

Torrance Herald

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This Week's Motto:

The easiest way to get a reputation for being intelligent is to get the habit of thinking.

The Fourth Revisited

First, he built a portable desk. Friends helped him move it into a rented room at Market and 7th Streets, Philadelphia. Then Virginia lawyer Thomas Jefferson, quill in hand, wrote a 1817-word manuscript.

On June 28, 1776, the committee appointed to put together a declaration of independence reported Jefferson's result to the Continental Congress.

Verbal fireworks went off. Congress—which included an ironmonger, soldiers, merchants, a minister, and printer Ben Franklin—didn't "buy" word for word what Jefferson's quill pen had written.

Members of Congress said the suggestions were "deplorable." But Congress didn't okay Jefferson's arraignment of the British people and King George III for encouraging slave trade, which Jefferson called an "execrable commerce." Some 86 changes were made, eliminating 480 words and leaving 1337.

In the final form of the Declaration, capitalization was erratic. Also, Jefferson had written that men were endowed with "inalienable" rights; in the final copy it came out as "unalienable" and has been thus ever since.

The Declaration was adopted on July 4th.—but only two men signed on that date. The President of Congress stepped up and signed his John Hancock to the document; and, as witness, secretary Charles Thomson affixed his name.

At day's end, the Declaration was turned over to printer John Dunlap to be printed on broadsides. But the original copy was lost and one of his broadsides was attached to a page in the journal of the Congress. It was read aloud four days later in Philadelphia; in Easton, Pa., and in Trenton, N. J. Then, on the night of July 9, it was read by order of General George Washington to his troops in New York City's City Hall Park.

The Declaration — engrossed on parchment — was signed by members of Congress on and after August 2, 1776. In fact, Thomas McKean of Delaware rejoined Washington's army before signing and said later he signed in 1781. True, there were changes from the original document. But not one word, not one letter, was altered in this part of the Declaration:

"That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Opinions of Others

"President Kennedy seems determined to give out some relief whether it is needed, wanted or not. Seems to me like waking a patient to give him a sleeping pill."—Clarence Frost, Hobart (Okla.) Star Review.

"Everybody says 'it's a small world . . . and getting smaller all the time.' Then tell me why it's costing more and more to run it?"—James H. Russell, Belton (Tex.) Journal.

Out of the Past

From the Files of the HERALD

30 Years Ago

Here's a word of warning for all Torrance youngsters—both old and young—fireworks are able to be sold the first four days of next month and used only during that period. The city ordinance covering the sale and use of Fourth of July pyrotechnics is very definite as to that point. Violation of the law is punishable by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50.

The city's newly illuminated baseball diamond at Border Ave. and Carson St. was scheduled to open for official dedication ceremonies that saw Mayor John Dennis throwing out the first ball. The Torrance Red Jackets were scheduled to take on San Pedro. A parade with bands preceded the opening ceremonies.

