

# EDITORIALS

## The Need For Control

Traffic safety is one of the uppermost items in any list of municipal needs, and Torrance is no exception.

The city council took official notice of the need to step up the city's program to bring about a better traffic safety record recently with the formation of a lay advisory group under the title of a Traffic Safety Council.

In addition to this, the city has employed a traffic engineer, is updating its stop-sign installations and traffic signal control lighting facilities, and has revised many of the posted speed limits in town to reflect more realistic limits.

Even the old and much-lamented one-eyed traffic control signals are being beefed up with an extra pair of red eyes to increase the chances that the motorists in the area for the first time will spot the out-of-place signals.

One remnant of the Keystone Kop era of policing still pops up here and there at times, however. It is the cop-behind-the-billboard routine—with variations.

With the city's official distaste for billboards, today's traffic officer is finding that little-used side streets, service stations, and bush-screened corners serve the same purpose without running the dangers of having some sharp motorist yell "entrapment" when a motorcycle or police car comes roaring out of the bushes in hot pursuit.

Imposition of traffic fines on violators of the city's safe driving laws serves the two-fold purpose of giving the driver a forceful warning about his driving habits and of giving the city a nice sum of money each year for its budget.

Any amount of income, or the effectiveness of the warning on the individual driver, however, can not replace the value of having a police unit on the street, in plain sight, controlling the flow of traffic.

While the Torrance department, by acceptable standards, is short of personnel, those it is able to place on the streets of the city for traffic control should do just that insofar as they are able.

Prevention of accidents, not the snaring of an errant motorist, is the only justifiable excuse for putting salaried officers in high-priced equipment on our streets.

## We're On Our Own

Those who would have the Federal government extend its far-flung operations to include construction of classroom facilities for the nation's public schools could do the groaning taxpayers of America a favor by taking a close look at the record compiled during the past 13 years by the Torrance Unified School District.

With one of the fastest growing districts in the nation, Torrance kept abreast—even gained—on the school housing program while the Feds were yowling for legislation to step into the picture with Federal funds.

Here's what Torrance has done in the 13 years it has had its own school district:

Built two new high schools and 25 new elementary schools.

Reduced double session overloads in the city's schools from a high of 48 per cent in 1954 to 10 per cent during the last school year.

Approved \$34 million in bonds for new school construction which is now being repaid at a cost of 91 cents on the district's tax rate. The funds were used to finance the district's growth from four to 32 schools in a 13-year period.

Certainly no one enjoys paying unneeded taxes, and there has been scattered rumbling on the local scene about school taxes. But the city's mushrooming school population is housed in adequate schools, and the taxpayers of the city are putting up the money.

The alternative is the Tweedle Dee of Federal financing and the Tweedle Dum of Federal control. And don't be fooled about that control item—if the Federal government puts up the money it will exercise the control.

A case on the latter point was cited recently by a Kansas newspaper which told what a school district there exchanges for the Federal government's contribution of one-fourth of the salary of a teacher in a vocational agriculture program:

"The school board, among other things, relinquishes:

"The right to tell the vocational ag teacher what he can teach and how many hours he shall teach it. The Federal government determines this.

"The number of students which may enroll in vocational ag.

"The right to use the vocational ag teacher for any other teaching duties. The government says the instructor must devote his full time to vocational ag."

All of this on the strength of one-fourth of one teacher's salary.

The thought of the full development of this philosophy is awesome, and causes us to say, "No, thanks," to offers of the Washington do-gooders.

We'll pay our own way—even when it hurts.

## Opinions of Others

CHESTER, ILL., HERALD-TRIBUNE: "Someone" has said that failure to take part in politics has its penalties, the greatest of which is to be ruled by your inferiors. This should be ample reason for all of us to vow that politics after all, is our business, as is the destiny of this land of ours.

"We can have good government if we are vigilant and determined in our effort to attain it."

HUMBOLDT, IA., INDEPENDENT: "With Russia trying to destroy the United States' position in the world, both as a military power, and as a world leader of free nations, there should be no political party lines drawn by either party. National defense is not political. It is a fight for survival."

## He Had T'Be Coaxed A Little



# Health Officer Urges Shots Be Taken as Polio Increases

ROY O. GILBERT, M.D.,  
County Health Officer

Some 80 cases of polio have been reported in Los Angeles County so far this year as against 58 cases for the same period in 1959, which is an increase of 38 per cent. More over, a larger percentage of this year's cases are paralytic polio, and this is indeed a tragedy for paralytic poliomyelitis is largely preventable.

