

# Torrance Herald

Co-Publishers

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

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## This Week's Motto:

Days are much alike, but few care to admit it.

## The President Speaks

President Kennedy has served notice on the world, and Russia in particular, that he does not intend to brook intervention in inter-American affairs by outsiders. He has made it very clear that he is sympathetic to the cause of the Cubans now trying to save their country from the ruthlessness of Castro, and gives blunt warning that the United States intends to protect its interests.

This is one of the clearest and certainly the most pointed of statements on Cuba to come out of Washington in years. It was made before the American Society of Newspaper Editors and, in addition to evoking applause, should have produced a few red faces among those who were so recently hailing the bearded Castro as the saviour of Cuba.

When incidents occurring thousands of miles from our shores can distract us from the more imminent threat to our security developing only 90 miles from Florida, it is time for all Americans to become as concerned as their president who, it must follow, will have the support in any measure he may see indicated to throttle this pipsqueak dictator in less time than it will take him to grow another beard.

Al Capone was a petty hoodlum until he earned the reputation of a killer. After that fear, apathy and the activity of citizens who practiced appeasement, made him a real dictator in his own right.

## Cause for Concern

Americans justifiably should be concerned about the activities of any extremist organizations—whether right or left — and that is why they now are inclined to fear the monolithic implications of the John Birch Society.

Despite sudden prominence through exposure the Birch society has received during the past several weeks and despite the effectiveness of the smear always faced by individuals or groups outspoken against communism, the Number One threat to the future of America still is communism, and its willing handmaidens, the pseudo liberals and intellectuals . . . the fuzzy thinkers, if you please, the kind who are quick to invoke the Fifth amendment, the kind who insist on their constitutional rights, the kind who would teach young minds to be little the American heritage, and the kind who think it possible to negotiate with liars and murderers.

In our opinion there were very grave errors made in the formative days of the John Birch Society, errors that may not only prevent the vast majority of its responsible, loyal members from achieving their patriotic goals, but, may set back the broad cause of anti-communism at a time when every hour is important.

There is more than coincidence in the facility with which the party line can buzz when the liberals think they have something on their enemies. The buzzer brings ready response from some pulpits, in all too many classrooms, and from political rostrums mounted by the kind of opportunists who would do anything to capture a headline.

If the John Birch Society founder had not made his outlandish charges against the patriotic integrity of persons in high places with whom he was in political disagreement; if he had never proposed the kind of monolithic organization that certainly could be construed as fascist, he would have met with far greater success.

We are not a member of the society and never have attended any John Birch meeting. We know a number of responsible proponents of the organization and are convinced that they are completely sincere in their motives and aroused to the very real threat to the security of this nation. Even the dogmatic Mr. Welch has declared he welcomes an investigation of his organization and promises he will not take the Fifth amendment; nor will any of his officers or members called to testify.

In our book that puts them at least one up on some of their antagonists.

## Out of the Past

From the Files of the HERALD

### 30 Years Ago

The HERALD files of 30 years ago this week found the city awakening to the advantages of becoming an independent freeholders' chartered city. Reporting events the newspaper said:

Culmination of more than two years' study of the charter form of government by various committees of the Chamber of Commerce was reached Tuesday night when three incomplete petitions were presented to the City Council requesting that an election be held to determine the membership of a board of freeholders to draft a charter for Torrance.

In an editorial the HERALD strongly favored the proposed change pointing out the advantages to this city, "third largest in area in the county."

Views of the Los Angeles

harbor, with its miles of warehouses and docks, were shown here as a motion picture at the dinner meeting of the National Business and Professional Women Tuesday evening.

Mrs. A. E. Finster, dramatic soprano of Hermosa Beach, accompanied by Miss Kathryn Buffington, sang three delightful numbers.

### 20 Years Ago

Back in 1941 there was a strong possibility that the Kaiser Steel Co. would build their Los Angeles area steel-making facility somewhere in the Harbor area.

"Addition of a huge steel mill to the Harbor district industrial roster looms as a possibility this week as a result of disclosures made by Henry J. Kaiser of Oakland following a conference with

President Roosevelt," said the newspaper's edition of April 24, 1961.

All preliminary plans, specifications, and other important data pertaining to the proposed improvement and beautification of Torrance Blvd., is in the hands of the W.P.A. authorities in Los Angeles prior to being sent on to Washington for final review. The city has already applied to Washington for the grant.

According to Glenn Jain, acting city engineer, the plans call for the expenditure of \$40,000 for materials to effect the improvement of the boulevard from Sartori to Madrid with new paving, curbs, culverts, and drainage facilities around the Pacific Electric station. The plans also call for the planting of the center parkway.

## As The Spotlight Shifts



## Student Editorial Cited In Support of New Bill

By CHARLES E. CHAPEL  
Assemblyman, 46th District  
Assembly Bill No. 1559, by Assemblyman Louis Francis, Republican of San Mateo, passed the Assembly with 69 yes votes and 8 no votes, and went to the Senate. Since there were 77 votes cast, it is obvious that three members of the Assembly were either absent or not voting. Briefly, this bill requires persons to sign a statement in advance that they do not intend to commit any acts prohibited by law, and it especially curbs the activities of communist and fellow-traveler organizations.

