

Torrance Herald

Established 1914

Co-Publishers

KING WILLIAMS - GLENN W. PFEIL

REID L. BUNDY - Managing Editor

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1963

The Majority Loses

Once again a majority of the City Council—and a majority of the residents of Torrance—has been thwarted in its attempt to open examinations for future fire and police chiefs to qualified applicants from other California cities.

By a 3-4 vote, the City Council rejected a new effort to open the examinations as a matter of policy. While four members of the Council approved the recommendation, a 5-member majority is needed to change the Civil Service rules.

The HERALD truthfully believes that a majority of Torrance residents would like to see the examinations opened. We are certain most would prefer the examinations to embrace more than the present two who are eligible from the police department and the single officer eligible from the fire department.

Without considering the merits of those officers presently eligible for the posts it occurs to most Torrance residents that any test designed to select the best man for any job will necessarily include more than one or two candidates.

Although the vast number of persons holding this view stay home on Tuesday evenings and watch Red Skelton or Jack Benny, their view must be considered.

If the City Council minority persists in clinging to the restrictions currently placed on the search for a qualified fire or police chief, those people may leave their homes long enough to make sure they have the last say one of these days.

We agree that service to the city should be recognized and that promotion from the ranks is the most acceptable—in fact, all other factors being equal, it is preferred.

Promotion from a list for which only one or two men are eligible to compete, however, leave lots of room for doubt.

It is the citizens, in the end, who must be satisfied.

Another Killer Spared

We see where a U. S. Court of Appeals has granted a stay to a convicted rape-murderer on his attorney's plea that to execute him would be cruel and unusual punishment because he was mentally abnormal. The rape-murderer had pleaded that he could not control his sex urges.

We believe the attorney is half right. While execution of a vicious killer as set up in our laws should not be considered cruel punishment, it certainly can be considered unusual punishment in light of the slap-their-wrists tendency in recent criminal cases.

Either those charged with setting the terms of punishment on mtjor crimes should follow the mandates of the laws, or if those laws are too harsh in the minds of most Californians, they should be softened to reflect the softened attitude of those charged with assuring the protection of the public from the killer.

This week's case is just one of a long, long list.

Adults Only

Being in that age group where the condescending appellation "senior citizen" is becoming more and more repulsive, it is a pleasure to note that Ray Watts' New Horizons development refers quite properly to the project as a suitable residence for "adults."

Like a noted sports editor we know, we are willing to be called "elderly" or "old." But, as he put it, "call me anything but a senior citizen."

This is the age of the young executive, an age when there are living truths all about that years do not necessarily guarantee maturity. Some people are mature at 26; others are immature at 66 or older. Come to think of it, though, some of us never do become adults do we?

Unnecessary Anxiety

Everyone concerned, and that included many in our own neighborhood here along the coast, was relieved that the recent tidal wave warning flashed to California beach areas was unnecessary. Such waves can be very destructive of lives and property.

Unfortunately, there was a backwash of bad feeling between local authorities of the Office of Civil Defense. Local officials complained that no notice was given them that the wave had not materialized to more than a ripple when it finally reached the California coast. As a result a good many conscientious persons stayed on watch for hours after the danger had passed and there were many boat and other property owners who experienced hours of unnecessary anxiety.

Opinions of Others

LA PORTE, IND., HERALD-ARGUS: "At times in the recent race upheavals in this nation the church (all faiths) has taken quite a beating. Charges have been leveled at churchmen that they had not assumed their Christian role and lived up to what they teach. Therefore, it should not go unnoticed that in Chicago's recent race disturbances the most used line of communication between the races has been traced through the churches. . . . One Chicago church federation, composed of both Protestants and Catholics, actually has served as the peace-maker in urban renewal and public school misunderstandings between the races."

NOGALES, ARIZ., HERALD: "If every taxpayer had to pay an equal share of taxes to cover the public debt, it would amount to \$5,084 each, \$117 more than this date last year. Present public debt is \$306 billion."

Gringo



ROYCE BRIER

De Gaulle Isn't Yielding At the Expense of NATO

The recent visit of the French Foreign Minister is reported to presage a call from President de Gaulle in Washington this winter, but it is doubtful if this will bring any substantial change in Western affairs.

