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SUNDAY, JULY 7, 1963

Passing the Buck

We conclude, after reading the headlined stories in the big city newspapers, that whatever is wrong with the state and nation today is strictly the fault of Republicans in office whether it be Governor Brown's financial troubles or President Kennedy's trouble getting his bills through

Forgotten, or more probably ignored, is the fact that President Kennedy and Governor Brown both enjoy substantial majorities of their own party in the legislative branches of government and need look no farther than their own majority leaders to find the answer to their problems.

The matter is brought to focus again at this time by the bleatings from Sacramento as the state's legislators head back for a special session beginning at noon tomorrow.

While it was the leaders of Governor Brown's own party who spearheaded defeat of his accelerated spending program, Republicans and "special interest" groups got credit for trimming his proposed spending down to reason-

In trying to match his spending program to the funds which would be available without his \$147 million tax revision proposal, Brown has singled out the districts of those who opposed his plan for special attention. Projects headed for those districts have been blue-penciled.

Another move is the threat to cut off state scholarships, as reported in a letter to a student in the Southland who was counting on the scholarship funds to continue his education.

These and similar pressure tactics on behalf of an exhorbitant spending spree do not do credit to the nation's

It seems to be about par for the course, however.

Record Building Pace

Torrance continued its fast-paced building schedules through June to make the first six months of 1963 one of the greatest periods in the city's history.

Permits during the first half of the year set up the construction of 367 new single-family dwellings and 1,372 units in multiple dwelling complexes.

Total value of all permits issued during the six-month period was \$26,947,626, and if continued through the year would make 1963 an outstanding year.

Torrance set it's best building year in 1946 when the total value of all permits was \$46,828,000.

Opinions of Others

In last year's appropriation for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Congress allocated some \$840 million for the National Institutes of Health. This was \$60 million more than had been requested in the administration's budget and \$781 million more than the NIH had received 10 years earlier—in 1953 fiscal year. No one wishes to deny adequate funds for research leading to the causes and cure of afflictions—cancer, heart disease, arth-ritis, and many others that beset mankind. But, this sort of thing is ridiculous-the only inevitable result will be wasteful and extravagant spending.—Garner (lowa) Leader.

Congessman Durward G. Hall of Missouri recently scared the daylights out of his constituents with a two-page report on governmental spending, which concluded with this shocker: "In the length of time it took you to read this report, the U. S. Government spent nearly half a million dollars of your tax money-at \$179,413 per minute." It doesn't make us feel good, either .- Tunkhannock (Pa.) Re-

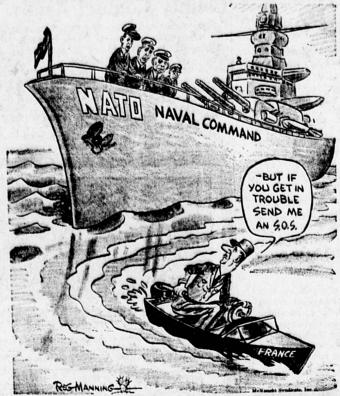
A general show of pride in our country would do us no harm right now. And the best way to generate such honest enthusiasm . . . is to see some of it.-Jackson (Mo.) Pioneer

What makes the criminal mind tick the way it does . criminologists know relatively little about what sort of human being is likely to become a criminal. The roots of crime go deep, and in many directions. Their paths have been but imperfectly traced.—Terre Haute (Ind.) Tribune.

If this nation wishes to improve and increase labor conditions, it can do so by doing away with as many as possible of the business taxes and reports . . . make it possible and probable for new people, younger people to venture into business on their own and be given at least a fair chance to succeed .- Oswego (Kans.) Independent.

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Sorry To Cut Your Ship Adrift



ROYCE BRIER

Columnist Takes Glance **Behind Bamboo Curtain**

LOWU, HONG KONG TERRI-TORIES—You take two steps, their belongings tied with and the soldier on the bridge hemp twine. The women TORIES—You take two steps, and the soldier on the bridge like a mirror image, takes two steps. You step back, he steps back. You think it is amusing, and say something not too bright to a companion. The soldier does not smile.