After Assemblyman Francis opened on his bill, I made the principal supporting speech and referred to re-

## Gains and Brains

By ESTEY I. REED

Our indebtedness to the art of printing is perhaps greater than to any other of the remarkable discoveries which lend charm to life. Yet, with all its progress, the book-reading world is still in its infancy. A library of books, every one of which you have read, is a merry assembly of faithful old friends. Grief won't drive them away. Slander will not alienate them. They cannot want anything of you but you can take all they have and not rob them.

prints of newspaper editorials which I had previously distributed to all Members of the Assembly.

One of these editorials was taken from the Friday, Dec. 2, 1960, issue of The Warhoop, published by the students of El Camino College. This editorial discussed at great length the efforts of communists to use the El Camino Library Conference Room for a meeting on Monday, Nov. 22, 1960, and denounced such activities by the enemies of the United States.

Undoubtedly, my presentation of this editorial to the Members of the Assembly convinced them that there is a very real threat to our government on the part of communists trying to use our colleges and universities to advance the Russian cause.

If you agree with me that A.B. 1559 should become a law, please write immediately to State Senator Richard Richards and ask him how he intends to vote or how he has voted on the bill if it comes before him before he receives your letter.

A.B. 1559 reads as follows: "The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

"SECTION 1. Section 16564 of the Education Code is amended to read:

"16564. Any use, by any individual, society, group, or organization for the commission of any act intended to advocate or teach concrete action for the overthrow of the government of the United States or of the State by force, violence, or other unlawful means shall not be permitted or suffered.

"Any individual, society,

group or organization which while using school property pursuant to this chapter commits any act intended to advocate or teach concrete action for the overthrow of the government by force, violence or other unlawful means is guilty of a misdemeanor.

"SEC. 2. Section 16565 of said code is amended to read:

"16565. No governing board of a school district shall grant the use of any school property to any person or organization which neglects or refuses to file the statement of information set forth in this section as follows:

"The undersigned states that, to the best of his knowledge, the school property for use of which application is hereby made will not be used for the commission of any act which is prohibited by law. This statement is made under the penalties of perjury.

(Signature)

"Any person applying for the use of school property on behalf of any society, group or organization shall be a member of such applicant group and, unless he is an officer of such group, must present written authorization from such applicant group to make such application.

"The governing board of any school district may, in its discretion, consider any statement of information or written authorization made pursuant to the requirements of this section as being continuing in effect for the purposes of this section for the period of one year from the date of such statement of information or written authorization."

## AFTER HOURS By John Morley

# Change in Washington Examined by Reporter

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Returning to Washington after a few weeks' absence, a reporter notices a definite change. There is change in a few more faces, in the decor of key offices, in methods of operation, in political philosophy right down the line. But the important change is in the White House.

It is a change to personal—almost dictatorial—operation of the presidency—in contrast to the divided responsibility and authority of the Eisenhower and Truman administrations. President Kennedy has let it be known that no major decisions anywhere will be made without his written approval. It is the Roosevelt concept of what the presidency should be.

This personal concentrated action is getting things done . . . but it one man's decision. Many persons advise and gather facts, but only President Kennedy decides. He does this smoothly, directly. Sometimes he is formal and sometimes informal about decisions. But the decisions are unmistakably Kennedy, drawing from his entire philosophy of life in experience with it. It can be called the Kennedy approach, his own humanitarian, political, social, ideological instinct.

This is the major change in Washington and it will be reflected in everything which is being done for the nation, good or bad. He is a better president than Eisenhower in regard to getting action . . . if action were the primary criterion. So far he has shown no signs of the Eisenhower diplomacy, mature judgment, experience, or the patience in exploring non-politically the foreign and domestic problems facing us.

Kennedy is a party man . . . a political president . . . thinking of his political popularity. This is demonstrated by his public relations, the moment he took office, choosing to announce news directly rather than through the usual channels. He has worked hard in winning the press, for he wants favorable publicity the rest of the way. He is the first president in our time to visit the homes of Washington reporters . . . but only those who have been extremely favorable to him in the campaign and since.

President Kennedy is honest unto himself. He is a very sensitive man, almost too sensitive to what is said about him. He has enormous enthusiasm for his job . . . and he believes he has the ability and capacity to improve the position of the United States at home and abroad.

He has not lived up to his campaign promise . . . as most of his predecessors running for the president did not . . . "to appoint the best possible men he can find, regardless of politics." Only because he laid particular stress on this point do we raise it at all. We see no evidence in Washington today that anything else but political or personal preference cut any ice in most of Mr. Kennedy's appointments.

It is possible that the President thinks, that his appoint-

ments are of the best men available . . . but it so happens that a great majority of these "best—available" also happen to be Democrat politicians . . . and also happened to lose in the last election.

For fear that we may be accused of generalities and prejudice, here are some of them, as recorded in the Congressional Quarterly:

Let us by-pass Soapy Williams, who has already proved to be a liability by what he said in Africa, and check the list of some appointed to high posts in pursuit of the "New Frontier."

