

### Athletics and Education

The Herald does not subscribe to the theory that athletics and athletics should "run" our high schools. On the other hand, we can't agree with a recent proposal made by the Bay League's council of vice-principals—the league's governing body on athletic policies—to slice 1960-61 athletic schedules in half.

By majority vote last week the vice-principal's council passed the proposal, and the matter is now in the lap of the league's eight principals, which will rule one way or another tomorrow at their regular meeting.

The Herald cannot see any justifiable reason or "excuse" for the matter to be carried any further.

Athletics in high schools is an invaluable part of the curriculum, and we can see no foreseeable gains to be made by cutting out one complete round of league games and limiting each athletic team to just one contest per week.

If the principal's council votes in favor of the proposal, passed by a 4-3 vote at the Monday meeting last week, Torrance schools North and South would be hit especially hard in view of a local policy which will limit them to a maximum of four non-league contests beginning in the fall semester.

We can't agree to any act which would cut the schools down to 11 annual games for such long-season sports as basketball and baseball.

Apparently the furor created in public schools by the recent launching of the Sputnik has generated a "crash program" of frenzied concentration on science and laboratory courses on the one hand and a sudden "de-emphasis" of inter-scholastic athletic programs on the other.

Crash programs won't work. We feel the league would be cutting off its nose to spite its face.

Who can dispute the valuable gains which can be made by the young in competitive athletic programs and the competitive urge learned by many participants in sports? Desires to compete and overcome obstacles are major factors in the success of this nation and are desperately needed today.

We wonder if or how many positive steps have been taken in the classrooms to build up the quality of our educational programs? Athletics is a vital part of education and such moves as trimming athletic schedules—a possible step to eventual elimination of interscholastic sports—which involve a relatively few students is a negative approach, and an unprecedented action.

The tradition filled Bay League—which has grown to become one of the most recognized and respected high school conferences in the state since its beginning in 1913 has never before undertaken as drastic or reactionary a step as the one proposed by the vice-principals.

If the league votes in favor of the proposal Monday it would become the only "major" conference in either the California Interscholastic Federation of which it is a member, or the Los Angeles City Schools System to go "one round" and limit athletic programs to just one contest per week.

If the vice-principals' action was a trial balloon, we hope that the adverse reaction it has met with that those in positions of "leadership" realize it is not the wisest course.

### Garden Checklist

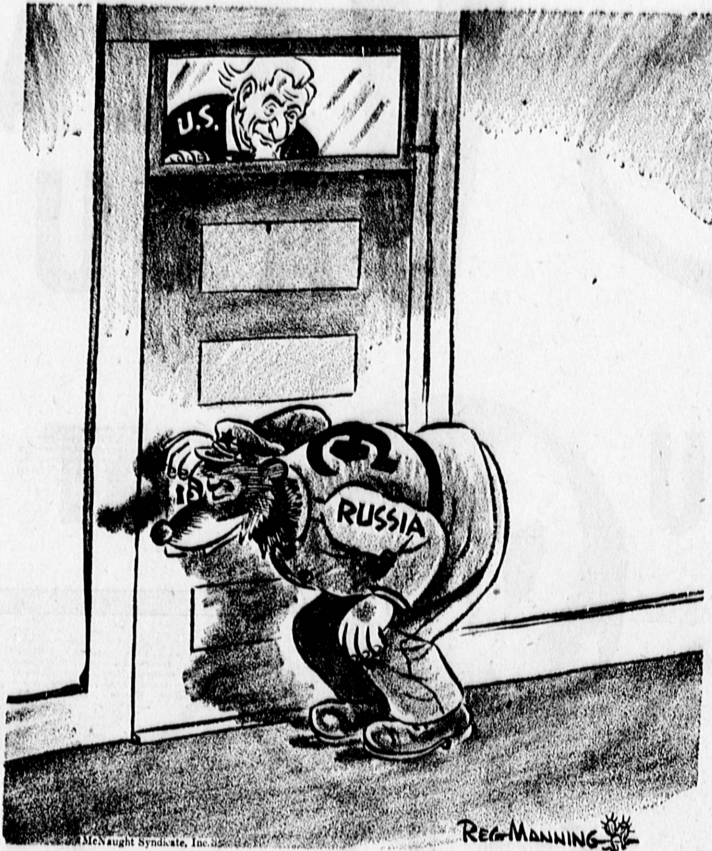
- As June advances, keep a lookout for the first sign of mildew in tuberous begonias. If it shows up, a C.A.N. nurseryman can recommend a spray that is especially effective for begonias.
- Now through summer is the time to watch lawns for evidence of lawn moth. At first sign, consult your local member of the California Association of Nurserymen. He can suggest a suitable control.
- Pinch back some of the tips of fuchsias to encourage bushy growth. Feed them with liquid fish at least once monthly for best results.
- Stake and tie delphinium plants. Nothing detracts from these heavenly blue beauties as much as broken stalks and drooping flower spikes.