Those affairs are not the result of de Gaulle's intransigence, as we like to believe. True, a less obdurate man might have acted more slowly and obliquely, but French aversion to an American-

dominated NATO would have come about in any case.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization is approaching 15 years of age, and as history runs, that a rather old coalition. Such notable coalitions as the Triple Alliance endured longer, but not in their active phase, and such coalitions are reactivated by the eminence of wars.

NATO (like all coalitions, is the victim of historical change. In 1949 Western Europe still lay inert. The United States, indeed, was the only major nation intact, for neither had the Soviet Union recovered from its narrow victory.

But the Russians, though their economy was at low ebb, acted as if they wanted more conquest. NATO arose to prevent this hypothetical event, and the Marshall Plan began to restore the West. In the 1950s NATO and the Western economy both flourished. West Germany in particular achieved great economic growth, and France and the Low Countries followed, though Britain and Italy lagged.

As the years went on, with the failure of the Berlin Blockade and the death of Stalin and the consequent slowing of the Soviet updraught, it began to appear the Soviet Union had no intention of forcing a military conquest in the West.

It had too much to lose, and even a rapid rise of industrial-technological strength was not enough to warrant a major adventure, or still the persistent harping on the need of peace.

Established Jan. 1, 1914

Torrance Herald

Member of National Editorial Association, Calif. Newspaper Publishers Assn., L.A. Suburban Newspapers, Inc. Verified Audit Circulation Represented Nationally By The Rienz Co. Publication office and plant, 1619 Gramercy Ave., Torrance, Calif. Published Semi-Weekly, Thursday and Sunday by King Williams Press, Inc. Entered as second class matter January 30, 1914, at Post Office, Torrance, California, under act of March 3, 1879. Glenn W. Pfeil Co-Publishers Reid L. Bundy - Managing Editor Gene Roberts-Dialy Adv. Mgr. Bernard Brady-Regional Adv. Mgr. Evelyn Stillwell-Classified Adv. Mgr. Darrell Westcott - Circulation Mgr. Chas. R. Thomas - Mechanical Supt. Adjudicated legal newspaper by Superior Court, Los Angeles County. Adjudicated Decree No. 218470, March 22, 1927. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: By Carrier, 50c a month. Mail subscription, \$12.00 a year. Circulation office FA 8-6000.

De Gaulle was quick to perceive this, and to devise his own solution for it, French leadership of Western Europe. This necessarily scaled down American leadership because France is the key to the West. We reacted with some annoyance, but de Gaulle is not one to shrink from annoying others. He wooed West Germany and went ahead with his nuclear program, however modest. The Alliance now faces un-

certainly, since the simultaneous retirement of Adenauer and Macmillan. We simply can't foresee the course of action in Britain and Germany, nor in Italy, either.

It therefore seems reasonable to estimate that NATO, barring a thunderbolt, is approaching an inactive phase, which has ever been the fate of coalitions since the Delian League in ancient Greece, when the Persian menace subsided.

Where should we go with one month in England. I am particularly interested in Royal homes, stately homes, the bigger and older the better."

British Travel and Holidays (the official tourist office) sells a booklet on these these homes—something minor like 50 cents. You write them at 64 St. James's Street, London, S.W. 1.

"And I would like to find out about family history of my English family who date to 1528 in the county of Devon . . ."

Same organization has some books on looking for your ancestors. "Searching for Your Ancestors" is a good book, published by University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, \$3.95. You should also contract the Church of Latter Day Saints (Mormons) in London. They do the most extensive work on genealogy and have a great fund of microfilmed records.

"Coming from Florida by auto, where should I enter Mexico? Is a visa necessary? Do we need any shots?" You can enter at Brownsville Texas and pick up Pan American Highway 1 to Mexico City. This was the first highway—maybe a little narrower than later highways but perfectly all right. From Brownsville to Mexico City is three easy days.

No visa is needed. You get a tourist card for \$3 at the border and an auto permit. You should get Mexican car insurance at the border. Your U. S. insurance does not cover you. You need a smallpox vaccination certificate dated within the last three years. I get typhoid and tetanus shots as well. And I get a prescription for a once-a-week, one tablet malaria preventative. When you get in mosquito country, take it.

