

Torrance Herald

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

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This Week's Motto:

A sweetie pie isn't generally a bride's first one.

A Chamber for All

The new regime in the Torrance Chamber of Commerce seems to us to be doing the kind of job and adopting the kind of program which, if supported, will accomplish lasting results for the community.

There is less fanfare, less kite-flying than some people might want but there is more competent, dedicated stability of the type Torrance should be striving for if it is to retain an identity and become the type of community that will best serve the interests of every Torrance resident.

It was refreshing to hear President Harold C. Frenz tell the Torrance city council the other evening that he wanted the Chamber of Commerce to become an effective representative of the "man in the street" as well as the business man and the industrialist. For a long time this newspaper has taken the position that every resident of Torrance is a potential member of the Chamber of Commerce so long as that body's policies are directed toward serving every worthwhile interest in the community.

In short, if the Chamber of Commerce has a program the goal of which is to make Torrance a better place in which to live, work and play; then, such a Chamber of Commerce deserves some financial support from every household in the community.

The Torrance Chamber of Commerce will earn such support, we are convinced, if it can achieve a stature broad enough to become of factual service to the community at large.

It seems to us to be headed in that direction.

Time to Vaccinate

Recent controversy over the American Medical Assn.'s endorsement of the Sabin oral polio vaccine seems to have caused some confusion on the part of the public about polio vaccines.

Charges have been made that the AMA endorsement is too early. The Sabin oral vaccine is not yet available to the public, and will not be available until after the high incidence polio season this year.

Whether or not the Sabin vaccine is more or less effective against polio is a question that scientists and physicians must decide after extensive testing. The Salk vaccine, which must be given by needle, is available now, and it is more than 90 per cent effective against paralytic polio.

The HERALD continues its practice of reporting the time and location of all polio clinics in the area, and we urge all parents to have their children, and themselves, vaccinated with the Salk vaccine now. If you have had a series of shots in the past year, a booster shot will provide added protection.

The technical controversy should not concern you at this time. Get your family started today on a series of Salk vaccine shots and be protected during the high incidence period during August and September.

Elks Applauded

The Elks, including Joe Yates and the other spark plugs of the Torrance Lodge, will honor leaders who helped them in their campaign to put teeth in the State's anti-narcotic laws at a testimonial banquet in Gardena next Saturday evening. While credit is due those singled out for special honors, the entire community of California owes the Torrance B.P.O.E. and others throughout the state, whose persistence helped achieve success against odds that were great, a vote of gratitude. The main objective of the Elks was to protect American youth against the awful scourge of narcotics addiction, a threat made more serious in Southern California by our proximity to the Mexican border and the seaports.

In the long and honorable list of benevolent achievements throughout this century the part played by the Elks in this noble battle against a life described as worse than death, has few peers.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

- 1-Tear
- 4-Apparitions
- 9-Crony (colloq.)
- 12-Bias
- 13-Dictator
- 14-Regret
- 15-Long slender fish
- 17-Piece out
- 18-Fondle
- 20-Poisonous shrub
- 23-Hebrew measure
- 24-Pronoun
- 25-Slant
- 28-Man's nickname
- 29-Evil
- 30-Deep sleep
- 31-Perfect
- 33-Theme
- 34-Follower of Atius
- 35-Vessel
- 36-Hit lightly
- 38-Clan
- 39-Food fish
- 40-Maculosa
- 41-Common place
- 42-Large tub
- 44-The sun
- 46-Set of matched furniture
- 48-Girl's name
- 51-Macaw
- 52-Chemical compound
- 53-Possessive pronoun
- 54-Equality
- 55-Shabbily clothed
- 56-Openwork fabric

DOWN

- 1-Tattered cloth
- 2-Man's name
- 3-Straight up and down
- 4-Let it stand
- 5-Conducted
- 6-Brand-new

17-Happen again

8-Stalk

9-Headlong fall

10-Diving bird

11-Conciliate

13-Feutonio dely

14-Above and touching

15-Hypothetical force

16-Watered silk

18-Man's nickname

19-Restricted

21-Initials of 26th President

22-Prohibited

23-Drunkard

24-Busy clump (colloq.)

