

SUNDAY, MAY 26, 1963

College Coming Home?

'Twas welcome news, indeed, the announcement Friday that Fox Hills was being erased as a possible site for a college to serve the Torrance, South Bay, and Peninsula areas. In making the announcement, Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke and Trustee Charles Luckman admitted the concept of a college on 100 acres of land with private development of related facilities "could not be satisfactorily accomplished."

That's what we've been trying to tell them since the day early in March when the site committee suddenly shifted the college out of the area it was to serve and plotted it onto the Fox Hills Golf Course near Culver City.

The trustees' own criteria for such a college would have convinced them it wouldn't work—had they bothered to reread their findings. On one item alone, the Fox Hills site was out of the question. Its plan was to have 100 acres adjacent to the 100-acre college site privately developed for related activities—parking, dormitories, student union.

According to the criteria for the college, parking alone would require 96 acres. The only way the rest of the needed facilities could have been provided would have been in a structure resembling the Washington Monument.

But, that's all by the boards now. The trustees will be told that the plan won't work on Fox Hills.

Presumably, the next site in line is the Palos Verdes Peninsula, rated the No. 2 choice by the site selection committee at the March meeting.

The HERALD still believes the site at Sepulveda and Crenshaw offers the most accessible and the most logical site for a college. It meets the requirements and is located in an area where it would serve the potential student body for which it was authorized.

Unless the trustees pull another Fox Hills-type of rabbit from the hat, it appears that the battles of the Torrance area committees to keep its college has been successful, however. Whether in Torrance or on the Peninsula, the students who will attend the college will be served far better than would have been the case with the Fox Hills campus. Now, on with the fight.

Staid New England?

The New England states have generally been regarded as staid places. But now New Hampshire has passed a bill authorizing the sale of sweepstakes tickets and the governor has signed it. The tickets will be sold through state-owned liquor stores and at state-controlled race tracks. The results of certain horse races will decide who wins the prizes.

Lotteries were common in the early days of this country. They were a major means of raising government revenue long before anyone had thought of such devices as the progressive income tax. But New Hampshire is the first state to turn to them in this century.

The significance is clear. Most states are desperate for revenue. They are turning more and more to new and sometimes odd sources. And the lottery—no matter what one may think of it on moral or other grounds—has built-in virtue. The revenue it provides, through the percentage cut taken by the state, is voluntarily paid. No one has to buy a ticket. He buys only if he wants to. Thus, it falls into the same category as excise and sales taxes on liquor, tobacco and various other items. Here is the one kind of revenue source the taxpayers can escape.

Opinions of Others

Industrial News Service: Americans represent only six per cent of the world's population. Yet they account for almost half of the petroleum consumed each year.

From the Mailbox

By Our Readers

Editor, Torrance Herald

In the May 16 issue of the Torrance HERALD, there appeared an editorial captioned, "On Peace Strikers," in which you took the Women's Strike for Peace Movement to task for its unrealistic approach to a test ban treaty and disarmament.

The intent of this editorial was to convince the public that the Ladies for Peace are sincere but misguided. But who could be more misguided than a Congressman Frank Becker (R. N.Y.) who, you quoted as saying, "... Since the Soviets have broken every agreement they ever made, including the moratorium agreement on testing, we can only assume they would break a test ban agreement or, a disarmament agreement."

I submit that the Honorable Mr. Becker is either terribly misguided or he deliberately deceives the people. It is common knowledge that the Russians have NOT broken every agreement they have ever made. Let me refresh your memory and Mr. Becker's with a few instances in which the Russians have made and honored their agreements. In Austria, after the Second World War, the United States and Russia agreed to remove their forces from that country after many negotiating sessions. To this day the Russians have respected their commitment and Austria remains an independent and sovereign na-

tion, Finland and Russia reached agreements following the war and the Russian troops left that country. In Iran the Russian army agreed to pull back and today Iran is free from Soviet domination. The United Nations Charter, imperfect as it may be is the result of negotiations with the Russians and more recently, their acceptance of U Thant as Secretary-General of the U.N. after they had long demanded a troika arrangement for that post.

