Your Right to Know Is the Key to All Your Liberties

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1960

A Need for Reform

Although Proposition 15 earned a thumping 250,000 plurality in Los Angeles county at the general election, it was defeated by voters in the state at large. Defeat of the proposal, however, should not discourage right thinking citizens everywhere into giving up their attempt to secure reasonably fair representation in the State Senate for Southern California.

Supervisor Frank G. Bonelli, who so ably spearheaded the campaign for Proposition 15; should retain the support of those who favored his program at the polls Nov. 8 and should gain many more in a second attempt (doubtless in amended form) which certainly should be made at some

As Mr. Bonelli points out in a letter to this newspaper which supported Proposition 15:

"All is not lost as a result of the defeat of 15 as I believe we have spotlighted the need for some basic reform in the present makeup of the State Senate and that it shall be incumbent upon our leadership statewide to heed the wish of a substantial portion of the electorate.

The spirit of Proposition 15 is not dead. The wrong it sought to correct is as much alive today as ever. Those who tation for Southern California.

Christmas in Action

If you long to express your Christmas spirit by direct action, and don't know how to go about it, the Salvation Army has the answer.

As usual the Army will be in the vanguard of those good people who transform their Christmas greetings into deeds by trying to make the Birthday of Christ cause for rejoicing among the poor and the miserable.

Your contributions addressed to the Salvation Army will enable you to enjoy your Christmas day knowing you have helped bring a measure of happiness to someone less fortunate than yourself.

Out of the Past From the Files of the HERALD

The week before Christmas, according to HERALD files of 20 years ago, brought three days of rain that totaled 3.84 inches. Streets were flooded and Yule decorations drench-

ed by sporadic downpours.

Plans were going forward for the 21st annual children's Christmas party then spon-sored by the Corrance fire department. The event was scheduled for the evening of December 23 with a band con-cert and Christmas carol pro-gram in the civic center. gram in the civic center building. Later the firemen distributed 1000 bags of Christmas goodies in as many stockings to children through out the Torrance area.

A front page picture por-trayed residents of the city's Pueblo colony parading in honor of their patron saint, Our Lady of Guadalups. The colorful procession was led by Monsignor Josef Gutierrez and featured a huge portrait of the saint carried by women in Mexican costumes.

A special feature story an-nounced proudly that "Cali-

fornia had come of age" with announcement that its \$973 million in defense contracts led the nation for the first time. "The Christmas story time. "The Christmas story for California," the HERALD concluded, "is a very happy

A building permit was issued to the National Supply Co. for a new office building at 1525 Border Ave. to cost \$40,000. The new wood and stucco structure later became office headquarters for the office headquarters for the company supplanting the orig-inal Los Angeles facility.

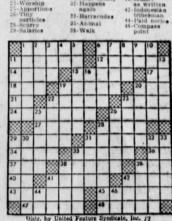
There were only 4537 regis-ered voters in the entire city in 1940 and during that year 826 had failed to vote in either the primary or general election which saw the re-election of Franklin D. Roose-

The Safeway ad listed cof-fee "freshly ground to order" as low as 12 cents a pound. Ham was selling for 24 cents and a pork loin roast could be had for 19 cents a pound.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

38-Junctures
39-High card
40-Plural end
41-Distinguis
42-Border on
43-Decrepit

DOWN





Follow The Leader

opposed it in the form presented Nov. 8 should join now opposed it in the form presented Nov. 8 should join now with Supervisor Bonelli to seek successfully better representing the supervisor Bonelli to seek successfully better the supervisor Bonelli to seek successfully better the supervisor Bonelli to seek successf In State Juvenile Laws

By JAMES DORAIS

After three years of care-ful study, a Special Commis-sion on Juvenile Justice headed by Mrs. Mildred Prince of San Francisco, appointed by former Governor Knight and reappointed by Governor Brown, has issued a report containing recommendations for statutory revisions which, if adopted, will have farreaching effects.

In essence, the report calls for a return to common sense.

Stemming from the fact that juvenile court law is grounded on the philosophy that protection for the juvenile offender takes precedence over the protection of the individual or community injured by the offense, widely varying practices have dely varying practices have de-veloped over the years which have the paradoxical effect of unjustly punishing child-ren for trivial or unproved

Because some juvenile authorities maintain, through a strained interpretation of the protection philosophy, that all juvenile offenders, in the Commission's words, "should be regarded as unfortunate children despite their varying degrees of delinquent sophistication or the social injury created by their sections". created by their actions," a juvenile guilty of jaywalking may be detained and subjected to the same rehabilitation procedures as a juvenile guilty of felonious assault.

