

Your Right to Know  
Is the Key to All Your Liberties  
**EDITORIALS**

6 THE TORRANCE HERALD April 3, 1960

**That Time Again!**

There are many who will say that the three happiest, most exciting words in the English language are "I love you". But others might dissent mildly with: "How about 'Play Ball!'?"

Ah, sweet dilemma! Perhaps one good way to resolve it would be for all young lovers to get tickets to the opening game of the Giants in their new Candlestick Park, or the Dodgers in the Coliseum, or their favorite Coast league team in the home park — or even the sandlot nine down on the corner lot. Anywhere, just so there are peanuts and popcorn and crackerjack; an umpire to boo; and spring-time's loveliest sound — the crack of a bat meeting a home-run ball.

Yes, it's that time of year again, and most of America soon will be saying all those happiest words: I love you, baseball!

**The Bitter Pill**

The 25-year success of Hoover Dam would be a bitter pill for the public power cult, were it not for the fact that their taste buds have long since been desensitized by heady drafts of socialism. The privately financed Colorado River hydro-electric installation is a monumental affront to the ideology that regional water and power developments must be financed by all the taxpayers of the nation.

Now, the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power—which was largely responsible for initiating the Hoover Dam project and seeing it through to completion—is compounding the felony by making a determined bid for another such dam, this one in the Colorado's Bridge Canyon. This new structure would more than quadruple the power now received by the southern metropolis from Hoover Dam. And it would be entirely paid for by the Los Angeles utility, or in cooperation with other utilities in Nevada and Arizona, as well as California.

Congressional action would be required before this notable example of pay-as-you-go power production could get under way. It is a safe bet that damming Bridge Canyon will be a cinch compared with damming the flood of opposition that will pour forth from the persistent evangelists of public power. It's bound to be damned before it's dammed.

**Law in Action**

**Relevant Facts**

A trial ends disputes. To do so justly gets a court disputed facts, through witnesses under rules of evidence. You hear your lawyer object: The proposed evidence is "irrelevant, immaterial, and incompetent." Unless he does object then and there, he may lose your right to appeal in higher courts later on.

1. If he objects to "irrelevant" evidence, he means the facts offered are beside the point. If you sue Jones for a debt, you might arouse the jury by showing that he beats his wife. Though true, the beatings scarcely prove your claim that Jones owes you money. Irrelevant.

2. If your lawyer objects to "immaterial" evidence, he is saying in effect, that it may have something to do with the case all right, but would not tilt the scales either way. It has little weight.

3. If he objects to "incompetent" evidence, he is saying either that the witness or the facts are ruled out, no matter how true, relevant, or material they may be. For example, it is against public policy and "incompetent" for a wife to

testify against her husband in most criminal trials.

Heresay, too, is mostly "incompetent." Suppose in a theft case Jones told a jury that he heard Smith tell Green that he saw Brown steal a car. In a theft case court would rule out such a story as "hearsay" and incompetent. Like gossip, you cannot rely on hearsay nor test it by cross-examination. Green might have been talking out of spite or telling a tall tale for fun.

But Brown's slander suit against Smith might well be something else. Jones' evidence would be material, relevant, and competent: For it would tend to show that by his gossip Smith had been hurting Brown's good name.

As a rule only an expert can give competent "opinion" evidence. A doctor could give an opinion as to a cause of death.

If the judge errs in ruling on evidence, your lawyer can ask for a new trial. Failing this, he can go to a higher court. There he must show that (1) the judge did err, and (2) his error unfairly harmed your case.

**Come On Up Front**



REG-MANNING McNaught Syndicate, Inc.

**Behind the Scenes**

**Customer is King in Consumer Goods Field**

By REYNOLDS KNIGHT

America's consumer-goods industries almost unanimously subscribe to the principle, "the customer is king." And they are currently spending billions of dollars annually on research and market studies to anticipate and provide what the king wants.

These days, a causal look around any supermarket, tobacco store or other retail outlet shows consumers are wanting — and getting — a greater variety of brands and variations in products that could possibly have been imagined 10 or 20 years ago.

Take the tobacco field as an example. Here the big trend has been to filter cigarettes, which now account for slightly more than half of all cigarette sales. No less than six new filter brands have been placed on the market since mid-1959, notes an official of Brown & Williamson Corp., which pioneered the modern era of filters with its Viceroy brand launched in 1952.

The Brown & Williamson executive also cites as currently significant trend the rising popularity of menthol brands, which last year rang up sales of 51.7 billion cigarettes — more than 11 per cent of total sale of "smokes." (B&W plans to introduce nationally a new mild menthol brand named "Belair" within

a few weeks, the official revealed.)