He is a Red Chinese soldier. Here at this village, 30 miles north of Hong Kong and Kow-loon, he and his tommy gun stand at the end of free man's trail. "The rest is silence," or as we say less felicitously, the Bamboo Curtain.

Every hour of two a train pulls up from Kowloon. A hundred or more Chinese alight and cross the little bridge spanning the little Shun Chum River. They enter a dilapidated train and chug into Red China. Some come. into Red China. Some come from the dilapidated train and roll south. The Red China people always return. They have left behind hostages in land and families.

* * * There are no incidents, no spy chases, no barbed wire.

carry infants on their backs. The trickle is endless out of the broad river valley and the

mountains beyond.
The Red Chinese soldiers are more friendly with the British policemen they have been seeing for a year, than with strangers. Besides the with strangers. Besides the exchange visiting, the British admit 50 persons daily on three-month permits. These people have no ties, and few return to Red China.

A year ago a dreadful situation developed here and at other checkpoints, About 6,000 refugees daily crashed out to freedom. The Red soldiers did not try to ston them.

diers did not try to stop them. British militia had to herd them into great camps, and soon had 130,000. They were semi-starving. Just as human disaster threatened, the flow abruptly ceased. Most were herded back.

British officials are now skeptical of the first stories that these emigrants were

forced out by tamine They think they arrived hungry at the frontier because their sudden release overwhelmed

Red facilities.

The British are also skeptical of reports that the Red Chinese are infiltrating the Hong Kong area with spies. British who don't care to be quoted say Chiang Kai-Shek's espionage agents have more plastic bombs and are more

plastic bombs and are more bothersome than Mao's.

The story is the Red Chi-nese are not using provoca-teurs because they have a good thing selling to Hong Kong, acquiring badly needed sterling and dollar exchange. U. S. Treasury won't permit you, a citizen, to buy anything originating in Red China, but it can't prevent you eating it can't prevent you eating Red China ham with your morning eggs. While we were here a 40-car hog train bar-reled in and, unhappily stopped—maybe you haven't encountered 4,000 head of swine on a hot day. But these fat and obnoxious pigs are symbolic of the cold eco-nomic realities out this way.

James Dorais

Funds for Beagle-Brain Research Get New Study

Is federally-supported medical research succeeding in making a massive attack on major diseases, or is the research program created by

search program created by Congress 17 years ago degenerating into a sprawling government boondoggle?

The National Institute of Health, a federal agency which commenced operations in 1946 with an appropriation of 3 million dollars, has grown immensely in the intervening years in the familiar manner of most government bureaus. of most government bureaus. Currently, its budget request for the coming year is nearly one billion dollars. For the first time, Congress is balk-ing at the size of the request.

NIH is located on a 305-acre site near Washington, D. C. site near Washington, D. C.
Its buildings and laboratory
equipment have cost about
150 million dollars. The
agency has about 10,000 people on the payroll. Presently,
it spends 160 million dollars
a year on its own research; a year on its own research; the bulk of its budget is used for grants to medical schools, hospitals, colleges and univer-

NIH claims that 90 per cent NiH claims that 90 per cent of the discoveries in medical research in the past decade owe something to the agency. These discoveries and devel-opments include live vaccines for polio, vaccines for most sles, improved treatment of heart and lung disease, drugs useful in mental illness, and advances in all types of sur-

What is the basis, then, for mounting criticism of agency's work?

One charge is that at a time when the nation is faced with a shortage of doctors, too many medical school gradu-ates are being diverted into research, through NIH funds. U.S. News and World Report quotes a former official of the agency: "Researchers at NIH get job tenure early under Government rules. Those who want to, sit back and relax. You get deadwood. Good ones leave."

Another criticism is that, through its liberal grants, NIH is beginning to dominate and control the nation's medical schools.

