

Torrance Herald

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Harming a Good Case

Establishment of a four-year state college to serve the large and growing number of high school graduates in the Southwest area of Los Angeles County apparently was assured two years ago when the California Legislature approved bills submitted by Assemblyman Charles E. Chapel and Senator Richard Richards authorizing what they called South Bay State College.

All that remained before the scheduled opening of classes in September 1964 was the selection of the site and construction of facilities.

Today, two years later, the area may be farther away from having a four-year state college to serve its students—not closer as was the clear intention of the bills authorizing the college.

Several reasons may be ascribed to the present task which faces boosters of a Torrance site for the college. Admittedly, the problem of oil development on the proposed Torrance site is a major obstacle. It is a problem, however that could be solved, and it may be solved before the board must make a decision.

Another issue which must be considered, and which is obviously more difficult to proscribe, is the zealotry in which the Torrance site has been pushed—a zealotry which may have oversold the local site.

Any competent salesman will tell you, tenacity is an important key to selling. An equally important key, however, is the ability to cut off the sales spiel or to change the tack before the prospect is unsold.

It has occurred to many, that the whipped-up fervor which has reached its peak in the promotions of self-seeking individuals and publications to the detriment of the legitimate campaign for the Torrance proposal, the blatant references to "deals" and the non-ending parade of officialdom before the Board of Trustees of State Colleges and other state bodies and officials might have reached the point where Torrance is to be eliminated because it has oversold itself.

We hope not—a college outside of the areas of Torrance, the Peninsula, or the South Bay would not serve the bulk of its potential registration.

The problem of overselling, however, is one that needs to be studied as seriously as the problem of oil on the Torrance site.

This newspaper was among the first to see the advantages and needs of locating the new state college in Torrance. We are still convinced that this city offers the best location of any ever considered or decided upon. We think, also, that Torrance's arguments have been well and thoroughly presented by local representatives of this city's case and we are positive that some of the irresponsible, even crude publicity tactics definitely have hurt the city's cause.

Again, we can only hope not!

Doctors Ask Freedom

Writing in the Saturday Evening Post, President George M. Fisher of the American Medical Assn. presents the case against federalized medicine—and it is a powerful case indeed.

Dr. Fisher's primary concern—like that of the vast majority of medical people—is the welfare of the patient. In his words: "Doctors want to be free to give their patients the best medical care they are capable of giving. . . . It will not be the medical profession that will deprive the people of high-quality medical care and the fruits of progress in medical science. That will come when government begins meddling and interfering with medical freedom."

"If the victories and achievements of American medicine over the last 25 or 30 years had been compressed into a single layer, they would have electrified the world. Death is regularly cheated in hospital operating rooms by surgical procedures developed by American physicians that could not have been performed 20 or 30 years ago, even if physicians of that era had dared to try. This country has marked up more important drug discoveries in the last two decades than the rest of the world together. It is engaged in more extensive and more varied medical research by far than any other nation. . . ."

So this great story goes. And there can be no doubt that federalization of medicine would tear and soil the pages. Federalization means control by bureaucracy, and all bureaucracies have one thing in common—an insatiable urge for more power, self perpetuation and domination of the things and persons they regulate. In the case of medicine, this would be a tragedy not only for the living, but for generations yet to be born.

Opinions of Others

ODESSA, TEX., AMERICAN: "It is not possible for one man to control the energy of another. One man may impose his energies on another in such a way that, through force, he can prevent the other man from using his energy as he might otherwise use it. But this is proof that the man using force cannot control the energy of the other. Were it possible for him to control that energy, no force would be necessary. He would simply will that the other person perform in such and such a manner and it would be done—exactly the same as when a man wills that his own arm be raised, or his own fingers bent, or his own mind engaged in a particular manner."

FLORENCE, ORE., SIUSLAW NEWS: "The philosophy of our federal government has swung away from the philosophy of our founding fathers, inasmuch as the responsibility for social governing was placed as near the people as was possible. Now, under our present government, the responsibility is removed as far as possible from the people, and centralized in dictatorial bureaus in our nation's capital. . . . There are laws governing and protecting everything else, maybe it is time now for a law protecting the people from the government."