### CROSSWORD PUZZLE

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

Dist. by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.

### The Spy Story



### Behind the Scenes

## Many Firms Relaxing Policy on Vacations

By REYNOLDS KNIGHT

There's good news for resort areas, transportation industries and many other businesses catering to people with leisure time in a survey of the vacation policies of many of the nation's major industries.

The trend today is toward liberalized vacation rules. In many cases they provide four weeks of paid vacation for employees with 20 to 25 years of service. A major firm a chemistry manufacturer, which last year added the fourth week today gives 17 per cent of its employees a month off.

A large chemical company has lowered length-of-service requirements and allows 25-year veterans to save half their four weeks in one year and take six weeks the next. Fifty-four per cent of this firm's employees now get three or more weeks off, an increase of 27 per cent since 1954.

Although such liberal policies spell tougher scheduling problems, one firm states that the growing popularity of winter vacations eases these headaches a bit.

Truck Trend — Business is booming for the makers of small and medium-size trucks. Recently published sales figures show vehicles in the 6000-pounds-and-under gross weight classification accounted for 51 per cent of all trucks sold in 1959.

Much of this boom can be traced to a new and wondrous interest in "the small, light truck" that is economical to operate under multiple conditions and capable of efficiently carrying bulky loads of various kinds. This type of vehicle appears headed into an era of great popularity with certain types of businesses — laundry and dry cleaning firms, bakeries, repair and maintenance companies and florists, for example.

With manufacturers' interest quickened, more and more automotive engineers have been turning their attention to light-truck design and production. Newest product of this research is a light truck developed by Renault. Taking dead aim at urban and suburban commercial vehicle needs, Renault is offering a new forward-control, front-wheel-drive light truck with a 4100-pound GVW. Innovations include doors for side and rear loading, and a load bed only 14 inches above the ground level. The vehicle (in the \$2000 price range) comes in two versions, the "Petit-Panel" and a raised-roof panel called the "Hi-Boy."

undoubtedly, propelled pressure packaging to an important place in today's marketing picture. And while the industry is young in years, it is no beginner in terms of research effort. Much of its successful growth has been due to the concerted effort in the last few years to develop and improve products, valves, propellants, internal dip tubes, the structure and material of the packages, and the methods of loading and filling them.

The variety of recent products from just one leading manufacturer in the field — Johnson's Wax — indicates the widespread appeal these easy-to-use items have for shoppers. Given the pushbutton treatment by the Racine (Wis.) firm have been such diverse things as an auto wax white wall tire cleaner, upholstery cleaner, insecticides, a room air freshener and a spray wax for dusting.

The aerosol package also has been used widely in the marketing of Johnson's first insect repellent, called Off! Because this repellent's effectiveness is not limited to use on skin, the aerosol package provides a convenient method of spraying clothing, sleeping bags, picnic blankets and even the wire portions of screen doors. It is this element of convenience that has,

### Law in Action

## Witnesses in Court

To do justice a court has to hear witnesses on both sides. It may order a reluctant witness to come and testify.

Who may be a witness in California? Anyone who is old enough and of sound mind, who can hear, see, or otherwise communicate.

This has not always been so. In the past courts would not let some people testify—theists (couldn't take an oath), persons convicted of crime, or persons with a stake in the trial's outcome; even persons of certain races in cases against persons of certain other races.

No more of this: No California court bars any witness because of race or nationality, religion, criminal record, or interest in the case. Of everything the jury hears, it now makes up its own mind about to believe. The judge decides what kind of facts are relevant, and what law should apply to them.

Witnesses testify in three ways: (1) by affidavits — a sworn written statement, (2) by deposition — a sworn statement including cross-examination by the other side, (3) and at the trial itself by spoken questions and answers, and cross-examination.

