

## Aid for Mentally Ill

Mental illness is as old as civilization. Of all the ills the flesh and mind are heir to, it has presented some of the most difficult problems. Over many centuries the treatment accorded its victims hardly changed at all. The practice, in effect, was to shut them up in institutions, precisely like the hopelessly insane, and to throw the key away.

Now a change—and it is a revolutionary change—is taking place. Albert Q. Maisel writes of it in the August issue of *The Reader's Digest*. The subhead to his article describes what is happening: "Farsighted communities throughout the nation are discovering that 'hometown treatment' is the key in providing more economical—and far more effective—help for the mentally ill."

Mr. Maisel's article opens with these words: "More than half a million Americans are still confined in state mental hospitals—mammoth, isolated institutions built in the days when the best we could do for the mentally ill was to lock them behind barred windows. Though these monster hospitals are no longer the snake pits they once were, most psychiatrists and hospital administrators regard them as relics that hamper rather than hasten the cure of the mentally ill. And they freely predict their early abandonment. Within 25 years, declares Dr. Robert H. Feliv, director of the National Institute of Mental Health, 'mental hospitals as we know them today will have ceased to exist'."

Prime tools in the new concept are tranquilizing and psychic energizing drugs. With their aid, sufferers from mental illness can, in many instances, be treated in their own communities. At the beginning Mr. Maisel tells the story of a young woman in Chatanooga who was afflicted with a profound melancholia after the birth of a child. In the old days she would have had to be sent to a distant mental hospital, and confined for at least a year, perhaps much longer. Instead she was taken to a pleasant and home-like new psychiatric hospital nearby. Drug treatment and psychotherapy were instituted. And in six weeks she went home, cured.

There are other innovations. Day-treatment programs, which allow people to go home at night, are one. So are night-treatment programs, for working people. And there are even some weekend treatment programs for businessmen and students.

The per diem cost of the new intensive treatment hospitals is high. But the overall cost per patient is low, because of the greatly shortened length of stay. And plans now in the works call for the construction on a national scale of community health centers which will combine still greater economy with peak efficiency.

In the past, practically all of the mentally ill, confined as they were in state hospitals, were cared for at the expense of the taxpayers. But now, because of the tremendous progress that is being made, much of this burden can be lifted. For example, most of the insurance plans now make payments in cases of mental illness. Only those mentally ill persons who are truly indigent will need taxpayer support.

"Far more important than such economic considerations, however, are the tremendous human benefits that nationwide hometown treatment will make possible," Mr. Maisel writes at the end of his article. "Today, every community can accomplish what . . . scores of . . . communities have . . . proved practical"

## The Christian Ethic

More than two centuries before the Declaration of Independence, John Calvin was preparing Christianity for the forthcoming Industrial Revolution. Out of the teachings, which spread much of the world at this time, came what is known as the Christian Ethic.

Its principles can be simply summarized: Men with capital must put it to productive use. Men with inventive ability must invent. Men with managerial ability must use their talent. Employers must pay an honest day's wage. Employees must do an honest day's work. Employers and employees must cooperate in producing products of honest value and honest prices.

A further requirement of the Christian Ethic is that government encourage and help, but not unduly interfere with, the economic life of the people.

The passage of centuries has in no way dimmed the validity of these principles. And most of us, surely, will agree that the need for their application is as changeless as the seasons. Yet how many of us honestly and resolutely follow them? How many of the bitter problems and controversies of the present are the result of their violation? How many of our laws, policies and practices—on the part of both governmental and nongovernmental entities—go straight against their grain?

This whole weary world needs a reaffirmation of the Christian Ethic.

## Opinions of Others

"Under a buy now, pay later philosophy, the present generation has run the national debt up to \$305 billion . . . To help Congress check the growth of this debt, committees of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States have analyzed President Kennedy's 1964 budget and have itemized 117 spending requests that could be cut without hurting national defense or essential services. The cuts could save as much as \$9.1 billion."

—Goshen, (Ind.) News

"The last session of Congress did an . . . indefensible thing when (it) passed the Postal Service bill and gave a special nonprofit mail rate (to) the electric cooperatives. These rates are about 1/4 the regular second-class mail charges — charges which were increased for other kinds of publications and mail users . . . So now the co-ops spread their gospel of socialism far and wide at a fraction of the cost that the rest of us users of mails must pay!"

—Benton, (Mo.) Democrat

## You Can't Cut My Allowance!



ROYCE BRIER

## International Trade Is Factor in Peace and War

The United States is a modified and regulated capitalist community. That is, the bulk of its business is carried on by private enterprise for a profit.

While our system has some glaring faults, it is obviously and by far the most considerable success ever seen in the production of material goods, and it has done this while maintaining a large measure of political freedom.