25-Conjunction

26-Courteous

27-Hebrew letter

28-Ground for action

29-Parent (colloq.)

30-Parent (colloq.)

31-Employer

32-Exceedingly

33-Anglo-Saxon money

34-Man's nickname

35-Owing

36-Skill

Hanging Up Another Star



Shorter Work Week May Be Around the Corner

By JAMES DORAIS
Is the 40-hour week on the way out?

Increased unemployment in recent months has led to added interest in and new pressures for plans to shorten the basic working time to 35 or 32 hours per week at the existing rates of pay.

The chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell of New York, has introduced legislation to cut the work week in two stages over a four-year period, to 35 hours, with workers paid time and one-half for overtime work.

The president of the United Steelworkers, David J. McDonald, recently advocated a 32-hour work week in testimony before a House Subcommittee on Unemployment and Automation.

The head of the United Automobile Workers, Walter Reuther, is expected to make reduced working hours a major bargaining point when contracts with the nation's automobile companies come up for renewal in August, according to the magazine Nation's Business.

And the AFL-CIO, at its last national convention, adopted a resolution calling for national legislation to establish 35 hours as the maximum work week without overtime. AFL-CIO lobbyists are now reported to be laying the groundwork for such legislation in the next session of Congress.

All of this adds up to formidable pressure and would seem to indicate that the chances favor a reduction of some kind from the long standard 40-hour week in the near future.

Economists point out that unless reduction in hours is balanced by increased production, the gains in leisure time would be offset by decreased purchasing power because inflation would increase the costs of available goods.

They also point out, however, that if increased output per man-hour continues at the current rate of advance since World War II, it would take only eight years to produce in 32 hours what is now produced in 40.

Is there a logical limit to demands for a shorter work week? In the last 100 years, again according to Nation's Business, the work week has dropped from 70 hours to the present 40. If this average reduction of 3 hours per decade were to continue, the work week 100 years from now would be 10 hours, and 33 years after that no one would have to work at all.

The answer, obviously, is that at some point along the line, leisure time loses its attraction, and people would prefer to have a share in production gains in terms of more money rather than more leisure.

Even under today's 40-hour week "moonlighting"—the practice of holding down a second job—has become a fairly common practice.

As legislative pressures for shorter hours succeed, moonlighting can be expected to become a greater, and possibly troublesome, factor in the nation's economy.

From the Mailbox

By Our Readers

Editor, Torrance Herald:

I have been asked by a number of business people, as well as people that are not interested in business to write the following letter to your paper in hopes that it would help stop the unscrupulous TV Service Organizations from bilking the public and to help raise the standard of service and service technicians in this field. It is our belief that this is the most effective and easiest way to do the job, and will be a great asset to the community and the industry in general.

Why is it that the unscrupulous operator would lead us to believe that a service station man can drive his automobile ten miles in heavy traffic, use his gas, parts and tools and spend 1 1/2 hours of his time, plus the upkeep of his service building, and advertising costs, all for a charge ranging anywhere from free to \$2.50?

Why will they ask us to pay as much as \$20 to \$40 per year for a TV Service Policy to assure us that they will give us honest service, plus a fee for each service call made, then they ask us to go around telling our friends what a good deal we have? When, after being a part of one of these programs, we found it was not what we expected it to be.

Do we really believe that we can expect to be treated honestly and fairly under these circumstances? I do not believe it and I think that the majority of your readers can verify this fact.

Wouldn't we rather join a truly honest service club that guarantees honest and dependable service at fair prices with no charge for membership and pay only for the actual service performed, minus a substantial discount, as one of the membership advantages? Wouldn't we rather know that if our set can be repaired for \$10, that is ALL the technicians will charge, instead of padding the bill up to \$40 or \$50 and sometimes even more?

It is apparent that there can be no law passed that will make a person be honest when he is not so inclined, and since the industry has tried unsuccessfully to organize among themselves, in an attempt to clean up their own house, we believe that it is now up to the people to agree to do business only with those hard working, dependable service people that will help us force the crooks, whoever they may be, to either get in line or get out of the business.

Anyone wishing to help eliminate this type of racketeering, please contact me.

