

Press-Herald

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Torrance, Calif., Wednesday, June 14, 1967

A Day for Old Glory

We celebrate today the 190th anniversary of "Old Glory," the celebration traditionally known as "Flag Day."

The Flag Day remembrance dates from 1877 when the public was asked to fly the national flag from the nation's buildings to note the 100th anniversary of the flag.

Since that day, June 14 has been dedicated to recalling the freedoms symbolized by the banner, freedoms which explain better than words the heart of our liberties.

Flying the flag today can be a positive act of pride, performed by those who want to assure the world that we intend to keep the red, white, and blue of the banner flying despite the efforts of those who would tear it down.

It is your flag and symbolizes your freedoms. Display it proudly. We have every reason to wave it today and every day.

A Federal Aid Report

Superintendent J. H. Hull of the Torrance school district said a few months ago that federal aid is here to stay.

A presentation of some of the major federal aid programs made Monday before members of the Education Council of Torrance (ECT) and the June issue of Torrance Schools give ample substance to Dr. Hull's observation.

Among the federal funds made available currently to Torrance schools is a \$250,000 Title I grant which offers financing to preschool and parent education, remedial reading center, mobile libraries, vocational counseling, and work experience and job placement services.

Another \$92,562 has been made available as a planning grant for the Southern California Regional Occupational Center which will be built on the surplus Navy property near Torrance Elementary School.

Other funds administered by the state for the federal government provide vocational courses at each of the four high schools in district and include assistance in such areas as stenography, nursing, industrial drafting, power mechanics, and radio broadcasting.

The Economic Opportunity Act, using funds supplied to the Los Angeles County Board of Education, provides language training for students with problems in that area, and for the employment of teenagers from low-income families.

Matching funds provided through the National Defense Education Act provide still more federal funds for a growing program.

Whether we consider it good or bad, school people will now tell you that federal assistance is not only here to stay but will increase. It now is a fact of life that the aid will be with us.

Opinions of Others

The average U. S. Family will pay \$3,000 in taxes (federal, state and local) in 1967 (according to the Tax Foundation). How the average family can support several governments and one and one-fifth automobiles and still manage to somehow dwell indoors, wear clothes, and eat is an unfathomable mystery.—*Des Arc (Ark.) Journal*.

★ ★ ★

Education is that which you get when your father sends you to college. But it isn't complete until you send your son there.—*Bergen (N.J.) Citizen*.

★ ★ ★

No government responsible to the people can destroy the rights of the people.—*Centre (Ala.) Cherokee County Herald*.

We Quote . . .

Every person who owes his life to civilized society, and who has enjoyed since his childhood its very costly protections and advantages, should appear at reasonable intervals before a properly qualified jury to justify his existence. This existence should be summarily and

painlessly terminated if he fails to justify it—and if it develops that he is a positive nuisance and more trouble than he is worth. Nothing less will really make people responsible citizens — George Bernard Shaw, Irish playwright and satirist.

Morning Report:

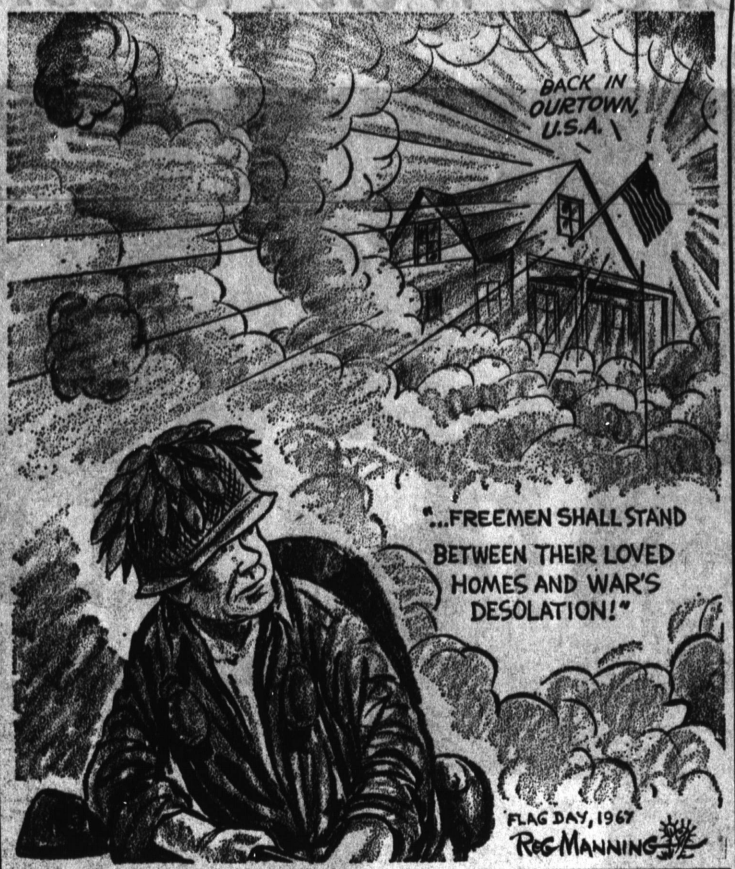
Free enterprise was dealt a dirty blow when New York went into the lottery business. Mayor John Lindsay bought the first ticket and all the banks in the state opened special windows to push the sale at one buck a throw.