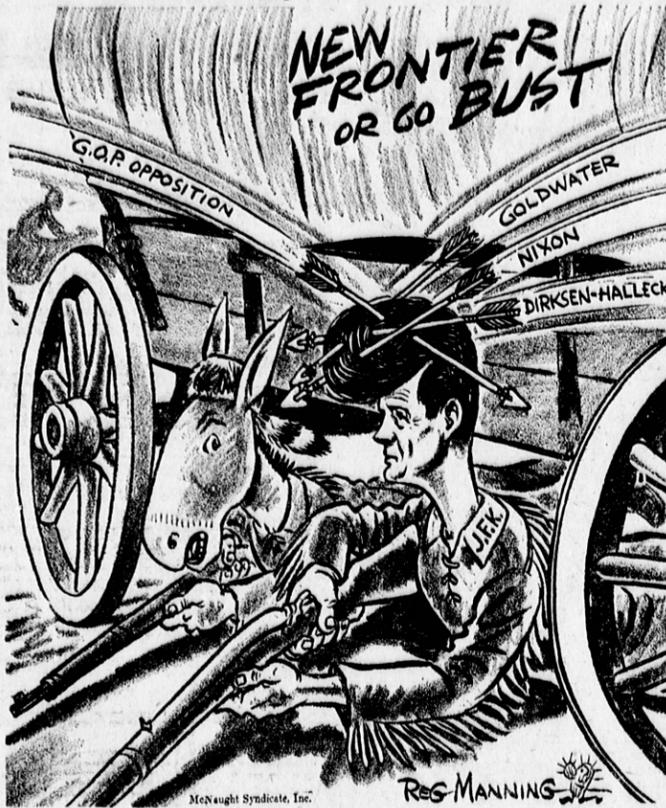
20 Years Ago

Believed to be the first traffic guard in the county, Mrs. C. Rayonette Brown of 1008 Cedar St. is now on duty morning, noon and afternoon at Cedar-Torrance intersection. Wearing blue slacks, and nifty beret, Mrs. Brown began her duties on Monday morning. The only two other crossing guards in the city are men.

Maybe it was just the "calm before the storm," but the ease and serenity with which the official resolution setting the date of the councilmanic recall election for July 29, waffled through the council chamber Tuesday evening, was like a soft summer breeze compared to the storm of outbursts that preceded circulation of recall petitions and which no doubt will be renewed as the campaign progresses.

Having passed the \$40,000 gross business mark require-

I Think They're After Your Hair



Far-Ranging Communist Efforts Told in Report

By CHARLES E. CHAPEL
Assemblyman, 46th District
The Senate Fact-Finding Subcommittee on Un-American Activities of the California State Legislature released to the press on June 13, 1961, its eleventh report.

The chairman of the subcommittee is Senator Hugh Fresno County, who is president pro tempore of the Senate, and chairman of the Senate Rules Committee. Senator John F. Thompson, Republican, of Santa Clara County, is vice chairman of the Committee. Other members of the Committee are Senator J. Howard Williams, Republican, of Tulare County, and Senator Charles D. Bornw, Democrat, of Alpine, Inyo and Mono Counties. Senator Nathan F. Coombs is listed as a member, but he retired and is not currently a Senator.

This new report on Un-American activities emphasizes the determined, wide-ranging effort of the communists and their fellow travelers and dupes to win the minds of young people, especially the students in our State-supported colleges and universities, to the cause of the eventual overthrow of the government of the United States and the State of

California by force, violence, and other unlawful means.

At the time this column is written, no copies of the new report to the State Senate Committee on Un-American Activities have been released to members of the Legislature. I was able to read a copy given to a newspaper reporter but had to return it a few hours after I received it. It is my understanding that only newspaper reporters received the first set of copies, with the exception that an employee of the University of California received one copy.

Senator Hugh M. Burns has told me that any individual who writes to him at Room 3044, State Capitol, Sacramento 14, can receive one copy, but the supply is limited and it is useless to request more than one copy per person. Please, do not write to me for a copy because I simply do not have any for distribution.

Patriotic people of both the Republican Party and the Democratic Party will approve of much in the report, but many of them will be surprised at the extreme kind treatment given the American Civil Liberties Union and some other organizations which follow a similar line. You must read the report yourself and form your own opinion.

In commenting on the University of California at Berkeley and the University of California at Los Angeles, as well as other tax-supported colleges and university branches, if you read the document carefully you will see that it places these institutions on the defensive because it indicates that the officials responsible for managing them have been soft on communism. There is no other possible conclusion to

the drawn from the document.

Since the document clearly sets forth without any possibility of doubt the importance that communists place on influencing students in colleges and universities and names professors and other instructors at tax-supported colleges and universities who work with communist front organizations, the failure of officers of these institutions to take corrective measures will raise a storm of protest from patriotic taxpayers and result in a demand that appropriate legislation be enacted by the California State Legislature.

The next session of the Legislature is in the spring of 1962, but that is a budget session. Running concurrently with the budget session will be a special session called by the Governor to consider only such subjects as he places on the "call" for the special session. For example, he may not mention communism or subversive activities in the State colleges or universities, but if he places on the "call" any item relating to education, colleges, universities, or closely related subjects, then we can introduce bills affecting activities at the colleges and universities.