The rise in the number of reported cases of polio this year may simply mean that the peak incidence of the disease—the period of time during which the greatest number of cases are reported, has occurred earlier than is customary. This naturally cannot be determined until the peak of the polio season, generally August and September, is once again in the past.

EVEN IF it is uncertain as to whether a larger number of polio cases occurred earlier than usual this year or whether it is to be a year in which more cases will be reported (higher incidence), there is no question whatever about the wisdom of obtaining protection against this crippling disease.

Yet 90 million persons throughout the United States remain unvaccinated against polio. Particularly lamentable is the fact that about 10 million children under five years

of age have not received the minimum three injections, and over four and one-half million have not been given any protection at all. This situation exists although it is known that 43 per cent of the paralytic cases of the disease reported in the nation last year occurred in this age group.

IN CALIFORNIA, the polio picture is much the same as for the country as a whole. It is estimated that nearly half of the state's population has had no polio vaccine, while 42 per cent of California's children under five years of age have received less than the recommended number of injections. Figures for Los Angeles County reveal much the same situation.

The failure of the public to take full advantage of the prevention against polio is a cause of concern to both private medical practitioners and public health officials. The Salk-type vaccine is quite safe. Since present manufacturing standards have been in force, scientific research has failed to disclose even one case of polio that has been caused by this immunizing agent.

FURTHERMORE, according to published medical reports on the efficiency of the Salk-type polio vaccine, nine out of every ten persons who obtain

the recommended course of three injections of vaccine are protected against paralytic poliomyelitis. When a fourth or even a fifth injection (booster shots) is given, still greater protection is afforded.

Although the current major problem in the polio control program is the vaccination of the young child, persons of all ages should obtain this immunization. Paralytic polio can strike older persons as well as children and is quite severe when it does.

IT ALREADY has been said, and unfortunately it is all too true, that polio vaccine can protect only those persons who use it.

Printed information on polio will be mailed to anyone who sends a card of request to the Division of Health Education, Los Angeles County Health Department, 241 N. Figueroa St., Los Angeles 12.

## The Old Timer



"An inferiority complex could be a good thing... if the right persons had it."

## Law in Action

# Closing Your Estate

When a person dies, the law sets out a step by step way to wind up his business affairs and to hand over his estate to his heirs.

This job falls to the executor or administrator of the estate, what the law calls his personal representative.

An executor and an administrator do much the same

work. Under the eye of the court they control and distribute the estate.

The will names the executor; and lacking a will or an executor who can serve, the court names an administrator.

A public administrator takes care of estates where there are no known heirs or others

who can qualify as an administrator.

Some small estates under \$2500, or estates made up of property held in joint tenancy need not be probated. Joint tenancy property passes at death to the survivor or survivors except for taxation.

It is not a part of the decedent's probate estate, but it probably will be subject to California inheritance tax.

Probate aims to protect the heirs as well as creditors. Creditors, claimants, and supposed heirs can make no claims on the estate once the proceedings are over.

The personal representative gathers and preserves the estate during administration. He pays off the debts and taxes, if any, and notifies interested persons. He might have to sell, mortgage, or partition property. Eventually he distributes the assets to those entitled to share the estate.

The law sets the fee for the personal representative and his attorney.

The personal representative cannot serve if he has been convicted of certain crimes or is adjudged incompetent, or lacking in integrity.

Note: California lawyers offer this column so you may know about our laws.

## See Hope

# Variety of Problems now Confronting Oil Industry

By REYNOLDS KNIGHT

The nation's \$15-billion oil industry, beset by depressed prices, world-wide oil surplus and overabundance of crude oil sources, sees a faint glimmer of hope in recent price rallies, but operators still are not too confident the rally will continue.

The petroleum department of a leading New York bank cites a 2.3 per cent increase in the over-all U.S. oil demand for the first six months of 1960, compared with the first half of 1959, but it cautions that many problems yet remain.

THE MAIN problem is the level of refined products. Although producers have shown some restraint, and this has made tee over-all rate of new oil supply more favorable, the same cannot be said for the supply of refined products. The bank points out that "runs currently are at a level not only too high for the season, but they are substantially in excess of the average annual requirements." They are, in fact, geared to a consumption pattern not expected until 1961.

Although the industry has reduced its inventory by 34 billion barrels during the first half of 1960, an important correction, this could be canceled out in less than two months unless refinery operations are curtailed. Current Russian oil deals with Cuba and India are doing little to calm the troubled waters.

BUY-OF-THE-YEAR—For customers who want "big car" comfort at economy prices now's the time to shop for bargain offerings, because used-car inventories are heavy. It's made to order for the family looking for a second car, automotive experts say.

