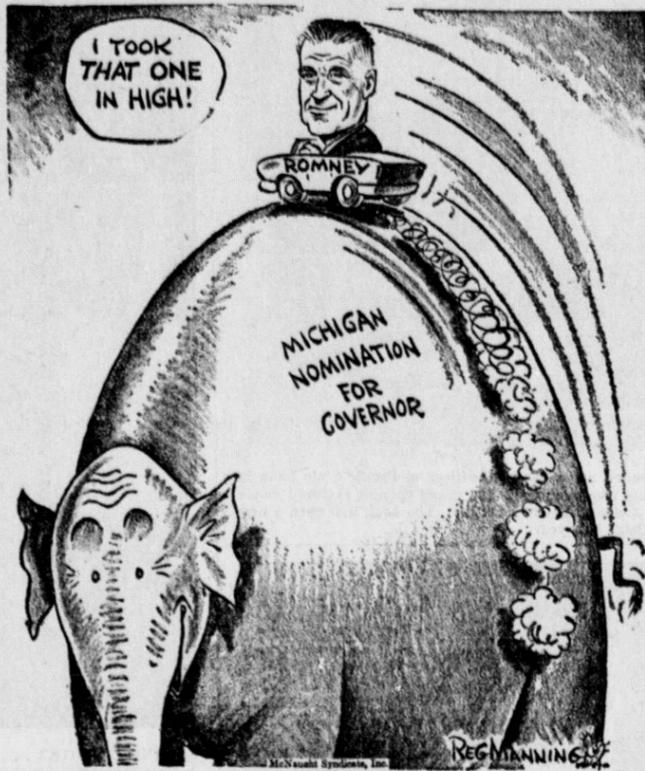


Torrance Herald

Co-Publishers
KING WILLIAMS - GLENN W. PFEIL
REID L. BUNDY - Managing Editor

SUNDAY, AUGUST 19, 1962

First Plateau



A Cloak for Delinquency

For a long time, a great many people—ranging from J. Edgar Hoover to the personnel of the Juvenile Bureau at Torrance Police Department—have felt that the social worker-psychiatric approach to juvenile delinquency has self-contained traps into which some errant youngsters have been joyfully baiting their would-be benefactors. Comes now a California psychiatrist who thinks so, too.

Dr. William Glasser, after quite a bit of experience as consultant at the Ventura School for Girls, is convinced that it is a mistake to stress too much to the patient the fact that "conflicts buried in his unconscious are the cause of his aberrant behavior," on the theory that once the child understands this he will be able to think and act rationally.

Instead, he says, "many grasp the mantle of 'mental disturbance' as a cloak against punishment and as an alibi for self-indulgence."

Dr. Glasser's patients, on the other hand, are told that they may be emotionally disturbed, all right, but the reason they are locked up is that they broke the law. This makes sense; and it reflects the philosophy of the long-used McNaughten rule, under which a defendant is considered legally sane if he knew the difference between right and wrong at the time of his alleged offense.

Wrong, after all, is wrong. And in most cases, juvenile delinquents are aware of it. As the doctor says, the proper way to handle them is not to give them a psychiatric excuse for their behavior, but to tell them that they did wrong and warn them not to do it again if they want to avoid punishment.

Using the same standards, it appears foolish to mollycoddle the pre-delinquents on the basis of his youth. A stern lesson on the logical results of delinquent activity by public officers—police and others—would be the best treatment for the errant young.

It can work, however, only if the punishment is swift and sure when the time comes that it is needed.

Keep People Informed

To illustrate the importance of timely and accurate communications as essential to public understanding of a subject, J. M. Patterson of the American Oil Co. said:

"Robert Fulton was credited with running the first profitable steamship in 1807. But by 1807 James Tumsey of Sheperdstown, W. Va., had been running one on the Patomac River for 18 years. However, it was without benefit of the New York press enlisted by Fulton.

"Longfellow—another professional communicator—immortalized Paul Revere's midnight ride from Boston to Lexington. But how many people know the British intercepted him en route to Concord and that Paul had to walk back to Lexington? (The) same night—Isreal Bissell started a four-day ride from Watertown, Mass., to Philadelphia to take news to the Continental Congress that the war had started!