Among the specific recom-mendations for revisions in the Juvenile Court Act, the Commission urged that the right to counsel for minors be guaranteed, and that dif-ferentiation be made among types of juvenile problems by establishing three cate-gories of juvenile court juris-diction; minors who are de-pendent, neglected or aban-doned; minors whose behavior doned; minors whose behav-ior clearly implies a tenden-cy towards delinquency; and minors who violate criminal laws or court orders. dations would curb the exis-ting practice of unnecessary detention for minor offenses, which the Commission des-cribed as "shocking."

In some communities, it was found that "virtually

every juvenile referred by law enforcement officers to law enforcement officers to the probation department was detained, notwithstanding the fact that some minors were apprehended in error, many committed inconsequential offenses, and many others had responsible parents able to control the minor pending the juvenile court appearance."

Although nearly half of all liness.

Commission's sensible sug-gestions would seem to go a long way toward affording better protection both for juveniles and society as a whole—as well as protection from a kind of bureaucratic sadism that sometimes opersadism that sometimes oper-ates under the guise of kind-

javeniles held in juvenile

halls or jails are released without any further action,

some agencies defend indis-

criminate detention as having therapeutic value, while others admit the practice is merely an administrative con-

If acted upon, the Special

Law in Action

Hearsay Evidence

In our daily work we often rely upon what others tell us. We have to. We trust some people, but not others; we may rely on news stores even though we do not see the events which took place. In short, we rely on "hearsay" to get on with our work. But not in a court. There

your life, liberty, and proper-ty may be at stake. There we can use only the "best" evi-

Ideally a court should hear only what the witness saw and heard himself.

Thus one litigant tried to use a fireman's report to prove how a fire started, but couldn't. This "hearsay" rested on what other persons had told the fireman. Not what he saw. The court said, in effect, get these witnesses into court where they can testify and answer questions

Businessmen rely on re-ports on the standing of buy-ers and sellers. Though wide-ly used in business, credit re-ports seldom stand up in a court; they rest on hearsay whose sources you cannot cross-examine.

ARIES MAR 22		CLAY R. POLL		LIBRA
APR. 20	Your Daily Activity Guide According to the Stars.			SEPT. 23
C APR. 20	To develop message for Sunday,			OCT. 23
6-18-27-32	read words corresponding to numbers of your Zodiac birth sign.			34-37-4146
63-72-86-90				50-59-75
# TAURUS	1 Find		37	SCORPIO
APR 21	2 There's	31 Out	61 Way	OCT. 24 (2)
St V	3 Lie	32 Bringing	62 Keep	
MAY 21	4 Be	33 Appears	63 You 64 To	NOV. 22 3
20-29-40-45	.5 Low	35 Make	65 Sign	10-12-31-49/5
64-67-74	6 The	36 Distont	66 Help	57-66-79-85
GEMINI	7 Fair	37 Day	67 Your	SAGITTARIUS
33 MAY 22	8 Take	38 Matters	68 Today	
	9 Keep	39 Persons	69 To	NQV. 23
JOS JUNE 22	10 Affairs	40 Will	70 Say	DEC. 22
2-17-24-36	11 Shrewd	41 To	71 Obligations	3- 5- 9-14
38-44-82-83	12 Smooth	42 Go	72 More	22-28-39
CANCER	13 Planning	43 Care	73 Ready	The State of the S
	14 Away	44 That	74 Liking	CAPRICORN
JUNE 23	15 Evening	45 Go	75 Matters	DEC. 23
JULY 23	16 Pays	46 Neglect	76 Money	JAN 20 60
15-33-48-52	17 Emphasis	47 Diplomatic	77 Will	
	18 Tide	48 Socioble	78 But ·	11-13-16-55
260-77-81-88	19 You	49 Nicely	79 Of	62-73-76
MO	20 Personal 21 You	50 Important	80 "No"	AQUARIUS
THE JULY 24	22 From	51 Some	81 Be	JAN 21 6
AUG 23	23 A	52 New 53 Of	82 Need 83 Action	FEB 19 03
-annual contract of the contra	24 On	54 Old	84 Today	LED IN THE
19-26-30-42	25 Could	55 OH	85 Partner	21-25-35-51/
65-78-87-89	26 Have	56 Serious	86 Satisfying	56-58-63
VIRGO	27 Turns	57 With	87 Be	- Committee of the Comm
A AUG. 24	28 Troubleson		88 Made	PISCES
	29 Affairs	59 Personal	89 Cautious	FEB. 20)
SEPT. 22	30 The	60 Friends	90 Experiences	MAR 21 2
4- 7- 8-43	600.	(D).	12/18	1-23-47-61
53-54-71	Good	Adverse	Neutral)	69-70-30-84

STAR GAZER'**

Still one can sometimes 1. To prove that an agency presumably a lender or seller) had made false financial statements.

