EDITORIALS

THE TORRANCE HERALD

THOUGHT FOR TODAY -- Should the time ever arrive when the state government shall look to the Federal Treasury for the means of supporting themselves and maintaining their systems of education and internal policy, the character of both governments will be greatly deteriorated.-James Buchanan, 1859.

McKesson Approved

The decision of District Attorney William B. McKesson to stand for another term in office has received approbation in responsible circles throughout Los Angeles county, This newspaper joins many others supporting his candidacy.

Under judge McKesson's sound adminstration this important Los Angeles county office has become one of the most efficient and respected in the United States. Under the effective leadership of Chief Deputy Manley Bowler a staff of assistant prosecutors is maging this county an unattractive place for syndicate-minded hoodlums and rascals and incorrigibles of all kinds. They could do even better it the State Legislature and some judges would cooperate.

Los Angeles county has most of the crime problems faced by law enforcement officials in all other metropolitan centers plus some more resulting from miles of seacoast, a nearby international border, and a climate that attracts the bad as well as the good of the human race.

The exploding population and development growth of the country is such that law enforcement and prosecution will be an ever increasing problem. It is altogether essential that the office of District attorney remain in calm, capable hands proved by years of sincere performance.

Opinions of Others

Washington (D. C.) Evening Star—A California judge has ruled that it is a mark of disloyalty for a union member to speak out in opposition to his union's position on a political matter.

In 1958 the International Union of Machinists was against California's right-to-work proposal. Two members campaigned for the proposal, however, and in turn were expelled from the union. They sued for reinstatement and ramages, but the judge ruled against them. He said that by taking a public stand in opposition to the union's position on the issue they were guilty of conduct unbecoming a member and of disloyalty to the union.

This decision will be appealed, as it should be. For if it were to stand it would mean that no union member could safely speak his mind in any matter in which he opposed the official union position. In other words, a union member would have to surrender his right of free speech or be expelled. And expulsion from a union might mean that the worker would lose his job.

McClure, (PA.), Plain Dealer:- "As far as we have been able to observe, there are two kinds of taxes: good ones and bad ones. Good taxes are those that are levied upon other people, and bad taxes are those that we must

"Likewise, there are wise and foolish expenditures of public funds, the former promotes our ideas of public necessity, and the latter does not put cash into our pockets."

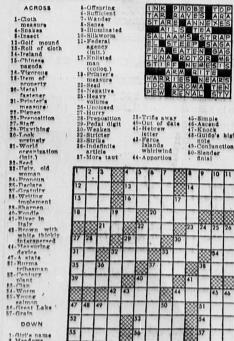
Star City, (Ark.) Ledger: "With just a little effort on our part we can have good manners on the highway just as we do in everyday life. Remember, you don't have to drive down the white line to prove you are sober."

Milford, (Del.), Chronicle:—"The U.S. Government

spent more money in the fifties . . . than it did in the 1940's, which included all of World War II . . .

Every American, therefore, should impress upon his elected representatives in the Senate and the House of Representatives the seriousness with which he views our recent extravagance and waste. Unless Americans, acting jointly, exert a restraining influence on government, the country's security and financial stability is definitely endangered in the sixties by the possibility of a continuation of fiscal policies followed in the 1950's.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE





Behind the Scenes

Boom Predicters Busy Trimming Their Sails

By REYNOLDS KNIGHT

Businessmen who had predicted boom conditions for the first half of 1960 are currently trimming their sails. And some aren't even objecting when the term "pessimistic" is applied to their present attitudes.

However, a close look at current news and forecasts shows that pessimism, net, does not pertain to the overall state of business. The pessimism applies mainly to the outlook for achieving the rosy forecasts that were made for 1960.

Auto retail sales, department store sales, and new orders for steel all have been orders for steel all have been lagging below earlier expectations. And some steel men have lowered their production forecast for the year to a "pessimistic" 120 million tons; the significant thing is, that total would still represent an all-time record!

More evidence that "pessimism" may be a misnomer came in last year's government report that over-all industrial production in January hit a record peak.

Actually, most economists agree business is operating on firm ground; nearly all the fundamental props in the economy are healthy, and the man in the street has no cause for worry. But records will be few, it appears.

