

# Torrance Herald

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## A New Beginning

Re-election of Mayor Albert Isen and the addition of Ross Sciarrotta and Ken Miller to the City Council augers good for the city of Torrance.

Election of Sciarrotta and Miller to succeed George Bradford and Willys Blount adds two men to the City Council whose education, experience, and community activities should assure citizens that they can ably shoulder the responsibilities of a councilman.

The decisive re-election of Mayor Isen, who outpolled four opponents, is ample proof that the voters of Torrance were able to sift fact from fancy and retain a man who has an outstanding record as mayor of the Southland's fastest-growing city.

Re-election of Jay Beasley, a popular councilman and civic worker for many years, assures a continuing force on the City Council for adequate streets and highways in the growing Torrance area. As president of the Inter-City Highway Committee, Beasley has assumed a leading role in the Southwest in the fight to obtain adequate roadways in the area.

Much of the bitterness that has worked against proper consideration of city problems at times in the past should now be put aside. The HERALD suggests that any personal differences which might linger among those on the City Council be put down, and the might of the excellent seven-member body applied to the city's progress.

The next few years should be among the most important in the city's history, and many difficult decisions must be made by those who will take over the city's reins.

The HERALD congratulates those who were successful at the polls Tuesday, including our new city clerk, Vernon Coil, and Mrs. Leech, whose tenure in the office of city treasurer was extended another four years by a decisive margin.

And to those who didn't quite make it, better luck next time.

## Opinions of Others

By DR. HARLEY L. LUTZ

Professor Emeritus, Public Finance, Princeton University

For the average person the federal budget is a closed book. When he reads that the government will spend \$92.5 billion in fiscal year 1963, it leaves him not only cold, but numb. No one can grasp the real meaning of one billion dollars, to say nothing of 90-odd billion.

Let's deal with some of the unfounded reasons that have been given in support of the present immense total of our money that Uncle Sam plans to spend. Let's call them budget myths.

**Myth No. 1** — The budget rise has been caused by national defense spending.

Since 1955, spending for major national security has risen by \$12 billion while nondefense spending has gone up by \$16 billion in the same time.

**Myth No. 2** — We can afford it.

From 1955 through 1963 the government will have spent \$25 billion more than was collected in revenues. No family, and no business, could afford to operate that way.

**Myth No. 3** — The people have demanded more spending.

The popular demand for spending has never been tested, let alone proved, in a straight-out question to the people.

**Myth No. 4** — There is urgent need for more federal spending.

It is pure myth that the federal government has an obligation to pay for public improvements or even to help pay for them. The government has no money except what it takes from the people.

**Myth No. 5** — Government spending promotes economic growth.

This is the grand-daddy of all myths and fallacies about government spending. When government takes more private income—that is, when tax collections are increased—the people spend less and the government spends more.