2. To prove reputation: For example, one can show how he stands financially in sethe stands infancially in set-tling damages. Thus, one real estate man, suing for his com-mission, used credit reports to show that his buyer was able as well as willing to pay for a hotel.

3. Hearsay reports "against

interest" often stand up since a person rarely says things against his own interest (like "it's my fault") unless they

* * *

A court will admit reguarly kept business records in evidence, though they rest on hearsay, when it deems the records reliable.

Chapel Begins Work to End Electoral College

By CHARLES E. CHAPEL

Assemblyman, 46th District
The Legislative Counsel's
Office has advised me that as a Member of the California State Legislature I should in-troduce during the January, 1961, regular session two 1961, regular session two resolutions which may lead to the elimination of the Elec-toral College and the election of the President of the United States by the direct vote of the people. These resolutions have been prepared and I will introduce them in January. They are set forth below.

Assembly Joint Resolution Relative to Memorializing the Congress of the United States to Adopt an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Abolishing the Elec-toral College and Providing for the Election of the Presi-

dent by Popular Vote.

WHEREAS, The present system of having the Electoral College elect the President and the Vice President of the United States is outmoded unfair uncertain and moded, unfair, uncertain, and

whereas, the Electoral College is inherently inaccurate and does not reflect the true will of the people; and WHEREAS, The members of the Electoral College are not legally bound to east their

not legally bound to cast their votes for the candidate whom they are pledged to support;

and
WHEREAS, The system is
unfair to both minority and
majority parties; and
WHEREAS, It is essential
that the popular will of the
people govern if our Democratic system of government
is to be preserved now. is to be preserved, now, therefor, be it Resolved by the Assembly and the Senate of the State of

the President of the United States, to the President pro tempore of the Senate, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Confrom California in the Con-gress of the United States.

The above resolution calls for a Constitutional Amendment. The only other way to provide for the direct election of the President is for Congress to call a Convention, as set forth in the second of my two resolutions, set forth

Assembly Joint Resolution, An application to the Con-gress of the United States to call a convention for pro-posing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States to abolish the Electoral

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California, pursuant to Article V of the Constitution of the United States, hereby makes application to the Congress of the United States to call a

convention for proposing the following Article as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States in

tion of the United States in lieu of Paragraphs 1, 2, 3, and 4, of Section 1, Article II of the Constitution, and the Twelfth Article of Amendment to the Constitution:

"ARTICLE Section 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as provided in the Constitution.

and the Senate of the State of California, jointly. That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the Congress of the United States to adopt an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States to abolish the Electoral College System and to provide for the election of the President and Vice President of the United States is hereby abolished. The President and Vice President shall be elected by the people of the several States. Congress shall determine the time of such election, which shall be the same throughout the United States. Unless otherwise determined by the Congress, to your own Asset to your own Asset to your own Asset to your own Asset to the Constitution.

Sec. 4. This A be inoperative un have been ratification.

Sec. 4. This A be inoperative un have been ratification.

Sec. 4. This A be inoperative un have been ratification.

Sec. 4. This A be inoperative un have been ratification.

Sec. 4. This A be inoperative un have been ratification.

Sec. 4. This A be inoperative un have been ratification.

Sec. 4. This A be inoperative un have been ratification.

Sec. 4. This A be inoperative un have been ratification.

Sec. 4. This A be inoperative un have been ratification.

Sec. 4. This A be inoperative un have been ratification.

Sec. 4. This A be inoperative un have been ratification.

Sec. 4. This A be inoperative un have been ratification.

Sec. 4. This A be inoperative un have been ratification.

Sec. 4. This A be inoperative un have been ratification.

Sec. 4. This A be inoperative un have been ratification.

Sec. 4. This A be inoperative un have been ratification.

Sec. 4. This A be inoperative un have been ratification.

Sec. 4. This A be inoperative un have been ratification.

Sec. 4. This A be inoperative un have been ratification.

Sec. 4. This A be inoperative un have been ratification.

Sec. 4. This A be inoperative un have been ratification.

Sec. 4. This A be inoperative un have been ratification.

Sec. 4. This A be inoperative un have been ratification.

such election shall be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the year preceeding the year in which the regular term of the President is to begin.

Within 45 days after such election, or at such time as the Congress shall direct, the official custodian of the election returns of each State shall make distinct lists of all persons for whom votes were cast for President and the number of votes for each, which lists he shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to

the President of the Senate.
On the sixth day of January On the sixth day of January following the election, unless the Congress by law appoints a different day not earlier than the fourth day of January, the President of the Senate shall in the presence of the Senate and the House of Representatives, open all certificates and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President.

