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Stop! Turn Back!

AFTER HOURS by John Morley

Supreme Court Fumbled Bible Reading Decision

The United States Supreme Court is a human institution and subject to human judgment. It is not supreme in the sense that it is always made up by supreme justices, or by supreme legal authorities, or by supreme human beings.

From time to time Supreme Courts have reversed previous Supreme Court decisions. Which proves that the law this reporter learned at college is subject to the ravages of social change, if not the ravages of individual judicial temperament and social interpretation.

We realize the threading of highly technical ground . . . and profess the corroding influence of time and separation from our college law.

But we wish to discuss the Supreme Court's interpretation regarding Bible reading in the schools from a layman's point of view . . . seriously concerned with the effects of this decision, however judicially argumentative, on our society as a whole.

Amendment, which only was to prohibit the federal government from recognizing an established church as the church of the United States, to the exclusion of all others.

The Supreme Court now implies . . . that the First Amendment, in prohibiting the recognition of an establishment of religion, recognized the existence of an atheistic, secular society which must also now be recognized by judicial interpretation. This is absurd.

The Warren court also now says . . . that the First Amendment applies to the states, as well as to the federal government, through the binding nature of the 14th Amendment on the states.

This amendment does not hold up in the light of Constitutional law and history. Justice Story, in his famous,

authoritative "Commentaries," said:

"The whole power over the subject of religion is left by the First Amendment exclusively to the states, to be acted upon according to their own sense of justice and state constitution, so that Catholic, Protestant, Calvinist, Armenian, Jew, or the infidel, may sit down at the common table of the National Council without any inquisitions into their faith or mode of worship."

There is a solution. The Congress can simply pass a resolution affirming its opposition to the Bible decision.

Further, it could exercise its Constitutional power to regulate the appellate jurisdiction of the U.S. Supreme Court in its proper place . . . by such Constitutional checks and balances which give true meaning to the "eternal vigilance being the price of liberty."

OUR MAN by Arthur Hoppe

New Fun Game: Nose Counting

With all the confusion in the GOP Presidential race, it's reassuring to see the ace experts agree on three simple facts: (1) Mr. Goldwater needs 655 delegates to get the nomination. (2) He now has more than enough. And (3) that may not be enough.

While these three simple facts are perfectly simple the ace experts, they do seem to have given rise to certain questions among the general public. Like: "What the hell's going on around here?"

The problem, of course, is that many people tend to think of delegates as, simply, delegates. But to lump all delegates under the single heading of "Delegates" is a grave error. Moreover, it takes all the fun out of our current National Pastime. Which is called "Delegate Counting." Any number can play.

Now if you wish to take part in Delegate Counting, the first thing, you must learn is that there are many, many kinds of Delegates—Hard Delegates, Soft Delegates, Fluid Delegates, Holding Delegates, Leaning Delegates and many, many other kinds.

While Mr. Goldwater's grand total includes many, many kinds of Delegates, it should be obvious to even the beginner at Delegate Counting that some kinds are worth more than other kinds. For example, I'm sure not even the rankest amateur would give equal weight to a Heavily Leaning Delegate and a Fluid Delegate. Even if the latter were sober.

Thus we see the Delegate Counting poses rare challenges to the advanced player. Take the statement by Mr. Scranton's forces that their tiger has picked up nine Pretty Much for Sure Delegates in Kansas, plus gates worth three Hard Delegates? Or 17 Soft Defective Probables. Are nine Pretty Much for Sure Delegates who may jell? How many Possibles equal a Probable? Shouldn't claims of probables be supported? Shouldn't Leaners be supported? How much weight can you place on an Unsupported Leaner?

And what about Slipping Delegates, who cause slippage? This is currently of acute concern to Mr. Goldwater's friends. Will he get cold feet if he loses his Slippers?

To provide a simple answer to these and many other questions on the lips of all dedicated players, I have been working on a simplified Point System for Delegate Counting.

It is based on the value of a Leaner, which is worth three points, as in horseshoes. The scale ranges all the way up to the brother-in-law of a candidate who sneaks onto the convention floor, poses as a Delegate and casts a for-sure favorable ballot. This is known as a Ringer and is, of course, worth five points.