It is the belief of many of the women who strike for Peace that the argument that you cannot negotiate with the Russians is largely a myth perpetuated by those who do not wish to see the Cold War end.

Now, let us consider the broken moratorium. This arrangement came about as a result of a unilateral act on the part of the Soviet Union. They announced publicly, after having conducted a test series, that they were planning to discontinue nuclear weapons testing. The United States and Great Britain continued to test in the atmosphere. About one year later the United States unilaterally announced its decision to call a moratorium on testing.

This, then, is how the moratorium came about. There never was a FORMAL WRITTEN AGREEMENT. The Russians have been accused of breaking the moratorium and, indeed, they were the first to resume atmospheric

testing. However, in 1959, before the Soviets conducted their tests President Eisenhower declared that after Dec. 31, 1959 we would consider ourselves free to resume testing—that we would no longer be bound by the moratorium.

With these facts in mind, is it fair to burden the Soviet Union with the entire responsibility for the breaking of the moratorium?

The position of the Women Peace Strikers then, is that it is possible to negotiate with the Russians. Not only is it possible but necessary if we are to prevent a large portion of the world from being destroyed by a catastrophe of almost incomprehensible proportions. We women are convinced that ours is a very realistic approach. Only those who advocate more powerful weapons and talk in terms of nuclear war are the ones who refuse to face reality.

HELEN M. WILSON
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Strength for These Days (From The Bible)

We, who are many, are one body in Christ.—(Rom. 12:5)
By the light of the indwelling Christ we behold our kinship with all men and are healed of antagonism and mistrust. We greet and bless the Christ in others, any they respond.

The New Twist



ROYCE BRIER

Lands of Queen of Sheba Have Fallen on Lean Days

When the Queen of Sheba visited King Solomon she brought gold, spice and precious stones. Her kingdom included an area we now call Yemen, about half the size of California.

Gold, spice and precious stones do not abound in Yemen now. Almost everybody is very poor. Some time ago I stopped off briefly at neighboring Aden, at the southwestern tip of Arabia. During a drive an Arab besought me to buy a mysterious object for 10 cents, and made a sale. It was a rusty Gem razor, no blade.

The United States had no better luck, with \$23 million in economic aid to Yemen, and no oil. Whereas Saudi Arabia to the north is filthy with the stuff.

Yemen was ruled by a sheik called an Imam, but last fall the Yemenites tired of him and chased him out, declaring a republic. He fled to Saudi Arabia, much as the Cuban exiles fled to Florida. But the current president, Abdul-lah-al-Salal, is not a communist.

On the contrary, his junta consists largely of Nasserites. The Imam with the bless-

ing of Saudi Arabia raised tribal guerrillas which have been fighting a brush war for a restoration. But Nasser sent troops into Yemen, which was loosely allied with Egypt anyway. There are said to be 28,000 men there, and there was a flurry recently about Egyptian bombers working over the royalist villages on the frontiers.

There was a mild protest by the United States, but Cairo said Egyptian troops would be withdrawn if Saudi Arabia would quit messing in Yemen's civil war. There is considerable dispute about this war, and about who controls what towns. The conflict appears to be in the Lawrence of Arabia style, with camel cavalry and whooping Arab charges, possibly a few tanks from Egypt.

Recently a spokesman in Cairo said Egypt would welcome a United Nations investigation. It was reported in UN circles in New York that Dr. Ralph Bunche might go to Yemen in an effort to work out a non-interference agreement.

A controlling factor in the situation is that even under the Imam, Yemen was federated with the United Arab Republic. The republicans are

even closer to Nasser. Now, with revival of the UAR with a federation of Egypt, Syria and Iraq, Yemen would naturally become a fourth member, provided the republican regime can hold on.

Saudi Arabia, of course, would oppose it, but Nasser, though he presents some problems to the West, is again on the rise as an Arab leader. From the Western viewpoint, any United Nations action which could put an end to forcible interventions anywhere in the Arab world would be a gain.

TOLL OF INJURIES

Approximately one-fourth of this country's population—or an average of 45-million Americans—are sidelined by injuries each year, a federal government survey shows.

