

California Faces Role In 1963 As 'Most Populous' State

Mixed Emotions Greet Role

By PETER J. HAYES
SAN FRANCISCO (UPI)—With mixed feelings, California began today a four-day observance of its ascendancy as the most populous state in the Union.

The governor called it an epochal event. A chamber of commerce president cautioned that solemn responsibilities went with such a distinction. A university professor said: "I wish the state wasn't getting so damn crowded."

"California First Days" were proclaimed by Gov. Edmund G. Brown last November after his sharp-pencil statisticians reported the state had edged past New York with some 17.5 million population.

The U.S. Census Bureau stuck with its prediction this wouldn't happen until sometime in 1963. But Brown went ahead with plans for a gala celebration, urging all businesses and communities to declare this Monday a holiday.

But San Francisco's Mayor George Christopher, for one, declared, "Include us out." He said it would cost the city's taxpayers \$320,000 in holiday overtime pay for police, firemen and other workers who can't be excused.

Cause For Mourning

Aside from such pecuniary considerations, Brown's proclamation was greeted sadly in some quarters. The San Francisco Chronicle editorialized:

"The occasion clearly calls for mourning, for a gathering up of all the inner resources to withstand the historic buffeting under which the state's once-magnificent supply of elbow-room and breathing space has vanished, as have also the public beaches, the orchards of the countryside, the free flow of traffic, free and plentiful curbside parking, ready access to theaters, restaurants and night-spots, an amplitude of classrooms and teachers, a sufficiency of mental hospitals and prisons, tolerable taxes and an even chance to go somewhere without involvement in a traffic jam and a parking hunt."

Explains Growth

It was a sunny December afternoon and Prof. William A. Spurr gazed out the window of his Stanford University office at a fruitlet orange tree.

"When I worked in New York City," he mused, "I was too far from the window to look out. Not that there were any orange trees to see."

Since he moved west in 1946, Spurr has become an expert in California's population growth.

"Our growth is nothing new," he said. "It's part of the long-range westward movement of populations, beginning in Asia, then to Europe, across the Atlantic to our East Coast, the Midwest and finally to the vast reaches of the West."

"Most of these migrants are young married people with children, and as a result California's population is younger than the United States' as a whole."

Statisticians calculated that California's population grows by 1,627 every day. What gives state planners the shivers is the prospect of what it will be like in the 1980s when the population will be doubled if the present trend continues.

Outlines Challenges

In a report entitled "California Going, Going . . ." a non-profit educational institution called California Tomorrow outlined the challenges.

"We must create five million new jobs. We must invest some \$170 billion in manufacturing, for repair, replacement, and new plants. We must spend \$10.5 billion on 12,400 miles of controlled access highways.

"We must build about four million new housing units. We must provide 160,000 elementary and high school classrooms at a total cost of more than \$6.5 billion. We must build 100,000 new camping units costing about \$100 million. We must construct water projects that will store about 16 million acre-feet of water, at a cost of approximately \$5 billion."

"I'd love to lock the gates and keep California a pastoral paradise," said Professor Spurr. "But the population growth is completely inevitable and a fundamental part of the world population explosion. We're just going to have to face up to the problems that go with it."



GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE — This is an aerial view of San Francisco's famed Golden Gate Bridge, which celebrated on May 27, 1962, the 25th anniversary of day first traffic rolled across it. California began a four-day observance Saturday of its ascendancy as the most populous state in the Union. — UPI Telephoto

WORLD HORIZONS

January 1963
HERALD AND NEWS, Klamath Falls, Ore.

Gov. Rockefeller Eyes Presidency

By JACK V. FOX
United Press International
NEW YORK (UPI) — There is nothing coy about Nelson Rockefeller when people ask him about the presidency and 1964.

And a lot of them are asking him about it.

The New York governor is aware that he is well in the fore-



NELSON ROCKEFELLER

front of Republican possibilities at this time. He acknowledges without any phoney-modest disclaimers that this is so.

The fact is that a great many people, including President Kennedy, seem to believe that it is pretty close to a cinch that Rockefeller will be leading the GOP ticket in the next election.

There is one notable exception: Nelson Rockefeller.

The 54-year-old multi-millionaire has been cautioning newsmen, politicians and friends for a long time that they make one big mistake about him.

"They just won't accept what I say at face value," he has said. "But the truth is that I mean just what I say. And eventually people will realize it."

Things To Do

And what he is trying to get

ANNOUNCES PROGRAM

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The U.S. Chamber of Commerce Thursday announced a 10-point labor legislation program which included a campaign for right-to-work laws and opposition to a shorter work week.

President Ladd Plumley said the chamber would support the right of states to enact laws against compulsory unionism.

