

Torrance Herald

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The Whole City...

Residents of the Hollywood Riviera section and proponents of the proposed high rise development on the site of the old Riviera Club face a showdown Tuesday night before the City Council.

We have no doubt that a large delegation of homeowners will appear before the council to oppose the project. These people will argue that homes in the Riviera section were sold for the view, and high rise will deprive them of that view. We also expect something will be said about traffic problems and the safety of children in the vicinity of the proposed construction.

The HERALD has no quarrel with these arguments. We believe homeowners have a right to protest the proposed change of zone, and the council has a duty to listen.

But we also believe that all too often, the council has acted after hearing such protests because of the sheer impact of numbers. Perhaps, even, the council has been too attentive to the desires of each separate section of the city.

Torrance has too long been just a collection of small communities—each concerned with their own problems, acting and reacting in selfish interest. Such action frequently has led to decisions which might have been far different if the totality of the city were at all considered.

The HERALD believes it is time for Torrance to draw itself together and begin to act like the CITY of 120,000 that we believe it is.

We hope a concern for a total community will prevail during the deliberations Tuesday. Attention should be given to the broader interests of the city: Can TORRANCE benefit from such construction? Will high rise be an asset or a liability to TORRANCE?

The view from the hills is lovely—all 180 degrees of it. But we hardly think that a reduction of 10 degrees in that panorama is cause to defeat a project that might possibly be a welcome and important addition to a growing and vital city.

The Holy Bible

There are so many "Weeks" in the year dedicated to projects or institutions, ranging from agriculture to zoism, that there are not enough weeks in the calendar to do justice to them all.

National Bible Week, officially observed last month, has been on the calendar of the church year for a long time. Lacking the commercial promotion given to certain other weeks of questionable worthiness, Bible Week October 21 through the 27th probably went by virtually unnoticed by millions who do not attend church regularly although this was the 23rd anniversary of the observance.

This year's observance had a particularly timely theme: "The Bible—Symbol of Unity."

The Holy Bible continues to be, as it has for many generations, the best seller of all the books published in the entire world. No man can be considered well read if he does not have at least a general knowledge of its format and derivation of its most popularized contributions to the wisdom of the ages.

When we speak of unity in conjunction with the Bible it can mean but one thing—the joining together of all faiths in a drive to bring peace and understanding to all men in today's troubled world.

Let the Bible be a symbol of unity, both in the family and the nation whether or not it is read in the schools as the result of dubious court decisions.

Opinions of Others

SANDUSKY, OHIO, REGISTER: "For weeks, the building trade unions in various parts of the country have been targets of demonstrations demanding preferential treatment for Negroes and Puerto Ricans applying for apprenticeship training. In New York, the issue came to a head when State Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz filed a bias complaint with the State Commission for Human Rights because the sheetmetal union would not 'jump' a Negro over 100 white applicants who applied ahead of him. . . . So long as the unions treat all applicants the same, in order of application, they cannot be accused of discrimination either favoring whites or Negroes."

ODESSA, TEX., AMERICAN: "Shouldn't we strive to abolish government operation of business (socialism), government control over agricultural production (fascism), and governmental redistribution of the wealth (communism)? If the American capitalist system fails, there will be no other nation to save us—as we have saved so many others. On the other hand, if we will rededicate ourselves to capitalism in America, it will provide the beacon light of freedom and abundance that may save the whole world. The rewards of capitalism await us. Are they worth your effort?"

Morning Report:

Don't worry. The Cold War is still with us. It's a long way from thawing into the warm slush of good will.

Just as soon as we signed a ban against atomic testing in space with the Russians they stopped a convoy in Berlin. Now, right after we reached an agreement involving broadcasting by satellites, another convoy was halted. I don't know how many accords in space we will reach with Russia, but I gather we have enough convoys to match every one of them.

There's no doubt it's nice to have peace in space. I'm all for that. But I'd sleep a little better if we could spread it a couple of hundred thousand miles closer to me—say in Berlin.

Abe Mellinkoff

Any Time Things Get Dull In Moscow



ROYCE BRIER

Alliance for Progress Confounded by Problems

Two major assumptions underlie the Alliance for Progress: that the living standard of the Latin American masses can be raised by an ordered application of financial and social aid; that this aid can only be made effective within a democratic framework.

This is, however, an alliance, not a Yankee handout. The nations aided are expected to share in the \$10 billion, 10-year program. Much of the fund involves private investment, native and foreign.

After two years, the first assumption seems less valid than it did when it was conceived. The population increase tended to cancel out the benefits of development. The rising need of schools and housing, for instance,

could not be met by the funds available. Funds disbursed have tended to go to emergency support of shaky currencies and to meet recurring foreign payment crises brought on by the fall of commodity prices.