Advent of the many new brands in recent years propelled the industry to all-time record sales of more than 450 billion in 1959, and the outlook favors a new peak this year. A government source places the possible volume of cigarette smoking at 570 billion by 1965, and 740 billion by 1975.

There seems little doubt that the tobacco industry will be joining the upward economic march predicted by most economists for the "Soaring Sixties" — and possibly beyond.

Things to Come—For medical students, artists, and possibly the "just plain curious," a Midwest firm now offers anatomically accurate plastic replicas of the human skull; the "skull kit" also includes an anatomy chart and a display stand for the skull. . . . A cola drink maker soon will vary from marketing its traditional product by introducing a wide line of other flavored, carbonated drinks. . . . Worried about slipping in the bathtub or shower stall? One company is now introducing self-adhesive safety strips, in decorative colors and of specially made synthetic rubber, for affixing to the tub's floor.

Growth Note — "Growth,"

by which we mean "rapid growth," is a magic word in these days of expanding confidence. And the rubber-chemical industry should prove one of the most vigorous rapid-growth enterprises of the coming decade.

Citing the record and sighting the future, that industry can make an impressive case for itself. The past two decades have seen such winners as synthetic rubber, vinyls and other plastics. An the future holds rich promise in the research fields of rockets and missiles.

Goodrich vinyl plastics sales last year soared to 3 1/2 times the average 1947-49 volume, notes BFG president J. Ward Keener. And he predicts the vinyl plastic industry will double its volume in the 1960's.

Scientists of a new corporate entity called BFG-High Voltage Astronautics, Inc. are working in the blue-sky world of advanced space technology. Meanwhile, back to earth, BFG is taking advantage of growth potential in the rubber field abroad.

New-rubber consumption in the U.S. is growing at a rate of 3 per cent annually. But the growth rate in the rest of the Free World is nearly 6 per cent. And in synthetic rubber Keener anticipates consumption overseas will increase as much as 65 per cent in the next five years.

**President in Top Shape Physically, Reports Say**

President Eisenhower is in better physical condition now than when he took office despite his age and the three major illnesses he has suffered. Today's Health magazine said recently.

"People who know the President are convinced that . . . he is in better shape today than when he entered the White House," Ernest L. Barlecca, Washington bureau manager of United Press International, wrote in a recent issue of the American Medical Association publication.

Mr. Eisenhower, facing his 70th birthday in October, soon will become the oldest president in the nation's history. His amazing recovery from a heart attack, leitis, and a small stroke is "one for the medical books — a living legend of remarkable physical comebacks, of astonishing stamina and energy reserve," Barlecca said.

"By all medical odds, the President long since should have put on his slippers, retired to a rocking chair, and called it a career," he said.

"Instead . . . he has undertaken a staggering load of work and travel."

The President has succeeded by virtue of discipline and determination, according to Barlecca, who added: "Discipline very likely saved his life; discipline in his health habits — diet, rest, emotions, exercise, work, temperance."

These were some of the points in Mr. Eisenhower's fitness program described in the article: —The President, who had been a three-pack-a-day smoker, gave up cigarettes "instantly and completely" in 1949.

—He learned "to raise his boiling point a number of degrees" to control his temper. —He adheres to a strict low-fat, high-calorie, high-protein diet, and now weighs roughly what he did as a football player at West Point.

—He restricts his drinking to diluted scotch highballs. —He has a become "the world's Exhibit A on golf's therapeutic value to a cardiac

patient."

—He is an early-to-bed, early-to-rise man.

—He gets into condition for trips by resting a few days beforehand.

—During his travels, he applies the old Army rule — "get sleep when and where you can."

"A number of other psychological or spiritual factors fit into the pattern of the President's well-being," Barlecca said. "The jaunty spirit, the bouncy step, the robust good health he radiates are reflections of the inner man."

"In the view of some who have known him over the years, his coronary thrombosis may have been something of a blessing in disguise for the President. The judgment is that the attack taught him how to take the best care of himself

**Sacramento Report**

**Dope Laws No. 1 Job For 1960 Legislature**

By CHARLES E. CHAPEL  
Narcotics is probably the number one issue to be faced by the 1961 general session of the Legislature because this subject was not placed on the agenda of the special session by the Governor in 1960 and hence could not be considered.

I personally asked the Governor why he did not place narcotics on the agenda and he replied that the subject is too complicated for our short 1960 session.

Many experts on narcotics legislation disagree with the Governor and believe that it is logical to assume that if we had time (as we did) to legislate on a vast number of comparatively unimportant items placed on the agenda by the Governor, then we could have given narcotics the priority it deserves.

However, for 1960 this is past history and all we can do is look forward to next year.

As I have tried to explain before in this column, there are two approaches to narcotics. One is the old method of treating all narcotic addicts as criminals and giving them jail and prison sentences.

