

Your Right to Know
Is the Key to All Your Liberties
EDITORIALS

4 THE TORRANCE HERALD JUNE 12, 1960

THOUGHT FOR TODAY — Grants-in Aid have been likened to a man giving himself a transfusion by means of a tube from one arm to the other with a leak in the middle of the tube, the leak representing the cost of administration.—The New Hampshire Taxpayer.

A Neglected Observance

Next Tuesday, June 14, would be an appropriate time for Americans in every village, town, and city—in every home and crossroads community—to revive with thoughtful sincerity an observance that has fallen into sad neglect during these sophisticated and cynical years—Flag Day.

Old Glory once was a sentimental symbol in the best definition of sentiment. It was a stirring symbol, around which a young and growing nation could rally its patriotic fervor.

Today we are more concerned with status symbols, ones that have fish tail fenders or belts in the back. There are some among us who even feel that display of patriotism is "corny" and for the "squares."

The American flag is a symbol worth treasuring—an outward symbol of an inner faith and loyalty. When we recite the Pledge of Allegiance, we say . . . "to the flag of the United States of America . . ." and we immediately give meaning to those words by adding . . . "and to the republic for which it stands."

If this nation is, under God, to remain indivisible with liberty and justice for all, we as citizens must unite in our faith and in our loyalty to the principles upon which the nation was founded. We need a renewal of intelligent patriotism, a rallying point that is greater than any individual.

The HERALD recommends that the flag of the United States be flown Tuesday and on every national holiday with pride. It's a small enough gesture toward the symbol which means so much to us.

A Creed for Chaos

The young men and women who will be graduated from our high schools and colleges during these next weeks face a bewildering world. Have they been prepared properly? To whom do they now look for the guidance they will need as they adjust from the process of learning to the practice of doing?

Let us hope they don't look to the Young Democrats of California. During the group's State Convention last month some astounding resolutions came out of the hopper which, if followed, would form a creed for chaos. Few were more disturbing than that which said, in part:

"We strongly support the principles of academic freedom. We believe that the school is a place for experimentation and there should be no inhibition or repression of any type of idea be it popular or unpopular, safe or unsafe."

"No inhibition or repression of any type of idea be it popular or unpopular, safe or unsafe!" Burglary, for instance? Sadism? Obviously the Young Democrats had no fear of the teaching of Communism, because another gem cranked out by the Resolutions Committee had this to say regarding the House Un-American Activities Committee.

"We censure all past and present activities of this Committee and call upon all Democratic Party officials in the state of California to speak out against the activities of this Committee as a flagrant violation of civil liberties."

Especially the civil liberties of Alger Hiss?

Iconoclasm is a normal byproduct of education, but to say there should be NO effort in our schools to each repression of dangerous ideas, and to condemn ALL efforts to expose Communism's insidious operations is wielding a broad axe against some very basic and vital American principles.

Let us hope that our young graduates approach the facts of life in the society of men more maturely than some of their fairly recent predecessors.

Window Shopping



Tourist Trap Custodians Don Best Summer Smiles

By REYNOLDS KNIGHT

Representatives of areas and industries that cater to the whims of Americans with leisure time and a yen for travel are all-smiles as the summer season gets under way.

One prominent brokerage house estimates that expenditures for leisure and recreation will set a new record of \$43 billion in 1960, an increase of \$2 billion over 1959. Travel agents foresee expenditures of \$18 billion for travel alone, which is certainly a good news for areas interested in luring the tourist dollar.

With many vacationers traveling by car, the outlook is encouraging not only for automobile dealers, but for makers of tires and batteries and for oil and gas distributors and service station owners. Many Americans will make purchases or arrange their vacations on a "buy now, go now, pay later" plan which is good business for financing firms.

Some of the areas in which expenditures will be made are: fishing, \$2.5 billion; swimming, \$1.5 billion; hunting, \$1 billion; bowling, \$1 billion, and golf, \$800 million.

With output of most companies at record highs, many sales managers are providing increased services and better methods of presenting their products to potential customers.

For example, the West Coast branch of a company that produces carbon dioxide—often used as a coolant in environmental testing—has built a touring demonstration trailer to present small-scale examples of ultra-cold tests to aircraft and missile makers and research laboratories.

