

# Torrance Herald

Co-Publishers  
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## This Week's Motto:

Some radio active people are the teenagers next door.

## National Newspaper Week

Once again the HERALD pauses—this time during the 22nd annual observance—to reflect on National Newspaper Week, founded by our own John B. Long of the California Newspaper Publishers Assn., and dedicated to the aim of improving and preserving the free press of America.

In this National Newspaper Week of 1961, we'd like to tell you that we are striving to make the HERALD a better community newspaper, that we are working to keep pace with the Great Southwest, and that we may be worth more to this area.

Your newspaper today is one of the greatest servants of your community.

Sure, we must make a profit on our product. That is the American way. We must make a profit to replace worn-out machinery, to buy new machinery to print a better newspaper. And we must pay our employees a decent wage. That is also the American way.

The community newspaper of today is intensely interested in presenting the news. That is its main job, and your HERALD is interested in giving you all the news. It is the right of your newspaper to inform, and with this right goes the responsibility to inform—to inform correctly, of events of the city and county governments, of boards doing public business, and of issues which are before the people.

Your community newspaper also stands sentinel to guard the American way of life. That, too, is our responsibility. We believe in the heritage of freedom, handed down by our forefathers. We believe in an honest day's work for an honest day's pay. We believe in self-government—that in the hands of the people, our way of life is safe. We believe that no socialized state or regimented society can replace that which we now enjoy. We believe in the welfare of the whole people as opposed to selfish minority groups, or those we elect to serve us.

In this National Newspaper Week of 1961, we invite you to examine the HERALD, and determine its worth. We invite comment, for we know that through comment, the HERALD may be better able to meet the challenge to greater improvements.

## A Case in Point

Attention from a wide area has been drawn to Torrance in recent weeks on the issue of freedom of the press. As we are now in the middle of the 22nd annual observance of National Newspaper Week, it is an appropriate time to review some of the events which led to the controversy.

At issue is the right of a newspaper published by the Socialist Labor Party to use city-owned sidewalks as distribution points for their material. Mayor Albert Isen has raised the issue, and in the HERALD's estimate, has rightly labeled the material "garbage."

Very few people can argue with his point of view—Many people, however, have opposed the edict issued by the Mayor that the newspaper was to be taken from the streets.

When newsracks containing the weekly publication disappeared from the streets in downtown Torrance a week ago, Mayor Isen denied that he had taken them, or that he had ordered them taken.

Without laboring the point, the issue appears to resolve on a question of whether the city can restrict the use of its property for the distribution of one newspaper without a similar restriction on all others.

Mayor Isen says yes, just as the city can restrict use of public buildings and other city facilities.

Others say no—that to restrict the circulation of the newspaper would be an infringement on freedom of the press.

There is no pat answer to the dilemma, but the HERALD holds with the latter. That until such a time as the publication might be proved subversive, any restrictions on its circulation poses the same threat to all the other newspapers enjoying unrestricted distribution.

Again, we agree with the Mayor's stand, and laud him for his courage in speaking out. However, we also believe that the right of the people to a free press is outweighed by the dangers posed by the distribution of the newspaper in question.

## Out of the Past

From the Files of the HERALD

### 30 Years Ago

"Slip" Kelsey, Dr. R. A. Bingham, and J. R. Jensen went deer hunting in the Cottonwood Lakes country back in the High Sierras from Olanacha, but all they got was a substitution of wheels on Kelsey's car.

The exchange wasn't profitable to Kelsey as he found two old tires on the wheels when he returned after a long day's hunting prowl. Still, "Slip" says, he was lucky as the exchanger did give him wheels and tires to get back on.

Direct bus service to Hollywood was inaugurated by the Los Angeles Motor Coach Co. The route followed the line of the West Coast Transportation Co.'s Manchester Avenue route. A 30-minute frequency schedule was to be maintained and the time between Torrance and Hollywood about 45 minutes.