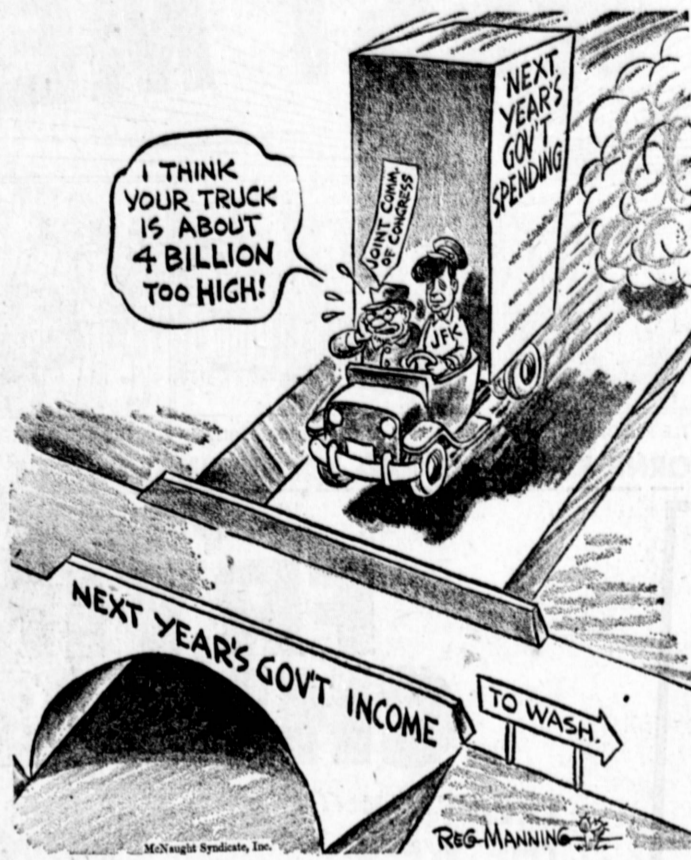
## LIFE'S LIKE THAT

By FRED NEHER



"He hates kids... loves mailmen!"

## A Question of Clearance



James Dorais

## Close Look at British Medical Plan Helpful

At a time when the Kennedy administration proposes tax-paid, feeless medical care for everyone over 65, regardless of whether they are paupers or millionaires—a proposal the medical profession generally regards as a significant step, if taken, toward socialized medicine—how is the fully socialized medicine experiment faring in Great Britain, 14 years after its adoption?

Almost from its inception, the British system has been criticized from the standpoint of deteriorating medical care caused by the high ratio of patients to doctors.

Defenders of the system claim, however, that much of the trouble stemmed from the problems involved in the early rush to "catch up" with treatment for minor ailments many patients had put off prior to socialization, and that the backlog of untreated cases has been overcome.

However, in many cases, patients still must queue up to get two or three minutes time from the general practitioner.

The tax cost of the British system far exceeded early estimates, and experts predict greater tax funds will be required in the future. Modest fees are now charged for drug prescriptions, spectacles and dentures, and proposals have been made to charge patients small fees for doctor visits and hospital care.

## Quote

"Never have so many people lived so well so far behind before." — Frieda J. Monger, Duluth (Minn.) Publicity.

"Poverty may not be a disgrace. But name a time when it was used as a testimonial of ability." — Mrs. Gary Hiott, Pickens (S.C.) Sentinel.

"Guess I'm getting old. I can remember when schools had just one cheerleader." — H. F. Doherty, New Rockford (N.D.) Transcript.

"Life may begin at 40, but so does arthritis, lumbago and the habit of telling a story three times to the same group." — A. W. Balzer, Iron River (Wis.) Pioneer.

"Grandma may have worked harder as a housewife, but she never had to clean a swimming pool." — Fred W. Grown, Edgewater, (N. J.)

"What a great teacher is experience! A man never wakes up his second baby to see it smile." — Lee Batcheler, Sauk Rapids (Minn.) Herald.

These problems, however, are considered relatively minor, and the system still is popular with the British public. A far more serious problem is coming to a head, which in the opinion of some experts, threatens the British system with collapse unless it is drastically overhauled.

According to a London dispatch in the U.S. News and World Report, Britain is experiencing a grave shortage of doctors—a shortage that is worsening each year.

Part of the shortage is attributed to a government blunder five years ago when the number of students admitted to medical schools was reduced. The government, it is now found, seriously underestimated population growth and the rate of retirement among aging doctors.

A larger part of the problem stems from the fact that of the 1,600 British medical graduates a year, nearly a third are emigrating to foreign countries to escape the low incomes (about \$6,700 a year for family doctors), overwork, and bureaucratic red tape.

## Morning Report:

I have to assume that Byron "Whizzer" White is one of the nine greatest legal brains in the country. The other eight are already on the U. S. Supreme Court. I assume this, but I don't know personally. I can't even understand the fine print on my insurance policy.

The President is no lawyer, either. So he just looked over the lawyers he knew when he had a vacancy on the Court.

