

GLENN W. PFEIL

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REID L. BUNDY - Managing Editor

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The Evil of Lotteries

Proponents for the establishment of a statewide lottery that purportedly will provide funds for education and whatever needs California legislators eventually determine can expect a stiff battle from Los Angeles County Sheriff Peter J. Pitchess.

Speaking at the monthly luncheon meeting of the Maritime Club in San Pedro, the county's able and forthright top lawman declared the providing of funds for education by playing on the weaknesses of individuals would be an erosion of our moral conscience. Knowing that many in the audience looked favorably on a legalized lottery, Pitchess went on to state that individuals can ill afford to abdicate their sense of responsibility by approval of such a proposal.

The Press-Herald concurs with Sheriff Pitchess. It will be a sad day for California voters to indicate a desire for legalized lottery in the mistaken belief they were easing the state's burgeoning financial problems.

Lotteries, despite the favorable fanfare, statistics and other advantages spewed forth by selfish interests to make them appear palatable, are not the remedy. The state would reap a harvest far more distasteful than any questionable short term financial good. In this instance, voters could well be wary they not slay the Golden Bear

Short Take

Sheriff "Pete" Pitchess said a mouthful the other day when he stated he made no claim to be an authority on juvenile delinquency. "You see," he asserted, "I'm a parent myself."

Opinions of Others

... our U. S. Supreme Court recently handed down a decision which shakes our system of government as we have practiced it. The Court announced ... that states unconstitutionally adopted the federal system of representation by people and area ... But our form of democracy has worked pretty well under this system, one of our checks and balances. The urban areas don't lose representation ... The Supreme Court sits in a lofty position and pronounces lofty decisions. In meaning well in its decision for the people, has it really lost touch with them?"—Oakley (Kan.) Graphic.

There are more than 30,000 persons killed in automobile accidents in this country every year, according to reliable estimates. The American public ... have been, and still are, strangely unconcerned over this death rate. They seem to take it for granted that motor vehicles and dead pedestrians go together, and even if, at times, the occupants of the automobiles get killed, the accident is usually termed 'unavoidable'."—Canton (Pa.) Independent-Sentinel.

"We read recently a quotation from W. Somerset Maugham which went—'If a nation values anything more than freedom, it will lose its freedom; and the irony of it is that if it is comfort or money it values more, it will lose that, too.' It might be well for us to ponder those words of wisdom. ... We have moved a long way from the original concept of our founding fathers who gave to their government rather than expecting something back from it."—Camilla (Ga.) Enterprise.

... the average government worker has had six raises ... an average of about 51 per cent since 1955. Private industry pay has gone up about 40 per cent. The last we heard, the government was having no trouble getting people for its rank and file jobs at the present scale. Providing them another half billion dollars a year now, merely to justify increases in some top-echelon positions where quality is needed, is an overly-high price to pay."—Lakewood (N. J.) Citizen.

"If this nation can be convinced that a congressional appropriation is the answer to this poverty problem, we suspect individual effort and initiative will soon be replaced by government know-how and money in all fields and our citizenry will become one big vegetable."—Russell Springs (Ky.) Times-Journal.

Mailbox

Editor, Press-Herald
On behalf of United Cerebral Palsy Association, we wish to express appreciation for the fine support you gave our annual May campaign and our telethon, May 18-17.

Through your generous donation of space, you alerted the public to UCPA's need for funds and also explained the problem of cerebral palsy, a crippling condition affecting approximately 17,000

persons in Los Angeles County.
Although we do not yet have a final count of campaign results, we are happy to report that to date \$250,000 has come in from our campaign and in addition, \$220,000 has been received from pledges on our 19-hour telethon.
We feel that your interest and assistance contributed greatly to this success.
JOSEPH J. LaBARBERA
Public Information
Chairman

Respectfully Report-



HERE AND THERE by Royce Brier

Strength of Cuba Today Is Castro Personality

Adolf Hitler was forever talking about the "thousand-year Reich." When he was going great guns you might occasionally wonder if he was wholly crazy, and if he had made it 50 years, it might have been downright believable.
But to establish something for a thousand years ... a nation, a political or religious movement, even a civilization ... you need certain enduring strengths. This, Hitler's Reich did not have, and so the deluge.
In a recent speech Fidel Castro said his Cuban social system may last for "several centuries," and he was mocking his enemies who have been predicting his imminent fall. But so much for the strength of Dr. Castro's regime rests on his own personality and leadership, that talk of centuries, or even decades, is mere rhetoric.

