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### An All-Star Success

Thursday night's prep All-Star football game at El Camino has the makings of another success for the sponsoring West Torrance Lions Club.

The third annual renewal of this charity contest is an example of how good can be accomplished in many ways through one fine project.

This game, which features the finest high school football stars of 1966, has many virtues. It provides 60 youngsters with the chance to partake in good, clean sport and to perform for the home folks one more time before stepping off to college.

It is a source of income for the Southwest Association for Retarded Children, the charity to which the sponsoring West Torrance Lions Club donates the game's profits.

It provides the community with an event which can be enjoyed by most of the family. It gives several scores of youngsters involved in the pre-game and half-time shows an opportunity to exhibit their talents.

And, as all this good is being done, it provides members of the West Torrance Lions Club with a great deal of satisfaction.

In two previous years, the club has forwarded \$11,000 to the Retarded Children's Association. Chances are good that Thursday's game will surpass the profits of the two previous games, and if that situation comes about, it will be another job well done.

This is an event which deserves total community support.

### Good Will Toward All

News of China's development of a hydrogen bomb brings home with renewed urgency the necessity of developing international relationships that will eventually preclude the final extremity of war.

An important event in the cause of international amity is taking place this summer in the United States, when 15,000 Boy Scouts from nearly 100 countries will gather to observe the Twelfth Boy Scouts of America World Jamboree. This year's Jamboree is now being held for the first time in the United States at Farragut State Park in Idaho.

Scouting knows no boundaries of class, creed or race. Statesmen, businessmen, eminent members of the professions and sciences are among those who are proud of their scouting background. One of these, a businessman and president of a large oil company, in speaking to a Scout Council in the Chicago area, said: "There are certain qualities in people that are essential . . . integrity, the capacity for self-sacrifice, character, initiative, self-reliance and a sense of purpose. These are qualities scouting has strived to develop, and these are the qualities that our changing youth is striving, in its own way, to achieve."

Let us hope that the Scouts at their Jamboree in Idaho will chalk up another step forward in the cause of international peace and understanding.

### Opinions of Others

Farming is a most important industry. Today's farmer grows enough to feed himself and 38 others. People in this country, as a result of this fact, are the best fed and the best clothed in the world. There are eight million farm operators and farm hands and an additional six million people who provide services to the farms, selling them \$5.6 billion worth of merchandise a year. Thirty per cent of the entire United States working force in private employment works either directly in agriculture or in jobs providing service and goods for farmers.—Garnett (Ken.) Review.

If the Freedom of Information Act works as intended, there will be a most significant change. Henceforth, when an agency seeks to keep information secret — on grounds that it involves national security, say, or trade secrets, or a citizen's right to privacy — it can be forced to prove its point in court. That will discourage a bureaucratic penchant for being over-handly with the "secret" stamp. The new law reinvigorates the citizen's right to know what his government is up to.—Mount Vernon (Wash.) Skaget Valley Herald.

How vital is it that all of our people be trained, prepared, and equipped for responsible citizenship at the everyday working level. From early childhood we should all be taught the real meaning of our form of government . . . that the blessings of liberty and the privileges of citizenship carry with them corresponding responsibilities and obligations, and above all, that without vigilance, caution, awareness, and devotion, our cherished rights may be lost forever.—Newton (Miss.) Record.

Last year, LBJ said an unbalanced budget helped the economy. This year, he says a tax increase is necessary because the budget is unbalanced. Welcome to the New Math.—San Manuel (Ariz.) Miner.

The very essence of democracy and a free society is an informed public. Only an informed citizenry can make the thoughtful responsible decisions so necessary to a society based on freedom.—London (Ohio) Press.



### FROM THE MAILBOX

## Tax Bite Grows Bigger, Dad Brings Home Less

ROYCE BRIER

Editor, Press-Herald

With all the talk this week about the jump in state cigarette, liquor, and income taxes and now President Johnson's call for taxes on top of the heavy income taxes we now pay to the federal spenders, I wonder if anyone has stopped to figure out that the subtle little jabs from other taxing agencies are still doing their dirty work on our pocketbooks.

Take just one example—a major one, to be sure—the Social Security tax.

When it started in 1937, it

was called OASI for Old Age and Survivors Insurance and we were taxed 1 per cent of the first \$3,000 we earned.

By 1956, they had added Disability to the plan making it OASDI and were sticking us 2 per cent of the first \$4,200 we earned.

Last year with the introduction of health benefits, the initials for the Social Security grew to OASDHI and the tax bite grew to 4.2 per cent of the first \$6,800 of income. The bite now has

grown to 4.4 per cent and will go on up past 5 per cent soon.

Inasmuch as the employer must kick in to the kitty, too, he has to charge more for his product whether it's a service or merchandise.

The net result is that the average family keeps paying more and bringing home less.