Undoubtedly some of our readers will accuse us of partisanship anyway, which is one way of sidetracking the real issue involved. That issue: Is there a relationship between presidential appointments and politicians of the president's own party who lost the last election?

The voters of Indiana rejected Congressman Joseph Barr in the last election . . . but President Kennedy appointed him as assistant secretary of the treasury. The voters of New Hampshire defeated Bernard Boutin in the last campaign for the governorship . . . but the President made him deputy administrator of the General Services Administration.

The voters of Maine rejected Frank Coffin for the governorship, but Mr. Kennedy promptly appointed him as director of the Development Loan fund.

The voters of Kansas swamped George Docking in defeat for the governorship . . . so the President appointed him as director of the Export-Import bank.

The voters of Delaware rejected J. Allen Frear Jr. for re-election to the Senate . . . but President Kennedy made him a member of the Securities and Exchange commission.

The voters of Minnesota repudiated Orville Freeman in his attempt for another term as governor . . . so Mr. Kennedy appointed him as secretary of agriculture.

The voters of South Dakota defeated George McGovern for the Senate . . . so the President appointed him as director of the Food for Peace administration.

The people of Pennsylvania defeated James Quigley for

the Congress . . . so Mr. Kennedy appointed him as assistant secretary of health, education and welfare.

The people of Iowa defeated Herschel Loveless for the Senate . . . and President Kennedy promptly appointed him to the Renegotiation board.

This is but a partial list of those Democrats who lost elections. The subject is only being raised here because President Kennedy assured the voters that the "New Frontier" will include men of the highest ability regardless. It is obvious that the majority of voters of the various states and Mr. Kennedy do not see eye-to-eye on the question of ability.



These devilish kings, which we have here, are but as so many calves. They know nothing and are good for nothing but to do a thousand mischiefs to their poor subjects and to trouble all the world with war for their unjust and detestable pleasure.

—FRANCOIS RABELAIS (c.1495-1553)  
French Satirist

What infinite heart's ease Must kings neglect that private men enjoy! And what have kings that privates have not too, Save ceremony, save general ceremony?

—SHAKESPEARE

## Quote of the Week

"I believe in freedom of the press but I also believe a legislative body should be able to govern literature people read." — Donald Martin, city councilman, Hawthorne.

## During This Week

April 23, 1791 — James Buchanan, future 15th U.S. President, was born near Mercersburg, Pa. Buchanan was the Civil War instigator.

April 24, 1783 — The first American college to be named after George Washington was chartered at Martin Academy. On July 8, 1785, the North Carolina school became Washington College.

April 25, 1831 — America's first street car company was incorporated. The New York and Harlem Railway had a \$350,000 capital.

April 26, 68 A.D. — Roman Emperor Nero, rather than face defeat by Galba's Span-

ish legions, ordered an assistant to kill him with a sword. April 27, 1822 — Hiram Ulysses (Simpson) Grant, future 18th U.S. President, was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio. Grant wouldn't accept politically appointed officers.

April 28, 1758 — James Monroe, future fifth U.S. President, was born in Westmoreland County, Va. His Doctrine caused dispute, and still does.

April 29, 1854 — America's first Negro university was chartered as Ashmun Institute, Chester County, Pa. In 1866, it became Lincoln University.

## TV Elbows No Laughing Matter, Professor Says

Have you got TV elbows? If you have it's no laughing matter and may result in a form of paralysis of the hands.

Painstakingly probing into unusual causes of nerve injuries, Dr. A.A. Marinacci of the University of Southern California's School of Medicine has discovered that resting the elbows on the arms of a chair for prolonged periods while watching television can result in great physical distress.

The USC medical man, a neurologist, says that such a TV-watching posture can cause a pressure-type injury to the nerve bending around the elbow and be felt in a numbness in the hands and arms or even in paralysis.

Biggest danger, Dr. Marinacci suggests, may not be

from the immediate effects of the elbow-leaning, but from a misdiagnosis which might lead to delayed treatment.

"Even the most common pressure nerve disorders can cause a considerable amount of diagnostic difficulties," the USC neurologist says, "because the average physician does not see enough of these cases to enable him to become familiar with them."

A misdiagnosis of the distress caused by TV elbows might blame the symptoms to brain tumor, stroke, or other central nervous disease including multiple sclerosis, the USC specialist pointed out. Prompt and proper treatment usually results in full recovery. Dr. Marinacci also suggests as harmful postures and practices which may lead to nerve injuries:

Cradling a phone between the cheek and shoulder for long periods of time, a practice common with journalists and other office workers.

Using your hand as a hammer, as many mechanics and service station attendants do.

Driving a car with your shoes off, as some women do when they've started out wearing high-heeled shoes.

Sleeping for long periods of time with one arm or one leg dangling over the side of the sectional or the bed — as might be the case when you have had a few too many beers and are trying to sleep them off.

Dr. Marinacci is a member of the staffs of both the Hospital of the Good Samaritan in Los Angeles, and the Los Angeles County Hospital.

## THE QUACK WARD

