

EDITORIALS

THOUGHT FOR TODAY - In recent years, society has gone "nuts" on the pusillanimous cult of "security" guaranteed by government; in short a nation of parasites. The illusion of the age is that people can vote themselves rich. It is superstition that "social security" depends on the promises of politicians, not on the character, competence, and courage of men. It is a fable and a fraud that the output of society can be greater than the input of individuals.
—Samuel B. Pettengill.

The Linking of Cities

Ancient Konya, fabled home of Hercules and Prometheus, and Torrance, which has not yet celebrated its 50th year as a city, were linked solidly this week by the visit here of Mayor and Madame Bilgin as a feature of the Konya Days celebration.

The visit, arranged by Torrance's city to city committee after considerable "to-do" about transportation for the good will mission, is another step in the people to people program designed to cultivate friendship on a personal basis throughout the world.

Torrance has wisely chosen the ancient town of Konya Turkey, as its sister city, and during the past year has made plans for an all-out celebration honoring the tie between the two cities.

The visit here of Konya's first family is attracting national and international attention, and as such is a vital part of President Eisenhower's people to people program.

While the local committee has functioned with zeal in making the many arrangements necessary for such a visit, it is unfortunate that a number of last minute snags developed, and that a larger number of the community's civic leaders have not taken a more active part in the entire program.

The value of the program of international good will can not be overstated. It is highly important to the nurturing of good will for the United States and its people in foreign lands, and it is highly valuable for American cities and people to gain a greater understanding of more ancient civilizations.

It is a program in which all of the citizens of Torrance should participate with the zeal, and should not be the vehicle for opportunists to further selfish ambitions. The entire program is too valuable to be clouded with personal ambitions.

Today's departure of the Bilgins for their home will not end Torrance's interest in the city to city program, and it is not too late now for a wider participation in the cultural exchange by the people of Torrance.

Opinions of Others

MORAN, (KANS.) SENTINEL: "John L.'s cheerful acceptance of automata was the thing that distinguished him the most as a union leader and it was mainly responsible for the present amicable relations that exist today between the mine workers and the owners . . ."

"Curiously, even in his most turbulent days, John L. Lewis was never accused of dishonesty. Not one cent of shabby money ever touched his fingers. While other union treasurers were being looted by the bosses, The United Mine Workers remained notably free of corruption."

NEWBERRY, (S.C.) OBSERVER: "All this time we were under the impression that the American institution known as the coffee break was merely an excuse to slip away from the office . . . Dr. Jean Spencer Felton of the schools of medicine and public health, University of California at Los Angeles, says, "The results of coffee consumption are seen in clearer and more rapid thinking, forestalling of sleep and fatigue, a prolonged intellectual effort, better association of ideas' . . ."

ASHLAND CITY, (TENN.) TIMES: "While everybody is relieved that the steel dispute has been settled for at least 30 months, it remains to be seen whether the settlement was made without price increases and without new inflationary pressure."

"Roger M. Blough, U. S. Steel Corporation chairman, says the settlement will cost the industry more than \$1 billion . . ."

"Undoubtedly the steelworkers won a complete victory, but their victory should be tempered with knowledge that production must be even more efficient, else American-made steel will be priced out of the market. A headless goose cannot lay golden eggs."

STAR GAZER
By CLAY R. FOLLAN
Your Daily Activity Guide According to the Stars.
To develop message for Sunday, read words corresponding to numbers of your Zodiac birth sign.

ARIES MAR. 21 - APR. 20 23-37-46-58 67-72-80-89	TAURUS APR. 21 - MAY 21 1-27-29-55 12-17-17-6	GEMINI MAY 22 - JUNE 21 14-16-19-28 45-48-56	CANCER JUNE 22 - JULY 23 15-16-17-18 42-43-44-47-52-74	LEO JULY 24 - AUG. 23 18-26-34-41 57-65-79-87	VIRGO AUG. 24 - SEPT. 23 1-6-13-15 33-36-54	LIBRA SEPT. 24 - OCT. 23 20-32-40-51 67-73-82-84	SCORPIO OCT. 24 - NOV. 23 42-43-55-59 61-70-83-90	SAGITTARIUS NOV. 24 - DEC. 23 2-5-22-35 50-52-66	CAPRICORN DEC. 24 - JAN. 23 7-8-28-39 44-68-81-85	AQUARIUS JAN. 24 - FEB. 19 9-17-25-49 77-78-82-84	PISCES FEB. 20 - MAR. 21 3-10-12-24 31-40-75
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21's 22-Relly 62-Thot
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4-It's 34-Action 64-To
5-Your 35-Today 65-Sirke
6-Trends 36-Or 66-Much
7-You're 37-Tendency 67-On
8-Attractive 38-And 68-Th
9-Take 39-Magnetic 69-Hate
10-Bad 40-Too 70-Concern
11-Delay 41-A 71-Further
12-Situations 42-Be 72-Progress
13-Or 43-Prudent 73-Cooperation
14-Show 44-Considerate 74-Court
15-Benign 45-Or 75-Worse
16-The 46-To 76-Progress
17-This 47-Gestures 77-Re-examine
18-Take 48-You 78-Your
19-Better 49-To 79-Sould
20-Don't 50-You'll 80-Be
21-The 51-Heavily 81-Opposite
22-Move 52-Accomplish 82-Religious
23-A 53-Necessary 83-Heart
24-Before 54-Uplift 84-Confidence
25-Sunday 55-In 85-From
26-Aggressive 56-Nature 86-See
27-Is 57-Bold 87-Win
28-Id 58-Impulsive 88-Anyone
29-Or 59-Matters 89-Curbed
30-Little 60-Get 90-Inters

