

Youth Baseball Day

Yesterday was a big day for at least 3000 Torrance boys—double that many parents, and probably double that many brothers, sisters, and grandpas.

It was opening day in the city's youth baseball organizations, the Little League, Babe Ruth League, and Pony League. The city's 16 leagues, comprising more than 160 teams and 3000 active players head into the 1960 summer season after participating in the city's "Youth Baseball Day" activities, which included a parade here yesterday.

Youth baseball is a family affair—not just a sport for boys. Mothers raise funds, sell hot dogs, and do a myriad of things while the fathers build diamonds, stands, lay out fields, coach, umpire, manage teams, do everything else, to assure a successful operation of the highly competitive baseball leagues.

The HERALD salutes the young ballplayers and the volunteers who are providing a positive program for so many of the city's youth.

A Doubtful Pleasure

In a letter to the HERALD this week, Harold G. Robinson, director of the California Disaster Office, wrote that it "is a pleasure to transmit to you a copy of a new leaflet, 'The Real Facts About Fallout,' a document on decontamination, radiation, and related phases of atomic war.

The pleasure would be ours, Mr. Robinson, if the state of the world was such that documents such as it was your "pleasure" to send us wouldn't be necessary at all. As it is, we feel you should have chosen another word.

From the Mailbox

By Our Readers

Editor, Torrance Herald

I am a homeowner and active voter in the Victoria Knolls Tract in South Torrance. This area includes approximately 750 homes and an elementary school. On May 10, 1960, a rezoning problem will be brought before the Torrance City Council—that of building a commercial indoor ski slide in our residential area. The building site is bounded by homes on three sides and will result in many problems—both to the home owners and to the city:

1. Mixing business in a residential area
2. Depreciation of home values in this area.
3. Traffic congestion, noise and lights
4. Structures and parking lot incompatible with surrounding one story dwellings.

MARTIN W. EWING
26334 Delos Drive

Editor, Torrance Herald

Residents of the Victoria Knolls area of South Torrance have organized to protest the erection of a commercial building that would house a gigantic snow making machine, ski slide, and related shops. The proposed commercial enterprise east of Richville Drive and south of Nearchiff St. would be located amidst their homes.

The residents object to the "Island of Commercialism" because property values

would be lowered, and the views of some of the homes would be abused or blocked. They also object to the unavoidable confusion, noise and lights, and believe such an enterprise would provide an attractive nuisance for children. Some homes would be sandwiched between Dalemead Street and the proposed access road. Other homes would be directly under the mammoth parking lot.

The residents will present their objections to the Torrance City Council, Tuesday, May 10, 1960.

DARYL CREIGHTON

Editor, Torrance Herald
At the forthcoming Council meeting on May 10, 1960, a controversial zoning issue will be presented. This issue is a request to build a commercial indoor ski slide in South Torrance.

The building site is surrounded by homes on three sides and a planned trailer park at its entrance. Ours is a quiet residential and elementary school area, and this commercial slide in the middle of it is simply not compatible.

Our property values, privacy, and quiet home and school areas are at stake. As your paper has been interested in the development of Torrance, I hope you will print this for your readers' interest.

Mrs. HAROLD A. BRUNNER
26302 Delos Drive

Law in Action

Powers and Licenses

California regulates most professions—but not all of them—under her "police powers" by which she protects the public health, safety and welfare.

For as a rule, to get a license you may have to pass a test and file information about your qualifications with agencies within the California Department of Professional and Vocational Standards.

But the state may not license certain professions at all, and some under powers other than "police."

1. Under no power may the government restrict the freedom of religion and of the press. Hence no licenses for clergymen or newsmen which directly restricts their activities.

2. Under the war powers, the president commissions certain military officers who then come under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

3. Under judicial powers, the California State Supreme Court, upon the recommenda-

tion of the State Bar, admits lawyers to practice and enforces rules of professional conduct.

4. California government vides into three departments—executive, judicial, and legislative: No executive board can discipline a judge. Sometimes both houses of the Legislature can remove a judge by a two-thirds vote. The Senate, acting as a court in an impeachment proceeding, can remove him. If a judge is found guilty of a crime, the California Supreme Court can remove him from office.

Fail to live up to the legal rules of your trade or profession, and the state may suspend or lift your license. But the state may not take away your license unless your licensing agency gives you a fair hearing; or, if you appeal its ruling, a proper court may inquire into the unfairness of hearing, and sometimes give you a hearing "de novo," as if from the start.