This will be continued not as punishment but to keep addicts out of circulation because most addicts become peddlers sooner or later, and even if they do not become peddlers they resort to other crimes to make the thirty or forty or even fifty dollars per day which they need to keep them on their habit.

Law enforcement reports show that the majority of burglaries, armed robberies and cases of prostitution have their origin in the need of addicts to get money faster than they can make it by legitimate pursuits.

The other approach to narcotics is to treat the addict as a sick person and send him or her to an institution for rehabilitation.

Unfortunately, the only hospitals for this treatment are federal hospitals and their record of curing people of the

dope habit is not good. The doctors and nurses do the best they can, and when they release an addict he or she is presumably cured, but most of those released as cured go back to taking narcotics.

In spite of the discouraging results from hospital treatment of addicts, I do believe that we could expand our federal and state facilities for attempting to rehabilitate addicts. This costs money, but only a fraction of the money lost to taxpayers by theft, burglary, robbery, and other crimes of narcotic origin.

The State laws on education already provide for teachers giving courses warning students against the dangers of tobacco, liquor and narcotics. In some schools courses on these subjects are carried out conscientiously, but in other schools the students receive a "brush off" course of instruction which barely complies with the law.

Looking forward to 1961, if you have any definite ideas for legislation, please write to me at Post Office Box 777, Inglewood 5. Tell me in your letter if I have permission to quote your remarks in this column, because I do not like to quote people without permission.

During the 1960 short session, I voted against all bills raising taxes and for several bills reducing taxes, just as I did during the 1959 long session. However, the Governor announced that he would veto all tax reduction bills, which nullified our efforts.

Also, I voted against the final passage of the budget because it contained many items which I thought were not essential. Providing offices and personnel for newly created boards, commissions, and bureaus when such new branches of State government are not justified, except to create jobs for political favorites, is not my idea of responsible government.

Unfortunately, the majority did not have this idea and we now have a more expensive government than before.

Although the water bond issue will be before the voters

at the general election of November, 1960, present indications are that it will not pass because of opposition in various sections of the State. Anyone who has studied the problem knows that it is an excellent program for the people of the San Joaquin Valley, but of doubtful value to other portions of the State.

For example, Southern California will pay between 50 per cent and 60 per cent of the cost and yet there are no guarantees that water will be sent south of the Tehachapi Mountains.

Even if water were delivered south of the Tehachapi Mountains in sufficient quantity, of good quality, and at a reasonable price, the water could be shut off by the north if we had one or more dry years and the Northern legislators determined that they wanted to keep the water at home.

A letter dated March 29, 1960, from Thomas L. Pitts, Secretary-Treasurer, California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO to members of the Legislature was accompanied by a six-page mimeographed report and series of recommendations of the Special Water Committee of the Executive Council, AFL-CIO. Briefly, the AFL-CIO objected to the fact that the Governor did not put water on the agenda for the special session this year and indicated several strong objections to the water-proposition on the November ballot.

Other strong state-wide organizations of great influence will undoubtedly come out publicly against the water-bond issue and although their objections may be different from those of the AFL-CIO, the net result will be the same.

Experienced observers of California government prophesy the defeat of the water-bond proposition, hence I predict that water will be one of the main issues before the 1961 general session of the Legislature. Your comments, addressed to P.O. Box 777, Inglewood 5, will be appreciated.

**Education Leads Parade To Legislative Hoppers**

By VINCENT THOMAS  
Assemblyman, 68th District  
The budget act for 1960-61 is now behind us, and the \$2,481 billion spending bill is now before the Governor for final action. As I write this, we are proceeding rapidly with the work of the special session and may have succeeded in winding it up before you read this.

As anticipated, a wide variety of items was included in the proclamation for the special session. The total of 39 subjects put before us in the original call and its three additions run the gamut from air pollution to unemployment insurance, from the sugar content of grapes to disposal of submerged lands. Many of the topics are technical in nature, but several have proved to be highly controversial.

SINCE THERE can be no limit on the type of legislation relating to the permitted subjects which may be introduced, a considerable number of bills and constitutional amendments were dropped in the hoppers of both houses, in addition to many resolutions expressing opinions on various matters. A total of 160 bills and 11 constitutional amendments were introduced in both houses, and our committees are speeding up their work on them, now that the budget session is over.

Among the major items on our agenda, education is the topic of the greatest number of measures, more than a third of those introduced in the Assembly, and almost that proportion in the Senate.

GENERALLY, these measures fell into three main categories: first, those relating to the organization of our state-supported higher education; second, those proposing increases in the number and value of scholarships for gifted students; and third, those

relating to an additional state bond issue for school building loans to local district.