At the flick of an engineer's finger, temperatures inside the CO2-cooled minia-

ture test chamber drop hundreds of degrees in minutes. The trailer, built by Cardox Division of Chemetron Corp., is similar to full-scale installations and can be used to test the customer's own products on location. The demonstrator is powered by a 110-volt electrical system which can, conveniently be plugged into a standard house current outlet.

The portable cold weather unit already has won warm friends—and is making sales—for carbon dioxide cooling. In some cases it has helped planners in industry promote budgets and financing for environmental laboratories using CO2 as a coolant.

Some of the most important and highly skilled efforts in the consumer product field these days go into the development and design of packages. Nowhere is this more true than in the cigarette field, where the appearance of packages is treble important: as a stimulus to impulse buying; because the package becomes so closely identified with the cigarette itself; and because the package, carried by the purchaser, is seen by others when the smoker lights up.

Well aware of these factors, Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp. spent months in the development and selection of the package for its new light menthol cigarette, Belair. Hundreds of ideas and pieces of art were reviewed and rejected before a final selection was made. The package had to appear fresh and clean to fit the taste of the cigarette. It had to be modern, because Belair, with a modern "deep set" recessed filter, was designed for the up-to-date smoker's preference.

The motif finally selected was a soft blue sky with white background. Belair's

package already has won two awards in the printing field.

Point-of-purchase advertising may soon appeal to the sense of smell of its customers in merchandising products. A new scented polyethylene film now out does such scents as orange, bakery and perfume . . . A new fire extinguisher with a dual role may prove a boon to car owners . . . Small enough to fit into the car's glove compartment, it can be used to quench small fires in a hurry or to dry wet ignition parts in a car engine.

Pension funds managed by businesses for their employees and officials are becoming big business with capital B's. A government study just published shows corporations at the start of 1960 had assets of \$25.3 billion in their pension "kitties."

An important thing to note is that these funds aren't sitting idle. Businesses customarily invest them, with the return on the investment being added to the total. The government study estimated \$8.4 billion was invested in common and preferred stocks, and \$2.1 billion in government bonds. Biggest item was \$12.8 billion set aside in corporate bonds.

Farm real estate values hit a new record on March 1, up five points from a year ago. . . . By 1970 nine per cent of the U. S. population will have completed college, an increase of three per cent over 1950 . . . A sweet note for sauerkraut canners comes from cabbage growers, who expect to sign contracts to sell them the output of 14 per cent more acres this year than in 1959, which was an off year.

Legal Insanity Formula Due for Close Scrutiny

By Charles E. Chapel

Assemblyman, 46th District

In a recent issue of this column we reported that Governor Edmund G. Brown said that he was critical of what the lawyers refer to as McNaughten's Case, and the laymen call the "right and wrong test", which can be summarized briefly as the fact, long established in law, that the test of responsibility of persons claiming insanity as a defense for crimes is their ability to distinguish between right and wrong as applied to the particular case for which they are on trial.

The Governor also indicated that he thinks the "right and wrong test" should be abolished or at least modified.

Since publishing my analysis of the "right and wrong test," people have written to me from Inglewood, Westchester, Playa del Rey, the South Bay Beach cities and the communities on the Palos Verdes Peninsula, asking about it.

Some of them have quoted court decisions to the effect that medical experts in some cases have said that there are forms of insanity in which the afflicted person has no delusions about what he is doing, realizes that he is committing a crime, can distinguish between right and wrong, and yet he is driven by some irresistible impulse to commit a crime.

Those who advocate the irresistible impulse theory say that if a person is in such a condition and does commit a crime by reason of his irresistible impulse, he should not be punished as a criminal, even though the crime may be unjustifiable murder

or some other offense.

Other people from the same communities have said that the defense of insanity is so liable to abuse, and so frequently pleaded as a last, desperate effort to avoid punishment, that the courts all over the United States have hesitated to allow this defense.

One lawyer said: "The fact that a murderer has no logical motive for committing the crime from the viewpoint of the judge and jury is not conclusive. Motives often exist of which we have no knowledge at the time of the trial."

For example, a man might have an abnormal and therapeutically irremediable impulse to attack and murder women. If such influence is so powerful as to be irresistible, there is even more reason for not abandoning any of the safeguards written into the statutes and the court decisions to counteract it."

