional delegation over the head as a means of getting some action. The Journal, however, says that the matter can't be solved by the state's representatives in Congress. It is up to Oregon, says the Journal, to convince defense agencies we can compete satisfactorily with other states.

"The simple fact is that defense and other government contracts go to states and cities which have the capacity to perform the contracts," says the Journal. The Portland newspaper commends Gov. Hatfield and the State Department of Planning and Development for having grasped the situation and for the efforts to inaugurate a graduate research center which could become the nucleus of a space age industrial complex.

Oregon gets only one-tenth of one per cent of the defense contracts. California gets 23.9 per cent.

We have heard a great deal of talk, including wailing and pleading from some of our chief politicians, for a pork barrel distribution of defense contracts. I can't go along with that approach. Rather, I agree with the position taken by the Journal:

The way for a state to win more government contracts is to attract and develop the research and industrial plant and know-how which will enable it to compete with other states. Whatever role our congressional delegates may have in this, it is not the key role.

While our delegates may not exercise the "key role," it is my opinion they haven't helped the matter any.

Delegation Divided

In the first place, the State of Oregon has been portrayed before Congress as a poor, suffering state, needing federal alms to survive. The world was told year after year that Oregon's "per capita" wages were extremely low. But no mention was made of the fact that hourly wages in Oregon are among the highest in the nation; that much of our per capita wage is based upon seasonal work—canneries, logging, farm harvest, etc. That side of the story was carefully hidden.

Each winter, when loggers and truckers are idled by weather, we are presented to the nation by Sen. Wayne Morse as a depressed labor area, suffering from a high rate of unemployment. You'd swear we were in destitute circumstances, lining up for public handouts of food. Did you ever hear of Sen. Morse mounting his soap box to tell the world of our condition when we had an extremely high rate of employment and were actually labor short?

Furthermore, our congressional delegation hasn't been able to present a uniform front on anything of any importance. Sen. Morse seemingly hasn't been able to get along with any member of the state delegation, with, perhaps, one exception, Rep. Ullman, since he was elected. He has quarreled with one and all. He has disagreed on almost everything.

Harmony Needed

It seems to me Oregon voters should be taking this factor into consideration. He feuded with the late Sen. Richard Neuberger and has blamed the Senator's successor, his widow, Maurine, for a part of that feud, and has virtually ignored her position as one of Oregon's senators.

He has no love for Rep. Edith Green. He was hopeful of being Oregon's favorite son at the last Democratic National Convention. He made quite a bid for that honor. Mrs. Green took over the job of managing Kennedy's campaign in Oregon. It must have been a severe blow to the Morse ego when he was swamped by Kennedy votes garnered by Mrs. Green.

Certainly he has shied clear of Rep. Walter Norblad and Rep. Edwin Durno. They're Republicans. And, while he once extolled the virtues of the Republican party, when he posed as a Republican candidate, he now reviles the Republicans, having transferred his affections to the Democratic party.

Oregon, in my opinion, shouldn't be seeking defense contracts unless it can compete with other states and can deliver the goods. It shouldn't ask that defense money be apportioned on a pork barrel formula. If and when we can deliver the goods, we should have, I believe, a congressional delegation that can work in harmony. It is quite certain that Sen. Morse can't work in harmony; that another election will probably make him more vindictive than ever. Even if a Republican were to be named on a delegation now having a Democratic majority, such Republican could be expected to cooperate more with others of the delegation than Morse ever has done.

We need defense contracts. We need more jobs. We should be thinking of more ways and means of getting such contracts.

But we're not apt to get them by publicly down-grading our state, pleading for alms, or insulting those in high places.

Oregon voters should be thinking of some of these things.

50 Emergency Medics Arrive

REGINA, Sask. (UPI)—The Medical Care Insurance Commission announced this week that 50 British doctors already have arrived here for emergency service during the current doctors' strike now in its third week.

Commission Secretary Jack Kinzel disclosed that 50 of 84 British physicians who have signed up to work for the government under its controversial medicare plan had arrived in the province, most of them during the past few days.

At the same time a Saskatchewan government representative in Dublin said that several Irish doctors had answered a call for help and that recruiting procedures were in progress in the Irish capital.

The announcement came as

Saskatchewan's one million residents hopefully awaited arrival of British labor peer and medicare expert Lord Taylor, in hopes he would somehow break the impasse between the government and the Saskatchewan College of Physicians and Surgeons that has left the province with only token medical service since July 1.

A spokesman said that Taylor was not coming here as a mediator but as a "consultant" to the Saskatchewan government. He is regarded as the major architect of Britain's state-run national health service, on which the Saskatchewan plan is modeled.

Most of the province's 900 doctors boycotted the plan on grounds it conscripted them and made them into civil servants.

ATTACKS DISTRIBUTION
WASHINGTON (UPI)—Sen. Alexander Wiley, R-Wis., said Sunday that there was too great a concentration of defense production and an inequitable distribution of defense contracts.

