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20 Years of Service

It began with 4 schools, 2,000 students, and a staff of 69 teachers and administrators.

Today, there are 40 schools, more than 34,000 students, and 1,437 teachers and administrators.

That is the nutshell history of the Torrance Unified School District, which Saturday observes its 20th birthday.

During those 20 years, the Torrance district has grown from one of the smallest districts in Los Angeles County to one of the largest—and one of the best.

The district came into existence July 1, 1947, after a prolonged and vigorous campaign by this newspaper and interested parents. It was formed because Torrance citizens wanted to run their own schools.

Their wisdom has been proven again and again during the past two decades.

Dr. J. H. Hull was hired as superintendent of schools. He has held that post throughout the 20 years.

That first year, there were about 2,000 students and four schools—Perry, Walteria, Fern Avenue, and Torrance Elementary. A year later, Torrance High School became a part of the unified district.

There was no cash in the treasury and no state funds for the first year, so the district's voters approved the first override to provide funds for the operation of the schools.

The first bond issue was approved the following year and in May, 1949, the first new school—Seaside Elementary—was started. Since then, new schools have been built in Torrance at the rate of two each year. The two newest—Levy and Wright schools—were opened only last week.

There are now 38 elementary schools, 4 high schools, a continuation high school, and the adult education school. In addition, the district operates a child care center and numerous special facilities and programs.

The budget for 1967-68, not yet approved, probably will top \$22 million.

The future looks much like the past, for the schools will continue to grow. And officials already are at work planning for that future.

No special fanfare has been planned to mark the anniversary. And none is needed. Instead, school officials will celebrate by doing business as usual—meeting the educational needs of Torrance's future generations.

Opinions of Others

In view of governmental intervention in private business, in the form of wages and hours and minimum pay scales and of so-called fair practices in the competitive world with reference to products and services, it may become necessary for radical and revolutionary practices to be developed with reference to the care and treatment of the ailing. . . . We would hate to see the time come when the medical profession and other professions have to be directed and regulated by a system of bureaucratic controls spewed in Washington.—Thomasville (Ga.) Times-Enterprise

As long as the people of this country believe the press is, in fact, free, there is little danger of newspapers losing their freedom. If the public becomes convinced newspapers are deliberately distorting the news, misrepresenting officials, or otherwise using their pages for selfish purposes, the public will become apathetic. Thus, in the trend of consolidation and chain ownership of so many papers it is vitally important that huge and growing chains allow each individual newspaper to be a free entity in its news coverage and in its editorial expressions. . . . freedom of the press. . . . demands diversity, individuality and—freedom of the press.—Cureo (Tex.) Record

There's a big investigation in Washington, D.C. concerning the purchase of drugs under brand names or generic names. It has been indicated that generic name buying is often cheaper. We wonder how the prescriptions for some of those people causing the fuss are ordered: by well known reputable brand names or by a generic name?—Hartland (Wisc.) Reporter.

It is with sorrow one views the death of General Francisco Franco's experiment in liberalization in Spain. Five years ago, Franco set in motion a relaxation of controls, and he brought to his government more democratic, far less authoritarian men to build the new Spain. When the people of Spain had a taste of democracy, however, they thirsted for more. Since the first of this year, we have been disheartened to see the more progressive men in the Franco government pushed aside and the diehards, ultra-conservatives again taking control.—Brownsville (Pa.) Telegraph.

The Constitution forbids cruel and unusual punishment. Well, the punishment meted out by Municipal Judge John B. Lawrence of San Bernardino, Calif., to a couple of teenage girls who pleaded guilty to shoplifting was certainly unusual. Some might even say it was downright cruel. . . . What Judge Lawrence did was to order the two girls, both overweight, to whack off 10 and 15 pounds respectively within six months or spend another 29 days in pokey.—Warrensburg (Mo.) Star-Journal.

Practically everybody knows the difference between right and wrong, but too many of us hate to make decisions.—John H. Black in the Independent (Thermopolis, Wyo.) Record.

Assuming Rules Must Apply to All Products



HERB CAEN SAYS:

Young Artist's Biggest Sale Made Sight Unseen

Denver Oilmogul Mike Hill walked up to the roulette table in Caesar's Palace in Las Vegas the other night, placed \$500 on No. 14 and \$500 on the "splits"—and up came No. 14. He walked off a few seconds later with \$51,500, the biggest "hit" ever made on a single spin of the wheel in all of Las Vegas' gaudy history. . . . Artist Miguel Ferrer, the talented 12-year-old son of Jose Ferrer and his ex-wife Rosemary Clooney, had a showing at the Cory Gallery on Stockton street here—and made his biggest sale (\$560) to a man who didn't even see his paintings. His father ordered four by mail from New York. Question from a relentless interviewer: "And who are you going to do with the money, Miguel?" Miguel: "Buy comic books." End of interview.

