

EDITORIALS

Mailing Addressees

Increased hopes for an early solution to the city's troubled mail situation came this week with the announcement that Chamber President Fred W. Mill had appointed Paul Loranger to head a committee to seek a uniform mailing address for Torrance residents.

Pointing out that three areas of the city—the largest being the Riviera section—received their mail from adjacent post offices, Mill urged community backing of the committee's assignment.

Aiding Loranger will be William J. Hansen, president of the Riviera Homeowners' Assn., and chairman of the city's library commission.

Recognizing the ability of these two men, Torrance residents can expect to hear a lot about mail during the next few months.

Walteria residents have started the ball rolling with a protest to the city council that their mail service is far from adequate, although a spokesman for the Walteria Civic Organization said its group was opposed to forcing Torrance mail addresses on areas that did not want it.

It has long been evident to many that a large number of Torrance residents feel little or no attachment to the city. These residents live at addresses in Gardena, Lawton, or Redondo Beach, and seemingly hold greater loyalties to those areas than to the city in which they actually live.

Such a feeling is a blow to civic pride, of course, but a more important concern is a consolidation of postal services to assure swift, accurate mail deliveries.

The HERALD wishes Mr. Loranger and his associates good speed in accomplishing their task.

The Road to Nowhere

The road to nowhere seems destined to remain just that for awhile yet.

Just as the city was mopping up details in getting Arlington Ave. opened from 190th St. to Del Amo Blvd., the city manager was informed this week that the State Public Utilities Commission had ruled that an elaborate (and very expensive) signal system would be needed where the roadway would cross the railroad just north of Del Amo Blvd.

The logic of this decision has stumped city officials, who point out that no such requirements have been made for Crenshaw Blvd. and Western Ave., two major thoroughfares which cross the same rail line within a few blocks.

The city can be expected, and rightly, to protest this ruling of the PUC.

The Constitution

One hundred and seventy-one years ago next Wednesday—on Sept. 17, 1787, a group of 55 American patriots affixed their signatures to our national Constitution. A document which was to win renown as the most outstanding work of its kind ever to come from the mind of man had been completed.

The conditions of the new country at the time the Constitution was written make the resulting work of these dedicated individuals an outstanding achievement. Independence from England had been won only shortly before, an independence that many citizens of the new United States did not want and had even fought.

The Constitution with its checks and balances which came out of the convention 171 years ago has remained through the years the marvelous instrument of government it was at its creation.

The two-house legislature provides equal representation for the less populous states, and it paved the way for something new in government—the people told the government what to do rather than the other way around.

The Bill of Rights which comprise the first 10 amendments to the Constitution were ratified Dec. 15, 1791, placing specific limitations on the national government's interference with personal liberties and freedoms of individual citizens.

It is under this Constitution which recognizes the inalienable rights of man that the United States in less than two hundred years has become a leading nation of the world. With seven per cent of the world's land area and six per cent of its population, the United States now produces within its boundaries more than 50 per cent of the manufactured wealth of the world.

Personal liberties of Americans are unparalleled anywhere in the world—because 171 years ago Wednesday, 55 men put the final signatures on a piece of paper which has lived through the intervening years to become a testimony to man's desire to be free.

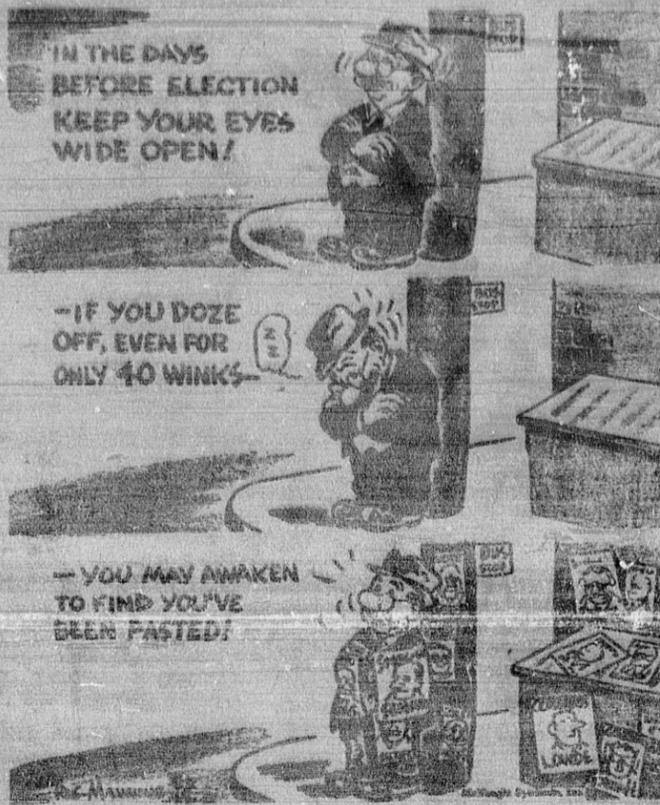
Opinions of Others

Time was when a row of nine zeros meant that a hero of the baseball diamond had pitched a shut-out game. Nowadays, more often than not the zeros are used to tell us how far behind the taxpayer is in the national game of making both ends meet.—Ponda (N.Y.) Democrat.

