Your Right to Know
Is the Key to All Your Liberties

EDITORIALS

A Youth Center

The popularity and success of so-called youth canteen centers has prompted Mrs. James Stadler of Warmside Ave. to write the Torrance C. of C. board to consider the possibility of that organization assuming leadership in a fund raising campaign for such a project here.

Mrs. Stadler suggests substituting the youth center project for the annual entry in the Pasadena Rose parade. She feels the money spent on the float is transitory and ends with the short life of the flowers. Proponents of the float probably will take issue with this contention and argue that the publicity value of the parade lives long after the last drum beat.

It would seem plausible that her suggestion merits serious consideration, however, in the cause of making Torrance as attractive as possible to our teenagers. Torrance does have a well rounded recreation program which already is costly to the taxpayers and apparently is fulfilling an important need. The canteen idea, nevertheless, seems to have captured the interest of young people because of its purely social aspect and the fact that it is self governed and supervised by reliable adults giving voluntarily of their time and money.

If every family in Torrance made a small contribution for such a project, notably those with children who would benefit by a well equipped and supervised social center, the center quickly could become a reality. At the same time, it should also be possible for a city of more than 100,000 to continue participation in the internationally famous Tournament of Roses parade, seen and remembered by millions throughout the world.

An Historic Week

This will be an historic week in Los Angeles with delegates to the Democratic National Convention selecting the candidates who will carry the party's banner in the November election.

As this is being written the experts are predicting Sen. John Kennedy will be nominated on the second ballot. On the basis of his primary efforts this normally would be a foregone conclusion. But, in politics anything can happen and history proves it usually does. In this convention California is destined to play an important and unusual role in the precedings.

Mr. Kennedy has demonstrated his capacity as a campaigner and certainly is to be admired for his sagacity and his courage in his willingness to lay his future on the line in a variety of state primaries, something two-time loser Adlai Stevenson has avoided. Yet Stevenson again is a dark horse with followers who are dedicated to the seemingly impossible task of making him a third time candidate.

We hope the delegates will find Los Angeles hospitality to their liking, that their platform committee finally produces adocument that will have the welfare of the country superceding political expediency with a minimum of consideration for selfish pressure groups and that they return to their homes with a sense of dedication to making their party serve America first.

Bus License Need

The recent near-tragedy in Rolling Hills and other accidents involving buses loaded with children have pointed out a dangerous flaw in California's driver licensing laws.

Under existing regulations, any licensed driver may operate a chartered bus if it doesn't exceed 12,000 pounds in weight. Many buses available for charter do not exceed this limit.

As a result, for example, a licensed teenager could drive a bus loaded with youngsters along the steep, narrow, winding roads of the mountains.

By contrast, a taxi driver must have a chauffeur's ticket with its more stringent requirements before he may leave the curbing with a single fare.

The obvious correction would be a regulation requiring persons to have a special license before being allowed to transport a given number (ten seems reasonable) of passengers.

Such a requirement may meet opposition from groups accustomed to cost-cutting by using drivers who may be excellent drivers of passenger cars but who are unfamiliar with the intricacies of operating heavier equipment under difficult conditions.

The alternative may be the slaughter and maiming of innocents.

STAR GAZER

By CLAY R. POLLAN

Your Daily Activity Guide According to the Stars.

To develop message for Sunday, read words corresponding to numbers of your Zodiac birth sign.

1 Ride	31 To	61 On
2 Be	32 Mentality	62 And
3 With	33 News	63 Tangents
4 Cooperative	34 Advance	64 News
5 New	35 Reports	65 Must
6 The	36 Is	66 Make
7 Contacts	37 In	67 Decisions
8 Something	38 But	68 That
9 You	39 Relatives	69 Today
10 Should	40 The	70 Be
11 Ends	41 Don't	71 Today
12 Double	42 Or	72 Spell
13 Look	43 Leader	73 Take
14 Some	44 Get	74 A
15 A	45 Most	75 Trip
16 Your	46 Prestige	76 Your
17 Tide	47 Alert	77 Dependable
18 Without	48 Off	78 Day
19 Contact	49 You	79 Be
20 Becoming	50 You	80 Of
21 Efforts	51 Happening	81 Noted
22 Follow	52 Should	82 Secretive
23 Check	53 It	83 Wise
24 Unexpected	54 Protects	84 Today
25 Near	55 Bored	85 Waste
26 Good	56 Receive	86 With
27 Rise	57 Could	87 Them
28 Your	58 Meet	88 Decisions
29 Make	59 Some	89 Energies
30 Well	60 Pleasant	90 Success