Fast-stepping sales of new cars — to the tune of nearly 3.5 million for the first six months of the year — have added to the bulge in used-car inventories because some 90 per cent of these sales involved the trade-in of a used model.

This inventory has produced a downward trend. For instance, current prices for the year-old (1959) cars in both the low and medium-priced lines are as much as 38 per cent below listed prices of comparable new 1960 models. What's more, it costs less to buy a year-old (1959) car today than it would have cost to buy a year-old (1958) car of the same make and model last July.

"USED-CAR" values have never been better," says Charles R. O'Donnell, sales vice president of Universal C.I.T. Credit Corporation, a company that has helped 18 million Americans buy cars, boats, mobile homes, swimming pools and other major consumer goods on the installment plan.

Late models represent an exceptionally good buy. Not only are prices low, but there's a huge assortment of "almost new" cars to choose from: station wagons, convertibles, hard tops and two- and four-door sedans. And many of these are equipped with desirable and otherwise costly "extras": automatic transmissions, power steering, power brakes, power seats and pushbutton-operated windows.

ELECTRONIC MIDGET — Brain-like computers, automated production lines and similar electronic "giants" stride heavily through many U.S. industries today. But in one — the retail jewelry industry — electronic "midgets" are taking giant steps, too.

These "midgets" are radios. Last year jewelers sold 450,000 of them. Things look even better for 1960.

Radios have great appeal as gift items (and the number of gift-giving occasions is steadily increasing); they're small and easily handled by jewelers who have limited space; most are elegantly styled — some, in fact, carrying famous jewelry names; portable transistorized types fit well in the modern pattern of porch, pool and patio living; and, finally, they

have found favor with our mushrooming teen-age population.

According to R. Harvey Whidden, marketing executive vice president for Bulova Watch Company, radios have their greatest appeal to "quality gift" buyers interested in spending \$25 and up for a gift, and to teen-agers. "We've noticed," Whidden says, "that people who are attracted to jewelry stores to buy radios often return to purchase fine jeweled watches and other traditional jewelry items."

THINGS TO COME — Latest addition to the summer male wardrobe is an 11-ounce water-repellant raincoat that allows cool air to reach the wearer. It features double-entry slash pockets, raglan sleeves and button sleeve tabs and can easily be folded and carried in a zippered case. A new lunch kit resembling a hand-bag, complete with vacuum bottle, is now available in three styles — college pennant in tan; foreign stamp and post-mark design in black and white or tan and white.

DOWN ON THE FARM — The boom in farm real estate values, on the rise since 1954, may be slowing down, the Federal Reserve Bank's latest monthly business conditions review indicates. It's significant to farmers since real estate accounts for 60 per cent of their assets. Possible factors cited for the slow-down include: such land no longer is widely sought as an inflation hedge; return on farm real estate is now lower than most investments; surplus productive capacity has depressed farm income.

BITS O' BUSINESS — Angry citizens of Los Angeles can sound off on any subject through a local newsletter, provided they have the \$20 per page charged. A manufacturer of a new sandwich wrap estimates that 33 million lunch boxes are packed daily.

# Legislature Plans Study of State Milk Control Policy

By VINCENT THOMAS  
68th Assembly District

Milk is a basic food on the dinner tables of most California families, but getting its fresh, wholesomeness there sometimes raises real legislative puzzles. The whole operation from producer to distributor to consumer must be geared just right in every respect to assure an adequate supply at an economical price which will still keep all elements in the milk business healthy.

California has long had an effective milk marketing stabilization law designed to protect both the housewife and the dairymen. But changing times and our soaring population constantly create new problems which require investigation and perhaps legislative action. Recently the Senate fact finding committee on agriculture and the Assembly interim committee on livestock and dairies held a joint two-day meeting to receive testimony on a number of proposed changes in the milk law.

ONE MEASURE which had been introduced in our 1959 session but failed to pass the Senate was again reviewed. It would have eliminated all transportation cost deductions now permitted by law on Grade A milk delivered in bulk tanks by dairymen to so-called "country plants." Its effect, if enacted, would be to pass such costs on to the ultimate consumer. Representatives of several farm dairy organizations supported the measure, but others maintained that it would be better to achieve the purpose through administrative action by the bureau of milk stabilization, rather than by other legislative enactment. Spokesmen for milk distributors opposed the bill on the ground that its passage would result in the closing of many small country plants. Such plants are necessary to the dairy industry, it was declared, to service small producers and assist distributors balance fluctuations in the supply of Grade A milk.

and Assemblymen present brought out an estimate that about 15 per cent of the milk — about one quart out of every six — produced in the state is handled through country plants. Their value to continuance of an even supply of Grade A milk has been amply demonstrated, it was said.