Good Adverse Neutral

If You Want The Oats—



Legislator Says

Governor Avoided Duty In Chessman Decision

By CHARLES E. CHAPEL
Assemblyman, 46th District
Governor Edmund G. ("Pat") Brown said that he will place the repeal of the death penalty on the agenda for the special session.

As I have explained before, the 1960 budget session runs for 27 legislative days, beginning tomorrow. It is customary for the Governor to place on the agenda for the special session, which runs at the same time as the budget session, any subject he wishes. This is in accordance with the State Constitution. However, he can call the Legislature into session any time he wishes, and this includes prolonging our current budget session, or letting us adjourn and then bring us back for a special session.

A BILL repealing the death penalty was defeated in the Assembly during the 1959 regular session. It has been defeated many times before and will be defeated again during the 1960 session.

Several years ago, it was placed before the voters of California on the ballot and defeated.

This time it is tied in with the Chessman case and will be defeated by a greater majority than before.

Obviously, Governor Brown was appealing to the unthinking people when he repealed Chessman and said that he would leave it to the Legislature. This is a clear case of avoiding the Governor's clear, obvious duty, on his part and it has hurt his prestige with the overwhelming majority of the voters of California, including both Democrats and Republicans.

There are two approaches to the problem of narcotics. One is that the narcotic addict is a sick person who needs hospitalization.

Since the only government hospitals specializing in the treatment of narcotic addicts are operated by the United States, if you want an expansion of this program, write to U.S. Senator Thomas H. Kuchel, and also to U.S. Senator Clair Engle, both at the Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. In addition, write to your own Member of Congress. If you live within the 17th Congressional District, write to Congressman Cecil R. King, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

The other approach to the problem of narcotics is based upon the assumption that those who sell and use narcotics without a legal prescription by a doctor are criminals and should be confined in a penal institution.

Under this program, some are confined in the county jail, others in the various State penitentiaries, and still others in United States prisons. Obviously, those

tried in State courts are sent either to county jail or to a State prison, while those tried in federal courts are sent to a United States prison.

Both the United States and the State of California have many laws regarding narcotic violations. If they were strictly enforced, we would have less narcotic traffic, but for some strange reason the judges do not hand down strict penalties. This gives rise to efforts on organizations such as the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, to which I belong, to get enacted bills like the famous bill by Assemblyman Clayton Dills for which I worked and voted during the 1959 general session of the Legislature. Such bills make the penalties mandatory and do not permit the judges to give light sentences to those who are convicted after a fair trial.

During the special session which runs concurrently with the 1960 budget session, we cannot consider narcotic legislation unless the Governor places this subject on the agenda.

I am convinced that he will not do this unless he receives an overwhelming quantity of mail telling him that the people of California want tougher narcotics laws

enacted during March, 1960. Petitions are of limited value. Individual letters, typed or written by hand, are effective. Mimeographed or printed form letters are almost as ineffective as petitions.

For almost 10 years I have repeatedly said in this column that telegrams are not persuasive because anyone can send a telegram from a pay telephone and sign another person's name, hence we do not trust telegrams. Furthermore, most people who send telegrams do not put their address and telephone number in a telegram, hence it is difficult to answer the senders.

The best way to reach us is by means of postal cards or letters addressed to Assembly Chambers, State Capitol, Sacramento, 14. Please tell us how you want us to vote and your reasons for the action you request. Also, please type or write your name, address and telephone number very clearly so that we can reply.

Finally, it is best to write to your own Assemblyman. If you do not know who he is, telephone the City Clerk of the city where you live, or contact your Chamber of Commerce. If all goes well, we shall return home about April 1, and then my own address will again be P.O. Box 777, Inglewood, Calif.