If we're going to offer such government-administered security to the citizens of our nation, isn't it about time we offered a little less to our millions of enemies around the world who laugh at us and take our money and goods by the shipload?

DAVID STREETZ

Dear Mr. Rische, I read your recent column to your son in which you discussed trips to Mexico by teenagers. I agree that one of the main reasons that most kids go south of the border is to raise hell. I went down with a group of my friends recently and that's what we did.

I enjoyed the article, but I threw it away before my mother got a chance to see it. A teenager.

### HERB CAEN SAYS:

## Bourbon Makers Toast a Friend

Press release of the week: "Admiral William J. Marshall, President of the Bourbon Institute, today received 'A Tribute of Appreciation' from the U.S. Department of State in recognition of the Institute's assistance to the department."

Well, that explains a little bit about Dean Rusk, but not much.

### San Francisco

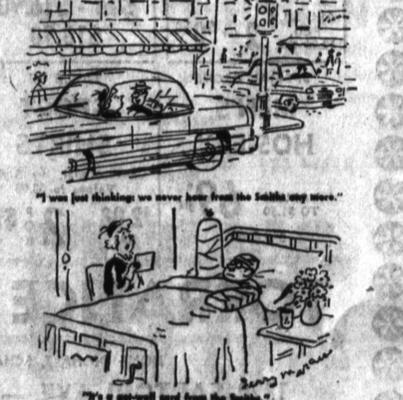
One reason San Francisco looks different these days: Louis Lurie's favorite luncheon table at Jack's has been minus Mr. Lurie for nine weeks now. He just underwent his second operation within the past two months (he's in his Mark Hopkins series, but no calls or callers) . . . On the same day that Barry Goldwater "brushed aside suggestions that Nixon is a loser," the horse named Lucky Nixon finished dead last in the 12th race at the Sonoma County Fair . . . The new Republic of Anguilla will mint its money in S.F. . . .

And synthetic marijuana (soluble in alcohol) is starting to spread around the Haight-Ashbury.

Soft pretzels, big-big-big in the East but unknown in S.F., hit the local outlets early next month. The importers wanted to peddle them from pushcarts, a la Manhattan, but the Health Dept. nixed them. And did you know that a pretzel is supposed to represent a child with its arms folded in prayer? French priests first gave them as rewards to children 300 years ago, when they were known as pretioles. (Faaaascinating!)

Care to buy a jinx-ridden ferryboat? The State of Washington has the Kalakala up for sale — and as all ferry buffs know, she was once the Peralta, most dark-starred of San Francisco Bay ferries. In 1928, her commuter-crowded prop dived under water, sweeping five passengers to death. Five yrs. later, she burned to the water line.

### Was It Sudden?



### AFFAIRS OF STATE

## Johnson's Surcharge May Be Back-Breaking Straw

By HENRY C. MACARTHUR  
Capitol News Service

SACRAMENTO — President Johnson's proposal for a "temporary" 10 per cent surcharge on income taxes, both from individuals and corporations, may be the figurative straw that broke the camel's back, the camel being the taxpayer of the nation, and particularly, the state of California.

Although the state's new tax program has not as yet had its full impact on the people, nevertheless, the impact is beginning to be felt, and will reach its peak in April of 1968, when the shock of the state's increase levied on incomes becomes a fact rather than a message.

Consider what happened in California alone, as far as state taxes are concerned. The legislature and the administration have issued the edict that an additional sum of nearly a billion dollars shall be taken from the state's economy and be used to defray the expenses of government, highest of which consist of maintaining the nonproducers of the state on a consistently growing level of economic bene-

fits, and providing also a consistently growing system of education, not only for the benefit of young people, but for adults as well.

Already, citizens who buy taxable goods from retail establishments are feeling the brunt of the excessive costs of government through an additional cent on the sales taxes.

In addition, those who use tobacco have seen cigarettes

jump from five cents a pack in dispensing machines, and soon, those who use alcohol will see the prices of liquor increase.

These are apparent tax increases at the present time. The rest of the increases will come later.

In addition to the increases in state taxes, the pattern throughout the state is for increases in local taxes, particularly taxes on property.

Scarcely a newspaper these days that fails to herald a city or county tax increase, all of which means additional money out of the producer pocket.

And it might be noted that along with the in-

creases, there are minimal benefits to the producer-taxpayer, except perhaps, the privilege of supporting governments at all levels which appear to progress on the theory there is no limit to the amount of profits that can be acquired from service and production of goods, and that no matter how high they assess the tax levy, the public can continue to pay.

So on top of state and local increases and prospective increases in government support, the President of the United States proposes an additional tax on the incomes of the people, 10 per cent on the already excessive schedule for federal income.

That all levels of government can justify their requests for additional money, and the laws enacted to obtain more money isn't the question now. Rather, the question is how much can the taxpayer stand, and remain able to support himself and his family, and the obligations of citizenship in a state and nation which theoretically at least, subscribe to the principles of free enterprise.