Good — Adverse — Neutral

ARIES MAR. 22 – APR. 20: 2- 4-22-40 43-53-77
TAURUS APR. 21 – MAY 21: 15-27-37-46 52-70-81-84
GEMINI MAY 22 – JUNE 22: 19-25-39-42 73-74-75
CANCER JUNE 23 – JULY 23: 16-21-31-34 54-58-86-90
LEO JULY 24 – AUG. 23: 9-10-56-59 60-64-71
VIRGO AUG. 24 – SEPT. 22: 1- 3- 6-17 18-20-55
LIBRA SEPT. 23 – OCT. 23: 28-32-36-47 50-66-83-88
SCORPIO OCT. 24 – NOV. 22: 41-44-48-61 63-68-85-89
SAGITTARIUS NOV. 23 – DEC. 22: 8-11-30-38 49-65-79-82
CAPRICORN DEC. 23 – JAN. 20: 14-24-51-57 72-76-78
AQUARIUS JAN. 21 – FEB. 19: 12-23-33-35 62-67-69
PISCES FEB. 20 – MAR. 21: 5- 7-13-26 29-45-80-87

Welding Torch

Behind the Scenes

Midway in 1960, Finds Experts Not in Agreement

By REYNOLDS KNIGHT

NEW YORK—The economic experts don't seem to be able to agree, at the midway point of the first year, on what will happen during the rest of the hoped-to-be roaring sixties, despite some current good omens in the field of personal income, employment and retail sales.

The opinions of economic prognosticators who appeared before the directors of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce recently ranged from highly optimistic to downright gloomy; some took a middle-of-the-road course.

Most optimistic among the group was a sales official of a leading steel company. Despite the recent strikes, he foresees more support from the auto industry during the second half, and sustained capital spending for plant modernization.

The pessimist in the crowd was from the investment banking field. Emphasizing that he was speaking for himself, he referred to a lag in new orders received by manufacturers as one specific weak sign; he also said most other leading indicators look bad.

A consulting economist expressed optimism that easing credit terms would bolster the construction of residential housing in the second half, so that at least 1.3 million new houses would be built this year. This should be more than the first half would indicate. Aircraft and missile-makers, and their suppliers, heavily dependent on government contracts, will see little change in the next three years, an expert in this field opined.

☆ ☆ ☆

SPACE-AGE METALS — One of the major obstacles to the conquest of space is the need to develop materials that can withstand higher-than-ever speeds and temperatures. Both the government and private industry realize this, and are hard at work on the problem.

Typical is the material research activity of the Republic Aviation Corp., which has been working for 10 years on problems related to such materials. One of the basic activities of Republic's 70-man manufacturing research and proceses department staff has been an intensive exploratory program in both metallic and non-metallic materials. A major project has been that of shaping "wonder metals," such as titanium, molybdenum, tungsten and beryllium, but apparently some of these problems have been solved by Republic engineers. Beryllium., for example, is brittle and difficult to weld. Republic engineers have developed a method of combining it with copper to make dies that can be used to form other high-melting point metals. A high-powered electron beam gun in a vacuum chamber also is used frequently to join such metals in complex shapes that ordinary welding techniques cannot do.

As a result, these light-weight, high-strength, heat-resistant materials today are showing signs of living up to the exciting space-age roles predicted for them five or 10 years ago.

☆ ☆ ☆

FILTER 'IN THE MIDDLE' —While most American cigarette makers have been watching the slowing trend to artificially filtered brands and pondering the staying power of straight tobacco smokes, one manufacturer has stepped right into the middle with a new kind of cigarette that combines desirable features of both. The new cigarette, Kentucky Kings, is filtered, in keeping with the trend, but the filter consists entirely of tobacco, for maximum appeal to smokers who prefer an "all-tobacco" taste.

The tobacco in this new idea in filters is cut extra fine. Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp., which created the new cigarette after three years of development, has just announced plans for complete national distribution in the expectation that it will rapidly become a top seller. This confidence is in part based on the fact that only 10 weeks of market testing, as compared to the normal six or eight months, was needed to indicate it was "ready."

