

Press-Herald

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'Yes' on School Bonds

The story of Torrance schools and the struggle to keep classrooms available for the students has changed little in recent years. Only the numbers are different.

Just 14 years ago in 1952 this newspaper—in urging approval of a bond election for \$3 million—commented that it took only three months to build a house but it took a year to build a school.

Growth figures cited at that time have lost some of their impact in the succeeding years. (The district opened with 2,600 students in 1943, and had enrolled 6,100 by early 1952.) Torrance now has 34,000 students in its classrooms and the enrollment is growing daily.

"Every time 15 families with a couple of school-age children move into Torrance, the schools need to add a classroom," Dr. J. H. Hull pointed out this week. "With 1,000 persons a month moving into the city, even if only a portion of them are children, we find ourselves needing four or five new classrooms a month," he said.

The district has just allocated its last bond money to finance construction of the Grace Wright and Sam Levy schools. All of the district's classrooms are full and the new schools will have a full complement of students by the time the doors can be opened.

Only a bonding program can provide the financing necessary to continue the construction program, and the need for the new classrooms is continuing. As of March 1, 365 houses and 330 apartment units were under construction in the city.

School officials warn seriously that the only alternative now to approval of the bond is a return to double-sessions. Those in the city whose children got the "short course" in education in earlier years because of the double sessions will know that such an alternative is not acceptable.

The \$9 million bond issue being offered to Torrance voters on the June 7 ballot represents a "bare-bones" proposal and deserves full support by the city's parents and voters.

The measure is at the end of a long ballot, but the Press-Herald recommends strongly that voters at the primary take the trouble to find the Torrance school measure marked Proposition FF, and stamp it "YES."

The classrooms and school facilities the money will provide are vitally necessary to the city's educational program.

Others Say:

Strange Reasoning

Many people in recent years have been of the opinion that the U.S. Supreme Court has ventured too far into the realm of feeling, emotions and personal preferences in establishing the basis for its ruling in cases having to do with civil liberties. Majority as well as minority groups have some rights that should be respected. It would seem that the people of a state should have the right to expect that tax supported state employees not be members of the communist party or other organizations prepared to use violence to overthrow constitutional government. But in a recent 5 to 4 decision, the Court has ruled that Arizona may not require employees to take a loyalty oath. The majority view held that this was a threat to "the cherished freedom of association protected by the First Amendment."

One wonders why similar concern for "freedom of association" might not be applied with far more logic to judging the constitutionality of forcing a person to join a union in order to get or hold a job in states that don't have right-to-work laws on the books.—*Liberal (Kans.) Southwest Daily Times.*

We have made great strides in moderating the business cycle. Our future can be still better if we remain constantly alert to governmental economic policies, seek to improve them by being receptive to new economic ideas, and yet remain mindful of the teachings of experience about the vital importance of free markets, adequate economic incentives, and prudent management.—*Dr. Arthur Burns, president of National Bureau of Economic Research.*

The results of modern scientific innovation, under our economic system, are ever more quickly made available to our people because the ownership of what has been created is protected by our national patent policy and laws which, in turn, stimulates the flow of the investment of the risk capital required to produce and distribute everything that is new. Our enormous national investment in science and technology will, under the protection of our laws, provide a continuous flow of new ideas, new methods, new ways of doing old things, new and better solutions to the age-old problems of hunger, want, disease, and fear.—*Fredrick L. Houde, president of Purdue University.*

Mutiny Aboard a Carrier



HERB CAEN SAYS:

His Don't-Call-It-Frisco Effort Is Losing Ground

Webster's New World Dictionary describes San Francisco as "A city on the coast of Central California; pop. 775,000; with Oakland and suburbs, 2,240,000; often colloquially shortened to Frisco." Sigh. But how do you say "Don't call it Frisco!" to Mr. Webster?