Attitude surveys show most people think everything is too high. But we were surprised to learn that the public thought that when it comes to raising prices, gasoline was second only to haircuts.

"Actually gasoline prices are at a 10-year low, but direct gasoline taxes are at an all-time high. Taxes went up 55 per cent in the last 10 years. Direct taxes alone add over 50 per cent to retail prices.

"Today's gasoline is of much better quality, and does 78 per cent more work at 24 per cent less cost than 30 years ago."

The foregoing shows the importance of continuous communications in the right places and at the right times if the people are to be informed.

Opinions of Others

"Maybe money talks, but the 1962 dollar should be ashamed to."—Kenny Bennett, Greencastle (Ind.) Putnam County Graphic.

Pedestrian Given Chance At Life in Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES — There was a time when any man could test his courage by crossing the Plaza de la Republica in this city. With a dozen rows of traffic hurtling round in every direction, the plaza—claimed to be the biggest in the world—used to give the impression of a grotesque bullring.

An average of 3,600 vehicles an hour piled in the plaza and at peak rush hour it took a brave man to dive in among all those automobiles.

The timid would fortify themselves with a stiff drink in the Jockey Club bar, then reach the other side with a series of flanking attacks on minor side roads and traffic islands. But the man of courage would head resolutely for his destination and make a straight course across the plaza, ignoring the curses, horn-blowing and gear-grinding of hundreds of snarled and impatient motorists.

Now Buenos Aires has taken steps to give the pedestrian a better chance of survival. First it built a big island round the obelisk, upon

which it was going to build decorative fountains until it ran out of money. Then it installed a large number of traffic islands to divide the oncoming traffic into fairly organized streams. Finally it planted a forest of 47 synchronized traffic lights.

When the half-million dollar scheme was opened this week it took two dozen red-faced whistle-blowing policemen to achieve any semblance of order. It was Argentina's first taste of traffic control.

On a preliminary tryout of the system, bystanders stood laughing as cars tangled helplessly.

But however unpleasant for motorists, the system has already achieved its main object. Plaza de la Republica is no longer a death trap for pedestrians.

The plaza always was the worst bottleneck in this city and it took Argentine designers two years of planning to reach the present solution after North American consultants said there was no remedy. Now the municipality hopes that when motorists

James Dorais

Nation's Sugar Policy An Enigma to Citizens

Among important issues on which President Kennedy has taken an unequivocal stand are:

For nearly 30 years, U. S. production of cane and beet sugar and importation of sugar from abroad have been strictly controlled. Certain foreign nations have been given quotas, and the law spells out down to the third decimal the exact percentage of U. S. sugar consumption allotted to each foreign quota holder.

Obviously, the U. S. sugar program has long been the antithesis of free trade.

Since 1934 the sugar statutes also have prescribed just how much domestic production will be allowed, and how it is to be apportioned among beet sugar states and cane sugar states, as well as the cane sugar territories of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Producers may plant no more than specified allotments. They are guaranteed a profitable price for their sugar, and in addition receive production payments financed by a Federal tax of half a cent on every pound of sugar consumed in the country.

Obviously, the U. S. sugar consumer is being gouged. Foreign producers receive \$50 a ton above the world sugar price. A Nebraska farmer, testifying before the Senate Finance Committee,

stated he nets \$70 per acre on sugar beets as against \$35 per acre on corn, which suggests that the lump of sugar Mr. American Consumer puts in his coffee costs him twice as much as it ought to.

Democratic Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois estimates that the U. S. sugar program has cost American consumers 10 billion dollars over the years.

When the sugar program came up for renewal this year, the Kennedy Administration had a great opportunity

to strike a blow for free trade by junking the whole set-up. What happened? No basic change, except that Castro Cuba's former one-third share of the U. S. market was reapportioned—mostly to foreign producers, with domestic growers permitted to increase their production from 53 per cent to 60 per cent of the market.

And the American consumer? There's talk about setting up a new federal agency to protect him against the danger of his wife's buying things on impulse at the supermarket.

ROYCE BRIER

What's in Store When Everybody Has a Bomb

V. K. Krishna Menon, Indian defense minister, told the Geneva Conference the Big Four nuclear powers should withhold nuclear weapons and know-how from other nations.