Leading the list of mishaps are falls, which injure about 12 million persons annually. Accidents involving moving motor vehicles account for only 2.89 million of the injured, compared with the 4.1 million persons who are "struck by a moving object" such as a stone and the 3.48 million persons injured from having "bumped into an object or person."

James Dorais

Local Districts Solving Own Problems, Feds Find

In recent years, Congressional proposals for federal aid to education have bogged down in unresolved arguments over inclusion of church-supported schools in such a program and exclusion of segregated school systems of the South.

The latter controversy has been particularly upsetting to advocates of federal aid because the strongest point in their case is the fact that per capita expenditures for education are generally far lower in the South than elsewhere in the country.

At this session of Congress, the administration's proposal for federal grants for classrooms has been shelved by the House Education Subcommittee, which approved only a plan for aid to colleges. This time, however, Congressional refusal to act appears to have been based less on the perennial controversies over private schools and segregation than on a growing belief that the need for massive federal intervention into school financing has not been established.

In 1956, the indicated national shortage of classrooms, i.e., the number of classrooms needed to replace those considered overcrowded or unsatisfactory, was figured at 159,800. School officials predicted that by 1960, the shortage would increase to 400,000. Instead, in the absence of federal aid, the shortage for the year 1960 was reduced to 142,500, and was reduced still further by 1962 to 121,235.

These figures are based on compilations by the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, an agency that has strongly lobbied for federal aid.

Using statistics prepared by the Department and by the National Education Assn., the magazine U. S. News & World Report finds that in other measurable areas, in addition to that of classroom need, the alleged national school "crisis" has improved, rather than worsened, since the mid 1950's.

The grade school pupil-teacher ratio has been reduced from 30.8 in 1954 to 28.5 in 1962.

Salaries of the 1.6 million teachers and administrators in the public schools have advanced by 164 per cent since 1946. During the same period, earnings of all government workers have increased by 118 per cent, earnings of workers in private industry by 112 per cent.

In California, the increase in the average salary for teachers was 103 per cent—from \$3690 to \$7500, the highest in the nation. Total expenditures for ele-

mentary and high schools throughout the nation last year reached \$19.5 billion, or \$547 per pupil. Fifteen years ago, pupil expenditure (adjusted to 1962 dollars) was only \$273.

Because of these evidences of steady progress by states

and local school districts in meeting the financial problems of education, U. S. News & World Report concludes that "the idea of a national education crisis that could be solved by federal money has not proved convincing to the lawmakers."

Around the World With



DELAPLANE

"What do the travel ads mean when they say 'see 16 extra cities at no added cost'?"

The structure of airline fares is as complicated as the income tax. Roughly, the airline must drop you in cities they fly over, even if they have to put you on another line.

For example: My round trip ticket, San Francisco to Rome, is \$900. I can fly directly there and directly back. Or I can stop at all kinds of places—Rome being the best point to buy your ticket for this.

The ticket is on TWA. I'm flying the polar route to Paris. I want to go to Barcelona but TWA has no stop there. So they write me a ticket on Iberia. From there I go Iberia to Rome. From Rome I can fly to Geneva. To Zurich. To Frankfurt. To Copenhagen. To London. To Shannon. To New York. To Chicago. To Phoenix and Los Angeles. There are variations of this. You can fly on the airline's ticket when they have service between cities. On other lines—on the same ticket—when the original line has no service.

Sometimes you can add a leg for very little. On a round-trip ticket to London last year, I sent my daughter home via Bermuda for an additional \$16. Round-the-world passengers going through Bangkok are entitled to fly up to Moscow en route. A good travel agent figures these things out for you.

"I am a 51-year-old woman with a small income, thinking of moving to Mexico. Do you have any suggestions? I don't mind a small village..."

There's an American colony at Ajijic, just out of Guadalajara. Another at San Miguel Allende near Queretaro. Trouble with small villages is they're not geared for American demands. (The two above are.)

You think of a small village as an American small town. The small Mexican village has no drugstore; no market such as you know—the food is spread on cloths on the street. Housing is pretty primitive.