Some of the faculty members will raise the cry of "free speech" and "civil liberties." They want free speech for communists and civil liberties for communists but regard patriotic talks by leaders of the American Legion and the Veterans of the Foreign Wars of the United States as propaganda which they do not want students to waste time in hearing.

Since 1962 is an election year, it will be interesting to see how Governor Edmund G. Brown handles this very hot subject. If he uses his best judgment, he will align himself with the patriots.

Law in Action

Unfinished Crimes

The law punishes attempted as well as completed crimes. Thus attempted murders or robberies are themselves crimes.

Sometimes a criminal cannot carry out his plans. He tries and fails to extort money from an undercover policeman; a pickpocket reaches into an empty pocket.

Can such acts be punished? Most likely, yes. Two recent cases have tended to do away with "impossibility" as a defense against prosecution.

In one case the police caught two men trying to seal tires and told the owner. The thieves told police that a Mr. Fence wanted to buy the tires. A plain clothes officer and the thieves delivered the "stolen" tires to Fence. When

he accepted them and paid for them they charged him with attempt to receive stolen property.

Fence said: "Impossible! How could I receive stolen property when it was not really stolen?"

The court found Fence guilty anyhow: he had attempted to commit a crime.

Still the law cannot prosecute a person for merely thinking about doing a crime—if he goes no further.

For an "attempt" to stand up in court, one must do something which would have become a crime if things had gone on as planned.

"Abandonment" is another defense to a charge of an attempt. Slug gave up his plan to rob a store when he spotted

the police watching him.

Giving up the attempt at this point was no defense to a charge of attempted robbery. For Slug had given up his robbery only when police interrupted him.

He was guilty, not of robbery, but attempted robbery. To "solicit" another person to commit a crime is also a crime. And, if two or more people plot a crime (and do something toward carrying it out), they also commit the crime of conspiracy even though they do stop short of the actual crime.

In fact, "conspiracy" to commit a crime may carry more severe penalties than doing the crime itself.

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

AFTER HOURS By John Morley

Latest Tales From the Vienna Woods . . . Updated

"Practical politics consists in ignoring facts"
—Henry Adams

CHICAGO—It has always been our practice not to rush our conclusions on important world events until most of the facts are out in the open. This takes time . . . even though the feeling of urgency and desire of a reporter to get his views on the record has to be sacrificed.

Time has now tempered the Vienna summit conference between President Kennedy and Chairman Khrushchev, over the generalizations, politics, hoop-la and over simplification which characterized the early reports.

As a newsman we understand the way of the press, catering their conference reports, to a large extent, to mass readership back home. The color, parades, banquets — and what Jackie wore — are important trivia for mass readership. It has always been so and probably always will be.

We also understand the position of President Kennedy on his report to the nation. On addition to being president, he is also the head of a political party; and a good deal of what the President says and does has political undertones. The more political a president is . . . the more this is apparent.

Newsmen who have covered Jack Kennedy for any length of time, Republican or Democrat, have reported his uncanny political timing and the best publicity and public relations ever seen, from his senate seat to the White House.

The impulsiveness that led Kennedy to initiate the Vienna conference with Khrushchev — and particularly the pre-conference publicity ex-

ploitation in Europe — provided sufficient evidence that personal and political considerations were deeply involved in the decision. Something dramatic had to be done after his defeat in Cuba and Laos.

Time-consuming publicity preparations included the making of a television film of the President and Mrs. Kennedy released prior to their arrival in Paris, Vienna and London.

No such extreme publicity exploitation had ever been undertaken to our knowledge by an American president on trips abroad.

We said in these columns before the Vienna summit that it was badly timed. We stated our reasons. Particularly that it was ill-advised for President Kennedy to initiate the meeting with Khrushchev after the insults and slander he directed against President Eisenhower and the nation in Paris last summer . . . and so soon after our set-backs in Cuba and Laos.

By initiating the meeting Kennedy gave Khrushchev prominent international prestige, second only to what President Eisenhower unfortunately gave him through his invitation to the U.S. in 1959.