Brother Bobby is our Attorney General. Brother Ted is running for the Senate. Brother-in-law Sargent heads the Peace Corps. So his old pal Whizzer it was.

Abe Mellinkoff

## ROYCE BRIER

## Castro and Caracas—1

CARACAS, VENEZUELA—United States Ambassador Stewart the other day called Venezuela the "pilot country" of Latin America. He had his eye on Fidel Castro, who must get a foothold here if he is to spread his revolution in the omniscient formula of Marx, Lenin and Khrushchev.

This is the first of two columns on Castro and Caracas, as seen through the eyes of one of 15 American reporters on a study tour of Venezuela.

After an abortive attempt on the life of President Betancourt last summer, and car-burning riots in January, the Communists are momentarily singing low. They are waiting for Fidel to make up his mind, and Fidel has distractions, such as how his Cubans will take his new rationing, for instance, one cake of soap a month.

There was a day-long brief-

ing of the American reporters, by the opposition in the morning, the coalition (Betancourt supporters) in the afternoon.

Dr. Gustavo Machado, nominal president of the Communist party, didn't show up. He sent a message he had a deadline to meet on his newspaper, then a second, that he was pre-occupied protecting his reporters from persecution by the government.

This gimmick was calculated to strike pity in the reporters, but it didn't, because the Doctor and his reporters are free as birds.

Even non-Communist opposition won't admit this. It consists of some defectors from Betancourt's party. Accion Democratica, and a couple of leftist parties who play footsie with the Reds, but are coy about it when you try to pin them down!

There is Dr. Luis Arcaza.

## AFTER HOURS By John Morley

## Is Welfare Legislation Broaching Constitution?

WASHINGTON, D.C. — In addition to the threats of communism from within and without, our constitutional republic is being threatened by concentration of power in the federal government, which many legal authorities consider to be in violation of the Constitution.

Two devastating world wars and Korea gave the federal government emergency powers to meet the crisis. But some of these powers were abused—like using taxing powers for punitive purposes instead of raising revenues as authorized by the Constitution.

The government also continues these emergency powers long after the emergency.

More and more power is being seized—or surrendered—to the federal government—under a questionable interpretation of Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U. S. Constitution, which states "The Congress shall have the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and the general welfare of the United States."

These last six words, constitutional authorities say, have been misused to increase the authority of the federal government over the states.

An examination of the Constitution reveals that the above clause is followed by sixteen others, specifying the various powers of the Congress. Particularly Clause 18, which says "Congress has the power to make laws necessary to carry into execution the foregoing powers." This last clause would have been unnecessary had Clause 3 provided "general welfare power" as interpreted from the New Deal to the New Frontier.

For more than 140 years prior to 1933, it was legally accepted that Clause 3 did not grant general welfare power. President Andrew Jackson, vetoing a bill bordering on the welfare-state, said:

"We are in no danger from violations of the Constitution from which encroachments are made upon the personal rights of the citizen... but against the dangers of unconstitutional acts which, instead of menacing the vengeance of offended authority, proffer local advantages and bring in the train the patronage of the government, we are, I fear, not so safe."

It was in 1933, when the Roosevelt administration, plagued by the depression, "raided" the Constitution under the pressure of the economic emergency and assumed to interpret the "general-welfare clause" as a grant of general welfare power.

The word "welfare" became a political slogan and the rush for "welfare-legislation" was pursued for obvious reasons. There has been no let-up ever since and most political aspirants, in a variety of

degrees, pursue this questionable interpretation today.

A more recent example of this strange interpretation of Clause 3 was in the last Mayors' conference in Los Angeles. In seeking additional federal funds for urban renewal they adopted a resolution which said: "Whereas, the redevelopment of the blighted and deteriorating sections of American cities is vital to the welfare and prosperity of the entire nation..."

This, of course, is a false statement. The deterioration of cities, due to the failure of the cities to enforce the building and health regulations—or its correction—is a local not a national matter.