As of now, a \$350 million school bond measure is making progress towards passage. Various scholarship bills are receiving favorable consideration. The master plan for higher education, about which I have previously written, also seems to be making headway, now that the statutory approach to the problem has been substituted for the constitutional amendment avenue. But proposals for additional state aid for junior college districts seem unable to get over some roadblocks.

AIR POLLUTION legisla-

tion this session is largely confined to proposals for state investigation and certification of motor vehicle exhaust control devices, plus a legal requirement that approved units be installed in all vehicle within stated time limits. A major bill of this type has passed its house of origin, but its fate in the second house seems uncertain at present.

A \$400 million bond issue for veterans' farm and home loans seems well on its way to final passage. It seems pretty generally agreed that this amount is needed to enable the loan system to meet growing demands during the next few years.

**CROSSWORD PUZZLE**

ACROSS  
1-Abode of the dead  
6-Ismirah  
11-Island  
12-Transferred by hand  
14-City in Russia  
15-Din  
17-Division  
18-Farish land lake  
19-Mountain  
20-Beast of burden  
21-Roman gods  
22-Bristles  
23-Narrow opening  
24-Guided  
25-Check  
27-Free ticket  
28-Son of Adam  
29-Freshet  
31-Join  
34-Moocasin  
35-Indian tent  
36-Tree-trunk  
37-Worthless  
38-Complain (slang)  
39-Club in measure  
40-Testament (abbr.)  
41-Heating  
42-Heraltic  
43-Deadly  
45-Sprinter  
47-Snow in snow  
Juncthoned tone  
48-Spurred horse

DOWN  
1-Recluse  
2-Urge on  
3-Pleasun sea  
4-Dia conjunction  
5-Lawmaking bodies  
6-Glatten  
7-Church service  
8-Compass point  
9-Paid notice  
10-Cause  
11-Highways  
13-Brushes  
16-Brief  
18-Toward the mouth  
19-Brief  
20-River in France  
21-Excess of solar over lunar month  
22-Hindu queen  
23-Ponies (colloq.)  
29-Reel  
30-Separated  
31-Furnish with a calling  
32-Masonic doorkeeper  
35-Quaver  
38-Eat away  
39-Sea eagle  
41-Exclamation  
42-Number  
44-Initials of 25th President  
45-Quiver  
46-Guido's low note

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20  
21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30  
31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40  
41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

Distr. by United Feature Syndicate, Inc. 2

**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 MAR. 22 - APR. 20 11-27-29-33 63-71-76	TAURUS APR. 21 - MAY 21 42-43-55-59 61-70-83-90	GEMINI MAY 22 - JUNE 21 14-16-19-28 45-48-56	CANCER JUNE 22 - JULY 23 23-37-46-58 69-72-80-87	LION JULY 24 - AUG. 23 3-10-12-24 31-40-75	VIRGO AUG. 24 - SEPT. 22 2-5-22-33 50-52-66	LIBRA SEPT. 23 - OCT. 23 421-30-44 47-62-74	SCORPIO OCT. 24 - NOV. 22 9-17-25-49 77-78-82-84	SAGITTARIUS NOV. 23 - DEC. 22 7-8-38-59 64-68-81-86	CAPRICORN DEC. 23 - JAN. 20 20-32-40-51 67-73-85-88	AQUARIUS JAN. 21 - FEB. 19 18-26-34-41 57-65-79-87	PISCES FEB. 20 - MAR. 21 1-6-13-15 32-36-54
--	---	--	--	--	---	---	--	---	---	--	---

1 Personal 31 Help 61 Have  
2 The 32 Smile 62 Others  
3 Your 33 To 63 Others  
4 You 34 Line 64 Friend  
5 Picture 35 And 65 Or  
6 Possessions 36 Avoid 66 Improves  
7 Let 37 Wins 67 Social  
8 Your 38 Mate 68 Lead  
9 There 39 Or 69 Wrecks  
10 Originality 40 On 70 Benefited  
11 Ease 41 With 71 Tone  
12 And 42 Adhere 72 The  
13 Need 43 To 73 And  
14 Keep 44 Moves 74 Today  
15 Protection 45 Your 75 Problems  
16 An 46 Bull 76 Over  
17 Is 47 Of 77 Nursing  
18 Fall 48 Sleeve 78 Hurts  
19 Ace 49 Use 79 Mates  
20 Aspects 50 Your 80 Chino  
21 Profit 51 Quiet 81 The  
22 Clears 52 Judgment 82 And  
23 Intense 53 Let 83 In  
24 Optimism 54 Loss 84 Resentment  
25 No 55 Diets 85 Romantic  
26 To 56 Now 86 Slows  
27 Off 57 Partners 87 Pious  
28 Lip 58 Headaches 88 Affairs  
29 And 59 Which 89 Slows  
30 Through 60 Solve 90 Past

Good Adverse Neutral