EDITORIALS

THE TORRANCE HERALD

The Council Race

Once again, a near record field of candidates have entered their names for consideration of the voters at the April 12 municipal elections here. Sixteen candidates, including the three incumbents, are seeking election to the three council seats which will be at stake in the election

The list of candidates, although it may be considered bulky by some, shows a diversity of interest which is encouraging for the voters of the city. Included among the candidates are attorneys, businessmen, professional men, a school teacher, industrial workers, real estate salesmen, and craftsmen.

The candidates should be advised that they are seeking an office which is designed to serve the entire com-munity. Torrance is coming of age as an important West Coast city and it needs mature, dedicated leadership as much now as at any time in its nearly 40 years as a city.

Backgrounds of the candidates and statements of their

stands on various phases of Torrance's development will be published by th HERALD before the date of the election.

The decision will be with the voters at the polls.

Opinions of Others

BEEVILLE, (TEX.) BEE-PICAYUNE: "The fate of our nation rests upon you and the people you influence. If you want to make a quick buck above all else, if you would trade security for freedom, if you have lost the moral fibre of your ancestors, our nation is in grave danger. For in a free world you do your choosing as to leaders, but they cannot put meaning or purpose or moral standards into your lives. That is up to you. The fate of the world is within each of

Law in Action

Safety Measures

Most wage earning, child-rearing, home-buying, tax-paying, installment buying people see little need for a family lawyer. Yet he could come in handy if you knew when to see him. when to see him.

Often under prodding such a family may get a lawyer to write a will; but most people wait for trouble to strike be-fore they think of a lawyer. That's how it used to be with doctors. Now people get check-ups before they are

So when do you see a law-yer?
Can you spot the symptoms of legal trouble?

Yes, you can: Check with your family lawyer when:

1. Your status changes: Upon coming of age, marriage, the birth of your children, buying a house, divorce, or death in the family. For at these times you may need to these times you may need to draft or revise your will, change your insurance, straighten out your property

rights, or refigure your taxes.

2. You buy or sell. Look out for flaws in the papers BEFORE you go into debt, part with money, or sign anything involving big money or long term debts. So far as you can make sure too that you can, make sure, too, that you don't bite off more than

3. You enter into contracts. Promises—spoken, written, or implied—bind you if they call

You can prevent legal trou-ble easier than you can get thing of value in return. Make out of it once you are in. sure that you haven't by word

rights. The law exists to defend them, but with some if you don't invoke them yourself, they lie dormant.

When you can, bring your lawyer "live" facts (e.g.) un-signed contracts... vexing, un-filed tax returns, unmailed letters, etc.). He can help you much more and at smaller cost than when you bring him the "cold" facts (mistakes you have made which now threat-

en trouble).
But above all, get both live and cold facts to your lawyer at once. For time may run out. (A debt, for example, may be outlawed). Your law-yer may be able to help you today, but not so much tomor-row.

Tell your lawyer what you want. Tell him all the facts, good or bad, and then keep him informed at each step. He cannot help much unless he knows all the facts.

he knows all the facts.

Once you have a family lawyer who is already familiar with your needs, he can act swiftly and wisely in your behalf if trouble strikes.

And it isn't so likely to strike if he has been at your elbow when you have to take legal risks.

legal risks.

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

Before The Season Officially Opens-SENATE HUNT CLUB BOYS FRAID YOU'LL USE UP ALL YOUR AMMUNITION

Income Tax Tips

Many Auto Expenses Can Be Deducted From Taxes

(This is the ninth of a series of articles on Federal and California income tax filing. This information has been provided by the Committee on Taxation of The California Society of Certified Public Accountants in cooperation with the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants).

Although the millions of Californians who drive their deduction unless the damage sonal affairs, an allocation cars for personal reasons are not permitted to deduct their automobile expenses, as such, on their tax returns, there are some expenses connected with the operation of an automo-

bile which may be deducted.

These include certain taxes, interest, casualty losses, and auto expenses in connection with medical treatment and charitable organizations.