The little businessmen who were running illegal lotteries will now be forced to the wall. I don't see how they can compete against the power of government. This state lottery is big business. New York expects to gross \$360-million a year and scoop up a net profit, after prizes and allowing for typical bureaucratic operating expenses, of almost \$200-million.

It's also one sure way of ending the illegal gambling. If you can't beat 'em, join 'em.

Abe Mellinkoff

Oh, Say Can They See—



HERB CAEN SAYS:

Middle East War Halted; Headache Pill Takes Over

Don't you know there's a war on?" It was hard to tell the other morning, driving downtown through the June drizzle. I punched the radio buttons through a cacophony of commercials, disc jockeys, Bit Beat, and Beethoven. Only CBS, as usual, was doing a job. From Tel Aviv and Cairo, from London to Jerusalem, the Columbia newsmen were reporting in, their voices filtered and distorted by short wave — a sound our generation has grown up with and somehow survived.

CBS' Mike Elkins, from Jerusalem, was superb, rattling off an eye-witness account to the rattle of machine guns. "At the nearest intersection, people are lying on the ground, but I don't think they're casualties—they're ducking. Here comes a neatly dressed woman. Bullets are plying all around, but she goes to the crosswalk—it's hard to believe!—and across the street. She's not going to be caught jaywalking." (Machine guns closer, louder). Hang on, New York, I'll be back in a minute, this is getting a little hot. (Ratatata-tat). This ismikeelkins-cbsnewsjerusalem." Wo w, and hang on, New York.

But even CBS, with its exemplary coverage, had to cut to an Anacin commercial ("Are you suffering from nervous headaches?") And then, with a touch of that gorgeous unreality that makes AM radio such a joy, along came the sportscaster with "The big news in Washington today!"—and what was it? Pitcher Stu Miller winning his first game of the season for the Baltimore Orioles. All in all, though, CBS was fine.

Life Goes On Dept.: The first 10 people I encountered on Mission St. wanted to talk about the weather.

San Francisco

The 11th (Barnaby Conrad) had the first joke: "Did you hear the latest about the war? Italy surrendered." The 12th (a lawyer announcing while having his first drink of the day at the House of Shields: "Hey, now we can watch 'Rat Patrol' live and in color!")

Life indeed goes on: Mrs. Edith Collins, a member of the Hotel El Cortez Bridge Club, is about as pregnant as you can get — but a bridge nut to the end. A couple of nights back, she began having pains while playing a hand, and Marcy Johns, the club director, suggested "I'd better call a cab." Edith: "You kidding? I'm in six clubs doubled and redoubled. Call an ambulance — we could never play this hand in a cab!"