Brazil and the coffee depression are a good example, but in some measure all Latin American nations are in the same situation.

Another factor damaging to the Alliance is political. The Alliance calls for a concentrated effort to get tax and other social reforms going. But this encounters resistance from the extreme right and the extreme left. The right opposes reforms which would impair age-old

privileges of the ruling class, and the left opposes reforms which might head off the total revolution it seeks.

Thus native capital is wary of investment which might be threatened by democratic reforms, if not wiped out by revolution, and American and European capital is hesitant for the same reasons.

Pursuant to this hesitancy, the Alliance is now threatened by military interventions which violate the terms and the basic philosophy of the program. Of the 19 original signatories, four have suffered military takeovers this year, Guatemala and Ecuador earlier, and Honduras and the Dominican Republic within the past few weeks.

Brazil is in a chronic state of political upheaval, with military intervention close to the surface, and President Betancourt's experiment in democracy in Venezuela is under severe pressure. The United States withdrew its economic mission in Honduras only the other day.

It had no choice. Once a military junta is in power in a country, the Alliance cannot function in that country. There is no ready solution for this stalemate in the present cycle. Much of the fate of the Alliance rests in what happens in two key nations—Brazil and Venezuela—in the next few months.

Mailbox

Torrance Herald, The members of the Torrance Fire Fighters Assn. wish to thank you and your staff personally for allowing our recent article on "Open Examinations for Fire Chief" to be printed in your paper.

We realize that our article opposed your editorial stand on the issue and appreciate the space given us in the paper in order that our position could be stated. We firmly uphold the democratic process as being the only true way of providing all the facts for the people.

I wish to point out at this time that another competitive newspaper serving the South-Bay area refused to print our article because it differed from their editorial policy. Is this the way to keep the public informed on important issues or are they only to hear one side of the story?

It is indeed heartening to know that the Herald and its staff believes in a "Free Press."

Hats off to all of you. With people like you serving our community we shall always be assured of keeping Torrance "The All American City."

Stanley H. Sellers, Secy. Torrance Fire Fighters Assn.

Civil Rights Bill Two Steps Forward, One Back

Editor's Note: The following article was written by John C. Satterfield, past president (1961-62) of the American Bar Association. He is secretary-treasurer of the Coordinating Committee for Fundamental American Freedoms, Washington 3, D.C.

By John C. Satterfield

In the latest developments in the progress of the Civil Rights Bill, President Kennedy and his brother Bobby are posing as advocates of moderate legislation. But it is only a pose. While the bill which has been approved by the House Judiciary Committee is neither the measure originally proposed by the President nor the "loaded" proposals contained in the Judiciary Subcommittee substitute, it is far worse than the original bill the President sent to the Hill last June.

This so-called "moderate" bill still has the body of the wolf. The only change is that Little Red Riding Hood's "grandmother's" night cap and shawl have been edged with lace and ribbons. The stranglehold is still maintained on banks, savings and loan associations, home owners, agricultural programs, unions, business and education. Withdrawal of credit, cancellation of loans, blacklisting of banks, realtors, contractors and the amendment of nearly two hundred statutes to permit manipulation of every federal financial program—these are all retained in the new committee bill. Federal control of voting, federal dictation of education, federal manipulation of unions and their apprenticeship programs, they all remain.

The truth is that President Kennedy's original bill was extreme to begin with. It sought to apply many new powers to many people. Liberal Congressmen in Committee, once they got their hands on the President's bill, then loaded it with an even greater number of powers so that an even greater number of citizens would be caught in its net. Since both of these extreme proposals are on the same end of the scale, a compromise midway between them hardly seems moderate.

In June, you may recall, the President asked for extraordinary powers which in many instances, conflicted with the civil rights guaranteed to the American people by the Constitution. For instance, under the Constitution, the citizens of each state retain the right to fix voting qualifications. Mr. Kennedy, contrary to this provision, sought in his original bill to give his brother the power to bring Federal referees into both state and Federal elections.

Other sections of the President's original bill brought every business in the country under direct federal supervision and control—if the business was licensed by the state or engaged in interstate commerce. Since the 14th Amendment affects only state actions, the President—to give his proposal the coloration of Constitutionality—was forced to use the wobbly pretext that state licensing transforms the private actions of business into state actions.

In still another provision, the President asked for unprecedented powers over both union members and employers. He wanted to set up a Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity which would make up the rules to be followed by government contractors and subcontractors.

The hiring standards of this Commission would set aside the work agreements won by unions in collective bargaining. The employer could be

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forced to disregard the seniority and apprenticeship rights of his employees. Records and practices of both union and employer would be opened to federal investigators. Hanging over everyone would be the threat of contract cancellation, and loss of union shop agreements.