## An Accounting Due When Americans Take Beating

airstrip. Over the past year, along with many other bases, it has been subject to small attacks, mostly quick sorties from the jungle and brief mortar fire.

In most of our wars the people have wanted an accounting when our boys took a beating.

This was particularly true of the Civil War which saw, in addition to the great battles, hundreds of small engagements involving only a few thousand troops. Many a hapless general was cashiered or relegated to inactive duty for using bad judgment in one of these engagements, or for inept maneuvering of a brigade, division or corps in the larger battles. A few were unjustly blamed.

This accounting seems to have become obsolete a century later in the Vietnam war. The people and their newspapers do not demand it. The Pentagon may make inquiries after a defeat, but neither it nor the White House takes any public action.

This curious vacuum was notable in the recent Da Nang attack on American forces. Da Nang is an important base with a two-mile

For a starter, there is that hill. The classic defense of a fixed post or mobile formation is a reconnaissance or nearby terrain, particularly high ground, to

learn if the enemy has lodged there.

If this is neglected, the post or formation may be surprised by frontal assault, or taken in the flank or rear. To modern ordnance six miles is "nearby" terrain. Moreover, it is extremely difficult, even in tattered country, to set up a fixed artillery position without being discovered from the air, and further, when a target cannot be seen, over flights are necessary to determine range.

Yet apparently the Ameri-

cans did not know the enemy had occupied the hill and had made no prior effort to occupy it, or other high ground, themselves.

Hence, there is a potential case of negligence here, though again, this cannot be determined from the circumstances described in a news dispatch, but only by formal inquiry into the circumstances.

Unfortunately, this is but one of scores of ambushes we have suffered in Vietnam. In some blame attached to the ambush, in some it did not. But whatever it was, the silence from the high command has been thunderous and chronic.

### Quote

I think the time has come to recognize . . . that these are no longer riots connected with civil rights in any way. These are riots of the law breakers and the mad dogs against the people. — Gov. Ronald Reagan, on Detroit riots.

Marriage does something to a man, but nobody knows what except his wife. — George B. Bowra, in the San Juan (N.Mex.) Independent-Review.

The easiest way for a man to get his wife's attention is by looking comfortable. — Rex Goldthorpe, Cuba City (Wis.) Tri-City Press.

A woman is at her best when she is man hunting and a man at his best when he is fishing. — George B. Bowra, Aztec (N.M.) Independent-Review.

Gun legislation historically has been unsuccessful in doing anything to control the lawless and, in that respect, discriminates against the lawful citizen. — State Sen. John G. Schmitz (R-Tustin).

### WILLIAM HOGAN

## Loyalty Oath Showdown Gets a Thorough Airing

In March, 1949, the University of California Board of Regents voted to adopt a loyalty oath to be signed by all members of university faculty and staff. The oath specifically required a denial of membership, or belief in, subversive organizations, with emphasis on a denial of Communist affiliations.

This triggered a chain reaction of resentment, controversy and bitterness in the academic community which rose to a crescendo when in the summer of 1950, the regents dismissed 36 members of the faculty who refused to sign the oath (none of them were accused of Communist affiliations). The whole emotional and unnecessary business represented "a nadir in the history of American academic freedom," according to David P. Gardner in "The California Oath Controversy." This is the first fully documented account of these events which dragged on over a period of three years and threatened to wreck the university.

A professor of education and assistant to the Chancellor at the UC Santa Barbara campus, Gardner was allowed access to prime sources of information on the oath controversy which heretofore have been sealed. He quotes extensively from official sources; minutes of stormy meetings of the regents; examines statements and positions of Robert G. Sprout, the president of the

University, and Earl Warren, then Governor of California, and many others. He allows individual regents to speak for themselves, as they searched for a way out of their predicament without losing face. The positions of the conservative lawyer-regent John Francis Neylan and conservative banker-regent Mario Giannini are particularly interesting to observe as the affair spilled into the McCarthy era and as national emotions were aroused by the Alger Hiss trial and the Korean War.

The faculty position protested the regents' right to wreck the university by firing people for no other rea-

son than non-signing an oath, created by the regents, without investigating whether these people were disloyal. The whole thing was a study in futility, absurdities, fear and distrust. The author notes that the issues which constituted the conflict remain essentially unresolved, and could erupt again.

Professor Gardner's book is a contribution to educational history. It is definitely a scholarly, for-the-record, meticulously researched and foot-noted work rather than a "popularization" of the struggle. The author stresses that he deliberately chose a prosaic style to a more aphoristic or flamboyant treatment; "one need not gild the real drama," he adds. Yet for a lay reader the real drama is elusive.

This is an over-all record of a long, drawn-out affair in which one finds little suggestion of the pain, frustration, loss of dignity and human passions that were all part of an academic drama of classic proportions. As scholarship the book is admirable; as a narrative of people under pressure, less so.

### My Neighbors