Now Hear This, Now Hear This—



AFTER HOURS By John Morley

Figures Show What Federal Aid to Education Really Is

DALLAS—A good deal is being said across the nation by supporters of federal aid to education . . . and the administration machinery is again in high gear to get the new bill through Congress.

The figures below . . . were secured (Column one) from the office of education, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare . . . and (other columns) from the

U. S. Chamber of Commerce. They showed how the 50 states would fare during the fiscal year 1963 under the administration's proposed "School Assistance Act of 1961" for school construction and teachers' salaries.

The first column is how much federal aid will be allotted . . . the second column the estimated tax the states will pay to the federal gov-

ernment . . . the third is the amount the state will receive over and above what they pay in taxes to the federal government . . . and the fourth column how much certain states will pay other states in support of their education.

Submitted to our readers without comment. The Chinese say one picture is worth a thousand words. Here it is!

State	Federal Allotment	Estimated Tax Payments	Net "Aid" Received From Other States	Net "Aid" Paid to Other States
Alabama	\$ 22,583,245	\$ 7,510,000	\$15,073,245	
Alaska	645,000	840,000		\$ 195,000
Arizona	7,619,234	4,370,000	3,249,234	
Arkansas	11,874,871	3,600,000	8,274,871	
California	64,313,909	83,950,000		19,636,091
Colorado	8,603,311	7,200,000	1,403,311	
Connecticut	6,960,000	16,620,000		9,660,000
Delaware	1,215,000	4,290,000		3,075,000
Florida	23,494,752	19,230,000	4,264,752	
Georgia	25,488,608	10,190,000	15,298,608	
Hawaii	3,711,812	2,300,000	1,411,812	
Idaho	4,339,997	2,070,000	2,269,997	
Illinois	24,090,000	54,920,000		30,860,000
Indiana	19,671,096	17,460,000	2,211,096	
Iowa	13,016,980	9,110,000	3,906,980	
Kansas	11,033,685	7,350,000	3,683,685	
Kentucky	16,638,833	8,040,000	8,598,833	
Louisiana	17,525,995	9,120,000	8,405,995	
Maine	4,750,050	3,290,000	1,460,050	
Maryland	10,773,691	14,710,000		3,936,309
Massachusetts	12,090,000	26,580,000		14,490,000
Michigan	32,079,528	34,240,000		2,160,472
Minnesota	15,270,830	12,330,000	2,940,830	
Mississippi	16,255,415	3,450,000	12,805,415	
Missouri	14,064,931	17,540,000		3,475,069
Montana	3,419,626	2,140,000	1,279,626	
Nebraska	6,129,038	4,830,000	1,299,038	
Nevada	1,174,979	1,610,000		435,021
New Hampshire	2,035,633	2,530,000		494,367
New Jersey	14,985,000	33,320,000		18,335,000
New Mexico	6,263,277	2,830,000	3,433,277	
New York	38,715,000	104,790,000		66,075,000
N. Carolina	32,093,440	10,570,000	21,523,440	
N. Dakota	3,558,869	1,460,000	2,098,869	
Ohio	33,879,936	44,270,000		10,390,064
Oklahoma	13,723,715	7,120,000	6,603,715	
Oregon	8,356,592	7,280,000	1,076,592	
Pennsylvania	30,986,280	53,240,000		22,253,720
Rhode Island	1,845,000	4,060,000		2,215,000
S. Carolina	17,537,616	4,670,000	12,867,616	
South Dakota	3,796,681	1,530,000	2,266,681	
Tennessee	22,526,242	9,110,000	13,416,242	
Texas	47,368,850	33,170,000	14,198,850	
Utah	6,725,922	2,760,000	3,965,922	
Vermont	1,638,770	1,300,000	338,770	
Virginia	20,821,009	13,020,000	7,801,009	
Washington	13,486,454	12,490,000	996,454	
W. Virginia	12,110,817	5,210,000	6,900,817	
Wisconsin	13,630,488	15,860,000		2,229,512
Wyoming	1,803,631	1,230,000	573,631	
Dist. of Col., Guam, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands	19,306,402	5,290,000		
TOTAL	\$766,000,000	\$766,000,000		

James Dorais

Modern Parents No Longer Can Control Child Ethics

Up until about 35 years ago, it was possible for American parents to provide moral and ethical training for their children. Because there was nothing else to do around the house, parents were able to communicate with their offspring on such subjects as honesty being the best policy,

the importance of being kind to animals and neighbors, the probable penalties for being caught taking something that didn't belong to you, and the advantages of being married before having babies.