As recently as last week an administration spokesman, in recommending President Kennedy's program for a new Department of Urban Affairs, called for federal jurisdiction over such local and state problems as "inadequate housing, residential slums, double shift schools, inefficient transit systems, congested streets, water and sewage disposal services, etc."

If our state and local communities are unable to take care of such local matters, it is an unfortunate acknowledgment that the people are incapable of governing themselves, and that the principles of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights are ill-advised and unworkable. No jurist, lawyer or informed American could possibly agree to such a hypothesis. And yet this hypothesis is being pursued today under the federal bureaucracy.

At the time of the signing of the Constitution, Benjamin Franklin made this prophetic observation:

"I think a general-govern-ment necessary for us... but it can only end in despotism, as other forms of government have done so, when the people shall become so corrupted as to need despotism, being incapable of any other."

On March 2, 1930 a former governor of New York, in a speech on "State's Rights" (from his Collected Papers, Volume I, Page 569), said: "The preservation of home rule by the states is a fundamental necessity if we are to remain a truly united country... to bring about government by oligarchy or quaquering as democracy is fundamentally essential that practically all authority and control be centralized in our national government, the individual sovereignty of our states first be destroyed."

"We are safe from the danger of any such departure from the principles upon which the country was founded just so long as the individual home rule of the states is completely preserved and fought for whenever it reems in danger. Thus, home rule is a most important, most vital thing, if we are to continue along the course on which we have progressed with such an unprecedented success as a nation."

The governor's name: Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

## Hoppe in Wonderland

## It's Just Scraps Here and There

Art Hoppe

It certainly is good to be home. And I'd give you a first-hand report this morning on how our Nation is faring. But I've been in Washington.

It isn't that I didn't try to compile a first-hand report on National affairs. It's that in Washington it's kind of difficult.

The way we ace newsmen in Washington compile our reports is, as you know, to go to cocktail parties. Where we pick up Scraps of Information. Which we then Piece Together. And, goodness knows, I gave it my all.

Night after night I trudged out on my appointed rounds. Morning after morning I tried to Piece Together. But... Well, let me give you the Scraps garnered from simply one representative party to show you the difficulties ace newsmen in Washington face:

"I know he thinks it was Andy that got him. But that's what they want him to think. See? Of course, it's possible he may want them to think that's what he thinks. Because that way he'd... But you see what I mean."

"When isn't it a terrible night out around here?"

"It's an open secret that Ev and Charlie can't abide each other."

"Look, the only time he ever sees his wife is to pose for those loving-family pictures in the papers. He's got his girl in Georgetown, and if any of his secretaries can type, it's an unnecessary skill."

"Personally, I've never been east of India."

"Reston and Lippmann? Everybody knows Scotty can't stand Wait. Kennedy can't have a joint press conference with them because neither'd ever agree on which would say, 'Thank you, Mr. President.'"

"What did they put in these drinks? If anything."

"A GS-8? Why would she throw herself away on a GS-8? I know a GS-14 who's been after her for years. With orange blossoms yet. I'd like to know who put her up to it."

"Lyndon says privately he's damned sore and doesn't care who knows it. But that's confidential."

"All day I've been working on this brochure to attract volunteers to Somalia. Somalia! The mean temperature is 108. So I finally wrote: 'The summers are long and the winters are mild.' You like that?"

"So he's bright and ambitious. So who wants a bright and ambitious guy one step below you? Anyway, the Irish Mafia's down on him. You know what they say: 'You can buy brains, but you can't buy loyalty.'"

"Huntley and Brinkley? Everybody knows they can't..."

Well, you can see the problem. I'm loaded with Scraps of Information. But I can't seem to Piece Together. A couple of days of reading the newspapers and magazines and I'm sure I'll feel like an expert again.

Of course, I have reached one small conclusion: Our Nation's Capital will never be taken over by subversion. Or anyone else for that matter.