"Our freedoms are diminished when a man is forced to join a union to earn a living," Plumley said. The shorter work week, he said, would weaken the economy by curtailing production at a time when increased production was needed.

Sends Out Word

At the present time, the Rockefeller camp is sending out word across the nation not to start any Rocky-for-President booms.

Rockefeller takes the position that no one is authorized to act at this time as his representative or agent. When and if the occasion comes, he will let them know.

Extends Program

The U.N. General Assembly voted Dec. 20 to extend the life of UNRWA until June 30, 1965. The United States resolution, approved 100-2, also called on the Palestine Conciliation Committee to continue seeking peace between Israel and the Arab countries, which would be an important element in any final solution of the refugees' plight.

By the end of 1962 the cost of this gigantic mercy operation will have totalled, by United Nations figures, about \$455,000,000. The United States has contributed roughly 65 per cent of this, or \$292 million. Britain's contribution has been nearly \$75 million.

With the exception of Yugoslavia the Communist states have contributed nothing.

The host Arab states — Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and the United Arab Republic — have contributed approximately \$11,500,000 in cash and some \$45 million in such direct services as providing water and land, and police, educa-



LEARNING TRADE — Boys in a workshop at Ein es Sultan Camp school near Jericho, Israel, work to learn the woodworking trade. This is one of the carpentry workshops at the handicraft center sponsored by the UNRWA for Palestine refugees. This organization is devoted to helping the "wandering Arabs" — people made homeless when the Jews took over Israel 14 years ago. — UPI Telephoto

Stock Slide Tops Financial News

NEW YORK (UPI) — The past year will long be remembered as the second most infamous in stock market history.

The approximately \$30 billion lost in the first half of the year and the \$40 billion recovered between July and early December eclipsed even the dollar fluctuations of the 1929 crash and the great 1930 bear market recovery. But this was because the market today is worth many times as much.

The year began with the averages just under the all-time peaks established in December 1961. Unaccountably, many thought, the market slipped sharply from January through March. Most analysts insisted it was only an overdue correction of the speculative excesses of late 1961 and confided that an even greater buying opportunity was at hand.

By mid-May, when the selling snowball reached glacial proportions and well after the administrative had checked an attempt by the steel industry to raise its price levels, the market letters became universally bearish. By that time it was all over except for the wild, two-day 24 million share climax of May 28-29.

False Boom

It became increasingly obvious during the avalanche that the 1962 business "boom" had proved no more than "high level economic stagnation" and "profitless prosperity."

Business profits dropped from the moderate level of late 1961 and fears grew, on the basis of administration statements, that the post-war inflationary period was over and bearish deflationary tendencies might soon assert themselves.

In early July the market turned higher soon after the president

Check Operators

Investigators then began the pattern that would characterize the probe — obtaining orders to keep operators from plugging or reining their wells to prevent surveys, then the surveys themselves followed by penalty suits or criminal indictments.

Assistant attorneys general, commission workers, undercover men with the Department of Public Safety, Texas Rangers and local enforcement men combined in the biggest oil investigation of the state's history. By May, more than 100 slanted holes had been discovered. Now that total has doubled.

Demand for legislation to correct the situation makes the oil scandal one of the top issues of the 56th Legislature. In addition, the commission itself has changed its rules to require more close check on drilling methods.

Some Operators Indicted

But the illegal directional drilling is important enough to have become one of the top issues to face the 56th legislature when it convenes in January. Some commission employees have resigned or been fired, scores of persons have been sued, many slant-hole operators have been indicted.

The investigation remained largely with the Railroad Commission until April, 1962, when the commission asked the Attorney General's office to direct the investigation. The first investigative step after that was declaration of a receivership for a drilling firm whose books Atty. Gen. Will Wilson wanted to check.

In subsequent months, some operators restrained the commission's agents from running slant-well surveys on their leases, so

Slanted Well Sparks Oil Scandal

AUSTIN, Tex. (UPI) — Operators on a Shell Oil Co. well in the rich East Texas field were astonished one day in April, 1961, to find their well suddenly producing mud instead of oil.

The discovery that their well had been pierced by another driller trying to slant his well into a producing pool was the first drop in a gusher of scandal that has flowed through several of the state's oil fields. The investigation into the oil piracy is far from complete.

The "Hot Oil Scandal of 1962" quickly involved state and federal investigators in a widening probe that indicates hundreds of millions of dollars worth of oil has been produced illegally in Texas through slanted-well drilling.

Texas Railroad Commission members, who control oil production in Texas, emphasize the

Commission Turned to Wilson for Advice

amount of "hot oil" is but a fraction of total Texas production.

Even assuming the tax cut gets through and earnings match hopes, the investor cannot assume that the bull and not the bear will dominate the 1963 stock market until he asks himself if the other causes of last year's market spill have been removed.