There are charges, too, of waste and duplication, and abuses such as vacation trips abroad under the guise of re-

Quote

There are two freedoms . . the false, where a man is free to do what he likes; the true, where a man is free to do what he ought. — Charles Kingsley

It is impossible to enslave mentally or socially a Bible reading people. The princi-ples of the Bible are the groundwork of human freedom. — Horace Greeley

The only freedom worth possessing is that which gives enlargement to a people's energy, intellect, and virtues. —William Ellery Channing

War is not an act of God but a crime of man.—Cordell Hull

War is little more than a catalogue of mistakes and misfortunes. — Winston S. Churchill

We have had 2½ years of hesitation waltz, of government by guess and by gum.— Oregon Gov. Mark Hatfield on Kennedy Administration.

We are being increasingly challenged by superbly trained students, much better trained students, much better prepared for higher education than in the past, literally pushing the faculty. This is a tremendous stimulus to every-body.—Dr. W. O. Reinhardt, University of California medical dean.

Saying that we are overdue for a great earthquake in Southern California is true, but it has about the same flavor as remarking that we are overdue for a few years of normal rainfall.—Charles F. Richter, Cal Tech seismol-ogist. ogist

Never retire, keep on working. If you want to do comething, do it. — Dr. James A. Rudis, San Francisco engineer turned doctor at 55.

hunting for projects to spend its money on, and sometimes embarking on projects of doubtful value. Singled out for criticism have been such studies as "A Stereotactic At-las of the Beagle Brain"; "Inrestigation of linformation Contained in Echos"; "Functions of Play in Developing Adulthood"; A Test of the Husband-Wife Relationship."

NIH defends such studies on the ground that "Govern-

NIH is accused, too, of ment must pay attention not only to the top of the pyramid of scientific activity, but to the entire base required to

the entire base required to support the pinnacle."

For the first time since NIH's inception, the value of massive participation of government in medical research is being questioned. Underlying the criticism is the fact that despite the agency's valuable work, there has not yet been admands before the proper of the proper been a dramatic breakthrough in any of the major diseases that afflict mankind.

Around the World With

DELAPLANE

"We enter Europe through Paris next month, go to Geneva and then to Rome. We are thinking of going back through Spain. Any advice, etc."

Weather's the problem. Europe's worst month, I think, is August. Best are June and September. Every Frenchman has decided August in the ONLY month to vacation. Likewise the entire Swiss watchmaking industry, British, Germans, and American tourists.

It's the hottest month. The Europeans have long since reserved the beach hotels. That leaves you Rome, Paris, Madrid all right. But a lot of the best restaurants are

Even so, a lot of Americans are here in August, And if you can handle hot but dry (90 degrees) weather, Spain is a rewarding country. Filled with rich history: Spain was a suburb of Rome—three Roman Emperors were born here. The Moors held it for 800 brilliant years when the rest of Europe was in the Dark Ages.

All this has given flavor to food, the speech. Christian churches of Oriental splendor are built on walls of Moorish mosques, in turn built on Roman temples to Roman gods.

Another reward: Prices are very low. You should get excellent hotel rooms for \$8 for two. Dinners for two in garden restaurants-\$5 with wines and brandy. Madrid is one of the most splendid cities-tree shaded boulevards and fine stone buildings. Sparkling fountains, narrow cobblestoned streets in the old quarter and pleasant, shady

Shopping is particularly good in leather goods, mantillas from Seville, tile and pottery from Talaveras, Damascene work from Toledo, ranging from brilliant inlaid swords to earrings. Tailoring is very cheap. There are some great women designers here. Balenciaga is a Spaniard and has a salon here. 100

It saves you some heat to know that Madrid, in summer, operates from 9 in the morning until about 2 in the afternoon. Stores reopen about 5 to 8. And most people don't get out until nightfall.

Dinner is about 11. Nightclubs open until midnight. If the heat gets you run for one of the mountain resorts not too far away. The Costa Brava—(the Mediterranean coast from Barcelona to France) is cooler. However, it is usually loaded with advance reserved British and Scandanavians.