Hence it is natural for most Americans to believe their system will work equally well in other national communities if given a fair trial. But this is not necessarily true. First, in immature or backward societies a fair trial is politically impossible in the present world. Second, the immense resources which contributed to the growth of free enterprise on this continent do not always exist in other parts of the globe.

A good example is the Hindustan sub-continent. Here live about 550 million people, unevenly divided into two nations. The sub-continent is lush and will grow food, but industrial raw materials are either lacking or unexplored. The peoples are new to self-government, and to the modern technology of producing goods.

Yet they must learn to pro-

duce if they are to enter the mainstream of latter-day history, and stand off enemies to the north, who are our own sworn enemies.

In the postwar years we have undertaken to help such peoples get started on the arduous road to self-sufficiency. This aid has been spotty, sometimes successful, sometimes a fumble. We have rarely given aid to peoples who are as wholeheartedly in support of free enterprise as we are. Indeed, there are few such peoples about, for manifest historical reasons so complex they cannot be treated in a newspaper column.

Then how far shall we go in aiding peoples who do not believe in our system, whose political systems are substantially socialist?

The question is posed now, a \$512 million question. India needs steel. It has a \$136 million plant (Soviet), but wants a bigger one at Bokaro. India hasn't the half billion nor has private enterprise in India.

Do we grant a loan for a government-operated plant which will compete with private steel enterprise all over the world, including our own? The question is before a subcommittee of House Appropriations. Many in Congress oppose it. Now the subcommittee hears from a propo-

nent, J. Kenneth Galbraith, recently Ambassador to India. He said public ownership of steel would actually aid private enterprise in India, but some of his testimony is secret and his reasoning does not appear in news dispatches.

Meanwhile, it is not known if iron ore and other steel-making ingredients exist in India for an integrated steel operation. President Kennedy favors the loan if it is "economically feasible." It seems a little early for a hearing.

## A Bookman's Notebook

By WILLIAM HOGAN

Ben Hecht offers a set of reminiscences of Chicago newspapering during the early part of its "grand renaissance" in book called "Gaily, Gaily." The great days of which he writes were in a period before the first World War when Hecht, now 70, joined the old Chicago Journal as an innocent, if ambitious, cub reporter not yet 17.

On the whole, these tough and gentle memoirs are less lulling than the title would indicate. In them, Hecht recalls guys and dolls, lawyers, bandits and other characters who were irresistible to a boy journalist and even now project a sense of wonder in the hardened, wearying old professional.

Collected mainly from the pages of *Playboy* and *Argosy* magazines, these nine entries project a wan atmosphere rather than the vigorous one that marked Hecht's previous tales from the annals of journalism — and these go back at least to "A Thousand and One Afternoons in Chicago" (1922) and his memorable newspaper drama, "The Front Page" (1928), written in collaboration with the late Charles MacArthur.

As Hecht looks back at the lean and befuddled reporter in the fourth floor pressroom of the Chicago City Hall and County Building, he writes

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## Tito Still Helpful Figure In Reds' Master Planning

Editor's Note: Another article on impressions of a visit to Yugoslavia by *The Herald's* co-publisher who concedes Tito has gained much for his country but still is a valuable servant for world communism.

By KING WILLIAMS

When Premier Khrushchev stood by approvingly last week as Marshal Josip Broz Tito reviewed his own system of communism, it was significant as a public admission that differences had been resolved.

The hard core Russian Communists have been insisting for a long time that Tito's brand of government was defection in the rankest way and that he was in fact a "capitalist."

Under the Tito system it is obvious that Yugoslavians have had a lot more freedom of development with industries and larger commercial enterprises being operated by Workers' Councils. In a limited way, all the employees are shareholders with the hope held out to them of increasing the values of the shares through their own efforts.

Since his open break with Stalin in 1948, Tito has expanded his trading with the western countries and managed to keep right on receiving American aid. He repeatedly has stated he favors co-existence with the whole world and has no desire to "export" the Yugoslavian brand of communism. He has said his philosophy is live and let live.

At any rate, the Yugoslavian strong man seems to be playing a successful game, one that is giving his people more prosperity than they have had since the establishment of this "peoples' government."

The interviews our group had with Yugoslav officials in Belgrade were noteworthy chiefly because they never departed from emphasis on a desire to do more trading with the West. At the same time they defended Castro's right to give the Cuban people any kind of government they wanted and the U.S. had no right to intervene.

Some of our group, in private conversation, predicted that the forthcoming tour of Tito in Latin and South America is calculated to re-emphasize the underlying fact there is basic unity with the Soviet Union and, because of Tito's world image of independence, he is about to be used to further the cause of communism in these troubled areas.

The per-capita income of the Yugoslavs is still only about \$450 American. Yet, the people appear more prosperous than many of their fellow socialists and certainly seem to be better off than the Russians.

The country is enjoying a flourishing tourist business with visitors arriving by all means of transportation from western Europe and the United States. The majestic mountains and glistening coastal cities along the azure Adriatic are the main attractions, but, there are sight-seers in thousands visiting the cities.