CARL BAKER
Editor, Torrance Herald:
It looks as if the present administration in Washington is attempting to bring back all the old cronies repudiated by the American public when they elected Eisenhower to office.

These so-called diplomats are being welcomed with open arms, no matter how bad their past reputation has been while so-called serving

the free people of the world.

Among those being welcomed during the climate of the "New Frontier" is Owen Lattimore.

The latter, one Owen Lattimore, played an infamous role with the IPR (Institute of Pacific Relations) which was solely responsible for the sell-out of Free China to the Chinese Communists.

Maybe someone should ask J. F. Kennedy to disclose why Lattimore, now a professor at Johns Hopkins University, was chosen in May for a secret and undisclosed mission to Outer Mongolia just after these Asians had cheered Communist Secretary Mikhail Suslov for telling them that "the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party is holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism."

Owen Lattimore, termed a "conscious, articulate instrument of the Soviet conspiracy" by a Senate committee was in the capitol of Mongolia with the good wishes of the Kennedy administration, during this celebration. At the present rate of acceptance, we can guess that Alger Hiss might eventually be brought back into service.

Americans, who are kept busy defending slanted text books and examinations, better begin a program of being informed on the issues because if the "New Frontier" succeeds in its promotion of this type of personnel, we will be laying a wreath on the grave of the U.S. Republic instead of the Republic of Free China.

MARY ANN HASLIT.

Concern Expressed Over Nuclear Age Presidency

I have just concluded a summer lecture forum series in Pittsburgh at Carnegie Hall on "The World in The Nuclear Age." In the question period much anxiety was raised by my audiences on the qualifications of our future presidents in a world so vulnerable to nuclear crisis.

The discussion emphasized that electing a president entirely from a strong political base, with the main object to win often at a great sacrifice of proper qualifications in international affairs, is dangerous to the security of the nation. The world around us has changed radically... but politics has not changed with it. This is the gist of the issue and amplifies similar anxieties I hear constantly in my forums across the nation.

Actually the American people do not choose their candidates for president. It is done for the most part by party leaders... in some cases by unprincipled political bosses... as well as by elections in the various states. In this way both parties present to the nation their candidates for the presidency.

In all cases these two candidates in the opinion of the party leadership represent the men with the best chance to win... not necessarily with the best qualifications. Strong considerations other than qualifications are prominent in their selection... and prominent in their election to the White House as well.

On election day the voters elect a president and vice-president. From then on the president appoints all cabinet members, ambassadors, advisors and top officials of the government.

These important posts are filled primarily with individuals of the president's own political party, most of whom helped to get him elected.

This is true also of ambassadors who for the most part are appointed on the basis of a contribution to the political pot and not on the basis of experience in foreign affairs. The few exceptions of strictly career appointments are in the minority.

In other words, the people have no direct control over the appointments of these key men, plus other White House advisors, who may be called upon to make decisions which could mean life or death to millions of Americans. We believe this practice to be detrimental to the security of the nation.

With every new administration the President, upon the advice of his national party leadership, selects among other key officials the ambassadors of the United States. With each administration every ambassador must be re-appointed.

Some of the newly appointed ambassadors—and some already appointed by the previous administration... are just not competent to serve because of their lack of training in languages, political history and experience in foreign affairs, especially the nation to which they are appointed. In our opinion this is the weakest link in U.S. foreign policy... for an inexperienced ambassador cannot forewarn the president and the state department with impending dangers until the dangers explode in our face.

We were not forewarned, for instance, with the revolts in Hungary, Lebanon, France, Iraq, Turkey, Egypt, Japan, the Congo, Laos, in time to prepare our strategy. Of course there are exceptions... for even the most competent career ambassador cannot always foresee a crisis.

But, as in most cases above, our diplomatic representation was found wanting. In the case of the Congo and Laos there was not a single American diplomat who could speak the language or a dialect of the Congolese or Laotian people.

The factor of wisdom of experience in international affairs must weigh heavily on our future presidents, when the weapons of destruction and the speed of delivery overwhelm the imagination of man. This is a time for serious reappraisal of the presidency and the kind of

men who might be proposed by both political parties in the future.