"I am going around the world with my daughter, now 11. It will be the only one I'll ever make and I want it to be a good and thorough one and not expensive. I do not want to travel with a group. Where do I start? With travel agents?" If you want to go it alone, it will cost a lot for a travel agent to set you up individually. Better start by making a list of places you want to stopover. Airline fare will be about \$1400 each. You can make all kinds of stops and any length of time. A good travel agent can advise you how to get more routing out of your ticket. For example, a ticket to Bangkok gives you the right to be routed on through Moscow at no extra charge—one of those airline regulations.

The agent gets a commission from the airline on your tickets and this makes it worthwhile for him. And no cost to you. However, if he has to write ahead and make a lot of arrangements for local tours in cities this costs him time and you money. And you could buy these tours when you get there.

"Can you send me information on where to lease a villa? Perhaps in Spain or the island of Maporca."

There are several agencies in Spain and in London. Direction General del Turismo, Madrid will send you a list. However, I looked these lists over and I think the prices (through agencies) are marked up far too much. I go to Barcelona and get a hotel room and start through local agencies.

Parlor—Although it is believed that the parlor is an outdated symbol of the 19th Century gentility, it is still our domestic best-foot-forward, and in many households exists under another name to impress the neighbors rather than to provide comfort for the family.

Bedroom and bath—Most important change in the upstairs of the house is that it has come downstairs. No longer the general headquarters of the house, the bedroom has shrunk in size. There is no typical bedroom—they come in as many manners of decoration as there are women with a will of their own. The bathroom has come under the female hand, a bower of blossoms, draped with towels of every conceivable color.

Dining room—Subject to more fads in decoration than any other room in the house. Lynes laments the passing from the table of such items as napkin rings, finger bowls and dollies and the days when orange juice came out of oranges.

Servant problem—Almost the only "living in" servants today are husbands.

In noting the current trend towards the single level house, Lynes suggests his basic theme: "The leveling of the house is perhaps as tidy a symbol as one could find for the leveling of society in our time."

"Why is there seldom time enough to do a job right, but always time enough to do it over?" — Ernest L. Henes, Wellington (O.) Enterprise.

Which all goes to show you how times change. In Britain these days, they've got aristocratic families who can't rule. But in America we've got ruling families who can't be aristocrats.

Because in Washington these days it was never truer that a man's family name doesn't mean a thing. So long, that is, as it isn't Kennedy.

Money isn't sacred, but for years bankers have treated it with wonderful reverence. But I'm afraid all that has changed now that astronaut Alan Shepard bought himself a bank in Texas.

I wish him well, but I don't plan to switch my account. I want my money to travel with a banker who never moves any faster than an over-age sedan in need of a ring-and-valve job.

The American Banking Assn. has been trying to change the public image of the trade. Some banks even give out popcorn to the kids. Humanize banks, maybe. But send bankers out of this world, never.

Why is there seldom time enough to do a job right, but always time enough to do it over?" — Ernest L. Henes, Wellington (O.) Enterprise.

Why is there seldom time enough to do a job right, but always time enough to do it over?" — Ernest L. Henes, Wellington (O.) Enterprise.

Why is there seldom time enough to do a job right, but always time enough to do it over?" — Ernest L. Henes, Wellington (O.) Enterprise.

Why is there seldom time enough to do a job right, but always time enough to do it over?" — Ernest L. Henes, Wellington (O.) Enterprise.

Why is there seldom time enough to do a job right, but always time enough to do it over?" — Ernest L. Henes, Wellington (O.) Enterprise.

James Dorias

Limits on Supreme Court Receive New Endorsement

During the past year, a number of state legislatures have adopted resolutions endorsing proposed amendments to the U. S. Constitution, the effect of which would be to reduce the power of the U. S. Supreme Court.

These proposals have been roundly condemned in recent months as dangerous, revolutionary doctrines of the "radical right" by several national figures, including pundit Walter Lippmann and Chief Justice Earl Warren.

An opposite view was expressed by Everett C. McKeage, a member and former president of the California Public Utilities Commission. A life-long liberal Democrat, Mr. McKeage is a former Superior Court Judge and during World War

It was Chief Hearing Commissioner of the Federal Office of Administrative Hearings.