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

Whatever Happens Here—



Behind the Scenes

Boosts in Expansion Of Industries Hinted

Industry-seeking areas of the United States may take heart from a recent survey which indicates that American business will proceed with plans for sharp increases in capital expenditures despite the current decline in some economic indices.

Most companies will proceed with plans formulated late in 1959 and during the first weeks of 1960, according to the survey of 100 major corporations conducted by a leading financial publication. This would mean that American businessmen may well spend a record \$37 billion on capital projects during 1960, an increase of 14 per cent over 1959. This had been predicted early this year by the Commerce Department and the Securities Exchange Commission. Such expenditures, ordinarily set aside for expanding capacity, would, of course, boost the general economy.

In discussing their capital-expenditures plans for 1960, industry spokesmen generally stress the importance of long range factors and are apparently little concerned with the immediate "how's business" question.

However, areas endeavoring to lure industry should temper their optimism by taking into consideration the fact that a heavy share of the money to be spent by business this year has been allotted for increasing present plant efficiency and for stepping up operations overseas to meet competition of the European Common Market.

Grain Men Fight Back — Grain warehousemen storing billions of bushels of valuable U.S. surplus crops have come out fighting against what they call "distorted and unfair" charges made up by politicians against the grain storage industry.

Grain men say Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri conducted hearings to show Department of Agriculture mismanagement, but that in the process he used three specially selected and untypical witnesses to convince the public that the grain industry is making fabulous profits in storing government produce.

The industry has held numerous meetings with Congressmen and other government officials in Washington and throughout the country. One, in Kansas City, was attended by more than 1000 grain men, from 43 states. They spent two days publicly testifying on the propriety of their activities and what they termed the injustice of a proposed cut in rates for their services.

Industry spokesmen say they are encouraged by evi-

dence that their side of the story is at last being heard. They point to a number of recent Congressional resolutions upholding the validity of grain trade services and rates and opposing a reduction in those rates.

Tariff and Tile—Low tariff rates and low-cost competition from producers of cheaply made foreign tile are continuing to threaten the health of the domestic ceramic tile industry.

Lack of adequate tariff or quota protection apparently is permitting imports of foreign tile to increase yearly. In 1959 foreign tile equaled more than 20 per cent of domestic output and in one category of tile, ceramic mosaics, imports equaled about 50 per cent of U. S. production.

"Despite the many millions of dollars spent for architectural promotion and research, we still face the prospect of being buried by competition from low-wage countries," says Peter C. Johnson, president of the Tile Council of America. The establishing of import based on wage differentials "between U.S. and foreign producers would be one way of solving the problem, Johnson says.

Things to Come—For automobile drivers and swimming pool owners come two new safety devices: (1) Drivers in distress on the road may now obtain a "Safety Signal Stick" that never fails because it uses no flares nor batteries. It reflects oncoming car headlights at night by use of reflector tape (Minnesota Mining). Over two feet high and self supporting, it also serves, to direct guests visiting your home at night. (2) A floating pool alarm, which should be popular this summer, sounds

and alarm when a person or object enters the unattended pool. The float is removed when the pool is in use.

Sawgrass Newsprint — The time is not too far off when your newspaper will come printed on newsprint made from sawgrass of the Florida Everglades, which heretofore has served merely as a thorn in the pioneering man's side. Experimental use of sawgrass in making paper indicates that it would yield an excellent grade of newsprint. The country is expected to use 7,400,000 tons of newsprint in 1960. One of the oldest known plants, sawgrass, like papyrus, is not actually a grass but a sedge. The blades bristle with tiny sawteeth. One early explorer called it "the great barrier to Everglades travel."

Bits O' Business — Music for the ears of phonograph record producers and record stores is the hum of tabulators chalking up record sales for the past 10 years. A leading monitor of this industry reports sales in 1959 were at 316 per cent of the 1950 level. Record clubs, introduction of hi-fi and stereo, and demand for Broadway show album are credited... Building contractors also are smiling as they view rising construction equipment orders.

February orders rose 12 per cent above January levels, according to a leading engineering publication... All is not sweetness and light for the confectionery industry. Sales of confectionery and competitive chocolate products in February, 1960 were down five per cent from January and were down four per cent for the first two months of 1960, compared with the first two months of 1959.