A witness can tell only what he actually saw, felt, or heard. As a rule, you cannot give hearsay evidence. Unless you are qualified as an expert witness — say a doctor, chemist, or engineer — you cannot express an opinion. You can only report facts you witnessed.

In certain confidential relations, a court will not force a witness — in fact, may not let him testify, unless his confident consents. Such is usually the case with husband and wife, doctor and patient, attorney and client, and clergyman and confessor. In California some officers and newsmen may not be forced to testify about certain parts of their work. For example a newsmen need not tell the court the source of his information for a story he has written. Despite the exception, it is clear that a witness is quite as important to the due administration of justice as are the jurors, the judge, and the lawyers. For most cases turn upon a question of fact which only a witness can bring into court.

## Assemblyman Discusses Nalline Test Findings

By CHARLES E. CHAPEL  
Assemblyman, 46th District  
Governor Edmund G. Brown recently appeared on television programs boosting the anti-narcotic law of which I was the author in the 1959 General Session of the Legislature.

This was known as my Assembly Bill No. 2738 until it passed both houses of the Legislature and was signed by the Governor on July 3, 1959, when it became known as Chapter No. 1504 Statutes of 1959. It is popularly known as the "Nalline Test Law." Since this is a technical subject it needs careful explanation. The law reads as follows:

"Section 1. Section 11723 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:

"11723. In any case in which a person has been arrested for a criminal offense and is suspected of being a narcotic addict, a law enforcement officer having custody of such person may, with the written consent of such person, request the city or county health officer, or physician appointed by such health officer pursuant to Section 11722, to administer to the arrested person a test to determine, by means of a synthetic opiate antinarcotic in action, whether the arrested person is a narcotic addict, and such health officer or physician may administer such test to such arrested person."

Governor Brown inspected a new state pilot project for Nalline testing of paroled narcotics violators in Los Angeles and said on May 14 that he is hopeful that the program's success to date spells an early end to what he called the "revolving door problem of narcotics addiction."

Although he cautiously explained that the project operating in East Los Angeles has not operated long enough to say that it is an unqualified success, he insisted that it appears the best answer yet to the constant cycle of imprisoning narcotics addicts, releasing them on parole and then imprisoning them again when they slip back into ad-

diction.  
About 200 paroled addicts are participating in the Narcotics Treatment Control Unit of the California State Department of Correction's Adult Parole Division at 5417 E. Whittier Blvd.

This project was started about seven months ago, financed by a State appropriation, and its successes thus far have encouraged the State to establish a second unit in Huntington Park about May 1, 1960, and plan for a third unit in the downtown area of Los Angeles this summer.

Each parolee in the test unit is given a weekly injection of Nalline, in accordance with my law. Nalline reacts to narcotics in the body, and enables a physician to quickly determine whether or not the prisoner or parolee has used narcotics recently. During the first week of the testing program, about 50 per cent of the reactions were positive, that is, they showed the parolees were taking narcotics, but recently the positive reactions have dropped to about 7 per cent positive reactions.

Dr. Charles T. Hurley, a physician associated with the testing program, has been quoted as saying that the drop in positive reactions is

caused by the realization of parolees that they will be caught and returned to jail or prison if they violate parole.

John Forman, Adult Parole Division District Supervisor, has said that no narcotic-involved crimes have been committed by parolees undergoing the testing program in this area.

Dr. Charles T. Hurley also said that at first several of the parolees were afraid that they might have unfavorable reactions from the Nalline injections, but only 3 per cent of the men tested under the local program actually complained and they reported Dr. Hurley described as "slight symptoms of discomfort."

Later, these same men reported that after the first few tests they no longer had any complaints.

Even though I was the author of the new Nalline Test Law, I am the first to warn the public that this is only one short step down the long road leading to the elimination of the narcotics problem. No single law can solve the whole problem. Stricter laws, mandatory sentences, and other solutions will be before us during the 1961 general session of the Legislature.

**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 Come	21 Good	61 Receptive
Taurus	2 To	22 To	62 May
...	...	...	...

PARALLEL by Drexel . . . excitingly new ensemble in beautiful walnut.  
Table 99.00, Chairs 69.00 each. See it today! Terms!

By Drexel

**California HOME FURNISHINGS**  
29229 SOUTH WESTERN AVENUE • Terminal 3-4000 • Spruce 5-1489  
Western Plaza adjacent to Peck Park  
SAN PEDRO