The continuing soft spot is housing construction: hous-

housing construction: housing starts in January totaled 1,210,000, down noticeably from the previous month and from January, 1959. Tight money undoubtedly will con-tinue to restrain this and related areas, such as heavy Law in Action appliance buying.

Tax-time tip—With many an individual and corporate eye focused on the calendar, one of America's principal writing instrument manufacpoints out that good

handwriting and April 15 have more than a casual relationship.

Every year thousands of taxpayers funnel extra dollars into federal and state coffers or fail to receive recoffers, or fail to receive recollers, or fall to receive re-funds for overpayments, mere-ly because of faulty pen-manship. Further, says the W. A. Sheaffer Pen Co., of some 400.000 income tax re-funds delayed in 1959 more than half were held up be-cause claimants' handwriting was illegible.

In filling out forms, tax-payers should not only itemize allowable deductions but should remember that care-lessly written 2's often look like 4's, and poorly formed 3's may resemble 5's or 8's to the Internal Revenue man. Take a few extra minutes

Take a few extra minutes to write figures and letters legibly when making out your tax forms. Sheaffer handwriting consultants advise. And,

and control the consistency of ed to help producers check egg-yolk "yellowness." blocks, ranging from light yellow-white to deep yellow-orange. The color of a sample orange. The color of a sample egg yolk is matched visually against the meter "reading" to determine its likely acceptability to consumers. An undesirable extreme color usually can be corrected by a slight feed ingredient adjustment, researchers point out.

The meter has 15 color naturally, they're willing to go on record that the use of a good fountain pen, not noly at tax time but through-out the year is a big factor in good penmanship. * * *

Things to Come — A cereal company plans to insert in its boxes 25 million free tickets entitling children to see a selected forthcoming movie comedy.. Need rhythmic sound effects to practice dancing? One company offers a sound-projector device that produces the beats of the chacha, waltz, tango and others through oscillating tubes... A chemical firm has begun A chemical firm has begun distribution of an insecticide powder for pets that kills fleas and their ilk by dehydrating them.

Hens Please Note - The American egg is getting the glamour treatment. Poultry producers and food distribu-tors are steadily putting more diligent efforts into inspectdiligent efforts into inspecting, polishing, grooming and packaging eggs to enhance their appeal. Reason: a decline in per capita egg consumption from 402 annually in 1945 to 354 last year.

Some innovations are eye-catching foil and cellophane wrappings for egg cartons and potent egg-urging chicken feeds. The very latest better-egg device is a pigmentation meter, developed by Nutrina Feeds, a leading livestock and poultry feed firm. It's design-

Credit Cards

expansion of credit cards il-lustrates how widely used contracts are in modern life and business.

A credit card is a contract

The fine print on the card and on your application sets out the contractural duties you assumed.

* * *

Quite likely you will find one or more credit cards in your wallet for gasoline, res-taurants, stores, and the like, or an "open end" credit card that entitles you to buy in various places.

various places.

Credit cards identify you for the purposes of charging what you buy. You can carry less cash in your pocket, and you get a bill each month instead.

But beware. Don't let your credit card fall into the wrong

First, if you lose your card,

A few of us realize how report the loss at once. Folcard company to make sure. This will ease and perhaps nullify your responsibilities for charges run up on your card after you report its loss. will ease and perhaps

* * *

Government Note — Cities and towns faced with "tight money" trouble in trying to finance building of facilities for new or expanding local businesses may have a solution in a new program offer.

tion in a new program offer-ed by the Small Business Ad-

ed by the Small Business Administration.

This federal body is authorized to make loans to local development companies for re-lending to small business, es; maximum: \$250,000 per company. The local development company must have a broad base of local businessmen participating, and must

men participating, and must agree to put up 20 per cent of the total money involved.

The SBA then may loan the balance at five and one-half per cent interest.

Bits o' Business — Carpet prices will go up this month; one mill already has announc-

ed hikes averaging three per cent . . . Use of plastics in autos has grown from an av-

autos has grown from an average 11 pounds per car in 1956 to 20 pounds currently ... West Germany, Japan and Switzerland in that order were the biggest supplier of foreign-made still cameras to the U.S. market in 1959.