Notwithstanding, barring personal mishap or war

with its neighbors, the Castro regime seems unlikely to collapse soon. So far as we can see, war can only be caused by Castro's own provocations, or a more impulsive attitude in Washington, and the latter requires a change of attitude in the American people.

Thus far the American people — and three Presidents — have been content to let Dr. Castro practice his communism, so long as he did not actually flourish missiles at them.

Castro's speech was coincident with action of the Organization of American States, invoking sanctions against Cuba. But these do not call for radical break in relation between Cuba and other Latin nations. It was a diplomatic victory of sorts for the United States, and Venezuela, which instigated the meeting.

Castro's agents have been active for some years

around the Caribbean littoral, but aside from fomentations, the only proved overt act was an arms cache landing on a Venezuelan beach.

Cuba has little trade with other Latin American nations, and Castro has adjusted to this. He has also adjusted to the American embargo, and while his economic situation is bad, and slowly growing worse, there are no signs of large-scale revolt among his islanders.
As all know, the American embargo leaks, because it is not a legal blockade under international law, and European allies in western Europe are not in sympathy with it. The Soviet Union continues to furnish Cuba with some bare necessities.

We need not expect much from the OAS sanctions. Dr. Castro will continue his harangues — to cheers — and we can only hope he doesn't raise the ante to a thousand years, as the last 190 years would be rugged.

BOOKS by William Hogan

King Tut Still Lives In Four-Color Plates

Care to guess what has been the year's most successful art book both in this country and Western Europe? "Tutankhamen," an account of the young Egyptian Pharaoh (Tutankhamen) who reigned some 3,400 years ago; died at the age of 18, and whose tomb revealed some of the greatest and best-preserved art treasures in the annals of archaeology.

Some 30,000 copies of "Tutankhamen" (at \$15 per) were distributed by New York Graphic Society after the book appeared in this country last October. The society quickly ordered another 20,000 from its Italian printer, and most of these soon melted away. Containing photographs by the British specialist F. L. Kenet and a classic text by Christine Desrouches Noblecourt, the book probably will be New York Graphic's leading title of the coming autumn-winter season — as it will for its Italian, French, British, German and Scandinavian publishers.

Bristling with statistics, Burton Cummings, director of publications for the Greenwich, Conn., art book specialists, attempted to explain the appeal of "Tutankhamen" here the other day. First, it is a beautiful item, with \$1 million worth of production behind it. Again, there is the classic mystery and fabled "curse" of the tomb. Egyptologist Howard

Carter found it almost intact in 1922, thereby solving one of the great archaeological puzzles. The rubble of Rameses VI's tomb covered the entrance to "King Tut's." This had protected it from looters over the centuries. When discovered, it threw a vast store of knowledge on Egyptian art and life of the XVIII dynasty.

Cummings is not sure what editorial chemistry stirs buyers toward this title. He believes there is a soaring interest in quality art books generally in this country, reflecting an overall increase in American cultural pursuits and, of course, the affluent society. New York Graphic lists "Tutankhamen" in the juvenile catalogue (same \$15 edition); this has been ordered steadily (possibly by grandmothers) for a young adult audience.

Sales of other fine books on this list are also astonishing. "Michelangelo: Paintings, Sculptures, Architecture" sells steadily at about 15,000 copies a year. This took a jump when Irving Stone's novelized biography "The Agony and the Ecstasy" was a prominent best seller.

New York Graphic distributes books published by The Metropolitan Museum of Art, which is in the enviable position of not having to show a profit on its

wares. Big one this year (October) may be "Aesop: Five Centuries of Illustrated Fables," which taps the Met's collection (Gustave Dore, Antonio Frasconi) to bedazzle book buyers. With dozens of heady art books on his list, Cummings is betting on "Tutankhamen" again. An art book both for the people, and for the collector who has everything.