By employing this simple Point System we are able to clear up the complex confusion caused by the ace experts. For by totting up the Leaners, Ringers, Hangers and whatnot, we find that Mr. Goldwater will have 792 Delegates in his hip pocket and we can therefore state flatly that he is a shoo-in. If enough of them vote for him.

It's that simple.

Morning Report:

June is Dwight Eisenhower's month—no doubt about it. Twenty years ago it was D-Day in Normandy. He massed a "ghost army," attacked behind enemy lines, sent out phony radio messages—and generally left the Germans in complete confusion.

This June, he's doing the same thing to the Republican Party. Thrusting from Palm Springs by way of a New York Herald-Tribune statement; countering from Gettysburg with a New York Times interview; telephoning Harrisburg, he has the situation completely out of hand.

Everybody likes Ike. But nobody knows if Ike likes everybody or nobody.

Abe Mellinkoff



HERE AND THERE by Royce Brier

Wilson's 'Safe World' Still an Elusive Goal

Considerably over 40 years ago Woodrow Wilson made his ringing declaration on making the world "safe for democracy."

Though not so mellifluous as some Lincoln pronouncements about an untrammelled mankind, Wilson's phrase had some of the same mystical tone. Americans, horrified by the breakdown of the Western society, took it up as an article of faith, interweaving it with the American world outlook.

Though the phrase lost currency, the idea was still strong in the 1930's and 1940's, and President Truman could not have been unaware of it when he initiated his "police action" in Korea.

Indeed, democracy had already been imposed on an ostensibly willing Japan, and its seemed to be working. True, there was a hidden relation between the Japanese and Koreans, who had been subjects of Imper-

ial Japan, but we gave this little or no thought.

So we fought a war to a stalemate in Korea, and installed a republic in the south. But Syngman Rhee did not administer the democracy we had dreamed, and fell.

Chung Hee Park was freely elected President, but free elections do not mean democracy or effective self-government. Park's regime is authoritarian, and now students in tens of thousands have rioted because Park wants to make a trade deal with prosperous, democratic Japan.

Nor is Mr. Wilson's concept of democracy notable on Formosa, or in Indonesia. In a vague way we felt Dutch colonialism was obsolete in the great island world off Asia, and we helped the Indonesians, only to have Sukarno pop up with a cute blandishment called "guided democracy," which is not democracy but totalitarianism.

In Southeast Asia, John

Foster Dulles elected to pick up the pieces when French colonialism fell apart. We have been picking them up for going on 10 years, and every year there are more pieces to pick up.

We showed sympathy for the Vietnamese Buddhists when the Diem regime was persecuting them, and now the Vietnamese Catholics don't like us or our Ambassador Lodge, and gathered in thousands in Saigon to say so.

Not that anybody thinks the Khanh regime, whatever its religious leaning, is democratic, and nextdoor in Laos we lose reconnaissance planes to distinctly undemocratic gunfire. Asia does not care for Mr. Wilson's democracy, nor does the Midwest, nor is it effectively practiced anywhere in Africa.

But this is often the historical fate of great and thundering ideas, which look so right and so true when held up before a weary world.

BOOKS by William Hogan

Veteran Reporter Has Good Look at Johnson

William S. White is too professional a journalist and political commentator to produce an outright campaign biography. So you may be sure that "The Professional: Lyndon B. Johnson" is a far more polished and informed portrait than the pasteps and rehash of news clips that so often pass for political biographies in an election year.

A veteran Congressional reporter; author of the excellent book "Citadel: The Story of the U.S. Senate"; a fellow Texan who has observed Lyndon Johnson for years, White admires his subject's achievements and grasp of the art of politics. His book is an optimistic tour "inside Lyndon," his political life and philosophy. Is he a liberal; a Texas liberal; a conservative? He is a liberal who is also a realist (perhaps the most truly professional master of the art of politics since Franklin D. Roosevelt).