It's that season: You can tell the tourists are here: Certain parking lots have raised their fees outlandishly. . . . How's this for an idea: blow the Ferry Building sirens—and any others that happen to be around—at 4 p.m. rather than at the traditional 4:30, to warn visitors that their cars are in danger of being towed away. . . . Artist Charlie Surendorf, noting all the Midwestern license plates, thinks our major hotels should put roosters on their roofs. "The least we can do for a man who is paying \$50 a day for a room," he notes, "is see to it that he is awakened at 5 a.m. by 100 roosters—especially if he's from Indiana. . . . And here's a tourist at the White Whale as the waiter suggests: "How about Vichy-

soisse, to start?" Tourist: "Nope, I hate that dirty guy de Gaulle." Waiter: "How about some cold potato soup, then?" Tourist: "Sounds delightful!"

After watching a superb match between Rod Laver and Ken Rosewall, I discover that the same people who shout "Balk!" at baseball games, "interference!" at football games and "Foul!" at the fights whisper "Foot-fault" (shush) at tennis matches. . . . I think these are the same bores

San Francisco
who, during a bridge game, invariably announce "Not through the Iron Duke" when foiling a finesse. In liar's dice, they say "Gee, and I had such a great hand" when they find their dice cocked. At the end of dinner in a restaurant, they say to the waiter, "Okay, what's the bad news?" Presiding over the bar at home, they ask guests, "Name your poison." Ah they're the first to say, they're the salt of the earth.

File & Forget: Hansen-Fontana on Market is doing a brisk business these days, selling shoulder-length hairpieces to weekend hippies (male) whose own hair won't grow long enough to conceal their essential straightness. . . . It was Malcolm Dewees, Pres. of the Wooden Boat Assoc., who said right here the other day "If God meant us to have Fiberglass boats He would have made Fiberglass trees." Maybe so, but Roger Brink informs us rather testily that Harold Boeschstein, board chairman of

Morning Report:

The Federal Communications Commission started ed it and where it will end, is your guess. It ruled that free time must be given to the anti-smoking people when your favorite station shows cigarette commercials. This ruling, if not reversed, could turn Marlboro Country into a wasteland.

After all, there are some religious denominations that are dead set against drinking coffee. And I suppose there are still outfits around who are opposed to beer drinking. For all I know, there are even organizations who look with favor on sweaty armpits, sinus pains, and upset stomachs. And if there are not, they will be formed just to get on TV for free.

All in all, the Commission in this one fell swoop can change TV viewing for all time. Pandora's Box will look like a hope chest in comparison.

Abe Mellinkoff

AFFAIRS OF STATE

Campus Cops Can Chase Cars, Can't Cite Cycles

By HENRY C. MacARTHUR. SACRAMENTO—The reluctance of liberal legislators to extend police powers to campus security officers can extend to some ludicrous lengths at times.

Take the case of Senate Bill 522, co-authored by Senator Fred W. Marler, R-Redding, and Assemblyman Ray Johnson, R-Chico, which was returned to an Assembly committee.

The measure was a simple one. It merely gave the campus police at the University of California, Davis, the authority to issue citations for violations of rules established for the use of bicycles on the campus.

In a normal situation, this may not be a necessary measure. But the situation at Davis with bicycles doesn't happen to be a normal one.

This is because there are some 14,000 bicycles on the campus, which is a lot of bicycles in any area. Students find it necessary to use some means of transportation to get from class to class. Walking is too slow, and the area is not conducive to the use of automobile, with one factor being the parking problem.

So the students use bicycles, as the campus is large, and frequently classes are too far apart to make walking practical as far as getting to a class on time is concerned.

So with the large growth on the campus, and the institution of additional activities, the students take to the bicycle. With 14,000 bicycles flitting hither and yon, there are bound to be some violations of the speed at which they are ridden, disregard of areas specified for parking, and other matters pertaining to this particular mode of transportation.

As a result, authorities at the University asked Senator Marler and Assemblyman Johnson, who represent the area in the legislature, to extend the authority of the campus police to allow arrest for violations of these regulations.

The campus police now have authority to issue citations for violations of the motor vehicle code, and also to make arrests in cases where equestrians might

violate the rules with regard to riding the campus horses out of specified areas, like over the lawns or footpaths.

But not so with the bicycles. A campus policeman is prohibited from issuing a citation when a student violated the rules governing bicycles and about the only punishment that can be meted out in such a case is an expulsion, which Assemblyman Johnson feels is too harsh.

But rather than extend this authority to the security officers, a liberal element in the assembly which thinks police officers have too much power already, sent the bill which already had passed the senate, back to committee, where it no doubt will die an ignominious death at this session of the legislature.

There may be some moral to this story. If there is an element in the legislature which has that little confidence in the ability of police to maintain law and order, and has enough votes to kill a minor request of the university, then what confidence can the public have in the legislature?

ROYCE BRIER

Israelis Hope to Retain Much of Their War Gains

The political potential of the lightning defeat of the Arabs by the Israeli forces is far more complex than the military narration. What follows can only be an estimate of shifting lines of force so far observed.