How much the government now has tied up in building loan credits we have no idea beyond the fact that it runs into countless billions. However, we do know that like the billions that the government borrows from the banks, it is straight money and credit expansion of the highest inflationary degree.—Santa Paula (Calif.) Daily Chronicle.

One of the largest killers of mankind today isn't a disease or war. It's the automobile and the open highway. . . . In this day and time, with the manufacturers putting more and more horsepower under the hood, the death rate goes higher and higher. The roads in most sections of the country are not built for the auto of today and the people aren't either.—Leedsville (W.V.) News.

Wheel The People



FOR GOOD HEALTH

Ancient Problem Still Exists

One of the earliest medical writings—the Ebers Papyrus, an Egyptian contribution of the 16th century B.C.—devotes much space to the problems of baldness.

And even now, 2300 years later, it is still of outstanding concern.

Baldness affects many millions, and in their search for relief the sufferers are bombarded with every imaginable sort of advertising, including exaggerated and fraudulent claims regarding anything and everything that might part the innocent and unsuspecting public from its money.

In addition to the millions who turn to quacks and magic nostrums, thousands seek the aid of physicians. The dermatologist (skin specialist) in particular is called on to treat many abnormalities and alterations in the growth of hair.

The several variants in the pattern of common male-type baldness are familiar to all. As a rule the hairline recedes at the forehead and temples and a balding patch appears on the crown of the head. This type of hair loss in the male usually first becomes noticeable in the late teens and early twenties. Usually, however, it does not develop fully until the third, fourth or fifth decade. From then on it is usually stationary or only slowly progressive.

One hears much talk about the supposed causes of this sort of male baldness. Perhaps the most familiar are 1) wearing of hats, 2) not wearing hats, 3) wearing hats that are too tight, 4) too little sexual activity, 5) too little sexual activity, 6) abnormal sexual activities, 7) too frequent washings, 8) too infrequent washings, etc.

Since these notions obviously cannot all be true, what, then, is true about male baldness?

Ordinary male baldness de-

pends primarily on three factors: 1) heredity, a family tendency like red or curly hair, 2) aging, and 3) the effects of male sex hormones. About the first two medical science can do nothing. To attempt to do anything about the third would appear undesirable, because any effort to offset the influence of the body's male hormones on balding would invite other bodily changes, including those of a feminizing nature, sterility, impotence, and other characteristics of emaciation.

As far as medicine can ascertain, the average balding man is healthy in every respect barring, of course, the absence of evidence of some unrelated disease.

There are certain disturbances and diseases of the scalp and hair which accelerate the fall or retard the replacement of hair even in male-type baldness. It is not unusual to find dandruff and later an oily scalp as forerunners or early accompaniments of the balding process. But they are not the causes of baldness. Although elimination of dandruff, excessive oiliness or redness and greasy scaling sometimes will retard the common male type of hair loss, their elimination will not prevent baldness. About all we can do at present is to discover and treat these accessory factors.

(Presented as a public service by the Southwest Branch of the Los Angeles County Medical Assn.)

A Doctor Views Addiction

By MAURY RUSSELL

What percentage of narcotic addiction comes from incorrect diagnosis of an ailment? "Very little any more," a local physician said this week.

"Improved methods of diagnosis today leave very little margin of error in determining whether a person is suffering from a painful and incurable disease," he explained. "Of course now and then some patient suffering from a disease believed to be incurable overcomes it. If that person has received narcotics in appreciable amounts, he is apt to be an addict."

For the person suffering an incurable ailment and for the person who is an addict but has recovered his health, a legal channel of inexpensive narcotics is available. Sometimes the dosage required is terrific.

"I looked at a prescription not long ago and called to verify it," a druggist said.

"I couldn't believe the dosage. It was enough to kill seven men."

"I was told, however, that the man had suffered cancer and had been considered incurable. He was in a lot of pain. The dosage had been increased heavily. The man recovered apparently from the ailment. He is now an honest, hard-working man. But he is an addict."

This type of addiction which was common 20 years ago has been declining in recent years. Diseases formerly considered incurable are now no longer regarded in that light.

More stringent control of the use of narcotics, as well as the development of lesser strength "sleeping pills" have eased the situation. Many diseases have been traced from the "incurable" list by improved methods of treatment, surgery, and

But as the addiction medically acquired decreased, the "thrill seeker" and "scapegoat" addicts increased. There had no lawful source of drugs. Their willingness to pay any price led to the underground handling of drugs, which carry a terrific margin of profit. It led also to the numerous burglaries of the offices of physicians and of pharmacies.