Another lawyer wrote me: "There are three powerful restraints existing, all tending to the assistance of the person who is suffering under so-called irresistible influence to commit crime. The first is the restraint of religion; the second is the restraint of conscience; and the third is the restraint of law."

If you hold that the irresistible influence can be accepted as a legal excuse, making the act something for which punishment cannot be enacted, we at once lose a most powerful restraint, that provided by the law for forbidding and punishing its perpetration.

This brings us back to the

simple question: "Did the prisoner know the nature of the act he was doing, and did he know what was wrong?"

Although I am not a lawyer, and have never attended a law college, I have read law books for many years. There was something familiar about the phraseology of the letters from the two lawyers. After considerable searching, I found that these two lawyers from the 46th Assembly District were consciously or unconsciously basing their arguments on an early English case cited as Queen V. Haynes, 1 Foster & Fin. 686.

However, since the historic case of Queen V. Haynes, many courts in the English-speaking world, including the United States, have followed the above reasoning.

Regardless of what seems to me the logical reasons for hesitating to accept irresistible impulse as a defense for crime, some courts in the United States have held that a person is not responsible criminally for an act caused by an irresistible impulse of his allegedly insane condition. One of the earliest decisions to this effect was in the case of State v. Parsons, 81 Alabama 577.

Governor Brown's interest in abolishing or modifying the "right and wrong test," more correctly called the "rule in McNaughten's Case," and the irresistible impulse defense will come before the Legislature during the general session beginning in January, 1961. Please write to me at Post Office Box 777, Inglewood 5, and tell me your ideas on both of these very important subjects.

Super Agency Plan for State Faces Hard Fight

By VINCENT THOMAS

Assemblyman, 68th District

Proposals for tinkering with our state government organization are hardly perennial around the halls of our capital. Almost every legislative session sees a few bills introduced which suggest the elimination of that office, the addition of this, or the shaking up of that agency. Over the years, the net result of our action on such measures has been a gradual, but steady increase in functions of the state together with a considerable growth in the machinery used to operate it.

About once a generation a really comprehensive plan for a complete remodeling of our state government is developed and brought to the attention of the Legislature. The last major overhaul of state agencies was in 1927.

Recently, the Assembly committee on government organization met to study the newest plan for comprehensive re-alignment of state functions and machinery. Developed at the Governor's request by a special study committee, the plan was almost a year in preparation. Represented on the committee were city and county administration, the University, state departments, and the Governor's office.

In stating the problem which brought about the committee's assignment, its report cited the facts that, in the 30-odd years since the last

reorganization, the annual state budget has increased from \$125 million to \$2.5 billion, and the number of state employees has jumped from 17,500 to 112,500.

The committee found, it was stated, that the Governorship has been weakened by diffusion of authority to numerous independent boards and commissions, which no one individual could properly supervise.

Department heads are unable to communicate adequately with the Governor, or with each other. The Governor's Council has grown so large and unwieldy that he no longer has an effective means for making and executing unified policy.

Last, there is not enough top-level work on program planning and evaluation.

To correct these weaknesses, and restore to the office of Governor the authority it is supposed to have under the Constitution, the study committee report recommends a thorough reorganization of California state government.

The plan provides for the consolidation of all departments, boards and commissions, except those established in the Constitution, into nine major units. Eight of these would be called "agencies." Seven would be responsible for serving the public directly, and the eighth for revenue collection and "housekeeping." The ninth

unit would be a new executive department in the Governor's office to handle the budget, general management and planning.

Though the department of finance, which has managed the business affairs of the state for 30 years, is not mentioned in the body of the report, it is obvious that it would be eliminated and its duties turned over primarily to the proposed executive department.

Each "agency" would be headed by an "administrator" who would report to the Governor, and would have supervisory responsibility for the departments in his agency. Space permits me to give only a couple of examples of proposed agencies. The existing departments of agriculture, fish and game, natural resources and recreation would be grouped in a resources agency.

Highways, water, public buildings, and the port of San Francisco would be combined in a public works agency.