The noon balloon: Sore Sam Yorty, the L.A. Mayor who's running for Governor, complained to his hometown press that when he spoke at Stanford, he was "heckled unmercifully by a bunch of beatniks without shoes." Sam! Your most persistent questioner—remember?—was a highly attractive brunette who kept asking you about your John Birch support. She (a) was wearing shoes, (b) was dressed like a neatnik, not a beatnik, and (c) answers to the name of Mrs. Jeep Rice. That ring a bell? How about Kathy Rice. No? Okay, Sam, one more clue: Kathy Brown, Thaaaat's right, The daughter of the Governor.

Jackie Kennedy, who has tentative plans to visit Hawaii in June, may stop over long enough to lend a cam-

paigning hand to Tom Braden for Lt. Governor; Mrs. Braden is one of Mrs. Kennedy's dearest friends. . . . Etymologist William Egan tells me that the Portuguese have contributed only six words to the English language: cocoa, dodo, auto-da-fe, alcatraz, marmalade and cuspidor—a list so felic-

San Francisco

I refuse to check further for fear of losing it. If it's wrong, some smart-asp will let me know. . . . When I asked a member of the Green Berets what he is fighting for in Viet Nam, he replied as though by rote: "We are fighting the Communists there now so we won't be fighting them in California later." When I wondered by what means they would land on California's shores, he changed the subject as he hadn't been programmed for that question. . . . And our favorite comic, Ronnie Schell, is now touring the Midwest, and discovering how far behind the times it is. As his plane landed, he writes, the stewardess announced: "We are now arriving in Dayton,

Ohio. Please set your watches back 50 years."

Quote from a psychologist: "Since the Golden Gate Bridge people won't install a wire screen to keep people from jumping, they might consider this—a large platform for jumpers, complete with a spotlight and a big board announcing the suicide score to date. Such a device would at least make the would-be jumper stop for a moment—and a moment could be enough." . . . Quote from a banker: "The trouble with prosperity is who can afford it? Never before in history have so many people had so much money or been so broke. It might interest you that the fall of the Roman Empire can be dated from the time its rulers switched from silver coins to copper." So we have a little time yet. We're only down to peanut butter sandwiches. . . . Quote from Nathan P. "The Nit-Picker" Revel: "You wrote the other day that you had been awakened when your alarm clock went off. A common error. People are awakened when an alarm clock goes ON, not off." Hey! That's true.

SACRAMENTO REPORT

State Laws on Lobbyists Need Beefing Up, He Says

By CHARLES E. CHAPEL, Assemblyman, 46th District

Section 35 of Article IV of the Constitution of California, as amended Nov. 6, 1962, makes it a felony for any person to influence or attempt to influence the vote of a Member of the Legislature by bribery, promise of reward, intimidation, or any other dishonest means. The same section then sets forth the procedure for bringing a lobbyist to trial.

The California Government Code also contains many sections devoted to lobbying, which is defined as attempting to influence the passage or defeat of State legislation or executive approval or veto of such legislation.

The Constitutional and statutory provisions for the regulation of lobbying are so stringent that lobbyists do not like to be called lobbyists. Instead, they prefer to be called "legislative advocates," which is more impressive.

Years ago, the laws of California provided that any person who solicits or receives funds for the purpose of influencing legislation (a lobbyist or "legislative advocate") must go to the office of the Legislative Auditor in the State Capitol, in Sacramento, sign a register, and pay a fee, after which he would be regarded as having registered, and could call himself a registered lobbyist or registered legislative advocate, as he may choose.

A few years ago, Mr. A. Alan Post, who was then the Legislative Auditor, was given new and additional duties; and assigned the title of Legislative Analyst. A new office was created, separate from the office of Mr. Post, and the senior person in this office was then given the title of Legislative Auditor. All these things were done as the result of bills

enacted into law since I became a Member of the Assembly nearly 16 years ago. I explain these things because even a very intelligent lawyer frequently has trouble in understanding the laws we enact.