STAR GAZER
By CLAY R. POLLAN
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	Taurus APR 21 MAY 21	GEMINI MAY 22 JUNE 21	CANCER JUNE 22 JULY 21	LEO JULY 22 AUG 21	VIRGO AUG 22 SEPT 21	LIBRA SEPT 22 OCT 21	SCORPIO OCT 22 NOV 21	SAGITTARIUS NOV 22 DEC 21	CAPRICORN DEC 22 JAN 21	AQUARIUS JAN 22 FEB 19	PISCES FEB 20 MAR 21
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2 Social 32 Money 62 You 83 You 93 You
3 Things 33 Initiative 63 Where 84 Where 94 Where
4 You're 34 Intuitive 64 Where 85 Today 95 Today
5 Able 35 On 65 Today 86 Also 96 Also
6 Won't 36 Your 66 Also 87 Better 97 Better
7 And 37 Watch 67 Better 88 Attention 98 Attention
8 Life 38 Life 68 Attention 89 To 99 To
9 Your 39 Pursuits 69 To 90 To
10 To 40 And 70 Love 91 Love
11 Strive 41 You 71 Your 92 Your
12 The 42 Important 72 Ask 93 Ask
13 Don't 43 The 73 Possible 94 Possible
14 For 44 Find 74 Goals 95 Goals
15 Social 45 See 75 Now 96 Now
16 Financial 46 And 76 Love 97 Love
17 Run 47 Unusual 77 Private 98 Private
18 Smoothly 48 Adjustment 78 Advantageous 99 Advantageous
19 You 49 Are 79 Affairs 90 Affairs
20 Influences 50 Wrong 80 Especially 91 Especially
21 Mischance 51 To 81 Today 92 Today
22 You 52 Your 82 And 93 And
23 Mental 53 Ways 83 Money 94 Money
24 Gain 54 Give 84 Line 95 Line
25 Favored 55 Favored 85 Would 96 Would
26 Don't 56 Favored 86 Money 97 Money
28 You 58 To 88 Line 98 Line
29 Compromise 59 Valuable 89 Adjustments 99 Adjustments
30 Things 60 Entertain 90 Romance 91 Romance

★ Good ★ Adverse ★ Neutral

Sacramento Report

Assemblyman Discusses Textbooks, Pornography

By CHARLES E. CHAPEL
Assemblyman, 46th District

More than 90 per cent of my mail comes from women in this district. The other 10 per cent comes from men in area communities plus men from all over the State.

I do not know why most of my mail comes from women unless it is because they are more inclined to write letters than men and are in closer daily contact with the problems of government.

Recently, most of the letters have related to the curriculum of the schools, textbooks, school unification, pornographic literature, and fraudulent or misleading advertising. I shall first discuss textbooks.

As I have explained before in this column, I was the one who introduced the amendment to the budget during the 1960 session to provide for the purchase of textbooks completely printed and bound outside the State Printing Plant. This amendment had the support of the State Department of Education, and various groups of teachers throughout California.

Although my particular amendment did not pass, a similar amendment was accepted during the final days of the session providing that such textbooks could be bought if the cost did not exceed 10 per cent more than the cost of producing comparable textbooks in the State Printing Plant.

Teachers tell me that this will be a continuing subject and that many of them will actively support more positive legislation on textbooks in 1961, simply because they want children to have the best possible books and not

be limited to those produced by the State, many of which are out of date.

For example, one book produced by the State shows a fireman shoveling coal into the firebox of a locomotive, whereas, almost everyone knows that coal-burning locomotives are entirely obsolete in California.

Another example is a book showing a biplane as one of the illustrations for modern aviation, whereas almost all airplanes of today are monoplane.

Parents are very concerned about the continued sale of pornographic (obscene) literature, especially low-priced publications sold to children. This subject will come up again in 1961.

The opposition to new and stronger State laws on the subject comes from those who fear it would lead to censorship.

I admit that it is a problem to define by law exactly what is indecent and what is not indecent, but this subject has engaged the attention of U.S. Senators, Members of Congress, and the California State Legislature.

Eventually we hope to have stronger laws which will not violate the principle of freedom of the press and at the same time will protect children against mental contamination. You are invited to write to me at Post Office Box 777, Ingwood 5, if you have specific suggestions for laws to be enacted by the State in 1961.

Fraudulent and misleading advertising on radio and television is almost entirely a problem of the U. S. Govern-

ment. You should write on this subject to the Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D.C.; to U.S. Senator Thomas Kuchel, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.; and to your own Member of Congress. This also applies to advertising which comes through the U.S. mail.

When the fraudulent or misleading advertising does not cross the boundaries of the State of California, it is called "intrastate" communication and some under the laws of California, except that if it goes through the U.S. mails the U.S. Government also has authority.

Women complain to me about the advertising of music schools, dancing schools, technical writing schools, and "work at home" projects.