He said that to confer nuclear capability on nations lacking it, could result in local wars which could expand to a "nuclear holocaust" without participation of the Big Four—United States, Soviet Union, Britain and France.

His view of that appears sound enough. Mr. Menon does not like the United States, but perhaps we should not let it prejudice us. Lord Home, British defense minister, agrees with him.

But the difficulty here is the Big Four may have little to say about it. There is every likelihood they cannot pre-

vent expansion of nuclear capability.

In policy, the United States is in accord with Mr. Menon and Lord Home. We have indicated a cautious hope of equipping NATO with nuclear weapons and no more. The Congress is as zealous as the Executive in sequestering our nuclear power.

But nuclear power cannot be sequestered by any nation or group of nations indefinitely.

There are big, technically advanced nations like West Germany and Japan, quite as capable as we are of developing nuclear systems, including weaponry.

There are smaller advanced nations, like Sweden or Belgium, which can make a hydrogen bomb in three years, given the will and the money. The only current barrier to such a development is

political. There would be mighty trouble over it.

Yet this delicate politico-historical climate is temporary. It might last two decades, or it might end in this one. The day could easily come when a small advanced nation could defy the great nuclear powers, which are preoccupied with their own nuclear positions.

Nobody expects Holland or Canada to do this. The real hazard is probably elsewhere. For nuclear and all technological know-how progresses mathematically. What was impossible yesterday, becomes possible today, and probable tomorrow. A small African or South American nation can have small atomic bombs in no great while, not to whip the United States, but to whip a small neighbor. And how would Mr. Menon or Lord Home keep Red China from making a bomb?

It is as well to presume history will not stand still, all mankind frozen in a mold in which one-sixth of mankind disposes illimitable power, and five-sixths sits powerless and submissive.

LIFE'S LIKE THAT

By FRED NEHER



"They say he's the answer to a maiden's prayer!"

A Bookman's Notebook

Life of a King Is Not Always a Life of Riley

William Hogan

To the average American, one of the murkiest areas of international relations is the Middle East. Take the Kingdom of Jordan. As an Arab state it is naturally hostile to Israel, with which it shares a relatively long and tense frontier. But Jordan is just as tense about Nasser's Egypt.

The youthful King Hussein of Jordan seems as suspicious of the scheming Nasser and Nasserite imperialism, as he calls it, as he is of the hard-working, hard-fighting Israelis.

And Jordan's Arab neighbor Syria? Well, some Syrian MIG fighter planes almost erased Hussein altogether one time. The young king, who witnessed the assassination of his grandfather, Abdallah, has put up with several attempts on his own life.

In a sprightly and often revealing personal document titled "Uneasy Lies the Head," King Hussein of Jordan attempts to explain the role of king in a relatively backward Arab land. He is a hard-working monarch who took over the leadership of his country at 18.

Educated in England, he married a teen-aged British commoner. He enjoys sports cars, and wants to prove that the people of Jordan are worthy descendants of the Hashemite dynasty. He discharged the architect of the Arab Legion, the notorious Glub Pasha (Sir John Bagot Glubb). He is pro-Western, yet he claims to have been victimized by the "shortsighted, disheartening and deceitful policies of the West." The old Anglo-French policy of dividing and ruling the Arab world doesn't sit well with him, either.

Hussein is a realist, nonetheless. "Every Arab problem suffers from the irresponsibility of the dominant Arab class," he admits. On the other hand, Jordan's most

potent enemies of communism and zionism.

One wonders why Hussein puts up with it all—except that we find him to be a brave, apparently dedicated young leader, and one supposes that he is conditioned to the mechanics of intrigue as much as anyone in his part of the world.

There is no suggestion here of who wrote the book for His Majesty. The text seems oddly American, or at least Western.

It is an exotic personal story, for all of that, and

while it may not provide much solid background on the situation in the Middle East, it does place the king's prejudices, accomplishments, human feelings and certainly many of his adventures on record.

You don't see this kind of "inside stuff" by an authentic ruling monarch very often. It may be that Hussein wanted to get as much down on paper as he could before the next band of cutthroats stepped out of that camel caravan just over the horizon.