Therefore, if any person now denies that he ever has been a registered lobbyist, such person, whoever he or she may be, can evade the truth by saying that he never was a lobbyist and stop right there, just short of the whole truth. He gets around the truth but if put under oath in a court of law he can say that he was a legislative advocate and not a lobbyist.

There is another evasion practiced by lobbyists. By not registering as lobbyists or legislative advocates in the office of Mr. Alan Post, lobbyists also can say that they never have been "registered lobbyists." However, any person who attempts to influence California legislators, in their offices, in committee hearings, or otherwise, and who fails to register in the office of Mr. A. Alan Post is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine and a jail sentence up to one year in a county jail, depending upon the county in which the offense was committed. A second offense, according to California law, is a felony and is punishable by a fine and a prison sentence.

A lobbyist who comes to our offices in the Capitol in Sacramento and attempts to influence our vote on any bill (prospective law), who has not registered in the office of Mr. A. Alan Post, has committed a misdemeanor. He is in violation of the law if he merely says to one of us: "I would like to have your yes vote (or no vote) on the Natural Gas bill, or the Tennessee Gas Bill, or the Texas Natural Gas bill." This is merely an example of illegal lobbying. It is not

necessary for a lobbyist who has not registered to appear before one or more of our committee and speak for or against a bill in order for him to be in violation.

It is by no means necessary for a person to be admitted to practice law in California before becoming a lobbyist, but it seems to help them in some cases, probably because lawyers who do a little lobbying on the side usually take the time to study the California laws and our State Constitution in order to keep out of trouble. It is certainly pitiful when a lawyer who comes to Sacramento to lobby us in our offices fails to read the sections of the Government Code which make such activity illegal when he has conveniently failed to register in the office of Mr. A. Alan Post.

A few years ago I was the author of a bill which would have put more teeth in our California laws regulating lobbyists. The bill was passed out of committee without any trouble but was killed on the floor of the Assembly. In January, 1967, it is my intention to introduce the same bill again.

ROYCE BRIER

'No Sanctuary' Policies Pose New Viet Dilemmas

A couple of times a week some new concept, method or angle for waging war in Viet Nam arises for your consideration. The Administration offers it as a solution for emerging problems, and critics knock it down. It runs a few days in the news, then fades.

It is a timely enough reminder of the general confusion brooding over the Viet Nam situation, but it doesn't materially change the character of the warfare.

Our example today is "sanctuary," a semi-jargon having to do with hit-run air tactics. You enter a plane in combat, then hop across a national frontier to land at a technically "neutral" base.

Recently we encountered some MIG-21 jet fighters in the air over North Viet Nam and made at least one kill. MIGs are fast Soviet planes of a type said to have been delivered to the enemy cause, perhaps a scant few.

Nobody knows, or professes to know, who is flying them. Washington at first said Red Chinese, then

doubted it. But you don't need substance to keep one of these gimmicks afloat for awhile.

Away last summer Secretary of State Rusk invoked the doctrine of sanctuary, though without reference to MIGs. Now the doctrine is revived; we will give hot

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pursuit to planes outside the war theater, even if we have to pursue them to Red Chinese bases.

Inasmuch as the MIGs may not come from Red China at all, this is pretty thin, but it at least poses us as very alert fellows who will suffer no nonsense.

Senator Robert Kennedy took it seriously enough to oppose sanctuary as a doctrine, saying he viewed it with the "gravest concern." He averred this was an escalation of the war which invited Red Chinese intervention. He was not impressed by reports the Pentagon is not concerned with the possibility of intervention.

But as the sanctuary issue

still deals with a theory, the Senator's comment on the facts of the war were perhaps of more interest. Like Senator Fulbright, he is opposed to the routine bombing of North Viet Nam, a strategy designed to cut Viet Cong supply, though there is no evidence it has done so.