One hundred acres of Alondra Park would be devoted

to a golf course, picnic grounds, drill fields for the American Legion, playgrounds fully equipped and a Boy Scout camp, if plans of the Los Angeles Junior Chamber of Commerce gained county approval. Since the acreage has been set aside for a park nearby property owners regarded the land as "white elephant." It borders on the north limits of Torrance, an area that had had little new development.

### 20 Years Ago

Even if his shoes were too large, Louis Zamperini liked Army life at Camp Roberts. "I guess they're supposed to be that way," the Torrance and Trojan miller is reported to have commented in dispatches from the camp. Since he was inducted at Ft. MacArthur Sept. 29, 1941, Zamperini had gained four pounds and weighed 150 pounds.

Gardena was in the news back in 1941. The HERALD

reported the trial of 11 defendants arrested by sheriff's vice squads charged with operating illegal gambling equipment. More than 500 spectators and witnesses crowded into the city court to hear testimony against operators and city officials.

Plans and specifications for the new \$2 million addition to the Torrance plant of the National Supply Co. were in the hands of prospective contractors and the steel bids were due soon. The 750 by 155-foot addition was to house equipment to produce Navy contracts already authorized to the company.

Marking the first sizeable oil activity here in six months, Bego Oil Co. was preparing to reconduct 22 wells on the Kleinmeyer lease on the east side of the field near Normandie Avenue, in a district developed originally by the Standard and Shell companies. Other companies also were planning to redrill wells in the general area.

## A Thought for Newspaper Week

JUDGE US BY OUR ENEMIES —



## Federal Power Grab May Threaten Private Firms

By JAMES DORAIS

Back in the early 20's, a Socialist organization known as the Public Ownership League drew up a program of "nationwide hydroelectric and superpower system to be publicly owned and operated for the public service at cost."

The League is long defunct, but its basic idea of achieving socialism through nationalization of the country's basic industries, beginning with the electric power industry, has been carried forward, with varying degrees of success over the years, in the programs of scores of "liberal" action groups.

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On two fronts, the present Kennedy Administration appears to be moving to make the old Socialist dream come true.

Traditionally, federal intrusion in the power business has been justified as a by-product of dams constructed for flood control, navigation, and reclamation. But the new policies promulgated by Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall frankly aim at constructing generating capacity for its own sake.

Secondly, federal policy now is directed toward construction of a national system of transmission lines, linking all federal and investor-owned systems, with the aim of creating a federal power monopoly. This policy was recently enunciated by President Kennedy as follows:

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"I have directed the Secretary of the Interior to develop plans for the early interconnection of areas served by that department's market-

ing agencies with adequate common carrier transmission lines; to plan for further national cooperative pooling of electric power, both public and private; and to enlarge such pooling as now exists."

Actually, federal construction of transmission lines would in many cases duplicate the nation's already existing 364,000 miles of lines. And according to the Edison Electric Institute, privately owned electric utility companies plan to spend about 8

billion dollars during the present decade to add 100,000 miles of lines to the system. By 1970, all of the major power systems are expected to be capable of operating on an interconnected basis throughout the nation.

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The new federal power policies appear to be based not on economic need but solely on an ideological bias for socialism. Rep. Ben F. Jensen of Iowa, a member of the House Subcommittee on Public Works Appropriations, charges that advocates of the new policies "are determined to get control of enough power in America to drive the private utilities out of business."

"Private utilities," he points out, "are paying more than two billion dollars in local, state and federal taxes each year on their revenues. Federal power systems pay no taxes and figure their rates after taking allowance for flood control, aid to navigation, irrigation of Indian lands, recreation, and the like, off their costs."

## the Great Books speak to Today...



Accustom thyself to attend carefully to what is said by another, and as much as possible, be in the speaker's mind.

—MARCUS AURELIUS (121-180)  
Roman philosopher

The most manifest sign of wisdom is a continual cheerfulness. Her state is like that of other things in the regions above the moon, always clear and serene.

