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This Week's Motto:

What most people dread about their pasts are the lengths.

The Faltering UN

At the risk of being accused of kicking a tottering man when he is almost down, we cannot in good conscience refrain from the observation that the United Nations has been somewhat less than effective in accomplishing its professed goals.

In this county the UN has had the support of all individuals prayerfully seeking an international brotherhood of men and an end to the solution of controversy by violence. Among the supporters of the UN have been individuals frankly skeptical since its inception, individuals of great intellectual and moral integrity who possess the added quality of being able to reach an opinion sanely and with their naturally magnanimous emotions held in check.

From the UN's beginning in San Francisco these wiser heads than many who prevailed as founders, counseled against the flaws in the charter and deplored the location of a headquarters on United States soil. History has proved them so right that bitter review would only belabor the subject.

Even as this is being written the United Nations is engaging in warfare in Katanga in contradiction to its professed policy of recognizing the national aspirations of all African nations. And, if the going rate prevails, more than half of the expense is being paid by United States taxpayers just as it is in every other UN adventure.

Only major surgery can now preserve the good intentions of the United Nations. The charter itself needs a good knife; member nations, other than the British Empire and the United States, must be made to share a larger part of the financial burden; many of the so-called neutrals must be spelled off for what they are—freeloaders and opportunists—and the headquarters transplanted to neutral territory, preferably a remote island where the delegates, removed from the opulent atmosphere of New York City, would have only the business at hand to occupy their time.

OPPORTUNITY

EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK—OCTOBER 1-7.



Letter of Recommendation

The week of Oct. 1-7 has been designated by President Kennedy as "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week," and in that connection there's good news for the physically impaired men and women looking for jobs in American industry.

Once again, the National Association of Manufacturers is urging its 19,000 member companies to review employment activities, looking to further possible openings for the handicapped.

In an open letter to the NAM membership NAM President John W. McGovern wrote in part:

"Today and every day the physically impaired compete with the able-bodied and ask no special favors.

"Disabled employes in industry throughout the land have written a record of accomplishment which more than justified the confidence management had placed in them.

"It is, of course, in the best interests of the nation, of industry and the persons concerned to give those individuals opportunity with the able-bodied for jobs they are qualified to fill.

"I strongly urge you to use 'National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week' (Oct. 1-7) as a timely opportunity to survey your plants for additional job openings for the disabled."

It is newsworthy to report that since World War II, greater progress has been made on this problem than any other in the social field.

Industry should be rightly proud of its efforts in helping the physically impaired become self-supporting members of society.

Don't Answer That!



SIGHT and SOUND by Ernest Kreiling

TV Fans to Get Bigger 'Beer Break' This Fall

Whether the new evening television programs are going to be better, worse, or even strikingly different than last year's remains to be seen. But one thing is clear.

We'll all have more time to open a can of beer and fix a sandwich, because the station breaks have been expanded from 30 to 40 seconds to allow for longer commercials or for more of them.

The sometimes incidental material that separates the commercials doesn't seem to have undergone any serious surgery. There will be about 35 new programs, each hoping to find a permanent spot in the weekly schedule. But as usual, most of them won't be around very long.

The distinguishing features of the new season will be a renewed emphasis on news, public affairs, and informational programs; less crime and violence; more filmed and fewer live programs; and more hour long series. Specials will also abound.

ABC will stress the hour long action and adventure entertainment that has built it into a major force in television in a brief few years. CBS is featuring as its staple the half hour situation comedy. NBC will lead the field in music, comedy and variety. So instead of each network frantically trying to copy the other, each seems to have found its own personality.

All three networks are

planning considerably more public affairs and informational programs, a trend started last year which alone gave the season a point of pride.

NBC is the pace setter in this type of programming, having had a healthy boost from one of the few enlightened sponsors around, namely the Gulf Oil Co.

In recent weeks NBC has pre-empted scheduled programs with timely and expertly done special reports on Hurricane Carla and on the death of Dag Hammarskjold.

These mid-evening reports when large audiences were still awake were made possible by a unique and meritorious arrangement between Gulf and NBC, whereby NBC has carte blanche to prepare and telecast timely news without getting approval from Gulf.

The NBC report on the death of Hammarskjold is a case in point.

At 9:30 that evening NBC pre-empted Hugh Downs' "Concentration," a loss you and I can bravely bear, but which would have cost NBC considerable revenue had it not been for Gulf.

CBS also had a special report, but it was aired at 11:15 p.m., almost two hours after NBC when millions of sets had been turned off for the night.

For CBS to have aired its report at 9:30 it would have had to drop the Ann

Sothern program. Although most of us could have survived such a catastrophe, CBS would have sustained quite a loss.