Sales and use taxes paid upon the purchase of an automobile are fully deductible, as are the annual license fee paid to the State. If a car was purchased during the year, be sure to note the license fee which the automobile dealer probably charged you. Although federal taxes on Although federal taxes on gasoline are not deductible, any gasoline tax assessed by any gasoline tax assessed by a State is deductible — in California the State tax is 6 cents per gallon. The number of gallons purchased preferably should be obtained from sales tickets, but may be approximated based on miles driven.

Interest paid on automobile loans is fully deductible, whether the loan represents the balance of the purchase price or money borrowed with the car being pledged as se-curity. If the charge is not called "interest" but is designated as a "carrying charge,"
"time price differential," or
some other such term, then your deduction is limited to an amount equal to 6% per annum based on the average unpaid balance of the loan.

Damage to your car, due to accident, is deductible to the extent that you are not reim-bursed by insurance or other-

wise. The measure of loss is the difference in car market value of the car immediately before and immediately after the accident; however, the cost of repairing any damage is commonly accepted as the amount of the loss.

For example: If your car is it costs \$150 to repair it, you may deduct the \$150 as a cas-ualty loss; however, if you have collision insurance with a "\$50 deductible" clause your deduction would be lim-ited to the \$50 which you had to pay yourself.

4 4 4

If, as the result of an accident, you have damaged someone else's property and must pay for it, the cost of repairing the other person's property is a personal expense and is NOT deductible.

The same rules, as to the deductibility of a loss, apply to losses arising from theft, fire or other casualty. The fact that you yourself were responsible for the accident will not cause you to lose the

deduction unless the damage was caused willfully.

In all cases, the loss is deductible in the year of the casualty regardless of when, or if, the damage is repaired.

Cost of traveling to a doctor's office, hospital or elsewhere for medical treatment is deductible; if you use your own car for this purpose, the cost of gasoline, parking and other operating expenses may be deducted on your return other operating expenses may be deducted on your return as medical expenses. The same rule applies to the use of your car in connection with services performed for a charitable organization, in which case the cost of operating a car may be claimed as a contribution deduction.

Any taxpayer who uses a car in his business or in carrying out the duties of his employment can deduct on his tax return expenses of op-erating the car, to the extent that he was not entitled to be

reimbursed for them.
Such expenses include depreciation, insurance, gaso-line, oil, lubrication, washing, parking, tires, repairs, license

If the car is used partly for business and partly for per-

sonal affairs, an allocation must be made to arrive at the deductible portion. Any parts of the cost allocated to personal use which fall into the categories of taxes, interest, etc., as explained in the preceding paragraphs, can be taken, as deductions on the return.

The allocation of cost between business and personal use is usually required to be made on the mileage basis. Therefore, it is highly desirable for a taxpayer — who may later be required to prove his right to a deduction—to maintain a log or other record which will enable him to substantiate the business portion of the driving.

In claiming deductions for expenses connected with the operation of an automobile, the items of taxes, interest, casualty losses, and other expenses discussed in the first part of this article, are deductible on Page 2 of the re-

part of this article, are de-ductible on Page 2 of the re-turn, whereas, the costs of op-erating an automobile which are in the nature of business expenses or expenses in the course of employment are de-ductions to arrive at adjusted gross income.

From the Mailbox

Bigger Than Hate

recently made to representa-tives of the Lomita Civic Lea-gue that unless annexations were stopped in the northern part of Lomita, steps would be taken toward incorpora-tion of a tiny town of Lomita.

"Taxes are going up so fast that Government is likely to price itself right out of the market."—Dan Bennett.

"Basic research is when I am doing what I don't know what I'm doing."-Dr. Wernher von Braun.

The only way women could

America's downtrodden class is composed of people who don't have remote controls for the color TV sets. Terry McCormick.

Our Committee Opposing Incorporation is being reactivated.

The Lomita Civic League believes it is not to the best interest of any of the people of Lomita to become part of a municipality, because that extra layer of government, with its taxes and restrictions, is not wanted by the majority of the people of Lomita. However, if the threat of in-

corporation became ominous the majority of the members of the League would prefer going into a larger municipality to avoid supporting a Lomita government.

The Lomita Civic League

does not endorse a hate cam paign against Torrance which is being prompted by a small is being prompted by a small element of the population. We had more than 400 members of the committee opposing in-corporation in 1957. We do not know of any Torrance haters in our segment of the population population.