However, there are fine towns with good climate and cheap prices. People who are living in some of these places are doing it for \$200 to \$300 for two with good houses. I would go down—drive your car if you can. Go on a tourist card and try a few towns. Stay in hotels before you decide. Some people take foreign life well. I get homesick after a few months.

"Do you have any ideas for places for retired people in Europe? Cheap enough to live on a small income and warm."

Portugal, south of Lisbon, looked good to me. Warm beach towns with Moorish castles guarding hill and harbor. Houses looked good. I saw one well-furnished with a private beach for \$12,000. Probably rents for \$100 monthly. Local estimates were \$300 a month for two people. For all expenses.

I'd stay within an hour's drive to Lisbon. These country towns are scenic but you want to get into town once in awhile. Again, try a hotel first.

"We will be going through Europe for the first time in our lives. Do you carry insurance for lost articles? Where do you buy it? What do you lose easiest?"

I do by the year, \$35. You want cheaper insurance. You agent should have a temporary policy. I lose pajamas. European maids make the bed and put pajamas under the pillow. You pack and forget to look under the pillow when you make that last-look around search.

Look on the door knobs, too. That's where you hung your tie.

"Is there a way to find out about vacations on ranches or farms?"

There is a directory sold by Farm Vacations and Holidays, Inc., 36 E. 57th St., New York City. Fifty cents plus 15 cents for first class mail or plus 25 cents for airmail.

Morning Report:

You can't stop the Government. From growing. Secretary of Interior Udall just opened a laboratory to see if we are being gradually knocked off by the poisons used by farmers to knock off insects.

If you rate people over insects, this seems like a worthwhile project. But, of course, if the new laboratory is a success, it will run smack into Secretary of Agriculture Freeman. His agents are out advising farmers how to grow more stuff by using poisons Udall will be checking. American enterprise being what it is, I figure Agriculture will come up with a new poison as fast as Interior can ding an old one.

Abe Mellinkoff

A Bookman's Notebook

Novelist Details Effort To Hurry History Along

William Hogan

Gerold Frank, a journalist best known heretofore as literary carpenter on the memoirs of film people (Lillian Roth, Sheila Graham, Zsa Zsa Gabor), has written a book of his own that is far more interesting than those ghosted documents. This is called "The Deed." It is the account of the particularly brutal assassination in Cairo during the last months of the Second World War of Lord Moyne, a member of the famous Guinness family, by a youthful pair of Palestinian terrorists.

It was a tragic affair with world-wide repercussions, denounced not only by the British and Egyptians, but by the Jewish community in Palestine and world Zionist groups who were trying so desperately to forge the new State of Israel with dignity and without violence. But the terrorists thought their methods could hurry history.

The assassination, he notes, has haunted Gerold Frank for 20 years. He researched his story carefully, in Europe and the Middle East, interviewing some 50 persons involved in the deed. Frank has set down

this vivid footnote to history with the impact of Leon Uris' fiction "Exodus," and I think with far more style.

The assassins were two youths—two Elijahs—Eliahu Bet Zouri, a 22-year-old surveyor, and Eliahu Hakim, 17, a student. Both were intellectuals, linguists and self-styled patriots. They were ultimately hanged for the killing of Walter Edward Guinness, Lord Moyne, a member of Churchill's war cabinet. The boys were members of a small and outlawed terrorist organization, Fighters for the Freedom of Israel, more popularly known as the Stern Gang.

Frank builds his story with suspense, and delineates the action by underscoring the emotion and passion of the time. The stunned Jewish community viewed the affair as an act tragically detrimental to the chances of establishing a free Jewish state in Palestine.

In his generally fair and fascinating recapitulation, Gerold Frank puts it this way: "There is no doubt that the deed was one of the great irritations, the great

harassments, which so annoyed and confused and bedeviled the British that ultimately they gave the problem over to the United Nations—and thus opened the door to the partition of Palestine..."

Whatever the interpretation of "the deed" might be, it remains a most curious footnote to recent history, and Gerold Frank has recaptured the whole story excellently here.

The Deed. By Gerold Frank. Simon & Schuster, 308 pp., \$4.95.

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