Wiley said he planned to confer with other senators and Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara in an attempt to assure more equitable distribution of contracts. He cited a Defense Department study that he said showed states got more than two-thirds of defense business.

DEAR ABBY

Abigail Van Buren

Dear Readers . . .

DEAR ABBY: Recently I met a blind person where I am employed. We exchanged only a few words but I developed a feeling of great regard for him. Last night I saw him again in a restaurant. As I passed by I said, "Hello, how are you?" He returned the greeting, but I'm afraid my courtesy might have been cruel because I'm sure he didn't have the slightest idea who had spoken to him.

What does one say when greeting a blind person? Does it hurt their feelings to be told immediately, "I am Mary Smith?" I could use some first-hand information on this.

NEEDS ADVICE
DEAR NEEDS: I assume a slight person appreciates being told immediately who is addressing him. But this may not be necessary for long because acute hearing compensates most blind persons for their loss of vision. However, I could use some "first-hand information" on this myself.

DEAR ABBY: I just read the letter from GRANDMA who "thought" the cat had given her grandchild ringworm. She doesn't know what she's talking about. If their cat had ringworm they would know it because her hair would become dull and would fall out in

huges patches, leaving unsightly sores that could not be ignored. Also who started that story about cats suffocating children? I've always had cats and they sleep in my children's beds and no harm is done. I'm tired of all the bad advertising cats get. They make much better pets than dogs, who have the filthiest habits in the animal kingdom. Thank you.

CAT LOVER

DEAR ABBY: I am 19 and in love with a wonderful boy who is 20. He has asked me to marry him this summer, but I told him I think we ought to wait until we are both out of college. Here is my real reason: In the six years we have gone together I don't think he has kissed me six times! He says he loves me but he doesn't like to kiss. Do you think he is normal? Please give me a quick reply.

TIED OF SHAKING HANDS
DEAR TIED: I don't know whether it is "normal" or not—but I do know that he is unusual. Don't marry him until you BOTH know why he does not like to kiss.

CONFIDENTIAL TO WILMA:
What difference does age make? Nowadays you can't tell a smart woman of 50 from a stupid one of 25.

READER OPINIONS

Easy Access Areas Needed For Recreation

To The Editor:

You want to congratulate you on your fine editorial concerning the Forest Service. Yours is fast becoming a voice in the wilderness amid the growing outcry and attacks on a branch of our government that did much good for the United States and, I might add, continues to be most worthwhile, despite errors, bad practices, and the mismanagement it is guilty of occasionally and about which its enemies cry so loudly.

I have been disturbed for a long time because of the unholy alliance which some of our other friends of the conservation organizations are making with some segments of the lumber industry. I refer to the attacks on the Forest Service in an attempt to discredit it with the public and Congress in order to enlarge the wilderness and park areas.

That this attack is making headway can be seen during casual conversation with people who work in the lumber industry, who are highly sensitive to their jobs and what timber can do in the local economy, but who are highly favorable to wilderness areas, in some other area of course.

Few people really realize just how vast are the areas it is proposed to lock up into wilderness or how few people it will serve for recreation. As I write this I am camped for a few days at Twin Lakes up the North Umpqua. The only difference between this and wilderness is that yesterday a man, his family, and friends came in for the day using a mechanical mule to pack their gear. This would not be allowed in a wilderness or wild area.

This is a beautiful spot. It won't support too many people at a time. The Forest Service has placed toilets and tables at various spots on the east side of the lake this year. Yet, to all intents and purposes, it is wilderness. You have to pack in by a good trail up and down a small mountain for two and one-half miles by the easiest and shortest route. I doubt that the area would be logged as it is semi-alpine. But even if it were logged up to reasonable distance of the lake it would still retain much of its character, except for the debris that some campers are in the habit of leaving. I think the only way you can cure those litterbugs is to shoot them, if you can catch them, of course.

Just prior to the Fourth of July, some of my family and I visited Lassen National Park in California. It is a beautiful area and, I think, necessary that it should be set aside for all the people. It is not particularly spectacular and of course there are numerous extinct volcanoes, none, of course, as recent in the continental United States. I comment on this for two reasons. One, it takes in a rather vast area around and outside of the volcanic area and, two, we listened to a park naturalist who repeated what I had heard in National Parks before, but this time I was impressed because of the drive for enlarging the National Park system and the wilderness areas. He said that National Parks were established to protect and conserve a natural area or phenomenon of unusual interest or beauty for the benefit of all the people for all time. But, he also said, this charge is violated whenever people are admitted into the park and the necessary roads and conveniences are built for them. This, he said, destroys the very thing the service is supposed to protect.

To sum up this long and rambling letter, I believe that mismanagement, and all the other errors the Forest Service is accused of, exists, but only rarely, and these can and will be corrected so far as men are able to do so. That unique and unusual areas should be conserved and kept from industrial use for all of us. That wilderness and wild areas are highly desirable and essential but not to the degree proposed by the extremists. That the wise use of our natural resources for recreation, as well as other uses, depends on its being used for the many and not just for the few. That the greatest need in outdoor recreations is lots more easily accessible areas. That the

News Analysis:

Despite Lack Of News, Congo Crisis Problems Have Refused To Go Away

By PHIL NEWSOM

UPI Foreign News Analyst

With only occasional exceptions, the Congo crisis for many weeks had been off the front pages. But despite the hopes of practically all of those involved it refused to go away.