公 公 公 As a rule, credit card companies do not make you pay for charges made before you report the card's loss. But

they can—if they want to un-der the terms you signed. Most credit cards call on you to pay each month for all the charges billed to you. If you don't pay, the card company can recall or cancel your

Recently new "open end" credit cards allow you to buy at many stores and to pay interest for the unpaid balance after a contain length of time. after a certain length of time.

A credit card, like any other contract, calls for the prudent owner to know his duties and rights, and make his plans accordingly.

Chapel Outlines Ways To Reduce Tax Burdens

Thep roposed capital outlay fund of the State of Califor-nia of about \$135 million can nia of about \$4.55 million can be reduced by from \$40 mil-lion to \$50 million and this \$40 million or \$50 million can be provided by the sale of capital outlay bonds, which have been authorized during parvious essions of the Loris have been authorized during pervious sessions of the Legislature Actually \$145 million of capital outlay bond money has not been spent. Therefore, during the current March, 1960, session of the California State Legislature, we can accomplish tax reduction as follows:

(1) Sanga Bill No. 2 brings.

(1) Senate Bill No. 2 brings California income tax laws into closer conformity with United State income tax laws regarding sick pay exclusion, medical expense and child care reductions, retirement income credit, charitable contributions, and similar items. This will reduce the general fund revenue about \$4 million for a full year.

(2) Scnate Bill No. 4 exempts all medicine from sales tax. This reduces the general fund revenue about \$12 million for a full year.

(3) Assembly Bill No. 4 allows credit of 10 per cent of the amount of the personal income tax paid the State of California. This reduces the California. This reduces the general fully revolve should be supported by the control of t general fund revenue about \$26 million for the full year. (4) Assembly Bill No. 6 ex-

(4) Assembly Bill No. 6 exempts from sales tax gross receipts from sales of prescription drugs, and prostetic, ophthalmic and ocular appliances, and reduces the general fund revenue for the full year about \$10 million.

(5) Assembly Bill No. 7 reduces minimum franchise tax to \$50 per year. This reduces the general fund revenue for the full year by about \$2 mil-

(6) It should be understood that Senate Bill No. 4 and As-sembly Bill No. 6 are, for all practical purposes, similar, hence the State will lose and

the taxpayers will retain somewhere between \$10 mil-lion and \$12 million because one of the bills and not both may pass. In addition to the bills mentioned about, many other tax reduction bills have been introduced and others are being introduced daily, hence the above list merely presents a brief summary of our attempts to cut taxes.

You can obtain two free copies of any bill if you send the designation of the bill, such as Senate Bill No. 4 or Assembly Bill No. 5, or a brief description of what you think the bill does, if you do not know its designation, to the Legislative Bill Room, State Capitol, Sacramento 14, California, If you do this you. State Capitol, Sacramento 14, California. If you do this, you will get faster service than you will by writing to me, but if for any reason the Bill Room does not give you the service, then write to me at Room 4001, Assembly Chambers, State Capitol, Sacramento 14, California, until we adjourn about April 1, when my address_again becomes P.O. Box 777, Inglewood 5, California. California.

At the writing of this week-ly report, the Governor has not placed the subject of narnot placed the subject of nar-cotics on the agenda for the special session, hence bills on that subject, such as the fa-mous Dills Bill, of which I am a co-author, and two bill of my. own, cannot be introduced until the Governor officially proclaims that the special ses-sion can consider narcotics. However, when the Governor placed the repeal of the death placed the repeal of the death penalty on the agenda for the special session, he opened up the broad field for all bills in any way related to the death penalty, even though such bills rimaily concern now. billsp rimarily concern nar-

Three have been introduced These have been introduced by Assemblyman Bruce Allen. These are Assembly Bills Numbered 1, 2, and 3 of the 1960 Second Extraordinary Session, and that is the way

you write the Legislative Bill Room for them.

I am the co-author of the three Bruce Allen bills on narcotics already introduced.

A.B. No. 1 relates to penalties for narcotics offenses, and so does A.B. No. 2. A.B. No. 3 relates to evidence in criminal actions and proceedings involving narcotics laws. These bills will be heard in an Assembly Committee soon and if the Committee does not act favorably on the bills and pass them to the floor of the Assembly, we shall probably put on a floor fight to take the bills out of the Committee, which we can do if we have enough votes.