☆ ☆ ☆

THINGS TO COME—A new zipper which boasts a no-snag feature has been designed for the home sewer. It has grooves within the slider that push the material aside, preventing those annoying snags. . . . A new shoe liner which is expected to keep hot feet cool this summer is actually a 2½-inch strip of teflon, a substance so slippery it allows the foot to slide about freely instead of hugging the shoe insole which causes friction in hot feet, callouses, etc.

☆ ☆ ☆

PRODUCTIVITY UP—Output per manhour in the U.S. during 1959 increased more than usual, the Labor Department reveals. Its figures show that the gain for the economy as a whole amounted to more than 4 per cent, compared with an average of 3 per cent a year since World War II.

The increase in output per manhour was evidenced in all industries except agriculture. There was almost no improvement in manpower output in agriculture last year, despite the fact that it has outpaced the rest of he economy for years. Labor and agricultural experts feel that continued gains will be made but at a slower pace.

☆ ☆ ☆

BITS O' BUSINESS — Cost to Uncle Sam of storing surplus grain is expected to increase in the next fiscal year from $612 million to $620 million despite a reduction in rates it pays private firms . . Natural rubber reached 47½ cents a pound in the last week in June, 14 cents higher than a year ago. Synthetic rubber, which sells for 23 cents a pound, is expected, however, to help check this rise.

Law in Action

Penalty of Horseplay

HORSEPLAY

Workmen's compensation covers most of us for injuries we receive on the job.

California enacted this law to meet the problem of industrial injuries where it was often almost impossible to decide who was to blame.

The Industrial Accident Commission determines in questionable cases whether one is hurt "within the scope" of his employment and is entitled to compensation. The amount may depend upon the extent of the injury.

To cover the payments, the worker's employer buys insurance if he does not qualify to pay for injuries from his own funds.

Whether or not the employer or worker was to "blame" for the accident seldom makes any difference. But it does if the worker hurts himself on purpose or while intoxicated. He then has no claim.

But what about "horseplay" on the job?

A worker may engage in "horseplay." If some prankster tries a practical joke, it may end up in injury or death for some one.

Can a worker recover for injuries received in horseplay?

Under the old common law, no worker, even an innocent bystander, could; you had to prove that the employer was to blame, and you had done nothing to help bring on the injury. This was hard to do in a complex industrial setup.

But today a worker who did not take part in the horseplay can often get compensation for such injuries, especially in cases where the employer knew of the pranks.

California courts still deny recovery to participants who were injured in the horseplay, but they often give the worker the benefit of any doubt.

On the whole, though, both industry and workers are waging safety campaigns and frown upon practical jokers when a man or woman is injured, perhaps for life.

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

For He is not a God of the dead, but of the living; for all live unto Him
—(St. Luke 20:38)

God, love, wisdom, mercy, an ever-present help, is all around us each minute of our lives as is the very air we breathe, made a living, wonderful reality attainable by each of us through His Son, our Savior, Christ Jesus. When we neglect the daily opportunity to live within His love, we are but merely existing.

Falling Accidents Common

ROY O. GILBERT
L.A. County Health Officer

Falling is one of the commonest and most unnecessary types of accidents. Every year, however, many thousands of people of all ages are injured from falls, and such accidents are naturally more critical as the individual begins to age. In fact, after 65 more people die from falls and the ensuing complications than from automobile accidents.

Both medical and safety authorities on the subject continue to study means by which the number of these accidents may be reduced, particularly in older people who do not have the recuperative powers of the young.

As people age — nor do they ofter have to be very advanced in actual years, their balance-recovery machinery begins to fail, according to an article in Today's Health, a publication of the American Medical Association. When a young person starts to fall certain muscles in his body instantly go into action to keep him on his feet, while in the older individual the muscles or reflexes do not function as rapidly and the hazard of falling is therefore much greater.

☆ ☆ ☆

MOREOVER, as muscles and ligaments tend to become less lively or elastic in the mature adult, it seems that the feet are not lifted as high as in earlier years. Rug corners, doormats, thresholds, straggling electric cords, and a variety of other objects including toys left lying where they may be stepped on are all considered dangerous. Youngsters, it seems, are not the only ones who should "pick up their feet."