One of the season's most interesting novels is a large, panoramic historical drama set in the Fourth Century A.D. "Julian," by Gore Vidal (Little, Brown; \$6.95). This is a switch for Vidal, the contemporary dramatist ("The Best Man"), political essayist, and heretofore a specialist in the modern novel. But in spite of the relatively obscure period in which it is set, "Julian" carries what Vidal feels is a "sadly familiar" echo.

Vidal told me recently that the research on "Julian" was particularly difficult — undoubtedly more so than Robert Graves' on "I, Claudius," the semifictional reconstruction of an earlier period in the Roman Empire about which far more is known.

Vidal had no notion that "Julian" would become a best-seller in a day when popular fiction is usually topical — "The 480," "Convention" and the like. But the book has been moving up steadily on national sales charts.

AFTER HOURS by John Morley

Odds Favor Goldwater to Win in November Voting

Based on cold facts of the 1960 presidential race, which John F. Kennedy won by a nose, Senator Goldwater can defeat President Johnson with more room to spare than Kennedy over Nixon.

The Republicans as a minority party have their work cut out for them. But with half of the luck Kennedy had in the right places, as you will see, Goldwater can win even more handsily than Kennedy did in 1960.

Reports of Johnson land-slides by the Gallup Poll and the Harris survey a few weeks ago, giving him 77 and 72 per cent of the popular vote over Goldwater, is pure fantasy.

For no president in history has ever won by such percentages of the popular vote — not even Franklin Roosevelt, who holds the all-time record of 60.8 per cent in 1936 for the Democrats, or Harding with 60.4 per cent in 1920 for the Republicans.

The official popular vote in 1960 gave Kennedy 34,227,096 and Nixon 34,108,546 votes. Kennedy won by the slim margin of 118,550. Their combined total was 68,335,642 votes.

However, their total number of votes cast in 1960 was 68,838,005 ... or 502,353 more than cast for Kennedy and Nixon combined. Of this 113,020 were thrown out as "illegal" in New York and Massachusetts. The balance of 389,343 went to other fringe candidates, including Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia who managed to gather 15 electoral votes, Nevada by 2,493 and Mississippi.

Democrat professionals do not place too much faith, except for publicity, in the superior national Democrat registration of several million voters over Republican. For this superiority is seldom reflected in the actual voting. The fact that Kennedy won by only 118,550 votes in 1960 is proof enough.

With all his campaign qualities, the late President Kennedy had luck going for him all the way to the wire in 1960. The mathematical odds that Johnson could repeat Kennedy's luck in 1964 is unrealistic.

Our private analysis shows that Kennedy's 1960 wins in key states bordered on the fantastic.

In Illinois, out of 4,746,834 votes cast, he beat Nixon by only 8,858 votes.

In Michigan, out of 3,107,602 votes cast, Kennedy won by only 66,841.

In New Jersey, out of 2,748,841 votes cast, Nixon lost by only 52,091.

In Missouri, out of 1,934,422 votes cast, Kennedy won by only 9980.

In Minnesota, out of 1,351,848 votes cast, Nixon lost by only 22,018.

Kennedy won South Carolina by only 9,751 votes, Delaware by only 3,127 votes, Nevada by only 2,493 votes, New Mexico by only 2,294 votes, Hawaii by merely 113 votes.

In 1960 Nixon, with few exceptions won handsily in Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

It is reasonable to assume that President Johnson is not likely to beat the fantastic mathematical odds and win the close ones again like Kennedy. The chances are that he will not do as well in the South. From these projections, Goldwater's chances look brighter in '64 than Nixon's did in '60.

Johnson could make inroads in states Kennedy lost, like California, Ohio, Oregon, Washington. But so can Goldwater in the closely contested states that went to Kennedy in 1960, like Illinois, South Carolina, Missouri, Michigan.

Assuming that Johnson and Goldwater break about even, then the Southern vote looms as the deciding factor in the race. And here Goldwater appears to have

the best chance to pick up what he needs to win.

It is ironic that the South in '60 put Johnson in the White House ... and may cause his defeat in '64.

The 11 states in the old Confederacy cast 128 electoral votes of the nation's 538, with 270 needed to win. Today Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida lean heavily to Goldwater ... and Arkansas, Georgia, North Carolina favor Johnson, and Texas is a toss-up.