With the advent of the crystal set in the mid 1920s, however, this simple, happy

way of life abruptly changed.

Such, at least, is the thesis of the noted anthropologist Margaret Mead, who declared in a recent speech that American parents "can no longer control the moral training of their children" since the in-

ROYCE BRIER

Sea Serpent Tales Hint Loch Ness Lads Nip Again

When Christopher Columbus was sailing the ocean sea it was assumed by his crews that they would encounter sea serpents to the west, but as they were jailbirds with no future anyway, they probably didn't mind.

They had all seen whales, which were much too plentiful then, but a whale is a whale. He was a timorous critter, and you have to chase him, while a sea serpent is unfriendly and chases you.

The sea serpent is doubtless a marine adaptation of the old land dragon of the ancients. Considering the Age of Reptiles, it is remarkable how much their dragons resembled the more repulsive dinosaurs, which the modern boys know. He knows from his comic books, for instance, that primitive man was much plagued by dinosaurs, which made his life uncertain with their depredations.

This is something the paleontologists don't know at all, knowing the big reptiles vanished from the earth about 60 million years ago for very good and final reasons, having to do with scarcity of fodder owing to cataclysmic changes of terrestrial climate.

But men are loath to think

Quote

FRESCO THOMPSON, L.A. Dodger V.P.—"They say most performers in the arts never reach their peak until they have suffered a lot. Well, the difference between \$1,000 received by each Dodger and the \$7,500 by each Giant, \$10,000 by each Yankee, from the 1962 World Series, represents a lot of suffering. Now we'll see."

DR. HOWARD BONE-BRAKE, Costa Mesa dentist—"Now that President Kennedy has the marines on 50-mile hikes, one wonders when he is going to see how many of them he can get into a phone booth."

troduction into the home of radio and television.

"Increasingly," said Miss Mead, "our children are reared by the mass media."

Any parent—at least any adult parent—is forced to agree with Miss Mead immediately. There can be no question that in the matter of rearing children, the TV set has supplanted earlier institutions invented for that purpose such as sandlot baseball, mumble-deg and neighborhood gang fights.

The problem, of course, is what to do about it. Miss Mead, naturally, has an answer. Communities, she says, may have to "take over what the individual parent can no longer do—give ethical direction and content to children's lives."

Actually, of course, communities have gone a considerable way in that direction already. Most children spend a good deal of time five days a week in an institution called the public school, where moral and spiritual values are constantly stressed and debated. (Is it, or isn't it, a good idea to go steady?)

After school, there are Brownies, Campfire Girls, Cub Scouts, and supervised roller skating. In the evening, there is homework. On Saturday, there is Little League. On Sunday, when there just used to be Sunday School, there are Sunday evening Youth Group meetings, largely devoted to discussion of whether it is, or is not, a good idea to go steady.

In the summer, there is Summer School.

The only trouble with all these community activities, and their proliferation as recommended by Miss Mead, is that in so many cases the parents have to transport their children to them and pick them up afterward. And as all cars these days have radios—all turned to the rock and roll station, and all incapable of being turned off—there still is no opportunity for parents to communicate with their children on the moral and ethical problems they used to discuss by the hour in the good old days.

the saurians are lost to the planet, and for years have been casting them in Grade C pictures, along with grasshoppers and flies the size of a locomotive. The Japanese particularly like to bring some monster from Tokyo Bay to trample the city.

In the good old days it was a dull month when the Loch Ness Monster didn't make the Sunday magazines. There is the most durable varmint of our day, and don't think he is through, because just the other day a committee of 26 sober, we trust, Scotsmen formed up for final determination of the matter.