Rapidly becoming one of the great seaside attractions in all of Europe is Dubrovnik on the Adriatic. The medieval walled city, once a thriving center of international commerce, is completely preserved for it has never known destructive war.

Ten of us managed to get passage for a one hour flight from Belgrade to the brand new airport at Dobrovnik and spent a delightful day in the quaint city now developing a suburban complex of luxury type hotels and private homes. The bus ride from the airport into the city was spectacular and rugged as the driver inched his way through construction work proceeding on a new scenic highway being blasted out of cliffs overlooking the sea.

Hundreds of workmen labored in the hot sun, in contrast to their counterparts in the bloc countries, they were assisted by heavy duty machinery.

We had lobster salad in a hotel approaching in

many along the French Riviera and, it should be added, not as expensive. British, French and Americans seemed to predominate the guest list.

Around the World With



St. Thomas, Virgin Islands  
"We both prefer not to fly. Is there a way to get into Mexico by train? How are they?"

I haven't been on a Mexican train for a long, long time. U.S. trains make Mexican connections at Nogales, El Paso and Laredo. Word I get is the Aguila Azteca, Laredo to Mexico City daily, is best. Swiss coaches, de luxe compartments, lounge and bar car and dining service.

Mexico is unpredictable so I'd get ticketed through a travel agency in the U.S. They say the ticket office opens a half hour before the train leaves and at that time everybody's in line.

"... or could we go around the country by bus?"  
OK if you take the first-class (sometimes called Pullman) buses. You can find out about these through Greyhound Lines in the U.S.—Greyhound has a very good and inexpensive 18-day tour too.

The big bus lines are very good and have fine buses. But I'd be thoughtful about those second-class commute jobs in the back country. They're always going off roads. And when you go off a Mexican road, it's often 2000 feet down. The country drivers are all courage and no brakes.

"Where do you get information on those sunny, hideaway islands—anywhere?"

There are a few islands off the warm, north coast of Australia. Information on them comes from the Australian tourist offices in the U.S., Pan American Airways and Fiji Visitors' Bureau, Suva, Fijis for those islands.

Robin Kinkead went there for Pan American and tells me they are building resorts on some of the atolls around the big island of Viti Levu. Wakaya, 70 miles from Suva, rents native huts sleeping four for \$22.70 a week. Daily delivery of kerosene for refrigerator and stove. There's a general store with a radio telephone and supplies.

Tahiti info comes from the French Tourist Bureaus in the U. S. But it's mainly about hotels. The French want traffic through these islands—not settled residents. They figure after two weeks you gear your spending down to the local economy. You're no longer an asset. Fairly expensive for the visitor.

Can't find out much about the coconut island of Western Samoa since the natives took over New Zealand. There's been some question whether they wanted any tourists. Used to be inexpensive.

The Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico are cheap on luxury goods (because of free ports and taxes) but higher than the U. S. on imported staples. Beautiful, tropical country with lots of little islands. You write for information and I'll send along to somebody who will answer.

Jamaica and the Bahamas are a little stiff with imported British starch. Expensive. Don't know whether their tourists bureaus give you much help. They didn't for me.

The Canary Islands. Supposed to be the greatest with good Atlantic beaches, warm climate off Africa and \$5 a day keeps you living like a grandee. Probably true since this is Spanish economy. Spanish tourist offices in the U. S.

Mallorca, Minorca and Ibiza off the Spanish coast are still cheap but are getting crowded with tourists.

"You gave a Mexican recipe for sangria with hot sauce but in Portugal that is not what we got. . ."

Sangrita, not sangria, is the Mexican hot sauce chaser for tequila. Sangria is the refreshing wine punch of Portugal and Spain: Slice one orange, one lemon and put them in a pitcher full of ice. Add a bottle of dry red wine and a third that much of soda. Let it stand for about 15 minutes to let the fruit flavor get in it.

"I would like to arrange and pay for a very good dinner at a very good restaurant for a honeymoon couple going to Europe. . ."

"Be My Guest," 20 W. 43rd, New York City, specializes in this service. They'll send you a catalogue—dinner in Spain at Casa Botin, \$6.75; boat ride on the Seine with dinner in the Eiffel Tower Restaurant, \$16.75 etc.

## Morning Report:

Some guys get all the soft jobs. Guys like Henry Cabot Lodge, I mean. Our new ambassador to South Vietnam.

All he has to do is make peace between Catholics and the Buddhists, the Army and the civilians, and the ladies and the gentlemen, including their in-laws. Then, he has to find out who's getting all the loot we are shipping over there, stop the native Communists from infiltrating the local chamber of commerce, and the foreign Communists from infiltrating the local Communists.

When he gets the job done, it will certainly prove we were right when we didn't elect him vice president. He should have run for President, that's what.

Abe Mellinkoff