Another measure discussed would have established a stabilization and marketing program for "manuf a tur in g milk" — milk of good quality but not quite up to Grade A standards. Such milk is of considerable importance to many food industries. However, pressure for more Grade A milk created by California's new millions, and rising production costs have resulted in a sharp decline in the number of producers of manufacturing milk. Surpluses of Grade A milk diverted to manufacturing purposes have also complicated

the problems of such producers.

SUCH A program, it was pointed out, might stabilize production, insure quality standards, and assure existing producers a market. However, the meeting was cautioned, it apparently could not guarantee price stability because of continuing Grade A surpluses. These and other bills considered affect the pocketbooks of all California housewives, as well as the economic well-being of the thousands who work in all phases of the dairy industry. Whether the two committees which met jointly will recommend legislative action on the problems to our 1961 session is not yet known, but it is certain that the over-all public interest will be the basis for their decisions on the matters.

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

- 1-Talk
- 6-House
- 11-Sea
- 13-Kind of fabric
- 14-Part of islands
- 15-Whirlwind
- 16-Raise
- 17-Noise of scale
- 18-Ethiopian title
- 20-Iron
- 21-Shunt
- 22-Slave
- 23-Obtain
- 24-Certain
- 25-Weirder
- 26-Ripped
- 27-Ordnance of hearing
- 29-Bellow
- 31-Gauche
- 32-Mollify
- 34-Marriment
- 35-Emerge
- 36-Case
- 37-Free of
- 38-Roman goddesses
- 41-Mute; as written
- 42-Alternating current (abbr.)
- 43-Permitted
- 45-Conjunction
- 46-Prayer book
- 48-Long projecting nose
- 50-Weasel-like animal
- 51-Indian tent

DOWN

- 1-Reproductive body
- 2-Cerify
- 3-Biblician
- 4-High card
- 5-Ashes of seaweed
- 6-Dampens
- 7-Beverage
- 8-Maiden loved by Zeus
- 9-Surgical
- 10-Altich
- 12-Common place
- 14-Kind of fabric (pl.)
- 15-Immense
- 16-Change direction
- 18-Scuffed
- 21-Little towers
- 22-Wide out
- 23-Cleaning substances
- 27-Anger
- 28-Main's nickname
- 29-Renovates
- 31-Draw out
- 32-Jugoslav dictator
- 33-Spica
- 34-Apothecary's weight (pl.)
- 35-Protective fence
- 37-Out of date
- 39-Level
- 40-Dispatched (pl.)
- 44-Man's name
- 45-Female deer
- 47-Conjunction
- 48-Above

Diary by United Features Syndicate, Inc.

## STAR GAZER

By CLAY R. POLLAN

Your Daily Activity Guide According to the Stars

To develop message for Sunday, read words corresponding to numbers of your Zodiac birth sign.

ARIES	1 Protect	11 Make	21 Above
APR 21	2 Tia	32 Some	42 Matters
MAY 21	3 Church	33 Mental	63 Actions
JUN 21	4 Don't	34 Put	64 Par
JUL 21	5 Year	35 A	65 Favored
AUG 21	6 Sermon	36 In	66 Of
SEP 21	7 Quibble	37 Little	67 Today
OCT 21	8 Cuid	38 You	68 Urgent
NOV 21	9 Day	39 Capabilities	69 Today
DEC 21	10 About	40 A	70 Matters
JAN 21	11 Better	41 Extra	71 Improve
FEB 21	12 Just	42 Secrets	72 For
MAR 21	13 Let	43 Get	73 Prayer
APR 21	14 Not	44 Moments	74 Work
MAY 21	15 Cut	45 New	75 On
JUN 21	16 Your	46 You	76 Don't
JUL 21	17 Needless	47 Today	77 Year
AUG 21	18 Disclose	48 Tagful	78 Don't
SEP 21	19 Rights	49 Down	79 Financial
OCT 21	20 Set	50 Or	80 Picture
NOV 21	21 Assist	51 Follow	81 Patient
DEC 21	22 Personal	52 Interests	82 Manner
JAN 21	23 Ed	53 Move	83 Invite
FEB 21	24 Things	54 Family	84 Showdowns
MAR 21	25 Affairs	55 Weaknesses	85 Be
APR 21	26 Tape	56 Hunches	86 Struck
MAY 21	27 Heart	57 Take	87 To
JUN 21	28 To	58 Are	88 Essentials
JUL 21	29 Some	59 Care	89 Sight
AUG 21	30 Hoppen	60 Decisive	90 Track
SEP 21	31 Good	61 Adverse	91 Neutral