It seems the salmon were thrashing about in the middle of the lake, and some retired naval officer saw an undulating form, but didn't have his camera.

Lack of cameras on the

shores of Loch Ness has always been a mystery. Countless good folk have been spotting the old boy for years, and no pictures, or, in a couple of instances, a blurred and formless something. Whereas, from the old supplement art we know the Monster as a highly distinctive animal, gaping, toothy mouth and a head with tentacles that would turn your hair white.

Really, alas, there is no Loch Ness Monster. The little animals, like insects, can occasionally survive geologic ages, but the big, highly organized ones evolve in a favorable time, and when the time changes, they die out.

But the Loch Ness myth is harder than its hero. All you need is a couple of boon companions lakeside on a Sunday afternoon, and about twenty-five wee doch-an-dorrachs apiece.

Our Man Hoppe

A Free Press Can Be Costly

Art Hoppe

"News management," said my press agent friend, Mr. Harry V. Plate, dropping two free tickets to the opening ball game on my desk, "is a threat to our democracy."

I said I certainly agreed. But I was surprised to find Mr. Plate on my side. "I mean," said Mr. Plate, handing me a bottle, "if it's managed wrong. And look at Mr. Kennedy's press conferences."

Did he mean they were rigged? "They are fraught with danger," said Mr. Plate, offering me a pair of cuff links. "What if Mr. Kennedy gets a head cold? And stuffed-up ears? And can't hear the questions? True, we would have the same questions and answers as always. But if he missed a single question, he could get a whole answer behind. Stop and think!"

So, with Mr. Plate's guidance, I stopped and thought.

Q—Mr. President, what about the growing rift between Khrushchev and Castro?

A—(Mr. Kennedy is banging his ear with the heel of his hand and the question passes unnoticed.)

Q—Sir, are you satisfied with the work of the vice president?

A—I didn't know one existed.

Q—Mr. Kennedy, is it true Caroline really has her own secretary now?

A—Very definitely yes. And furthermore, let me emphasize that this member of our team is destined to play an ever-increasing role in our foreign and domestic policies in the trying months ahead.

Q—Mr. President, what about your proposed tax cut?

A—This has been blown up out of all proportion to its significance. It is a small routine detail of concern only to our own family.

Q—About Cuba, Sir. Would you comment on the campaign by ultra-conservatives urging a pre-emptive nuclear strike against Russia herself?

A—Actually, the most recent studies show quick action in this field to be vital to our economy. And I hope Congress will unite behind this nonpartisan measure so that its blessings can be conferred on all Americans at the earliest possible moment.

Q—Thank you, Mr. President.

(The ace newsmen scramble from the room to flash out the news—news which, of course, triggers Mr. Khrushchev into hitting The Button.)

A—Such statements, gentlemen, harm our common cause. And I would like to warn those who make such statements that while they are free to express what they will, they are a threat.

Well, it's seldom I take issue with Mr. Plate. But such a fiasco is impossible. Because nobody, I said in defense of our President, manages more smoothly than he.

In fact I was so angry I summed up the whole position of my profession on this issue: Not only is Mr. Kennedy managing the news adroitly, but he can't do it. Because you can't buy us ace newsmen. The American press, I told Mr. Plate ringingly, is absolutely free!

"If only that were true," sighed Mr. Plate, handing me my tickets to the Las Vegas Annual Press Junket along with a list of clients he wished mentioned, "I'd save \$15,000 a year."

Morning Report:

Washington is no place for pikers. The National Assn. of Manufacturers has called Jack Kennedy. And raised him \$10 billion.

The President explained very carefully that the nation had to cut income taxes by \$10 billion to help the economy. Everybody is in favor of doing that. So W. P. Gullander, president of the manufacturers, said why not cut by \$20 billion. I assume this would help the economy twice as much. Which is twice as patriotic as Mr. Kennedy.

But while those big wheeler-dealers are arguing \$10 and \$20 billion, I'll believe it when I see it. A tax cut for me.

Abe Mellinkoff