We do not accept the doctrine that an annexation in the north part of Lomita involves inequity, while annex-ation in the south portion is to be condoned.

We believe that such an impartial survey would show that most of the people of Lomita approach civic matters from a viewpoint higher than hate, MAY W. ROSS,

Nuclear Fallout Not as Bad as Painted—Chapel

By CHARLES E. CHAPEL Assemblyman, 46th District Although the regulation of nuclear energy, sometimes called atomic energy, is pri-marily the function of the United States and secondarily United States and secondarily a responsibility of the State of California, we do have an office for the co-ordination of information about nuclear energy which is the result of a bill I introduced in 1957 and which became a law in 1950

Also, my bill regulating the transportation of radioactive transportation of radioactive substances became a law in 1959. In addition, we receive requests to pass resolutions telling the Congress of the United States what to do about nuclear energy legisla-

tion.

Personally, I think that the U.S. Congress resents instructions from any State Legislature, but the subject comes up so often that I find it necessary to answer questions about it. about it. * * *

A lady in Redondo Beach wrote: "Please explain what is meant by 'clean' atomic

My reply is that when scientists speak of "clean" atomic weapons, they mean bombs having the smallest amount of contamination." In other words, a "clean" atomic bomb is designed and constructed is designed and constructed for strictly military objectives so that an enemy target (air-craft missile, rocket, surface vessel, submarine, etc.) can be destroyed with the least

possible exposure of non-combatants to radioactivity.

A man in Westchester has asked me to briefly discuss the genetic hazards of radia-

Genetics is that branch of biology which deals with heredity, the transmission of physical and psychical characteristics from parents to children, and also the variation among related organisms, principally in their own evolutionary phases.

Assuming that fallout from the control of the party of the natural plan of the party of the natural plan of the properties.

Assuming that fallout from atomic bombs is much less dangerous to man than the exposure to radiation, there still remains the question of the effect of fallout radiation on heredity, which we can re-fer to as the genetic hazards of radiation.

A child inherits chromosomes from his parents. A chromosome consists of small particles called genes, which are the actual carriers of hereditary characteristics. A gene may undergo mutation, which in overly simplified terms means that the gene may change, but a random, chance change may change chance change may change the gene so radically that an offspring has charactertistics entirely unsuited to his phyand mental environ-

In other words, the off-spring may be regarded as a freak in his own community and at the time he appears in history, but the same off-spring might be regarded as spring might be regarded as a genius in another neighborhood and at another time. Therefore, biologists who specialize in genetics regard chance mutations as undesirable because they produce characteristics not in harmony with the environment. * * *

All mutations are not bad. Mutations taking place over many thousand years change single cells to cell colonies,

result of the natural plan of

* * *

evolution.

Radiation from atomic ex-Radiation from atomic explosions in peacetime testing increases the possibility of mutations in man by an extremely small amount. Cesium-137 radiations absorbed by the body od dropped on the ground cause the human reproductive cells to absorbe

the ground cause the human reproductive cells to absorb not more than 0.002 roentgen each year, which means that in one generation a human being absorbs not more than 0.05 roentgen.

During the same period of time, radiation from beta gamma and cosmic rays cause the reproductive organs of a human being to absorb 5 roentgens. In other words, rays from our rivers, our rocks, and our homes account of these 5 roentgens.

Peacetime atomic explosions increase the number of muta-

increase the number of muta-tions by only about 0.1 per cent. This is far less than the strong showers of cosmic rays which have bombarded the people of Tibet for thousands of years in comparison with the exposure of people at sea Since neither the people of

Tibet nor their animals have experienced any genetic variations that can be measured. it is logical to conclude that the peacetime testing of nu-clear weapons does not create

Cool Breezes Chilling Some Optimistic Seers

By REYNOLDS KNIGHT
The ardor of the many business observers who have

business observers who have been predicting boon conditions in the first half of 1960 may soon be a bit dampened by chilling breezes from one corner of the economy. The specific bad news: retail sales are failing to match the speedy pace plotted for them. People are buying things, but not as fast or in as great volume as businessmen had been expecting. Cars constitute one soft spot. While auto makers and dealers aren't talking in detailed figures for January, their mood gener-January, their mood generally is one of disappointment. Production for the month had

anticipated very brisk sales.