It's now official: Prince Rainier and Princess Grace of the Kellys, with their three tots in tow, will spend three or four days in San Francisco in August; the

Mayor's office has been alerted to pump it up for 'em . . . If the S. F. Zoo has to start charging for admission — well, so be it, but I think the animals should be charged, too: think of the entertainment we provide THEM. I just wish chimps would stop throwing peanuts at me . . . Harry Wright thinks it's amusing and so do I: the hippie-doctored traffic sign in the Hashbury that now reads "No Left Turns Unstoned." Or, as the auto mfr. said to his designer as he ordered fancier rear ends: "Leave no stern unstoned." Or, as the kid said while throwing rocks at gulls: "Leave no tern unstoned." Or as a music critic wrote after Isaac Stern played Mozart a bit too floridly: "He left no tone unstoned." Or — enough? . . . At a cocktail party, this garrulous lady confided prettily to Bob Phillips: "I really don't have much to say — I just keep talking to hold my place in the conversation."

AFFAIRS OF STATE

Education Takes Biggest Chunk of Taxpayer Money

By HENRY C. MacARTHUR
Capitol News Service

SACRAMENTO — In pursuing the subject of what causes high taxes for the state of California, it is found that the category of education is the highest in receipt and disbursement of public funds.

Previously, this column reported that welfare disbursements from all sources of tax money amounted to approximately one billion dollars a year.

Although welfare expenditures account for a high expenditure category, they are less than a third of the amount the taxpayers donate annually for education.

The annual education bill, as near as can be compiled, amounts to \$3,467,863,846.

The state department of education says public school support for elementary and secondary education amounts to \$2,703,148,483 a year. This figure is for the 1965-66 fiscal year. Costs go up every year.

Remainder of the expenditure was for junior colleges, state colleges, the university of California, and various categories allied

with education, such as the state's scholarship program, teachers' retirement and the co-ordinating council for higher education.

The funds expended are from all sources, including federal, state, and local districts.

However, although from various sources, the amount

represents dollars out of the taxpayer pocket.

It is somewhat difficult to round up the total figures for education in California, due to the fact there is no central place where they can be obtained. Also, many different state and local agencies are involved, which may be one reason the public does not often get a total figure as to how much it is contributing to the education.

Thus, while it cannot be said this information is hidden or kept secret, the very vastness of the program and the number of government agencies involved precludes concise and current information from being available to the public.

The almost astronomical amount of money spent each

year for the educational facility, is bound to bring up some pertinent questions. One of them is whether or not the taxpayers are receiving nearly \$3.5 billion a year benefit, or more to the point, are the young men and women who are the direct recipients of benefits from this expenditure, getting their money's worth?

Also, is it necessary to spend this amount of public money, derived only from taxes, to support an efficient and effective educational system, or have the educators over a period of years constructed an elaborate bureaucracy which contributes more to their own well-being than it does to the public welfare.

There seem to be no clear-cut answers to these and other questions concerning education at the present time. But, as the public votes down school bond issues in various areas, educators might be asking some questions themselves, such as how long can taxpayers afford to maintain the system at levels above and beyond the demands of necessity.

ROYCE BRIER

Dissent Is Nothing New Century-Old Case Shows

Dissent is the ubiquitous news-word today, and many think it is new, but it isn't. Some consider dissent on the Vietnam war treasonable, but dissenters insist it is free speech, guaranteed by the First Amendment.

Degree of dissent—whether it is criticism of the war and its conduct, or whether there is an overt obstruction of the government in war—is a vital factor. Administration spokesmen have not been exact in making this distinction, and are accused by some of an effort to suppress dissent.

Though the Vallandigham case has been noted here previously, you might be interested in how the government handled dissent 104 years ago this month. No direct analogy with today is intended.

C. L. Vallandigham was

a leading Ohio politician and ex-congressman. He was one brand of Copperhead who professed support for the Union, but denounced the war and advocated peace with the Confederacy. In public meetings he called the war "wicked, cruel and unnecessary, a war for erecting a despotism."

World Affairs

President Lincoln took most of this calmly, but many subordinates didn't. Ambrose Burnside, a discredited major general, commanded the Department of the Ohio. He issued an order saying: "The habit of declaring sympathies for the enemy will not be allowed in this department." He called it "treason, expressed or implied."

He ordered the arrest of Vallandigham, who was

tried by a military commission, sentenced to prison for the duration. Lincoln didn't like it, but under pressure upheld Burnside. He then hit upon a device of expelling Vallandigham to the Confederate lines. This was exile, an age-old political trick, but there is no authority for it in the Constitution. Its only virtue was that it robbed Vallandigham of some of the dignity of his position.