—MICHEL de MONTAIGNE (1533-92)

All material things obey money so far as the multitude of fools is concerned, who know no other than material goods, which can be obtained for money.

—ST. THOMAS AQUINAS (about 1225-1274)

### SMILE

I live in a constant endeavor to fence against the infirmities of ill health and other evils of life by mirth; being firmly persuaded that every time a man smiles—but much more so, when he laughs, it adds something to his Fragment of Life.

—LAURENCE STERNE (1713-68)

One inch of joy surmounts grief a span,  
Because to laugh is proper to the man.

—FRANCOIS RABELAIS (about 1495-1553)



"We'd have a better nation if there was more wild life in our forests and less in the big cities."

AFTER HOURS By John Morley

## Syrian Revolt Shatters Unity Myth Among Arabs

NEW YORK CITY—There never was... and there is not today... any such thing as Arab unity. We have reported this during our entire 30 years coverage of the Near East.

There is a kind of reluctant unity among the Arabs against the state of Israel, but in recent years even this unity has been dying on the vine. The recent Syrian withdrawal from Nasser's United Arab Republic again explodes the Arab unity myth.

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President Nasser's dream—as I have heard it personally from his lips in Cairo and on his visits abroad since 1950—was to rally a united Arab people, before the world and specifically against Israel. He made some headway, dissolving the age-old nation of Syria into the United Arab Republic, along with Egypt, about four years ago.

In Cairo's Revolution square we heard Nasser call this "a glorious beginning," while most old-time Arab politicians shook their heads in surprise that he was even able to get that far so soon.

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President Gamal Abdel Nasser is a dedicated Egyptian nationalist with a chip on his shoulder, but no one on the table. He is typical of other revolutionary leaders of former colonial areas who attempt to change the face of history too fast.

Part of this is due to the newly created prestige of small nations and their lead-

ers who attain equal status within the framework of the United Nations.

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Although unrealistic, e-a-c-h nation—large or small—has one vote within the UN. Leaders of small nations, like Nasser, given a podium of importance in the halls of the UN, invariably cultivate an illusionary prominence which influences many of their very ambitious radical political undertakings.

Prominent world leaders—among them Arabs—have told this reporter repeatedly that Nasser moved too fast and imprudently in Syria in the creation of UAR, in his cooperation with the Communist bloc and in his hostility to the West.

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Nasser may yet survive the Syrian revolution... but the Syrian setback has all but wrecked his united Arab dreams, if not Nasser himself.

There were two sides to Nasser's plan of uniting the Arab states in an Arab bloc.

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The favorable side was that a solid group of Arab states could stand up to Russia and Red China, even though they could stand up to the Western alliance as well.

But the advantage was on the side of the West, who controlled the oil markets, the hazard capital and oil know-how. So a united Arab Republic had its good point as a bulwark against the encroach-

ments of Communism in the Near East.

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The unfavorable side of Nasser's UAR was that he would ultimately use it to attack Israel. Such an almost certain eventually would force the West to decide whether to honor its obligation to defend Israel, go to war against 40 million Arabs and jeopardize its oil interests... or face dishonor by letting Israel be destroyed. This was a decision which plagued the West since Nasser.

Syrian independence may prove a blessing for the Near East in the long run... but two present dangers have to be overcome.

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Will the new Premier Mamoun Kuzbari, chosen by the Syrian revolutionary army, be able to prevent a Communist coup? His appointment of conservative Leon Zamaria, former finance minister under the 1955 government of Sabri Assail, is ominously offset by the appointment of leftist Adnan Kuwaty who supported the merger with Egypt and leans toward Russia.

The other danger is the possibility of civil war, organized by the Nasser forces from within and out of Syria, or by the Communists.

This is the sort of climate made to order for Communist conspiracy with the ever-present menace of Soviet agents working feverishly within the Arab-Muslim camp to fill the vacuum.

SIGHT and SOUND by Ernest Kreiling

## Some TV Producers Seek Fertile Fields to Plow

Lost in a vast wasteland and virtually surrounded by hostile forces.