A common trick is to telephone a woman and tell her she has just won a prize which entitles her to a free course of instruction on some subject of value. When she does down to get her prize she finds that it is merely a "come-on" to get her to enroll in a course of instruction or buy some merchandise which she does not want.

Complaints of this type of activity should be reported in writing to the District Attorney for Los Angeles County, 211 Temple St., Los Angeles; the Better Business Bureau, 724 Spring St., Los Angeles; The Consumer Counsel, State Capitol, Sacramento 14; and your local police department.

I recommend that your complaint be typed and that you retain carbon copies of your letters. If these agencies do not help you, then write to me at P.O. Box 777, Ingwood 5, and I shall try to be of assistance.

Automation Confronting Teaching Professions

By VINCENT THOMAS
Assemblyman, 68th District

Automation is now confronting the teaching profession, and the reaction in many quarters is similar to that which the same situation is producing in the business and industrial world. Educational TV, through use of either of closed or open circuit facilities, looks promising from many angles but is also raising some questions in academic circles for which there do not seem to be any quick and easy answers.

Over the past generation, teachers at all levels of instruction have pretty well accustomed themselves to the use of a wide variety of "audio-visual" teaching materials such as sound films, film strips, records, and sound tapes. But when it comes to the possibility of being partially replaced by TV receivers in the classroom, that's something different, and understandable misgivings are beginning to coalesce into barriers against free use of TV as a teaching medium.

Production costs for TV instruction cause many school administrators, especially those in the districts, to throw up their hands in alarm.

But despite these major questions concerning automation and cost, interest in greater use of educational TV is so intense that it is certain to be an important topic of our 1961 session. That is why the Senate fact-finding committee on education has planned a number of hearings covering all aspects of the subject, the first of which has already been held.

Nationally, great attention has been focused on educational TV. Professional associations of teachers and administrators have made many studies of its virtues and faults. One wealthy and influential foundation is supporting broad-gauge experimentation in its use.

Here in California, advance has not been as rapid as elsewhere, but encouraging results have been obtained in almost every instance in which it is being, or has been used. State law was put on

the books in 1957 to enable school districts, county school departments, and state colleges to enter into contracts for educational TV, but not to own or operate TV stations. Formal recommendations have been made by educational authorities that the law be enlarged so as to permit full use of TV on a statewide basis.

Two nonprofit educational TV stations have been established in the state, the first at San Francisco, the second at Sacramento. However, six of the noncommercial TV channels assigned to the state remained unused.

Many school districts in the reception areas of the two operating stations are contributing funds to them for the production of series of TV lessons for in-school reception. Both stations have gained national recognition for the high quality of the educational program which they originate.

Experts who support full

use of educational TV in the classroom claim a number of advantages for it. They point to the fact that teaching is one of the last areas of human endeavor in which the problem of using manpower resources to the best advantage has been attacked by full use of educational tools to relieve the teacher of routine tasks or to improve the quality of factual instruction.

Studies of costs factors are cited which demonstrate that the cost of educational TV can be actually lower than that of traditional classroom instruction because of the large groups it can reach at one time. They argue that it can really improve the psychological relationship between teacher and pupil by freeing the instructor from detail for greater personal contact and guidance.

They maintain that only TV instruction has the great flexibility needed to meet the speedy shifts and changes of modern living.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS
1-Mountains of Europe
4-Man's nickname
8-Hurried
12-Civil name
14-Book of edge
15-Sandy
17-Sponsor
19-City in Italy
20-Speaks
21-Wife of Geraint
22-Melody
24-Possesses
26-Sufferer from Hansen's disease
28-Plunge
31-Three-toed sloth
32-French plural
33-Article
34-Note of scale
35-Attempt
36-Lenses
38-Place
39-Shield
41-Woolen thread
43-Big down
46-Climbing plant
48-Binge
50-More
51-Wild buffalo of India
52-The self
54-A bound
55-Most desirable
56-Armed conflict
57-Totals

DOWN
1-Seaweed
2-Forenoon
3-Awards
4-Glossy fabric
5-River
6-Color lava
7-Chart

8-Surgical thread
9-Separated
10-Dry of Bacchanals
11-Laire
16-Labor
18-River in Burma
23-Strikes out
25-Railly
27-Frustrated
29-Entitled
30-Transacted
32-Trapped
40-Look at slyly
41-Livello
42-Strike-breaker
43-Biblical weed
46-Want
47-Weapons
48-Strike
49-Strike, beads
52-A state (abbr.)

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