Law in Action

Ancient Juries

Speaking before juries—the beginning of jury trials—goes way back to Greek colonies about 600 B. C., in lawsuits over lands seized by tyrants. Soon afterwards Athens took over such oratory, but seems never to have worked out rules of evidence or control of the trial by a judge.

Jurors often boomed or cheered the parties, talked together, and shouted at the speakers. What one man knew or thought he knew about the case he told his neighbor.

All evidence could go: Personal knowledge, hearsay, prejudice, and a juror's opinion.

The Athenian juror had power: Each "dicast" (a juror chosen by lot) was both juryman and judge.

Jurors sat in many courts; the smallest had 201 dicasts, the largest one such as tried Socrates had 601. (The old man broke tie.) The jurors heard and decided their cases out in public, often amid swarms of citizens and foreigners.

One day to each case; and the accused—like Socrates—had to prove his innocence. Each juror earned one obol a day—about three cents. Each juror swore: "I shall

vote according to the laws of the Athenian people and the Council of the Five Hundred; but as to things about which there are no laws, I shall judge as best I can without favor or enmity. I shall judge as to things at issue and shall listen fairly to both the accused and the defendant. These things I swear by Zeus, by Apollo, by Demeter. May there be blessing on me if I keep my oath; but if not, let there be ruin for me and my family."

Today as yesterday our juries are under fire: Some say juries waste time, people won't serve; jurors make stupid mistakes. Let experts do justice, critics say.

Such things hold true only if citizens forsake their right to serve.

Only a few people can enjoy the privilege of jury duty. A Greek thinker once said that the mark of a citizen, as opposed to an alien, was his right to share in administering justice.

When jury duty calls, think of yourself as seeking truth, hearing all the evidence, heeding the court's instructions, following the lawyer's arguments, and laying aside prejudice.

Note: California lawyers offer this column so you may know about our laws.

U.S. Technology Lagging In Race for Leadership

By REYNOLDS KNIGHT
American research and technological ability, long touted as keys to our nation's economic progress, may not be as patent as we've long assumed.

First sign of warning was, of course, the Russian Sputnik which shone in our evening skies in October, 1958. At that time many said "don't be hysterical; it was developed by technicians working under dictatorial conditions, and was to a considerable extent a fluke. We'll catch up any moment."

But one American spokesman has offered new words of warning — far less smug: It's not only Russian military technology; it's Germans, Austrians, and other peoples who are fast demonstrating research and technical skills — civilian as well as military — that bode ill for the USA's pre-eminence.

American progress in metallurgy has lagged through "financial undernourishment," a leading engineer recently told a New York convention. And Red China has quietly chalked up such strides that it may become the world's fifth-largest iron and steel producer by 1965, the expert warned.

On the other hand, foreign lands still must progress a great deal to top American efficiency in day-to-day production, he added, noting that Russia needs 60 per cent more manpower to produce mineral products equal to about 60 per cent of the value of U.S. production.

Improved farming methods and a progressive food industry have virtually eliminated — statistically — that segment of the American population once labeled "under-fed." Still, the U. S. today faces problems in making its citizenry more conscious of sound nutrition practices.

This picture emerged from a recent symposium titled "The Revolution in American Diet" and attended by more than 400 food industry leaders, nutrition experts and government food officials. Sponsor of the conclave was the Melamine Council, composed of U.S. and Canadian manufacturers of melamine plastic dinnerware.

The symposium heard one noted food industry leader remark that while many people say they are concerned about their health, a large number "pay little or no heed to the dangers of improper nutrition" in their daily life.

He called for efforts to make the public more interested in nutrition emphasizing that the subject should be presented not as a complex science, but as a basic program which consumers can — an ad better! — understand.

To aid in discouraging shoplifters or bad check passers, one company has developed a dual-lens camera, operated electronically, that records both the person and the check of whatever document is presented. . . . Being introduced before winter's end is a "ski sled" which comes in 68- and 80-inch lengths and is 19 inches across the seat; this colorful new vehicle will sell for about \$40 . . . For cooking on camping trips next summer, an Ohio firm is introducing a unit called the "Campantny"; it carries plates and other utensils, plus a built-in chopping block and a two-burner gas stove.

"Borrowable" cash will be in sharp demand as businessmen strive to expand their markets in the hood decade of the sixties, a factoring specialist cautions.

Medium-size manufacturing and wholesale firms are among those most likely to feel the pinch, says Clifford H. Graves, vice president and treasurer of Commercial Factors Corporation of New York, 130-year-old factoring firm. To make sure of getting the money they'll need to "grow on," he says, they should be careful to maintain good relationships with their established banking connections. And, he states, they should also consider the financing services provided by factoring firms as an additional source of working funds to supplement their bank lines.