Judging from a panel discussion before the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences recently, this describes the plight of people responsible for producing that portion of television that emanates from Hollywood.

Although they failed to find their way out and failed to come up with a strategy for defeating the enemy, it was encouraging to see that the people who produce so much of our TV fare are seriously looking for a way toward more fertile television lands.

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The panel was moderated by William Dozier, vice president of Screen Gems. Panel members were Peggy Cass, star of ABC's new series "The Hathaways;" Cecil Smith, entertainment editor of a Los Angeles newspaper; Roy Huggins, vice president in charge of production at 20th Century Fox; Don McGuire, co-producer of the "Hennessey" series; Robert Weisman, vice president in charge of TV production at MGM; and

Bonita Granville Wrather, producer of "Lassie."

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Except for Cecil Smith, they are all engaged in turning out film programs that are in turn sold to the networks. So they aren't broadcasters, but program packagers whose livelihood depends upon what the networks buy. And they don't always like what they have to produce in order to make a sale.

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Among the hostile forces surrounding them, as they see it, are the sponsors who are interested only in selling products, advertising agencies who are interested in audience ratings high enough to please the sponsors, and the ratings themselves for imposing a live or die dictum on TV programs.

Ratings of course, emerged as the most formidable enemy, because they alone determine what is successful, not what is good or bad. As producers of programs they made it clear they couldn't afford the luxury of thinking about how to make a program good, but only how to make it popular.

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So they found themselves working under severe censorship, the censorship of Nielsen and the other audience. But where hope existed, no

promise emerged. Although most of them, including the audience, were less than satisfied with their contribution to television they couldn't quite decide what to do about it.

In view of the fact that there is clearly some relentless soul searching, it seems probable that things are likely get better rather than worse.

## Gains and Brains

Every carpenter drives many nails. Each mason lays hundreds of bricks and building stones. Every painter wields his brush over many hundreds of square feet of new construction. The smiths hammer at their anvils for hours. The officers patrol streets day and night to protect each of us. Store clerks stand on their feet hour after hour to serve our daily needs. Teachers work in their classrooms month after month to educate our children. Without them a city cannot be inhabited.

## During This Week

Oct. 15, 1950 — East Germans voted in a Communist ballyhooed election, with 70 per cent of the candidates being Communists. The Soviet occupation newspaper praised the election as Germany's most free — "free from anti-Soviet agitation, free from demagoguery or opposition parties."

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Oct. 16, 1793 — Capt. Samuel Clough, U. S. seaman, attempted to rescue Marie Antoinette from French Revolutionists, but failed. He had a two-story, stone house for her in America. It still stands at North Edgemoor, Me.

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Oct. 17, 1839 — Work began on New York City's Trinity Church, the first American building having a towering steeple. The steeple was 284 feet above Broadway and the highest point in the city until the Manhattan Life Insurance Building was built in 1893. That 17-story structure had its pinnacle 60 feet above the Trinity steeple.

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Oct. 18, 1867 — The Stars and Stripes replaced the Russian flag at Sitka, Alaska. The American-Russian treaty had been signed in Alaska, March 30, with Uncle Sam paying Russia \$7.2 million.

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Oct. 19, 1888 — Britain's famed David Lloyd George spoke as a Welsh Liberal candidate for parliament. A heckler shouted, "His father used to drive a donkey." George calmly replied that his father was gone, but the donkey remained. The heckler left.

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Oct. 20, 1815 — David Crockett, famed American pioneer, made a remark that became an American slogan. He had been appointed a magistrate in present-day Giles County, Tenn. Crockett said, "Be sure you're right, then go ahead," in telling his aim for dealing justice.

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Oct. 21, 1879 — Thomas Edison introduced the electric incandescent lamp to the world. Although generally thought to be the inventor, Edison merely improved upon a lamp invented by Britain's Sir William Grove, in 1840.

## AMERICA'S TEXTBOOK