Assembly Bill No. 17, 1960
First Extraordinary Session,
by Assemblyman Ronald
Brooks Cameron, of Los Angeles, relates to the control
of motor vehicle air pollution.
I am one of the co-authors and
the bill will receive support
by the majority of the Members of the Assembly and the
State Senate, most of whom
have already announced their
position. Assembly Bill No. 17, 1960

have already announced their position.

This bill establishes a Motor Vehicle Pollution Control Board to issue certificates of approval for pollution control devices which adequately reduce the emission of pollutants from motor vehicles and create a laboratory to assist the board in testing and evaluating such devices. It provides for regulation of air pollutants, emitted from motor vehicles in counties with respect to which resolutions have been adopted by county boards of supervisors (or governing bodies of certain air pollution districts) declaring the regulation provisions to be effective.

This bill does not control pollution by industry which

sions to be effective.

This bill does not control pollution by industry, which will be attempted by other bills during the long general session of 1961. However, we can only do one thing at a time and hope that what we do is in the general public interest.

Income Tax Tips

Procedure for Filing Estimated Tax Returns

(This is the fourteenth of a series of articles on Federal and California income tax filing. This information has been provided by the Committee on Taxation of The California Society of Certified Public Accountants in cooperation with the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.)

The matter of filing an estimate of your 1960 income tax can seem slightly complicated at first glance. But when it's "broken down," it

when it's "broken down," it isn't so bad!
We'll assume your income is subject to withholding. Let's first find out whether or not you have to file an estimate; then we'll determine when you have to file it.
You have to file if you fit into any of these categories:

* * *

 You are single and your income will exceed \$5000.
 You are married but will file a separate return and your income will exceed

3. You are married and will file a joint return and your joint income will exceed \$10,000.

\$10,000.

4. You are a Surviving Spouse and will file your tax return under the Surviving Spouse provisions and your income will exceed \$10,000.

5. You are Head of Household and will file your tax return under the Head of Household provisions and your income will exceed \$10.

your income will exceed \$10,

Now — if you will receive more than \$100 not subject to withholding, then you must file, if your total income will be more than your total number of exemptions times \$600 plus \$400. (Suppose you are married with one child and are thus entitled to 3 &xemptions. You would multiply \$600 times 3 and add \$400, making a total of \$2200. Your income would have to exceed that figure, and more than \$100 of it would have to be free of withholding, before you would be required to file an estimate.) be more than your total numan estimate.)

If any of the above-stated rules "fits" you in any of the four periods listed below in the left hand column, look in the right-hand column to see

when you file your estimate and when you pay: Jan. 1-March 31, 1960:

File by April 15, 1960; pay in four installments. April 1 - May 31, 1960: File by June 15, 1960; pay

File by June 15, 1960; pay in three installments.
June 1 - Aug. 31, 1960;
File by Sept. 15, 1960; pay in two installments.
Sept. 1 - Dec. 31, 1960;
File by Jan. 15, 1961 and pay all your estimate tax.

If you file your final 1960

income tax return by Jan. 31, 1961, and pay the balance of the tax at that time, then you do not have to pay the Jan. 15, 1961 payment of estimated tax.

mated tax.
You can pay your total estimate when filing instead of in installments if you wish.
The easiest way to figure your estimated tax is to use

your estimated tax is to use the same figure as your ac-tual tax for the year of 1959. If you use the 1959 tax as your 1960 estimate and make when due, there can be no declaration of estimated tax,

'penalty for underestimating, no matter what your 'actual tax for 1960 will be. This is also true if you use your 1959 income and your 1960 exemptions and 1960 rates.

Your estimate does not have Your estimate does not have to be absolutely correct. You are required to have paid in at least 70 per cent of the total tax shown on your final return April 15, 1961, in order to avoid any penalty for underestimating.

After filing your first estimate and making the first payment, you can amend your estimate and pay either more or less, on any of the remaining payment dates.

Estimates are filed on Form 1040 ES and the additional charge for underpayment is computed on Form 2210. Both of these forms may be secur-

of these forms may be secur-ed from your local office of the Internal Revenue Service and should prove of considerable help to you in preparing your estimate. alifornia does not require

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