Taxis are inexpensive. (Tipping is 10 per cent to taxis.) Hotels and restaurants add 15 per cent service charge. You are expected to add five per cent. Cigarettes in American brands are sometimes sold in a relaxed sort of black market or legally in tobacco stores. In either case, they seem to cost 35 cents-probably the lowest price in all Europe.

Gasoline runs about 90 cents a gallon-Rent car services-(\$7 a day and about 9 cents a mile)-make you pay for your own gas.

Water is good in Madrid. In outlaying towns, I drink bottled water—Solares is a tasty brand. Medical facilities are good. The British-American Hospital in Madrid has 24hour service. Nearly everything is cooked in quantities of olive oil here. But you can ask for it boiled without oil. For anyone on a salt-free diet, it's bad. Whoever sells Spain salt, can surely sell salt.

Traffic is brisk. The pedestrian has no right-of-way unless the lights are with you. Traffic police are very efficient. Keep an eye on their signals.

Among good restaurants: Bodegon and the new Las Lansac-both expensive by Spanish standards. Which means dinner for four with cocktails, wines and brandies and tips will be \$25. The old quarter in the Plaza Mayor: Eat outside at El Pulpito or Meson de la Corregidora and feel like a Spanish grandee. Also in this are: Botin, Hogar Gallego and Las Cuevas de Luis Candelas, All good.

En route home you are entitled to use your ticket for a stopover in Lisbon. Do it. Another great town with low prices. And your ticket probably takes you home via the Caribbean for very few dollars more. Ask the airline. Buen

Stan Delaplane finds it impossible to answer al! of his travel mail.

For his intimate tips on Japan, Italy, England, France, Russia, Hawaii, Mexico, Ireland, and Spain (10 cents each), send coins and stamped, self-addressed, large envelope to the Torrance HERALD, Box RR, Torrance, Calif., 90508.

Morning Report:

Abe Mellinkoff is on vacation.

Abe Mellinkoff

A Bookman's Notebook-

Resistance Puts Author On Trail of the Story

In "Escape From Alcatraz" (McGraw-Hill; \$5.50), J. Campbell Bruce not only presents a vigorous history of The Rock, but levels sharp criticism at the Justice department's Brueau of Prisons and the bueraucracy around it. Here, Bruce presents some background on

Many breaks came my way in researching "Escape From Alcatraz." but the luckiest break of all came from the Department of Justice. And for a curious reason: The department refused to cooper-

Ever since the department turned Alcatraz into a superbastille during the gangster era of the early 1930's, a veil of mystery thicker than summer fog has cloaked The Rock. That "veil of mystery' phrase, so often used, lent a romantic aura to the place, a picturesque Ile d'If in San Francisco's front yard.

This romance could attach press (news services, radio and television, too) allowed the department to bamboozle us all these years into believing the tight secrecy was vital to security, because Alcatraz held the nation's most bloodthirsty criminals. None of us grew suspicious even though, time and time again, convicts demostrated that the secrecy

William Hogan was far tighter than the security.

I ran smack into this stone wall in reasearching the book. The normal procedure is to go through the director of information-in this case Edwin A. Gutham, righthand man of Attorney General Robert Kennedy. That is his job, to help writers obtain information (if it is not classified, or secret). Phone calls and letters drew no response whatever, and I flew to Washington. I found the Department of Justice tougher to crack than Alca-traz; in fact, impossible.

Guthman's opposition aroused my curiosity and by digging harder than I might have done otherwise, I discovered why the department had slammed the doors. Con-sidering the matter ojectively, their attitude is understand-

able. Remember, this is the Department of Justice. 4 4 4

Why should it want the world to know that it was operating a Devil's Island on San Francisco's doorstep? Why, with all the racial turmoil in the South, should the Justice Department want it publicized that it was practic-ing segregation in the Federal institution in the West? Why should the department want the public, especially San Franciscans, to know that Alcatraz was run by men too

My Neighbors wouldn .

say a word about it!"

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kept all this still hidden from the public had he offered to cooperate just a little. There

would not then have been the

Guthman might well have

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