But thanks to Gulf, NBC was able to proceed, knowing that the program would be paid for, and that their accountants would rest easily and that vice presidents' ulcers would not flare up.

Last spring the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences bestowed a special award on Mr. Joyce Hall of Hallmark Cards for bringing quality programs to television and, indirectly, for being interested in not HOW MANY people he reached, but in HOW he reached them.

I move the nominations be opened and that the name of Gulf Oil be inscribed on the all too short list of sponsors who look beyond the ratings and who demonstrate a real sense of public responsibility.

Such news reports are the thing that TV does best, and TV will get better as more sponsors follow in the lonely footsteps of Hallmark and Gulf Oil.

Gulf's service is all the more remarkable when you consider that these reports contained no "sell" commercials and that Gulf bought the entire NBC network, which includes many areas, such as Southern California, where Gulf products are not available.

AFTER HOURS By John Morley

Happier Life Not Found Around Glut of Luxury

NEW YORK . . . The Happier life is founded on a set of personal principles. Because we live in the midst of vulgarity, drunkenness, promiscuity, immorality, dishonesty, we need principles to which we can hold fast. Without principles, for instance, we resort to unwise compromises with friends who conduct themselves improperly. While violating our principles we encourage them as well. Stop-gap expediency is harmful to all concerned.

Principles have little to do with rule of conduct. Principle is not like a rule. A rule can be broken sometimes without harm. Rules simply demand obedience . . . whereas principle transcends from one's own character. A rule credits you with being a person . . . while a principle gives you stature as a man.

A happier life requires character, whether anyone is looking or not. Character means a well-disciplined, thoughtful, considerate life. It means living philosophically more than practically. It means being honest by habit, not by expediency.

Being honest does not simply mean refraining from taking what belongs to someone else . . . but also in preventing others from taking what belongs to you . . . like degrading your character. A man of character likes and dislikes what is best for him. He is honest unto himself by habit. He asks not "what people may think," but "what will I think of myself?"

To most people security is

a goal toward happiness—as it should be. But security can be achieved without constant preoccupation. We should sensibly plan our quest for security.

We should take with a grain of salt the commercials on saving. They portray the extremes of indifference and extravagance and frighten us with inevitable calamities if we don't put every spare dollar into savings. It is good to remember that all savings institutions are in business to make money more than to serve you. While their service is important to your welfare, so is your money to theirs.

Save sensibly. While not neglecting a sound savings program, you should not plunge into them at the expense of something conducive to your present happiness. Saving and spending should complement each other intelligently without sacrifice to either.

The happier life does not exist around a glut of luxury . . . but in the capacity to enjoy to the fullest what is available at about 65 percent of your income. The happier life is not the exclusive property of either the rich or poor . . . for unhappiness strikes both extremes. If a millionaire were a million times more happy than the owner of a single dollar, people would have room for complaint. But you can also miss the brightest star in the sky if you hold a penny close to your eye.

The happier life involves a sustaining ability to make in-

dependent critical judgments. Make them in the privacy of your own room. If you constantly forgive yourself for doing things you know are detrimental to your future happiness, you're asking for it.

People who are incapable of making critical judgments . . . who cannot separate causes and consequences . . . are usually swept by panic and hysteria in an emergency. After muddling or procrastinating in the hope that the problems will fade, they make unwise snap decisions.

To make sensible decisions requires preparation for emergencies. This means training your mind for emergencies. To make right decisions often requires courage and unpopularity. Hard blows often have to be exchanged for the happy life.

You seldom enjoy anything worthwhile without encountering some objection or opposition along the way. The strategy of "the least risk" is also the strategy of "the least reward." Don't forget it.

No person seeking a happier life will turn away from honest work and responsibility for his keep. Only selfish people, or those with thin skins, or common loafers, will extol the pleasures of beachcombing without a care in the world. I will include bachelors in that category. No real man can separate himself from the love and companionship of a wife. The bachelor is only half-man or half-woman. They are to be pitied. (To be continued)

State Attempt to Hide Printing Survey Flayed

By JAMES DORAIS

Any time any taxpayer, newspaper editorial writer, or non-incumbent candidate for public office voices a complaint that government expenditures are too high, public officials and defenders of the spend-tax-and-elect faith chorus in unison:

"It's easy to criticize, but just name one place — any place — where expenses can be cut!"

This little drama has been enacted and re-enacted in California during the past few months as Republican hopefuls have vigorously criticized the Brown Administration's allegedly spendthrift proclivities and the governor has just as vigorously taunted his critics to cite specific instances where costs of State government can be cut.