In the North Negro leaders are torn between opposition to Goldwater and the civil rights record of Lyndon Johnson throughout his political life. They may hate Goldwater, but they do not trust Johnson. As recently as 1960, Johnson said: "I am not now and never have been an advocate of civil rights." And his entire voting record in the Con-

gress confirms it.

In addition to the backlash of civil rights, the administration is worried, of course, about the new crisis in South East Asia. It could hurt enormously. Not only because of the danger of all-out war, but because the administration until recently, through Secretary of Defense McNamara, was telling the nation that we will be out of Vietnam with victory by 1965.

A real crisis in the Far East could change the picture overnight. So many factors enter into a presidential race. President Johnson is on the defense as an incumbent must be, regardless.

From where we report, it appears that Goldwater's chances are improving. And more and more it looks like a horse race, not a landslide, in November.

Our Man Hoppe

The Natives Are Friendly

By Arthur Hoppe

HAVANA—The first question which crosses one's mind on landing in Havana is: "Are the natives friendly?"

And I can't tell you what a comfort it is to see big posters everywhere on the streets, crying out in huge red letters: "YANQUIS! ASSASSINS!" I mean it's good to know you are among fellow baseball fans.

Of course, you also can't go to a rally without pushing past a number of placards saying, "Yankee Go Home!" And whenever Mr. Castro speaks, the happy throngs start chanting in one voice: "Fee-dell hit the Yankees hard!"

Every official document and sign, such as "Not responsible for the theft of articles," is signed: "Venceremos!" Meaning, "We Will Win!" Nor is there any question in anyone's mind whom they plan to lick. It's certainly not the Baltimore Orioles.

Consequently, I was getting a mite nervous. Mainly because I couldn't discover from my handy Spanish phrase book how to say: "Hello, I am a friendly Russian technician."

So the very first Cuban I met on the street was an old man in the Militia uniform of green pants, blue denim shirt and the ever-present pistol on the hip. "Ah," he says, eyeing me up and down, "Americano?"

"Si," I said bravely, flicking away my cigarette and making up my mind to refuse the blindfold. And with that he gives me a big handshake, two whacks on each shoulder and cheek-to-cheek hug.

Moreover, it's been that way ever since. We go to rallies and all the Cubans have a grand time shouting, "Lynch the Yankees" and other stimulating slogans. Then, when it's over, we all go out and get drunk together and they tell you with great sincerity for hours how much they dote on us beloved Americans.

If you inquire about that interesting placard they are carrying saying, "Yankee Imperialists, to the Wall!" they'll look terribly apologetic. "Oh, that," they'll say, "means your CIA agents." And the part about us assassins going home refers to our Marines at Guantanamo Naval Base. While the only Yankees they wish to hit hard are a few higher-ups in our State Department. But American? They love us Americans.

And oddly enough, I'm convinced they really do. I haven't met a Cuban yet who wasn't simply delighted to see me. (Except for one waiter, but I think his feet hurt.)

But what's particularly odd is that for the past five years, through economic blockades and encouraging bombings and invasions, we've done our level best to make each of their lives as miserable as possible.

So? "Ah," they say, "but that's politics." Well, personally, I think they're absolutely right. It may be the business of Governments to hate, fear and distrust each other. But it should be the business of people to try to love each other. And to see this odd theory actually works is truly heartwarming.

Public Meeting Calendar

Listed below are meetings scheduled for the City Council and City Commissions during the month	
Recreation Commission	12 Council Chams. 8:00 p.m.
Airport Commission	13 Council Chams. 8:00 p.m.
Torrance Safety Council	17 Rm. 209, City H. 7:00 p.m.
City Council	18 Council Chms. 5:30 p.m.
Planning Commission	19 Council Chams. 7:00 p.m.
City Council	25 Council Chams. 8:00 p.m.
Recreation Commission	26 Council Chams. 8:00 p.m.
Youth Welfare Com.	26 Rm. 209, City H. 7:00 p.m.
Airport Commission	27 Council Chams. 8:00 p.m.
Water Commission	27 Rm. 209, City H. 7:00 p.m.