Commercial Factors, Graves

points out, has published a series of five booklets which constitute "the most complete library of factoring and business financing services ever assembled by a factoring firm." The booklets, which are available to interested businessmen, discuss both accounts-receivable financing and traditional "old-line" factoring. Authors include Walter M. Kelly, president of Commercial Factors.

Production of steel during the month of January came to a record 12,034,000 net tons, highest for any month in history, the industry reports. A major stimulus was the upsurge in demand following settlement of the steel strike.

But observers now are generally convinced steel output within weeks will ease its fur-

ious pace. In many steel-using industries, inventories were built up during January faster than production lines consumed the metal. Result: a noticeable slowing-down in new orders for steel.

One of the nation's largest utility companies now is distributing its annual report in braille as an aid to its 3800 blind stockholders . . . U.S. production of man-made fibers, such as rayon and acetate, totaled a record 1.96 billion pounds in 1959, the textile industry reports . . . More and more foreign-based advertising and marketing agencies are now setting up branches in America; latest to set up shop is a Japanese agency, now located on New York's Madison Avenue, traditionally the center of the U.S. advertising industry.

Income Tax Tips

Stock Dividend Rules Explained

(This is the eleventh of a series of articles on Federal and California income tax filing. This information has been provided by the Committee on Taxation of The California Society of Certified Public Accountants in cooperation with the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.)

Anyone who owns stock needs to know about the dividend exclusion and credit. This applies only to dividends from corporations which are subject to United States corporate income tax; it does not include dividends from savings and loan associations, credit unions or foreign corporations. It does not apply to the California return.

Your first \$50 of qualified dividends is tax free, and subtracted from your total dividends in a special schedule on the tax form. Husband and wife are each entitled to exclude the first \$50 of dividends from stocks that each own. If dividends are received from stocks which are community property, then each spouse may exclude \$50. On a joint return a maximum of \$100 may be excluded.

If you received dividends beyond this amount, you are entitled to a "dividend received credit." This credit is 4 per cent of the remaining dividends, but it cannot be more than 4 per cent of your taxable income, or more than the amount of tax otherwise due. This credit is not just a deduction from your taxable income — it is actually subtracted from your tax.

For example, if you received \$550 in dividends, you can exclude \$50 from your taxable income, and subtract 40 per cent of \$500 — or \$20 — from the tax you would otherwise have to pay. If you filed a joint return with your wife and you received \$550 in dividends which was community income, you could each exclude \$50 or a total of \$100 excluded, which means you would report only \$450 as taxable dividends. In addition you can subtract 4 per

cent of this \$450, or \$18 from the tax you would otherwise have to pay.

If you made a profit on the sale of stocks, bonds or other property, you must report it as a capital gain on a special form. The same form is used for capital losses.

Detailed instructions are printed on the back of the form. Generally speaking, your profit on the sale of an asset which you held more than six months is taxed at half the rate of ordinary income — and never more than 25 per cent, regardless of the tax bracket you are in.

In your California State return, your capital gains are subject to tax on a similar basis as the federal returns. In prior years, capital gains were taxed on a somewhat different basis. Beginning in 1959, however, California has changed its rules to conform to those of the federal so that profit on the sale of an asset which you held for more than six months is generally taxed at half the rate of ordinary income.

Interest from state and municipal bonds is tax exempt on your federal return. But any gain or loss from selling these bonds or United States bonds must be included in your federal and California returns as a capital gain or loss. However, losses from redemption of United States Series G. bonds are reported as ordinary (fully deductible) losses in the federal return — but are not deductible in the California return.

Interest on United States and California bonds is exempt from California personal income tax.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS	1-Tulla	6-Crudinx	11-Showy	15-Two divisions of	19-Not one	23-Competition	27-March plant	31-Clayey earth	39-Liberate	40-Shade tree																														
2-Portico	3-Propbet	4-Pretext	5-Double	7-8-38-39	9-17-25-49	10-77-82-84	12-Sign of	13-Not one	14-Competition	16-March plant	18-Demolish	20-Slight opening	21-Winter precipitation	22-Exclamation	24-Exclamation	25-Walks	26-A continent	28-College subjects	29-Interpret (archaic)	30-Conjunction	31-Single time	32-Bravi	33-Journey	34-Tibetan gaseous	35-Slay	36-Beam	37-Blaze	38-Sign of	39-Suffix	41-Read on	42-College degree (abbr.)	43-Furrowed	44-Stings	45-Weird	46-Remains	47-Worthless thing (slang)	48-Merry	49-Clayey earth	50-Liberate	51-Sun god

1-Boiler of water animal
2-Indefinite article
3-Excrement (colloq.)

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