Store owners in rural areas say many types of purchases are edging downward, though the setback is noticable in appliances and other deferrable items, such as furniferrable items, such as furni-ture. Farm families reported-ly are cautious about such major purchases in the light of farm prices they receive. As measured by the govern-ment prices received by ment, prices received by farmers hit an all-time low in ment. farmers December. ☆ ☆ ☆

Another government report has just revised downward the volume enjoyed by stores in November and December. It appears many retailers overestimated their Christmas business; the actual gain over December, 1958, 2.3 per cent, was the lowest comparativementh increase of any scored last year. last year.

However, the public mood an change rapidly. Those chilling breezes could vanish with the warminstantly spring sun. instantly

Space 'Spider' -- Develor ment work has started on con struction of a storage machine which might be called a "space spider." The research device is being built for the Air Force at a Californi plant of Minneapolis-Honey well Regulator Co.

The machine will look lik

a round-ish chamber — nin feet in diameter — mounte on spider-like legs. Inside will be tested complex and delicate devices designed fo space exploration. The ma chine itself will be able t create the searing heat, bitte cold, rarified atmosphere, an -when its legs vibrate-th rolling, pitching and yawnin motions found in space.

It is designed to take the

guesswork out of designing space reconnaissance equip-

aluminum production may bring closer the day when foods sold in aluminum cans, rather than the traditional "tin" can (which actually is made of steel) . . . A dentrifice company is introducing a new powdered mouthwash you can take with you; it's packaged in compact "throwaway" paper curs paper cups.

paper cups.

Golden Goose Gored — The U.S. distilled spirits industry, often called the goose that lays the golden eggs of revenue, has come up with a plan to increase public revenue without raising taxes. The plan, outlined recently by Louis S. Rosenstiel, board chairman of Schenley Industries, Inc., calls for the eartries, Inc., calls for the ear-marking of one per cent of Federal excise tax revenues from alcoholic beverages to

from alcoholic beverages to finance enforcement of "anti-monshine" laws.

Tax evasion by moonshiners is conservatively estimated by the alcoholic beverage industry at \$750 million a year. Although enforcement agents have seized an average of 20,000 illicit stills annually

ment and to reduce the testing time now required for such equipment. Minneapolis-Honeywell advises you that its proper technical name is 'an "advance reconnaissance systems dynamic analyzer."

Things to Come — Handy for the family car: a tire-in-lating device that also can lating device that also can public revenues without new public revenues without new taxation.

Plenty of Paper — Paper finds end uses in more differ-ferent ways than perhaps any raw material we know — calendars, kitchen towels and shopping bags, to name only a few.

a few.

And the nation's paper industry is currently predicting a record year; some industry leaders expect total output of 36 million tons. They also have good news for consumers: rugged competition, which dominates in much of the industry these days, means little likelihood of price hikes.

Bits 'o Business — More Bits 'o Business — More new businesses than ever before — 193,078 — were started in 1959, topping 1958's 150,781 figure by a wide mangin . . Recently demonstrated as a new advertising tool is a "skyjector," a gun-like device that projects giant advertising pictures on clouds, sides of large buildings and the like; its light equals 92-million candlepower . . Although steel demand and output are continuing near Janput are continuing near Jan-uary's peak levels, observers now preadict the pace will ease somewhat in the second

ARIES MAR. 22		LAY R. POLI Daily Activity G		LIBRA SEPT. 23
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46-Cries like a goat 48-Maiden 50-Slender, graceful woman 51-Cries like a DOWN



31-Contempti-ble (slang) 32-Footwear

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17-3.1416
18-Tattered
cloth
20-Shore birds
21-Decay
22-Supeculious
24-Communist
25-Possessive
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25-Stage plays
25-Catcher's
glove
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41-Slender
43-Slender
43-Slender
43-Slender
43-Slender
43-Slender
43-Kind of soap
45-Place (abbr.)
46-Cries like a



Ry Our Readers

Editor, Torrance Herald

In the face of statements recently made to representa-

and I Quote

"During my 24 years in the Senate I have seen many an aid program start at the size of a mouse and rapidly grow to the proportions of an elephant."-Harry F. Byrd.

have equal rights nowadays would be to surrender some."

—Burton Hills.

Corresponding Secretary, Lomita Civic League