So far as the United Nations was concerned, the fly in the ointment continued to be Moise Tshombe, the talkative and changeable president of secessionist Katanga Province.

Two military attempts to force Katanga's reunion with the Congo's central government in Leopoldville had failed.

So also had many months of diplomatic negotiations in which the wily Tshombe would make promises and then blithely denounce them once back in the safety of his own capital at Elisabethville.

There the situation stood as of the 11th of this month.

Illegal Parade

On the 11th, 2,000 of Tshombe's soldiers marched in an Elisabethville parade marking the second anniversary of Katanga's secession.

In the months of negotiations, the U. N. command had seemed to lean over backward to protect Katangese sensibilities.

It had given permission for token Katangese forces to march in the parade even though the celebration itself seemed a mischievous nose-thumbing gesture aimed at undermining the very reasons for the U. N. presence in Katanga.

The demonstration went off peacefully but from the U. N. it brought an angry charge that Tshombe's 2,000 military paraders created a "flagrant violation" of an agreement that only 300 would take part.

U. N. roadblocks cut off all

roads in and out of the city, and a note from Jean Back, U. N. civilian representative in Elisabethville told Tshombe:

"Under these conditions, it will be difficult for the United Nations to accept your word in the future."

Not Strong Enough

Back's note seemed almost to verge on understatement.

But it emphasized the U. N.'s dilemma after two years in the Congo, and that violence in the Congo

remains at all times close to the surface.

In every U. N. act, Tshombe saw a plot engineered by Wall Street capitalists seeking to shut down the copper mines of the Union Miniere, the mining combine from which Katanga draws most of its income.

Central Government Foreign Minister Justin Bokombo failed in an appearance before the U. N. to win support for his demand that the U. N. use its 7,000 troops still in Katanga to force a military decision there.

He left, threatening to stir up northern Katanga tribes against Tshombe.

The Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Tuesday, July 17, the 188th day of 1962 with 167 to follow.

The moon is in its full phase.

In 1821, Florida was formally ceded to the United States by Spain.

The evening stars are Saturn and Venus.

On this day in history:

In 1821, Florida was formally ceded to the United States by Spain.

In 1898, the Cuban city of Santiago surrendered to the United States in the Spanish-American War.

In 1936, the Spanish civil war began.

In 1955, the town of Arco, Idaho, became the first community in the world to receive all its light and power from atomic energy.

A thought for the day: The philosopher, Friedrich Nietzsche, said: "In revenge and in love, woman is more barbarous than man."

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Charter No. 14860 Reserve District No. 12

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

First National Bank of Roseburg

of Roseburg, Oregon

In the State of Oregon

at the close of business on June 30, 1962

Published in response to call made by comptroller of the currency, under Section 5211, U. S. Revised Statutes

ASSETS	
Cash, balances with other banks, and cash items in process of collection	\$ 895,802.82
United States Government obligations, direct and guaranteed, (Net of any reserves)	2,270,839.96
Obligations of States and political subdivisions (Net of any reserves)	519,548.27
Corporate stocks (including \$13,900.00 stock of Federal Reserve Bank) (Net of any reserves)	13,900.00
Loans and discounts (including \$2,753.91 overdrafts) (Net of any reserves)	2,848,999.14
Bank premises owned \$11,526.19, furniture and fixtures \$53,156.37	64,682.56
Real Estate owned other than bank premises	7,470.66
Other assets	32,409.23
TOTAL ASSETS	\$6,653,652.64

LIABILITIES	
Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	1,984,391.33
Time and savings deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	1,703,088.93
Deposits of United States Government (including postal savings)	192,714.31
Deposits of States and political subdivisions	2,048,338.16
Certified and officers' checks, etc.	66,641.65
TOTAL DEPOSITS	\$5,995,174.38
(a) Total demand deposits	\$2,678,684.52
(b) Total time and savings deposits	\$3,316,489.86
Other liabilities	108,241.80
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$6,103,416.18

CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	
CAPITAL STOCK	
(a) Common stock, total par \$50.00	262,500.00
Surplus	200,000.00
Undivided profits	87,736.46
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	\$550,236.46
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	\$6,653,652.64

MEMORANDA
Assets pledged or assigned to secure liabilities and for other purposes \$2,646,987.27

I, S. W. McLaughlin, Cashier of the above-named bank, do hereby declare that this report of condition is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. W. McLaughlin

Elton V. Jackson

Preston M. Lee

George C. Gratke

Directors

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GEORGE C. GRATKE

Executive Vice-President

FRED B. LOCKWOOD

Vice-President

HALL SEELY, M. D.

Vice-President

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Cashier

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