UNEASY LIES THE HEAD. By King Hussein of Jordan. Bernard Geis, 306 pp., \$4.95.

Around the World With



DELAPLANE

"The airlines and travel agents don't seem to think we really want to stay in a Japanese inn of the type you wrote about. They offer us only Western-style hotels..."

It's a problem. For one thing, the Japan Tourist Association is largely supported by Western-style hotels and restaurants. Curiously, a good many Japanese inns—ryokans—are nervous about American guests.

If they have to tell you to take your shoes off at the door or have to tell you to take your slippers off before you go in your room—well it upsets a lot of sensitivity. You lose face. They lose face. It gets to be a fearful thing.

This is a mimeographed sheet of ryokans (with prices). Anything you find in it at 5000 yen-double a day (about \$16) is usually excellent. That includes meals—and take it with meals. It's great.

There is now a Japan Ryokan Association of 816 ryokan owners (of the 60,000 in Japan). They have a fine folder—though it still does not include a list. But it's well worthwhile sending for: Japan Tourist Association, 651 Market Street, San Francisco.

I would guess that these ryokans really do want Americans. And once you've stayed in a ryokan, you'll never stay in a Western-style hotel. For service and charm, they beat any hotel in the world.

"We have hotel reservations in London, but are not sure when we will leave there. Or our plans. Can you tell us someone to advise us?"

Write Al Wagstaff, 177 Sloane St., London, S. W. 1. Tell him your arrival date and hotel. His travel agency here is highly regarded and he knows all the short cuts.

"What do you think of Jamaica for two girls on a three-week vacation in late October?"

The only thing that recommends it is the half-price rate off-season. You'd have to be awful lucky. Local men are scarce and visitors are rare.

If you have to have beach, make it Waikiki where Boy Meets Girl. If you can hold until Christmas, get one of those cheap, all expense air tours to the ski country in the Austrian Tyrol.

St. Anton is a cozy, get-acquainted town. There's a cafe across from the Post Hotel—if you walk out of there without a ski instructor under your arm, something's wrong.

In the winter, the Tyrol is full of young, handsome skiers. Poor but pretty. And you can sit all evening in a lively cafe with a 15-cent glass of Austrian wine. Warm in the sun. Snowy nights and very romantic.

"How do you get baby sitters in Europe?"

I ask the hotel maid. But you can ask the Air France "Welcome Service." At the counter. They have a list in every major city.

"How much will I have to pay for a man's watch in Switzerland?"

Stainless steel, automatic, date window, you shouldn't pay more than \$40.

Stan Delaplane finds it impossible to answer all of his travel mail.

For his intimate tips on Japan, Italy, England, France, Russia, Hawaii, Mexico, Ireland, and Spain (10 cents each), send coins and stamped, self-addressed, large envelope to the Torrance HERALD, Box RR, Torrance, Calif.

Morning Report:

Both Eisenhower and Kennedy have broadcast over Telstar. And the Prime Minister of Sweden says it will help world peace. That's exactly what Alfred Nobel, another Swede, thought when he invented dynamite.

I don't blame the Prime Minister. All of us are so doubtful about having peace with the gadgets we already have that we are sure any new one will help out.

As it is, Krushchev can insult and annoy us only by radio, telephone, and telegraph. But as soon as Russia hooks up with Telstar, he can get to us with words and gestures as well.

Abe Mellinkoff

THE HERALD

Member of National Editorial Association
Calif. Newspaper Publisher Assn.
LA Suburban Newspapers, Inc.
Verified Audit Circulation
Represented Nationally By
The Riensl Co.
Publication office and plant, 1619 Gramercy Ave., Torrance, Calif.
Published semi-weekly, Thursday and Sunday by King Williams Press, Inc.
King Williams Glenn W. Pfeil Co-Publishers
Reid L. Bundy—Managing Editor
Doug Anderson—Display Adv. Mgr.
Darrell Westcott—Circulation Mgr.
Chas. R. Thomas—Mechanical Supt.
Adjudicated legal newspaper by Superior Court, Los Angeles County, Adjudicated Decree No. 218470, March 30, 1927.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES: By Carrier, 50¢ a month. Mail subscriptions \$9.60 a year. Circulation of 16,840.