Such an instance — and one of no small dimensions — has been brought to light in a recent issue of the printing trade publication, "Western Printer and Lithographer." The magazine has unearthed an embarrassingly damning report on the wasteful operations of the State Printing Office — a report which, it charges, has been "kept from the public by Governor Edmund G. Brown's office since mid-April."

"The suppressed report," the magazine reveals, "is based on a study made last spring by an Advisory Group of five leading California printers at the request of Governor Brown's then-Director of Finance John E. Carr. It was transmitted to the director in mid-April. Since then nothing has been heard from it."

"This indicates that the State Printing Office is costing California hundreds of thousands of dollars a year, and backs up its findings with specific instances of individual print jobs on which State billings were far in excess of the charge which would have been made by qualified private industry printers, including their profit."

Among the principal charges contained in the pigeonholed report, it is claimed that:

School text books, which account for approximately half of the State Printing Office's volume, are printed on press-

es that are obsolete and uneconomical for this type of work.

Workers are kept on the job as much as three weeks after need for them has passed.

No meaningful cost system is maintained by the State Printer, and no daily production records are kept in the 700-man plant.

One single job — the 1960 Voters' Pamphlet — it was found that whereas a properly equipped commercial printing plant would have made a firm bid of \$141,381.00, the State Printer's billing to the State was \$191,571.54, a loss to the taxpayers of some \$50,000 on this one item alone.

The Brown Administration has been termed a blundering administration by its critics. Asking for—and attempting to bury—an expert survey of the State Printing Office may turn out to have been its greatest blunder.

Law in Action

Fixing Responsibility

As a rule, when you sell or lease your place, the new owner or lessee takes over responsibility for it. But you may have some continuing responsibilities.

In a recent case three small boys, playing in an old rifle range near home, found a grenade, took it home, and later exploded it, injuring themselves.

The U.S. government had leased the land to train armed forces, but later turned it back to the owner. The boys sued the government. It answered that it no longer controlled the land and should not be blamed for what happened after it gave up possession.

Still the court made the government pay the boys for the harm done.

As a rule, when a seller or lessor gives up his land, he is no longer to blame for defects in the land, buildings, or permanent fixtures.

But defects in things permanently part of the land differ from leaving dangerous things like a grenade about. It isn't a permanent part of

the land. The federal government was at fault in not searching for dangerous grenades left by its employees. Besides, this single grenade still was government owned, and, therefore a U.S. responsibility.

Property owners or occupiers have special duties to small children. They may trespass on your land and get hurt by things that are especially attractive to them. Improperly locked explosives, an easy-to-climb power station, an unlocked turntable, or sometimes a pool of water left by a construction firm, are all "attractive nuisances."

An owner of such things must take great care to keep trespassing children from getting hurt.

The law imposes one further duty on sellers or lessors of property: No seller can conceal highly dangerous defects that he knows of. If he does, and they hurt the buyer or tenant later, the seller may have to pay damages.

Sometimes a landlord controls some of the leased property, such as halls, driveways, elevators, wall beds, or other

appliances. The landlord must use care with such things.

Note: California lawyers offer this column so you may know about our

LIFE'S LIKE THAT

By FRED NEHER



"See any curves yet?"

During This Week

Oct. 1, 1880 — The world's original incandescent lamp factory was opened in Menlo Park, N.J. The Edison Lamp Works manufactured more than 130,000 bulbs in a year and a half. The factory moved to Harrison, N.J., April 1, 1882.

Oct. 2, 1831 — Pope Gregory XVI approved the first order of Catholic nuns in an American colored community. The Oblate Sisters of Providence, Baltimore, had been formed July 2, 1829.

Oct. 3, 1632 — The Massachusetts Court of Assistants and General Court, Boston, passed the first American tobacco tax, ruling that nobody could "take any tobacco publicly." Penalty for smoking or buying tobacco was one penny, which was listed as a tax.

Oct. 4, 1822 — Rutherford Birchard Hayes, future 19th U.S. President, was born at Delaware, Ohio. Hayes sacrificed himself and his administration to unite North and

South (who were still grumbling after the Civil War), to cleanse the Civil Service and regenerate the Republican Party.

Oct. 5, 1830 — Chester Alan Arthur, future 21st U.S. President, was born at Fairfield, Vt. Arthur recommended that congress pass Hayes' Civil Service law, eliminating the spoils system from clerkships.

Oct. 6, 1783 — Benj. Hanks, Litchfield, Conn., applied for a state patent (federal patents began in 1790) on his self-winding clock. His instrument used air pressure instead of springs.

Oct. 7, 1820 — America's first double-deck steamboat, Washington, arrived in New Orleans, La., to complete her maiden voyage, via the Mississippi River. In 1824, Henry Shreve, inventor and boat-builder, remodeled his creation, operation of each side-wheel being done with a separate engine.