The Senator insists the war is being fought in South Viet Nam, and this is the only area "where our goals can be accomplished." The area is now in a state of political instability, and "no military action in North Viet Nam or China can create or contribute to" a sound political structure in South Viet Nam.

No Administration strategist, including the most ubiquitous of them, Defense Secretary McNamara, would concede this point to Mr. Kennedy. Though they are not without their anxieties over the sponginess of the Saigon regime, they contend before the people that the Saigon situation is secondary, and that the true strategic problem is continental. We shall see how events treat this grandiose viewpoint.

WILLIAM HOGAN

'Nonfiction Novel' Puts You in World of Junkies

Like so many appraisals of the American condition these days, a document on narcotic addiction, "The Panic in Needle Park" is a disturbing book that is part of the literature of our times. In effect, this is a "nonfiction novel" by James Mills, an associate editor of Life magazine who "disappeared" some months into the shadowy world around "Needle Park" in Manhattan's upper Broadway area, the world of junkies, connections, thieves, covers, pushers, and "narcos" (the law).

A "square," or non-addict, Mills made friends with a talented 21-year-old petty thief called Bobby and his girl friend, Helen, 23, a prostitute, both heroin addicts. The pair allowed Mills to hang around; they accepted him as both a touch and a crutch. He observed and befriended them during a period of "panic" late in 1964 when drugs were especially hard to come by.

In the addict's world a panic occurs once in a while when the illegal supply is dammed, usually at its European source. The price shoots

up; the addict must steal, hustle, scrounge for new connections, perhaps settle for weaker drugs during the emergency. Out of this, Mills wrote a memorable series for Life, on which this work is based.

The book carries an endorsement by John M. Murtagh, chief judge of the New

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York Criminal Court, who notes that the author "has managed, somehow, to get right under the skin of his characters." He gets under the skin of his readers, too, in this understated narrative that investigates sick, put-upon denizens of a twilight society. It is more powerful than most novels that deal with drug addiction—a blend of fiction and fact except, as the author emphasizes, that everything here has happened many times to people like Helen and Bobby in their day-to-day quest for the price of a fix.

Mills deals with the tortured human aspects of a single pair of junkies, picked, like specimens in a tweeter, from the ooze of

addicted society. At the same time he does suggest the pattern of marketing drugs; the frustrations in narcotics control agencies and the courts and a secondary world of agents, who often befriend the addicts as contacts in their efforts to bag bigger game.

With heroin it is a seller's market. Junkies fight their way to any connection who has good stuff. The image, Mills tells us, of the sly pusher enticing non-users into trying a free bag of heroin is "pure myth." With Bobby and Helen, our principals in this eye-opening excursion through a murky landscape, addiction is less a disease than a symptom of emotional stress. One perhaps starts with marijuana, or Benzedrine, goofballs, yellow jackets. Then, as Mills traces in this vivid and valuable narrative, to the hard stuff—shooting the works, copping out with an overdose, or vowing poignantly to kick the habit next week.

Tough and uncompromising though it is, "Needle Park" is a book that young Americans might read, study and discuss with profit.

Quote

Capitalism has created abundance and well-being. Both Russia and China still are buying food from capitalist nations — Bob N. Lee, San Francisco.

The tragedy of a riot is its purposelessness. Its energy does not result in a drive toward the bargaining table. —Saul D. Alinsky, industrial labor specialist, speaking at Stanford University.

Money is a drag if you let it become an end instead of a means. — Dennis Weaver, Hollywood movie star.

When one is faced with terminal illness of a loved one he learns that love—the greatest and strongest gift in the world—could only wish for release from pain and mortal life. — Connie Dixon, Palo Alto.

Public problems should be acted on first by the independent sector of our society so that the residue is left as small as possible for the government to act upon.—Richard C. Cornuelle, director of the Foundation for Voluntary Welfare, in a California speech.

I'm fighting poverty. I'm working. — James Lopez, Inglewood.