The Russians have championed the Arabs because some of them sit on oil developed by the West. This is not true of Egypt, but as President Nasser has loudly proclaimed Arab leadership, the Russians have elected to take him at his word. If Nasser hated Israel, the Russians have been willing to see it as a "tool" of the West.

It has been a set-piece in Soviet policy for a decade, and Moscow provided weapons and economic aid for the Arabs as a calculated risk. The weapons and aid are lost, and Soviet Middle East policy is bankrupt.

The Arab world, however, is not a world, or hegemony, but a group of cultural entities with disparate in-

terests, their only common interest an antipathy for Israel and a distrust of the West. This gave them an illusion of unity which reached fanatical proportions, persuading Nasser that liquidation of Israel could no longer wait.

It is not of record the Russians tried to restrain this development, or were even aware of its stage a few weeks ago. They hardly dreamed how badly the Arab states were managed. Hence they did not foresee the ensuing debacle, nor did the power blocs wanted a rough, protracted and dangerous war, and both encountered some good luck they didn't deserve.

Yet the Russians suffered a severe psychological defeat, only exceeded by that of the Arab peoples. They are trying to compensate for

this by pressure to nullify the Israeli victory. But in fact, the Russians have few favorable prospects in the Mideast at the moment. The Israelis do not propose to be cheated of victory by diplomatic footwork in the settlement which must now be worked out.

The Israeli viewpoint is not difficult to understand. It will be most unfortunate if the terms of settlement involve a return to the 1949 armistice lines. That solution just didn't work. Partition of Jerusalem, the city, is senseless. Israel should stay on the Jordan river, though free access of Moslems to their holy places in the city should be guaranteed.

The Gaza strip is merely provocative. Should Israel seek to retain it, it is a dubious conquest. The Syrian trans-Galilee military installations should be permanently neutralized. The Gulf of Aquaba should be declared an open seaway, and Egypt's claim to command its entrance should be voided. Nor should Egypt's claim to close down, on whim, innocent traffic in the Suez Canal, including Israeli, be sustained. Even the Russians should see the point of this.

Israeli claims, however, will hardly settle the Mideast question. It would be pleasant to report that reasonable claims would meet reasonable compliance, but human nature is not so shaped out that way.

Quote

If counties are to survive in California as the vigorous and viable agencies of state government they have been since World War II, there must be major action taken at the earliest possible moment to provide them with additional revenue sources.—William R. MacDougall, County Supervisors Association general counsel and manager.

The State Chamber believes the proposed minimum wage increase would add substantially to California's already high unemployment rate and will put California firms in an unfair competitive posture with states who produce products using cheaper labor.—California State Chamber of Commerce.

Books

MacArthur was a little too pig-headed for his own good. The affair of July, 1932, was an event which brought MacArthur "a lasting measure of unfavorable publicity," as Mr. Eisenhower recalls. In the depression's depths, thousands of veterans march on Washington to get the bonus money Congress had promised them. Most camped outside the capital across the Anacostia river. Conservative Washington saw the untidy mob as a nuisance at best, and at worst as the menace of Bolshevism attacking the Government at its very core.

President Hoover called for regular troops to clean out the area, and MacArthur personally took command of the operation. Mr. Eisenhower suggested to his

WILLIAM HOGAN

General Ike Recalls His Boyhood, Military Years

Dwight D. Eisenhower is not a literary man, and a book of reminiscences titled "At East: Stories I Tell to Friends" is not likely to come a classic personal history to set beside those of Jean Jacques Rousseau, John Stuart Mill, or Bertrand Russell.

This, however, is probably the closest thing we shall see to an autobiography by one of the most famous Americans of his time. In it the General looks back on his boyhood in Texas and Kansas; his role in the backwash of the peacetime Army of the 1920s; his war years, on up to the time he agreed to run for President. All of this is set down in a genial, conversational, anecdotal style—stories he tells to friends.

There are several minor footnotes to history in these recollections. One concerning General Douglas MacArthur is a representative example.

During the "bonus march" in the summer of 1932, General MacArthur was Army Chief of Staff. Mr. Eisenhower subsequently was to

become MacArthur's aide. Now, General Eisenhower is never one to criticize anyone publicly, especially an old military associate. But in this anecdote he leaves the reader with the impression that even in those days

superior officer that it seemed highly inappropriate for the Chief of Staff to be involved in anything resembling a street-corner embroilment. MacArthur disagreed. Again Mr. Eisenhower warned MacArthur not to meet the press when the action was ended. Again MacArthur ignored the advice. A subsequent press conference, Mr. Eisenhower recalls, "led to the impression that MacArthur himself had undertaken and directed the move against the veterans and was acting as something more than the agent of civilian authorities."

Mr. Eisenhower really never cracks down on MacArthur, as he narrates this story. But one feels that a deep split between them started to develop in July, 1932. Mr. Eisenhower puts it politely, as officer and gentleman as usual, in concluding this footnote to history:

"I have read in recent years at least one account that said this was one of the darkest blots on the MacArthur reputation. This, I feel, is unfortunate."