The results of the Vienna summit, while not yet complete, gave evidence that it did not help the United States or our cause. It did help President Kennedy to see Khrushchev face to face and this has its advantages. However, we believe that the price he paid for this experience was not worth it, and the repercussions will be around to plague us for months to come.

From his summit report to

the nation, and in the light of happenings since in Geneva and Laos, it is evident that President Kennedy was taken in by Khrushchev, even more flagrantly than some of his predecessors.

In his report the President was most pessimistic about every question discussed . . . except Laos. About Laos, Kennedy said: "The only area which afforded some immediate prospect of accord was Laos. Both sides recognized the importance of an effective cease fire . . . both sides recognized the concept of a neutral Laos . . . and I am hopeful that important progress can be made in this matter in the coming days at Geneva."

At this writing the situation in Laos is worse than it was before the summit conference. It is worse on seeking a treaty to ban nuclear tests . . . worse on disarmament . . . worse on Berlin. In other words, the facts are that after the Vienna conference conditions are worse . . . and we have lost face in the eyes of the world, according to my contacts abroad.

Also in his report President Kennedy said: "I made sure that Khrushchev knew this country and its policies . . . that he understood our strength and our determination." It is this sort of political oratory that leaves this observer cold.

Mr. Kennedy's speech writers must have run out of things to have him say about what went on in Vienna to resort to such childish naivete. The implication that President Kennedy "had to inform Khrushchev of U.S. policy . . . our strength and determination" . . . at this late stage of the game is the biggest tale to come out of the Vienna woods since

Strauss.

Feds Nix Pump-Priming As Economy Takes Jump

By JAMES DORAIS

One of the best indications that the recession in business activity is well on the mend is the Kennedy Administration's opposition, rather reluctantly expressed last week by Secretary of Labor Goldberg, to the Congressional proposal backed by liberal Democrats for a massive Federal public works grant program.

Authored by Pennsylvania's Senator Clark, chairman of a Senate Labor subcommittee dealing with unemployment problems, the proposal would authorize up to a billion dollars in grants for local public works projects. Funds would automatically be doled out when the national unemployment rate is above 6 per cent of the labor force, and be automatically cut off when it falls below 4.

Unexpectedly, the Labor Secretary opposed the Clark bill in committee hearings. While supporting the bill in principle, he pointed to signs of a more vigorous recovery than predicted two months ago, and prophesied "a considerable lift in the months ahead from the cyclical reversal in inventory behavior" as well as "increases in government expenditures at the federal, state and local levels."

According to Labor Department statistics, unemployment in mid-May was pegged at 6.9 per cent of the labor force, a figure which would set the Clark program in motion if passed by Congress. The Administration's opposition to the bill may stem in part from uneasiness over the accuracy of the Department's method of computing unemployment statistics.

Under the methodology used by the Department, it is extremely doubtful if unemployment ever could be listed at less than 4 per cent, figure that the Administration has arbitrarily established to constitute a condition defined as "full employment."

In the first place, the Labor Department does not gather its statistics through analysis of state unemployment registrations, but conducts a public-opinion poll each month of 35,000 families in 333 areas throughout the country. Everyone over fourteen years of age is counted as unemployed if he replies he is looking for work; has been laid off but isn't looking because he expects to be recalled; is waiting to report to a job within 30 days; or isn't looking for work because he is ill or believes nothing in his line is available in his community.

This highly questionable polling technique, which lumps the genuinely jobless with students unable to find part-time work because of union restrictions, pensioners who profess interest in a job, pregnant women drawing unemployment insurance benefits, etc., was tested by the Swedish government two years ago against its own system of counting people

registered at local employment offices. Under the Swedish system, there were 47,000 unemployed; under the method used by the U.S. Labor Department, there were 136,000.

To place today's unemployment problem in perspective, it is interesting to note, too, that in 1938, after six years of New Deal pump-priming, the unemployment percentage was an unpadding 19 per cent, compared with today's highly padded 6.9 per cent.

My Neighbors



"Excuse me—I'm just looking for my husband."

LIFE'S LIKE THAT

By FRED NEHER



"Okay . . . You can have a bite . . . But don't touch my worm!"