White tells us that as a liberal, realist and majority leader of the Senate, Mr. Johnson often came close to ruining the country during the Eisenhower years. He did so suavely, usually in committee, and without fireworks. And here is a revealing inside touch of this portrait in depth: While the Senate debated the motion

to, censure McCarthy, Mr. Johnson moved about the Senate chamber "like a commander looking for holes or soft spots in his line, leaving the speechmaking for others." Mr. Johnson's line in that case, as in so many others, held like stone.

We hear that the President works a 16-hour day, apparently enjoying every minute of it. He has worked such hours most of his political life, apparently with equal zest and zeal. This is the first truly revealing biography of Lyndon B. Johnson. It reads very well indeed—like another book by another political reporter named White (Theodore H.): "The Making of a President, 1960."

Almost 20 years after the Allied landings in Normandy, the French political historian Robert Aron writes vividly of the French underground activity those landings triggered. "France Reborn: The History of the Liberation" (Schribner's \$8.50), is a meticulously researched account of those times and events when, after a signal from London, and almost helpless resistance sprang into action that was terrifying to the occupying Germans.

Aron makes use of a counterpoint technique to assemble and bring into focus the complex network of political and military events that went into the freeing of a nation defeated, compromised of its honor and divided by factionalism. The austere, towering figure of de Gaulle dominates this long, precise drama narrated from the French point of view. It furnishes an interesting comparison with an American view of many of the same events described by Robert Murphy in his current "Diplomat Among Warriors."

Best Poverty Weapon Unused

The much publicized "anti-poverty" program of the national Administration is primarily directed at families with incomes of less than \$3,000 a year.

These families, according to government estimates, spend at least two per cent of their income on food. This figures out to about \$840 a year for a \$3,000 family, which is virtually a subsistence level of food consumption. Thus, there is probably no single thing the federal government could do to combat poverty more effectively than to encourage the reduction of food prices.

Is the government doing so? Hardly.

The magazine Nation's Business points out in its current issue that housewives soon will have to pay as much as one cent a pound more for flour, because of the newly enacted farm bill increasing the price of wheat. Bread prices also will be influenced upward. Yet for low family incomes, the greater portion of food budgets normally goes for flour and bread.

The federal government entered into an International Coffee Agreement last year which sets price floors for producing countries but works against the interests of the American consumer. Every one-cent increase in the price of coffee adds \$35 million to the food budget of American housewives.

In many metropolitan areas, milk prices are held high by government marketing regulations and price-fixing schemes. High milk prices obviously hit low income families with small children hardest.

For years, sugar prices to Americans have been held well above the world mar-

ket price by means of a government-guaranteed premium paid both to foreign and domestic producers. The price of vegetable oils for cooking is pegged unreasonably high by Department of Agriculture regulations. Import restrictions are being placed on beef shipments from Australia and New Zealand in order to bolster prices to the consumer of American-grown beef.

And so it goes. But don't think the Administration isn't concerned about the consumer.

The Department of Agriculture is circulating a new pamphlet called "A Consumer's Guide to USDA Services." The pamphlet states:

"If you have any questions regarding (1) soil, water, domestic animals, fruits, vegetables, flowers, trees, shrubs, (2) foods, their preparation, care preservation, how to buy them, (3) nutrition, (4) planning kitchens or houses, (5) making or mending clothes, repairing carpets, (6) laundering, removing stains or (7) controlling insects—you can get a bulletin covering the subject (in most cases free of charge) or a personal answer to a specific question by writing a post card." The mail response from Appalachia should be overwhelming.

Strength for These Days (From The Bible)

I am with thee.

—(Isa. 41:10)

We should always be thankful for all the blessings of our lives that flow from God; for the infinite good with which He surrounds us, for the many ways in which He guides and strengthens us.

Opinions of Others

If we can be the agent to keep the free world a united one, dictatorships cannot long threaten the peace of the world.—Bristol (Conn.) Press

Eight of each 10 casualties on America's highways last year were caused by human error and lack of judgment. And the speeder still ranks as the No. 1 killer of the road.—Albert Lea (Minn.) Tribune

The only alternative to a vigorous, profit-motivated, free-enterprise economy is the managed state. And America must support the former—or accept the latter!—Aiken (S.C.) Standard and Review

You might as well fall flat on your face as lean over too far backward.—New Oxford (Pa.) Item



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