Addressing the members of the National Assn. of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners, in Oklahoma City, McKeage strongly advocated support of "the three proposed constitutional amendments now being put forward by the Council of State Governments which would make the amending process of the federal Constitution less cumbersome and would impose a long-overdue restraint upon the Supreme Court."

Charging that "the Supreme Court has been more instrumental than all other federal agencies combined for the assaults by the federal authority upon the rights of the several states," McKeage said:

"We know from sore experience that the three great branches of the central government—the legislative, executive and judicial—have combined over the years to exaggerate, torture and abuse the commerce clause of the Constitution of the United

States to the point of absurdity."

Nothing in the Constitution, nor in the debates of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, McKeage held, makes any reference to the "present heresy that federal authority may regulate intrastate commerce, if such action is necessary, in the judgment of the Congress, to foster or protect interstate commerce."

"The current rule," he said, "which is nothing but judge-made law announced by the Supreme Court, in clear violation of the federal constitution. It is a brazen case of usurpation conceived by the judiciary and eagerly seized upon by both the congress and the executive."

Pointing out that justification for increased centralized authority is usually advanced in the interest of efficiency, McKeage observed:

"Outside of something which may be concealing itself on the dark side of the moon, I can think of no organism that is as inefficient as the federal government is today, and has been for many years."

"We know from sore experience that the three great branches of the central government—the legislative, executive and judicial—have combined over the years to exaggerate, torture and abuse the commerce clause of the Constitution of the United

States to the point of absurdity."

Nothing in the Constitution, nor in the debates of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, McKeage held, makes any reference to the "present heresy that federal authority may regulate intrastate commerce, if such action is necessary, in the judgment of the Congress, to foster or protect interstate commerce."

"The current rule," he said, "which is nothing but judge-made law announced by the Supreme Court, in clear violation of the federal constitution. It is a brazen case of usurpation conceived by the judiciary and eagerly seized upon by both the congress and the executive."

Pointing out that justification for increased centralized authority is usually advanced in the interest of efficiency, McKeage observed:

"Outside of something which may be concealing itself on the dark side of the moon, I can think of no organism that is as inefficient as the federal government is today, and has been for many years."

"We know from sore experience that the three great branches of the central government—the legislative, executive and judicial—have combined over the years to exaggerate, torture and abuse the commerce clause of the Constitution of the United

States to the point of absurdity."

Nothing in the Constitution, nor in the debates of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, McKeage held, makes any reference to the "present heresy that federal authority may regulate intrastate commerce, if such action is necessary, in the judgment of the Congress, to foster or protect interstate commerce."

"The current rule," he said, "which is nothing but judge-made law announced by the Supreme Court, in clear violation of the federal constitution. It is a brazen case of usurpation conceived by the judiciary and eagerly seized upon by both the congress and the executive."

Pointing out that justification for increased centralized authority is usually advanced in the interest of efficiency, McKeage observed:

"Outside of something which may be concealing itself on the dark side of the moon, I can think of no organism that is as inefficient as the federal government is today, and has been for many years."

"We know from sore experience that the three great branches of the central government—the legislative, executive and judicial—have combined over the years to exaggerate, torture and abuse the commerce clause of the Constitution of the United

States to the point of absurdity."

Nothing in the Constitution, nor in the debates of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, McKeage held, makes any reference to the "present heresy that federal authority may regulate intrastate commerce, if such action is necessary, in the judgment of the Congress, to foster or protect interstate commerce."

"The current rule," he said, "which is nothing but judge-made law announced by the Supreme Court, in clear violation of the federal constitution. It is a brazen case of usurpation conceived by the judiciary and eagerly seized upon by both the congress and the executive."

Pointing out that justification for increased centralized authority is usually advanced in the interest of efficiency, McKeage observed:

"Outside of something which may be concealing itself on the dark side of the moon, I can think of no organism that is as inefficient as the federal government is today, and has been for many years."

"We know from sore experience that the three great branches of the central government—the legislative, executive and judicial—have combined over the years to exaggerate, torture and abuse the commerce clause of the Constitution of the United

States to the point of absurdity."