The President, in his original bill, also wanted to control education in local school districts. Through the manipulation of federal grants, the U.S. Commissioner of Education would be empowered to eliminate both segregation and "racial balance." To qualify for both old and new federal programs, pupils would be rearranged to suit the Commissioner—not only within each school, but from district to district. Even textbooks could be censored to meet the Commissioner's standards.

These and other provisions added up to a radical extension of federal power. About 10 per cent of the bill was civil rights. And the rest was nothing but sweeping control that a strengthened central government might easily apply in other areas. Such was the original bill.

But as noted, the original bill submitted by the President was considerably stiffened by the House Judiciary Committee. Control over management's hiring practices and union agreements was made virtually ironclad by clear language. Even employment agencies were included.

The temporary Commission on Civil Rights was extended. Most drastic of all was the practically unlimited power given the President's brother to sue on behalf of any individual who felt that any of his Constitutional rights were violated.

The power in the Committee's bill was so dangerous—and stirred such opposition—that even the Attorney General testified that it was unnecessarily extreme. He pointed out that the rest of the bill already gave him all of the new powers he wanted, and that the sweeping powers of prosecution granted by the Committee bill would run the gamut from prayers in public schools to censorship of motion pictures.

In short, he advocated "modifying" the bill, urged "temperance." Such was the method pursued by the Administration to get the bill an "atmosphere" (one of compromise) it wanted. It followed the classic strategy of "two steps forward and one step back." It now has a "moderate" bill, more vicious than the first.

The fight isn't over yet. There will be more changes in the bill. Congressmen are eagerly scanning their mail to find out what the people—as opposed to the Kennedys—want. There is still much special interest pressure for an extreme bill; but legislators, today, as ever, are responsive to the people's will. If you are against such control, write and tell your Senators so.

Our Man Hoppe

Never Forget Whatshisname

—Art Hoppe

Ah, another nostalgic piece in that heartwarming series, "Where Are They Now?" You know, it's the kind where we search out a once-famous man who is now living in simple obscurity. And we always search out our beloved Vice President, L. B. Whatshisname. Which isn't always easy.

As old-timers will recall, ever since he shyly retired to the anonymity of the Vice Presidency, "old L. B. W.," as he's fondly known, has been gamely struggling to make a comeback. Mostly overseas.

And he had one big triumph. At the height of a crisis, he went to Berlin on a Goodwill Tour, passed out ballpoint pens, and made a fighting speech. Which almost caused World War III. Since then, reports have been rife that Mr. Kennedy was reluctant to send him on any more Goodwill Tours to touchy areas.

A base canard. For he has only just now completed another triumphant Goodwill Tour, obviously designed to heal grave rifts in the Western Alliance. And this time Mr. Kennedy sent him, as a clear demonstration of his trust and confidence, to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

It was, of course, a delicate diplomatic mission. Details, naturally, could not be revealed. All that is known publicly is that our beloved Vice President was greeted by a crowd of happy Luxembourgers, to whom he gave red and blue ballpoint pens. And he was then whisked to the palace of Luxembourg's ruler, Grand Duchess Charlotte, to present her with "an official message from President Kennedy." Who doesn't trust the mails.

The scene, fraught with tension, can only be hazarded at:

"Howdy, there Duchess. Have a ballpoint pen."

"Please, Mr. Vice President. Enough formalities. We are a small nation, but a proud people, willing to fight if we must. What message do you bring? Will it be peace? Or will it, God forbid, be war?"

"Now there, Duchess, don't get all het up. I got it right here. Somewhere. Let's see, identification card, next of kin, White House parking permit (me and Jack, we're like that), credit card for the Quorum Club (I thought I burned that) . . . Here it is. Wait'll I get my specs on. Any photographers around? Good. Now then: 'The U. S. of A. (that's us) has no territorial ambitions in Luxembourg.' That's you, I reckon."

"Heaven be praised. On, Mr. Vice President, you are a master of statecraft."

"That's mighty kind of you to say, Duchess. In return allow me to pledge us Americans' lives, fortunes and sacred honors to defending this here wonderful country of . . . ah . . ."

"Luxembourg?"

"Right you are, Duchess. Have a ballpoint pen."

Well, skeptics may sneer. Cynics may snidely contum. Washington's faith in old L. B. W.'s marksmanship as a troubleshooter is limited. But that's nonsense. Look at the teensy targets they give him.

Moreover, it cannot be denied that peace reigns today between America and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. And I feel a grateful Nation should forever enshrine in its memory the hallowed name of Vice President L. B. Whatshisname. Wherever he is now.