The time has passed when party machines, propaganda, publicity and TV glamour elect a man to the White House, without long experience in international affairs in a post abroad, as well as direct experience at home. For international affairs have become our main factor of survival in a world where not two but twenty nations will have the capability of unleashing a nuclear crisis in the next few years.

It has been said often that we get the kind of government we want. This is only partially true. We seem to get the kind of government that a few politicians want from the precincts of cities to the highest political places in the land.

We get the kind of government that a small active minority wants, for it is a very small minority which selects the presidential candidates of both parties, and millions of voters have no other choice but to vote for those chosen by the party machinery.

Some good men are selected in this way... but they are in the minority. For this kind of political base places more emphasis on the candidate who can win than on the candidate with the greatest ability to serve the nation.

Proof of this was apparent in the nomination of Dwight Eisenhower over Robert Taft in 1952... and that of John Kennedy over Adlai Stevenson in 1960. It is generally conceded by the most astute leaders of both parties that Taft and Stevenson were far better qualified for the presidency.

"Qualifications for Presidency Need Change" will appear in next issue of "After Hours." Our ideas will be based on some thirty years experience on the sidelines of White House politics... and in covering some of the most qualified and unqualified political leaders around the world.

Law in Action

Judge May be Disqualified

Now and then a judge takes himself out of a trial where he may not be able to give an unbiased opinion.

He may have some stake in the case, know one of the parties well, or have some relationship with the lawyers. To avoid any doubt he disqualifies himself. As a rule, if a party asks a judge to disqualify himself and gives his reason, the judge will bow out.

But there are ways to disqualify a judge who won't bow out on his own. Either party in a criminal case may disqualify one (and only one) judge just by saying in a sworn statement without further proof that he believes the judge is prejudiced against the lawyer or his client. Another judge will hear the case.

Of course, many judges could be disqualified for actual proved prejudice. In such an event, a party can ask for

In a murder case the other day the district attorney disqualified one judge as favoring the accused, and the accused and his lawyer disqualified a second judge as favoring the prosecution. Both sides, having used up their challenges, had to take the next judge assigned to the case.

Why just one disqualification? Well, otherwise cases might never come to trial, especially in those with many parties with different interests on both sides. For in some criminal cases one accused person may be trying to shift the guilt to others on trial.

Of course, many judges could be disqualified for actual proved prejudice. In such an event, a party can ask for

another court to remove the judge which it may do, if evidence shows that the judge might be unfair.

These measures seek to insure confidence in our court system by putting a judge above suspicion of prejudice. One may also challenge and remove a prospective juror in two ways:

1. Each side has "peremptory challenges" to remove a juror for any reason or for no reason at all, six in a civil case, ten in a criminal case (twenty if the case involves a possible death penalty).

2. Challenges for cause have no limit; the judge must remove a juror whenever either side can show actual bias.

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

LIFE'S LIKE THAT

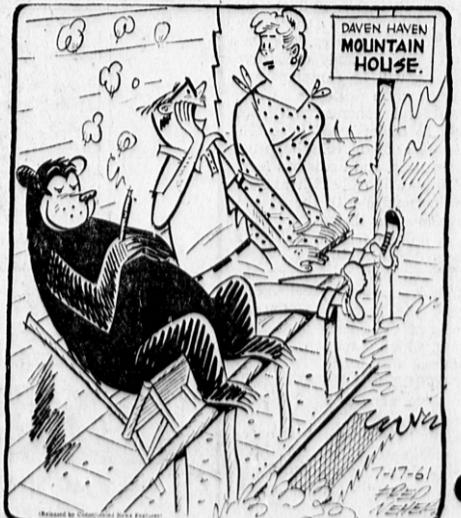
By FRED NEHER

During this Week

July 23, 1877 — The first municipal railroad in the U.S. began service in Cincinnati, Ohio. The Cincinnati Southern Railway ran between Cincinnati, Ludlow and Somerset, Ky.

July 25, 1823 — Sweden's King Gustavus I took over Finland, and reigned until 1860, bringing the Reformation to Finns. Finland became independent in 1919.

July 27, 1775 — America's first Surgeon General, Dr. Benjamin Church, began service in the Continental Army. He served until Oct. 18, when it was discovered he was a spy. He escaped on a British ship.



"The boys at the office aren't going to believe it!"