Nothing in the Constitution, nor in the debates of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, McKeage held, makes any reference to the "present heresy that federal authority may regulate intrastate commerce, if such action is necessary, in the judgment of the Congress, to foster or protect interstate commerce."

"The current rule," he said, "which is nothing but judge-made law announced by the Supreme Court, in clear violation of the federal constitution. It is a brazen case of usurpation conceived by the judiciary and eagerly seized upon by both the congress and the executive."

Pointing out that justification for increased centralized authority is usually advanced in the interest of efficiency, McKeage observed:

"Outside of something which may be concealing itself on the dark side of the moon, I can think of no organism that is as inefficient as the federal government is today, and has been for many years."

States to the point of absurdity."

Nothing in the Constitution, nor in the debates of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, McKeage held, makes any reference to the "present heresy that federal authority may regulate intrastate commerce, if such action is necessary, in the judgment of the Congress, to foster or protect interstate commerce."

"The current rule," he said, "which is nothing but judge-made law announced by the Supreme Court, in clear violation of the federal constitution. It is a brazen case of usurpation conceived by the judiciary and eagerly seized upon by both the congress and the executive."

Pointing out that justification for increased centralized authority is usually advanced in the interest of efficiency, McKeage observed:

"Outside of something which may be concealing itself on the dark side of the moon, I can think of no organism that is as inefficient as the federal government is today, and has been for many years."

"We know from sore experience that the three great branches of the central government—the legislative, executive and judicial—have combined over the years to exaggerate, torture and abuse the commerce clause of the Constitution of the United

States to the point of absurdity."

Nothing in the Constitution, nor in the debates of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, McKeage held, makes any reference to the "present heresy that federal authority may regulate intrastate commerce, if such action is necessary, in the judgment of the Congress, to foster or protect interstate commerce."

"The current rule," he said, "which is nothing but judge-made law announced by the Supreme Court, in clear violation of the federal constitution. It is a brazen case of usurpation conceived by the judiciary and eagerly seized upon by both the congress and the executive."

Pointing out that justification for increased centralized authority is usually advanced in the interest of efficiency, McKeage observed:

"Outside of something which may be concealing itself on the dark side of the moon, I can think of no organism that is as inefficient as the federal government is today, and has been for many years."

"We know from sore experience that the three great branches of the central government—the legislative, executive and judicial—have combined over the years to exaggerate, torture and abuse the commerce clause of the Constitution of the United

States to the point of absurdity."

Nothing in the Constitution, nor in the debates of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, McKeage held, makes any reference to the "present heresy that federal authority may regulate intrastate commerce, if such action is necessary, in the judgment of the Congress, to foster or protect interstate commerce."

"The current rule," he said, "which is nothing but judge-made law announced by the Supreme Court, in clear violation of the federal constitution. It is a brazen case of usurpation conceived by the judiciary and eagerly seized upon by both the congress and the executive."

Pointing out that justification for increased centralized authority is usually advanced in the interest of efficiency, McKeage observed:

"Outside of something which may be concealing itself on the dark side of the moon, I can think of no organism that is as inefficient as the federal government is today, and has been for many years."

"We know from sore experience that the three great branches of the central government—the legislative, executive and judicial—have combined over the years to exaggerate, torture and abuse the commerce clause of the Constitution of the United

States to the point of absurdity."

Nothing in the Constitution, nor in the debates of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, McKeage held, makes any reference to the "present heresy that federal authority may regulate intrastate commerce, if such action is necessary, in the judgment of the Congress, to foster or protect interstate commerce."

"The current rule," he said, "which is nothing but judge-made law announced by the Supreme Court, in clear violation of the federal constitution. It is a brazen case of usurpation conceived by the judiciary and eagerly seized upon by both the congress and the executive."

Pointing out that justification for increased centralized authority is usually advanced in the interest of efficiency, McKeage observed:

"Outside of something which may be concealing itself on the dark side of the moon, I can think of no organism that is as inefficient as the federal government is today, and has been for many years."

"We know from sore experience that the three great branches of the central government—the legislative, executive and judicial—have combined over the years to exaggerate, torture and abuse the commerce clause of the Constitution of the United

States to the point of absurdity."

Nothing in the Constitution, nor in the debates of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, McKeage held, makes any reference to the "present heresy that federal authority may regulate intrastate commerce, if such action is necessary, in the judgment of the Congress, to foster or protect interstate commerce."