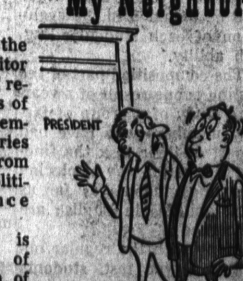
So the prisoner was delivered to the Confederate General Bragg in Kentucky. The Confederates did not want him — called it an "abuse of the flag of truce" — but there he was. An old friend in Virginia offered him a home, but an angry President Davis ordered the "enemy alien" to the coast, where he embarked for Bermuda, then sailed for Halifax. In a few weeks he settled in Windsor, opposite Detroit.

Lincoln defended his course, saying Vallandigham was damaging the army. He didn't mention the First Amendment, did mention suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, which the Constitution authorizes in cases of "rebellion or invasion."

Notwithstanding, Lincoln's Constitutional position was faulty. While still in Canada Vallandigham ran for governor of Ohio, was badly defeated. The uproar had died down, and Vallandigham returned to Ohio in 1864. He resumed denouncing the war, but he had lost his punch and he was not further molested.

The government officially listed 23,000 such arrests, but most were jailed for a few days and released. After the war, the Supreme Court held that trial by military tribunals, where civil courts were available, was illegal.

My Neighbors



"Have you given any thought to what you're going to do after you gleefully point out to the boss he was wrong?"

YOUTH OPPORTUNITY CAMPAIGN



WILLIAM HOGAN

Spring Book Lists Leave Reader a Few Selections

Checklist: Yes, there have been books around other than William Manchester's "The Death of a President," a title which seems to have suffered badly in sales from too much publicity and may be the biggest unread best-seller since "Doctor Zhivago." I recall it as an absorbing document, nevertheless, and repeat a point I made in a review, that this book may be read more widely a generation hence than today, simply because Americans who went through the trauma of the assassination are still too close to it for comfort. That plus the fact the reading public has been exposed to just too much Kennedy material since November, 1963.

Some titles from the Spring lists (not necessarily the most profound, scholarly or historic) which I remember at this point of the year and would recommend for summer reading: "The Autobiography of Bertrand Russell," first volume (to 1913) of the old philosopher's memoirs, a simple and remarkable account of the evolution of a noble mind. "Circumstances Beyond our Control," by Fred W. Friendly, is an incisive, lively, informed and critical appraisal of network television by the former president of CBS News who threw in the towel when his communications empire failed to cover the senate debates on Vietnam.

"Castro's Cuba, Cuba's Fidel," in which the U. S. photo-journalist Lee Lockwood takes a comprehensive look at contemporary Cuba and records at length a series of revealing conversations with its fiery leader. "Sea Quest," an exhilarating and specialized account of global blue-water adventuring in small craft by the master mariner and writer, Charles A. Borden.

"A Man Called Lucy," in which two French journalists, Pierre Accoce and Pierre Quet, complete the incredible World War II jigsaw puzzle on the master spy Rudolf Rössler and his anti-Nazi apparatus based in Switzerland. "Frame-Up," a curiously underrated work by Curt Gentry, a thoroughly documented report on the strange case of Ron Mooney and Warren Billings which stemmed from the Preparedness Day parade bombing of 1916.

"King Cohn," a biography by Bob Thomas of the late Harry Cohn, who was head of Columbia Pictures for 35 years and is shown to have been the most hated executive in the picture business. One of the most interesting true Hollywood stories on record.

"College of One," by Sheila Graham, is a fairly slight work, but a most illuminating portrait of F. Scott Fitzgerald in his final years. Fitzgerald as "Pygmalion," attempted to give the pretty gossip columnist a thorough liberal arts education; his "Galatea" presents the curriculum and other details of life among the beautiful and damned.

Notes on the Margin . . . In "Witness to the Russian Revolution," editor Roger Rethybridge has reconstructed major events of the revolution by assembling accounts from diaries and memoirs of men from all walks of life and political mind, Lenin to Prince Yusupov (Citadel; \$6).

"Quoteshmanship" is not another collection of quotes, but a discussion of "the use and abuse of quotation for polemical and other purposes." A book about quotations by Paul F. Boller Jr. (Southern Methodist University; \$7.95).