The Vice President shall be likewise elected, at the same time and in the same manner and subject to the same pro-visions, as the President, but no person Constitutionally ineligible for the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

Sec. 2. Paragraph 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Section 1 of Article 11 of the Constitution and the Twelfth Article of Amendment to the Constitution are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This Article shall take effect on the tenth day

take effect on the tenth day of February following its ratification.

Sec. 4. This Article shall

be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an Amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States.

Do not write to me because I am introducing these resolu-tions. Write to State Senator Richard Richards, State Capi-tol, Sacramento, California, and if you do not live in the 46th Assembly District, write

0

Professors Advise Cops On Sticky Wicket Cases

So you think the Way of the Transgressor is tough? Then just consider the tight-rope walked by the Cop on the Beat.

For instance: You are the cop. You are attempting to write a traffic citation for a write a traffic citation for a woman driver caught speeding. Although her car has been pulled over, she has rolled up the windows, locked the doors and set the brakes. At the moment she is just withing these in the car her. sitting there in the car, her arms folded adamantly. Her car is her castle.

She is something less than cooperative. She isn't even municative.

But you're the cop. What do you do now?

Mindful that police officers from Bangor to Burbank are

Little Chats

On Public Notice

By JAMES E. POLLARD

There are times when what looks like a newspaper may not qualify as such for legal purposes. In many places there are what are known as "shoppers" or "throwaways." They contain more or less news, they serve a purpose. but their primary purpose is

Such publications are useful and many of them have been in existence for years Some of them make a fine appearance. But it is significant that they cannot qualify for second class entry under the postal laws. This is because they do not come with cause they do not come within the definition of a bona fide newspaper under the regulations.

Then again there are spe-

WHAT IS A NEWSPAPER? cial interest newspapers also serve useful purposes. These may be fraternal or religious in nature or may have to do with a specific trade, business, industry or profes

But in the very great majority of cases the thousands of state laws governing public notices, or legal advertising, specify the use of bona fide newspapers of general circulation in the community for such purposes. This is here such purposes. This is be-cause such newspapers usually give maximum coverage, circulate throughout the con munity, their main purpose being to publish editorial and news matter, and their paid circulations are undeniable proof of their merit, their in-fluence and their being wanted in the community

confronted daily with situations their basic training did not cover, two Los Angeles po-lice science professors have studied thousands of such circumstances and come up with the answers for them in terms of police procedure.

The professors have some-thing more than an academic interest in these matters. Both have themselves been police officers and had practical experience on the beat before they took their experi-ence and their knowledge to the police science classrooms of the School of Public Ad-ministration of the University of Southern California.

There Profs. John P. Kennedy and John B. Williams, with the aid of their police officer students, have identified 3000 practical police problems and drafted answers for them. for them.

The problems read like pages from the nation's police blotters:

. . . A woman complains that her boy friend borrowed her car a week ago and she hasn't seen him since. Can she make a stolen car report?

. . . A vice officer, attempting to make an arrest, kicks in the door of the wrong apartment. . An individual is found

in a drunken stupor in the front seat of his automobile. During the investigation, the man's wife comes out of a nearby house claiming the husband consumed his drinks in their home and that she sent him out to the car to sleen it off.

sent him out to the car to sleep it off.

These are just a few of the problems which confront the rolice of Elm City, U.S.A.

Having probed countless of these problems in their classes, Profs. Kenney and Williams have gone a step beyond. They have detailed some 400 of these situations together with their solutions together with their solutions a book "Police Opera-

come a police-training Bible from Tucumcari, N. M., to Twin Lakes, Mich.

"Police Operations," its au-thors say, has been develop-ed to provide guidelines for the patrol officer, detective, juvenile, vice and traffic of-ficer in meeting his day-to-day problems. day problems.

Sections of the book have been designed to assist a Chief of Police with all management, organization and training problems.

"It has been our observa-tion," write Profs. Kenney and Williams, in "Police Op-erations," that most police de-partments have not provided their personnel with adequate directives, orders and opera-tional information with which to meet their respective day-to-day problems to-day problems "Commanication of legal

and policy information to the field police officer is often inadequate and resources by which the officer may be aided are lacking."

Perhaps this is why many a police officer might have a problem knowing what to

. . A woman complains that while taking sunbaths, she is spied upon by a man with binoculars who stations himself on the roof of the apartment a few doors up the

* * *

In the case of the woman, her arms folded adamantly while the police officer attempts to give her a traffic citation, Profs. Kenney and Williams suggest having the car towed to a garage where a window wing could be forced, the door unlocked and woman arrested.

"Police Operations" pro-poses, in the case of the com-piaining sunbather, that the woman possibly may be in violation of the laws relating to indecent exposure.

1

Es 52