Searching Question

Have the differences between the administration and business and over prices, mergers and dealings in securities markets been overcome?

What will be the course of justice department suits against merger proposals?

Some questions what will be the outcome of the Securities & Exchange Commission's long investigation of the marketplace.

When the study is completed early this year and recommendations are made, will subsequent legislation set up more stringent rules for securities dealings and build stronger government control over still another aspect of American business life?

Searches for Question

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LEADING INDUSTRY — A young lady poses with grapes ready to be crushed in the California wine harvest. The vineyards, more than 100 years old, are a leading, multi-million-dollar industry in the San Luis Obispo area. — UPI Telephoto

Shopping Center Trend In 1962

Gives Retail Trade Facelifting

NEW YORK (UPI) — The 10-year migration of retail trade to the suburbs and countryside accelerated in 1962 and now is giving the country its greatest facelifting of the century.

Retailing had a good year for the most part. Sales of all stores gained about 7 per cent over 1961 and, by the time the last Christmas presents have been exchanged, the year's volume will have topped \$23 billion, according to Standard & Poor's.

Table goods rolled up the biggest gains — perhaps 10 per cent — with general merchandise sales up about 5 per cent.

The gains in sales were not generally translated into better profits for merchants, though. Intense competition and rising costs prevented that.

But the big story in retailing is the creation of 600 new suburban and rural shopping centers and a

New Stores Downtown

40 per cent rise in sales of discount stores, virtually all of them in the suburbs and countryside.

As recently as 1962, about 60 per cent of all new stores were opened downtown — whether on Fifth Avenue in New York or on Main street in Podunk.

Today almost 70 per cent of all new stores open in the suburbs or on the highways. Rural and suburban shopping centers grossed \$55 billion during the year — almost 25 per cent of the retail dollar. The number of centers has grown to a fantastic 7,200.

The most dramatic aspect of the facelifting retailing changes have given the landscape its enclosed mall shopping center. About 20 of these have been built. One at Moorestown, N. J., cost \$20 million at Huntington, L. I., cost \$20 million each. They are completely air-conditioned and beautifully landscaped and often include restaurants, theaters and other recreations. The whole family can park the car and shop and amuse themselves for hours without being exposed to the weather or traffic.

Naturally, this huge shift of retailing to the suburbs and countryside creates problems of "wasteland" and shrinking tax revenues in the downtown areas.

Big Ones Stay

Yet there was no big downtown department store closings in the country during the year — although little department stores closed every week. But the big department store companies clearly have adjusted to the new facts of life. They now draw far more sales from their new suburban branches than from their central store downtown.

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Homeless Ones Given Hope By United Nations Group

By GARY HAMPTON
United Press International
For 14 years, since they fled their homes in what is now Israel, more than one million Arabs have lived as refugees with no place to go—often without food or

Future Uncertain

What is to become of these refugees?

This is the problem with which the United Nations has been grappling since 1948 against the unending — and also virtually insoluble — background of bitter Israeli-Arab strife.

The one thing the U.N. has done is improve considerably the condition of the refugees. They are fed and housed, they are provided clothing. There are schools, hospitals and medical centers, workshops and playgrounds.

The United Nations sees some hope for turning the explosive problem of the Arab refugees into a spearhead of progress throughout the Middle East, by giving them training and schooling.

In human terms the education and health programs are turning many disinherited "unemployable" peasants into cadres of skilled workers who gradually are being welcomed into factories and businesses as the Middle East edges slowly forward into industrialized 20th century life.

Under UNRWA care the refugees have, by and large, become

Starts School Program

more healthy than the average citizen in the host countries. They live longer, and their birth rate has increased. This has continually added 30,000 a year to the numbers of unemployed.

Starts School Program

In 1960 UNRWA launched a three-year program to provide as many of the young as possible with an education and job training.

Under its program UNRWA has established 11 higher training institutions and subsidized several others. By mid-1963 these institutions are scheduled to graduate some 2,200 skilled workers annually. UNRWA runs or subsidizes about 400 general schools attended by more than 180,000 refugee children.

UNRWA officials say the training programs are highly successful. They report that 90 per cent of graduates from UNRWA training centers find work immediately.

Only 4,400 out of the 30,000 who become adults each year benefit from the program. But UNRWA believes it is on the right track and, until real peace comes to the Middle East, the people being salvaged from the enormous refugee pool will help to build a better life for future generations.



HOT MEAL FOR HOMELESS — Children receive a hot midday meal at the Debayeh Camp, Lebanon, food station. For 14 years, since they fled their homes in what is now the young Israeli nation, more than a million Arabs have lived as refugees with no place to go. The only thing that has made life bearable or even possible for these homeless ones has been the care and feeding provided them by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Relief. — UPI Telephoto