It is apparent these recommendations will have a rough road. The chairman of the study committee did not sign the report, in protest to abolition of the department of finance. The report itself admitted that many suggestions will not meet with unanimous acceptance. We will probably have many tough sessions with all of them.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

- 1-Cronies
- 2-Parent (colloq.)
- 3-British author
- 17-Turkish regiment
- 14-Arabian garment
- 13-Walking stick
- 11-Applied nuclide
- 37-Fairy
- 19-Put up stake
- 20-Lubricated
- 21-Slave
- 22-Indefinite amount
- 34-Device for carrying bricks
- 23-Change
- 24-Obstruct
- 25-Indefinite article
- 22-Female deer
- 23-Cooled lava
- 24-Obtain
- 26-Confederating looks
- 31-Skill
- 33-Raise
- 41-Pierce
- 42-Red linen
- 43-Hawaiian greeting
- 44-Articles of furniture
- 40-Beast
- 41-Heraldic device
- 32-Possessive
- 34-Soothing ointment
- 36-Equal
- 35-Damp
- 37-Small island

DOWN

- 1-Parent (colloq.)
- 2-Wolfhound
- 3-Endured
- 4-Location
- 5-Cushion
- 6-River in Siberia
- 7-Dance step
- 8-Cotton fabric
- 9-Called
- 10-Poker stake
- 11-Unwanted plant
- 12-Indigent
- 13-Girl's name
- 14-Church official
- 15-Prophets
- 16-Ugly, old woman
- 17-Number
- 18-Pedal digit
- 19-Swiss river
- 20-Small rug
- 21-Threefold
- 22-Tarply
- 23-Man's nickname
- 24-South American serpents
- 25-Tel. fisherman
- 26-Excuse
- 27-Cause
- 28-Rabbit
- 29-Meeting room
- 30-Egyptian singing girl
- 31-Seed
- 32-Etymet
- 33-Pronoun

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Law in Action

Frontier Justice Fades

Long ago if your cousin got killed, you and your kinfolk took up arms—like the feudists in Mark Twain's Huckleberry Finn—with blood in your eyes to get even, whether the killer meant to harm your cousin or not.

Later frontier justice gave way to courts and juries.

They distinguished crimes—public offenses—from torts—invasions of private rights. Suppose a man runs you down as you cross a street on a green light. He breached your private right (a tort) to be free from physical harm.

But the policeman there might also haul him in for reckless driving, a crime. Such a driver may have to face both civil and criminal

trials, paying you for his tort, while going to jail for his offense against society.

Recently, an unlicensed beauty operator put a strong chemical on her customer's face to get rid of wrinkles. The customer fied.

The trial court found the operator guilty of "criminal" negligence. But our Supreme Court reversed this verdict. It held that to be criminal negligence a more reckless act is called for than mere "civil" negligence, a tort.

For such a deed also to be a crime "the negligence must be aggravated, culpable, gross, or reckless . . . a departure from the conduct of an ordinary prudent and careful man

as to be incompatible with a proper regard for human life . . .

"The facts must be such that the fatal consequences of the negligent act could reasonably have been foreseen. It must appear that the death was not the result of misadventure, but the natural and probable result of a reckless or culpably negligent act."

Since punishment for a crime is more severe than a loss of money to a private person, the court also called for a higher standard of proof, proof "beyond a reasonable doubt," rather than merely "the weight of evidence"—the standard of evidence in "tort" cases.

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.

1 There's	31 Gross	61 Privacy
2 Romance	32 Evening	62 Secured
3 You'll	33 May	63 Secured
4 Don't	34 Protect	64 Tidings
5 Too	35 Not	65 Or
6 An	36 Health	66 Become
7 Much	37 Touch	67 Friends
8 Music	38 And	68 Involved
9 A	39 Door	69 Inacted
10 Talk	40 Keep	70 From
11 Unexpected	41 Try	71 Gift
12 Event	42 Of	72 Intruders
13 Listen	43 A	73 May
14 Worry	44 Opportunity	74 To
15 And	45 Are	75 Rejoice
16 To	46 Your	76 Smile
17 Troubles	47 Require	77 Come
18 Get	48 To	78 May
19 Down	49 Activities	79 Take
20 May	50 Limited	80 Heart's
21 And	51 Protect	81 Desire
22 New	52 And	82 Economic
23 But	53 New	83 And
24 To	54 Cause	84 Open
25 If	55 Your	85 Problem
26 Exciting	56 Your	86 Action
27 Don't	57 Not	87 Enough
28 Have	58 Decision	88 Celebrate
29 Materialize	59 Some	89 Lie
30 Decisions	60 On	90 Action

Good Adverse Neutral