"The current rule," he said, "which is nothing but judge-made law announced by the Supreme Court, in clear violation of the federal constitution. It is a brazen case of usurpation conceived by the judiciary and eagerly seized upon by both the congress and the executive."

Pointing out that justification for increased centralized authority is usually advanced in the interest of efficiency, McKeage observed:

"Outside of something which may be concealing itself on the dark side of the moon, I can think of no organism that is as inefficient as the federal government is today, and has been for many years."

"We know from sore experience that the three great branches of the central government—the legislative, executive and judicial—have combined over the years to exaggerate, torture and abuse the commerce clause of the Constitution of the United

States to the point of absurdity."

Nothing in the Constitution, nor in the debates of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, McKeage held, makes any reference to the "present heresy that federal authority may regulate intrastate commerce, if such action is necessary, in the judgment of the Congress, to foster or protect interstate commerce."

"The current rule," he said, "which is nothing but judge-made law announced by the Supreme Court, in clear violation of the federal constitution. It is a brazen case of usurpation conceived by the judiciary and eagerly seized upon by both the congress and the executive."

Pointing out that justification for increased centralized authority is usually advanced in the interest of efficiency, McKeage observed:

"Outside of something which may be concealing itself on the dark side of the moon, I can think of no organism that is as inefficient as the federal government is today, and has been for many years."

"We know from sore experience that the three great branches of the central government—the legislative, executive and judicial—have combined over the years to exaggerate, torture and abuse the commerce clause of the Constitution of the United

States to the point of absurdity."

Nothing in the Constitution, nor in the debates of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, McKeage held, makes any reference to the "present heresy that federal authority may regulate intrastate commerce, if such action is necessary, in the judgment of the Congress, to foster or protect interstate commerce."

"The current rule," he said, "which is nothing but judge-made law announced by the Supreme Court, in clear violation of the federal constitution. It is a brazen case of usurpation conceived by the judiciary and eagerly seized upon by both the congress and the executive."

Pointing out that justification for increased centralized authority is usually advanced in the interest of efficiency, McKeage observed:

"Outside of something which may be concealing itself on the dark side of the moon, I can think of no organism that is as inefficient as the federal government is today, and has been for many years."

Our Man Hoppe

Birth Defect of a Title

Art Hoppe

Wilton Park, England

The burning question in English public life today is: Does the new Prime Minister have the grit and fortitude to overcome the one overwhelming handicap to his leadership of the British people? Namely the fact that he was the 14th Earl of Home.

Personally, I doubt that, strive though he may, he will ever be able to rise above it. For you know, as well as I the deep-rooted feelings the British have toward the aristocracy, their hereditary leaders—the deep-rooted feeling that they aren't fit to lead.

Oh, I know Lord Home has renounced his title. But will the public forget? Certainly the loyal opposition won't. "A peer for Prime Minister!" Labor party spokesmen are chortling. "It will cost the Conservatives a million votes."

So while you must admire Mr. Macmillan's hire-the-handicapped policy it looks bad for the Conservatives for flying in the teeth of tradition—a tradition up-dated and modernized in the new 19th Century English novel I just wrote entitled: "Withering Roots." It follows.

Pamela, the beautiful scullery maid was sculling culls in the scullery, her sweet beauty radiating from her pure soul, when there crept up behind her like the sly cur he was, Lord Robert of Edward, the 147th Duke of East Twyckham. His face a mad mask of passion, he attempted to seize her.

"Here, now!" cried our Pamela, dropping her cull sculler in pretty confusion. "Keep your hands to yourself, you . . . you . . . you 147th Duke of East Twyckham, you!"

"Oh, Pamela," sobbed the young Duke, dropping to his knees. "Forgive me. I forgot my station. But can you not forget the defect I was born with? Was it my fault my father was the 146th Duke of East Twyckham? And that I was doomed from conception to be a member of the aristocracy? Oh, say that you can overlook this blot upon my escutcheon. Oh, say that you will marry me."

"Marry the likes of you?" sneered our Pamela. "Ha, ha. I have my pride. And I will never marry a man who was not born to be a leader!"

"But I will renounce my accursed title!"