"The dope addict who is seeking a supply to devilishly clever," one physician commented. "He can realistically present you the symptoms of almost any inoperable or extremely painful disease. I sometimes believe he actually has the pain of the disease, so realistically is his presentation."

But the act is staged to get in the physician's office to either obtain a shot from the physician, to steal some of the narcotic if that is possible, or to size up the

THE SQUIRREL CAGE by Reid Bundy

A Few More Travel Notes

Editors and reporters for the "North Wind," publication of the North High student body, welcomed everybody back to school Friday with its first publication of the semester.

Prominently displayed at the top of the first page was the traditional "Welcome Back."

Added this year was the injunction: "Leave Your Hula Hoops at Home!"

It's going to be rough for these kiddies for the first few weeks to kick the Hula Hoop habit.

Gene DeBra the radio man is still amazing cronies up and down Cabrillo with stories of his vacation.

He was bragging just yesterday that he was gone only two weeks but still visited Rome, Moscow, Valley of the Jordan, and got within one-half a mile of Timbuctoo.

The first three, it develops, are in Idaho, the latter in one of our neighboring California.

Gene also reports that the Canadians have taken three drastic steps to cut down smoking across the border.

First, says Gene, they charge 20 cents and up for cigarettes.

Secondly, about all you can find are Canadian-made smokes.

Thirdly, what imported cigarettes you can find are not the popular and highly advertised American brands we are accustomed to but imported English cigarettes.

"The combination makes it very easy for a chain smoker to cut down," Gene allows.

An Army private, answering the question, "How long has your present employer been in business?" writes down "since 1778."

Chicken raising, like dairying, is well known in this area, and includes another group of persons in Torrance who still cling to the farm.

"I have 150 chickens," one resident of property on Main St., said. "I have lived in this area since 1935. Most

of the time, I have had my own chickens for eggs or for meat."

Recently, he advised, he had bought a place on Main. It had a large back yard, so he put in his chickens—red Hampshire, in fact.

"I can go home from work and fool around for an hour or so with them and relax," he explained.

He put the chickens on wire three feet off the ground and put a cover over the chickens so they can have shade.

"I don't know whether you noticed it or not, but across about a five-mile belt here every afternoon the breeze comes up from the northwest."

He said the breeze can be timed at from 1:55 p.m. to 2:15 p.m.

"So here we don't have to sprinkle our chickens as they do out on the edge of the desert where it gets hot. That breeze comes up in what would be the hottest part of the day."

Can he compete with the

large commercial growers? "I don't try to," he said. "I grow mine just for the meat and the eggs, so I can have them when I want them and absolutely fresh."

It costs 67 cents per pound to raise a chicken up to 8 weeks old, he added.

"With the use of this new high-protein feed they take on weight so fast that their tail feathers don't develop right," he said.

"Producers like myself—and there are many of us with small flocks—charge off our labor to recreation. Sale of the fertilizer brings in enough to pay almost half of the feed bill."

Diseases? "Only once did I run into trouble," he said. "I bought a new place where chickens had been kept and didn't clean it up and disinfect it before I moved my chickens in. I lost quite a few that time."

The chicken raiser is busy in his off hours, he said. On his own hours, he works for a trucking concern.

LAW IN ACTION

Two Court Cases

Sometimes big questions such as the security and freedom of our citizens arise out of what look like sordid and petty affairs.

The police need underworld pipelines to help protect us, and informers may serve that purpose.

In two recent U.S. Supreme Court cases, informers got people to sell narcotics, and which officers caught them in the act.

Yet in one case the Court upheld the conviction and in the other it freed the prisoner.

In one case, the informer introduced the accused to an officer who pretended to be a narcotics buyer. The officer wanted to buy drugs, he said, but if the accused did not want to sell them, not to bother. With no more inducement the accused came back in a few weeks and sold drugs to the officer. Nobody tried to pressure or urge him to break the law. The trial court convicted him and the Supreme Court held that there was no "entrapment."

But in case Number 2, the accused and the informer met in a doctor's office while trying to "shake" the drug habit. The informer asked to get him some drugs, appealing to his sympathy. When the accused reluctantly

yielded and bought drugs for both, the informer told officers. They arrested, and the trial court convicted the accused.

But this time the U.S. Supreme Court turned the prisoner loose, saying that the sale was "entrapment," and that law enforcement is meant to prevent crime and catch criminals. "Manifestly that function does not include the manufacturing of crime."

Law enforcement does not call on the government to play upon the weakness of an innocent party to beguile him into committing crime.

NOTE: California lawyers offer this column as you may know about our laws.

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NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

My Neighbors



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

A crossword puzzle grid with clues. The clues are:

ACROSS

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- 2-Word
- 3-Word
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- 100-Word

A crossword puzzle grid with numbers in the squares. The grid is 100 squares wide and 100 squares high. The numbers are placed in the starting squares of the words. The grid is partially filled with numbers, indicating the start of words. The numbers are: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.