Fortunately, it is possible to arrange the environment so that many of the hazards conducive to falls may be eliminated or minimized. The dozens of things that contribute to falls, including insufficient lighting in places like stairways or bathrooms, slippery bathtubs or floors, throw rugs that slide, loose or projecting rug corners and numerous other dangers can be corrected with very little trouble.

Of course, the individual himself should exercise due caution. Looking through the lower lens of bifocals while going downstairs is a common cause of accidents for instance, while climbing up on chairs and the like to do household tasks is another.

Getting out of bed should be done rather leisurely by elderly people, as there is a tendency to dizziness at times when it is done in too much of a hurry. Or a person may get tangled up in the bedding and so be tripped.

One of the best ways of avoiding falls is simple enough. It consists of nothing more than looking where one puts one's feet. Be careful but not fearful.

☆ ☆ ☆

GOOD HEALTH is important to good balance, and so a certain amount of physical activity to keep "in condition" is advisable. The individual so debilitated by lack of exercise that he has a tendency to teeter is more liable to tumble than the person who has some control over his bodily movements. And the person who keeps his weight down will also find himself easier to manage.

There is also much to be said for senior-age safety precautions, and a pamphlet describing such measures for persons over 65 will be mailed to anyone who sends a card of request to the Division of Public Health Education, Los Angeles County Health Department, 241 N. Figueroa St., Los Angeles 12.

Mailbox

Editor, Herald:

I live in a nice neighborhood where there are four very nice people with sports cars. Every time they go out or come in we are treated to some of the noises more suitable for the Gardena auto races. Another young couple have a standard car with twin "pipes" that is about as noisy as they come.

I came from back east where policemen arrest you for your noisy exhaust noise and cite you even for a slightly leaking muffler but I have not seen anything like that in California.

What if anything can our local officers do about this public nuisance?

E. A
Torrance

Note: California does have specific vehicle regulations on exhaust noise. Officers do have authority to cite motorists whose engines are not properly muffled.

My Neighbors

"They've uncovered more graft than we knew we were getting!"

Your Legislator

Thomas Cites Problem Of Price Controls

By Vincent Thomas

Thrifty housewives are always on the lookout for bargains, and good merchants recognize their value as business producers. But we Legislators have our problems with them, especially when we are called on to write legal descriptions of when a bargain is an honest bargain, or of when it is merely a device to hurt a competitor.

Maintenance of a "free market" is a basic American doctrine. Under this principle a seller is free to set his price, and a buyer to accept it, without legal restriction. But in actuality, carrying the theory to its full logical conclusion would create a number of economic problems. Price wars, complete destruction of competition in given lines, and reduced availability of goods are examples of these, all of which affect the consumer.

No one can quarrel with the idea that the buyer is entitled to the best value — "bargain," if you will — for his money. However, real difficulty arises when sellers cut their sales prices below cost of the merchandise, and use "loss leader" items to attract customers, and possibly, to damage competitors.

☆ ☆ ☆

LEGISLATIVE bodies are noticeably cautious about interfering unduly with trade for obvious reasons. Yet, convinced that uncontrolled use of loss leaders can produce economic evils, our California Legislature many years ago passed a law which makes it a misdemeanor to sell goods at a loss if the purpose is to injure competitors or destroy competition.

Business groups representing various types of merchants have complained that the existing law needs to be tightened, that unsound use of loss leaders is still practiced widely. In our special session earlier this year, a bill was introduced at the request of the Governor to impose stricter controls. The measure was not acted upon, because of opposition, but was referred to the Assembly interim committee on governmental efficiency and economy for further study.

This proposael would add a new feature to the law. Under it, if it were proved a seller (1) limited the quantity of any item he offered for sale at a particular store, and (2) sold at less than cost, it would be presumed to be his intention to injure or destroy his competition. Defense against such a double-pronged presumption would be obviously difficult. The quantity limitation gives us Legislators a real problem, because a dealer may honestly impose it to give all his customers an equal chance at a bargain, rather than let a lucky few snap it all up.

☆ ☆ ☆

AN EXAMPLE of how it would operate is this. Dealer XJ offers two pairs of nylons for 79 cents which cost him 86 cents, and puts on a limit of two pairs to a customer. On the basis of these facts it would be presumptive evidence that he intended to injure or destroy competition, and he could be convicted of violating the law.

The committee recently held a public hearing at which the proposed law was supported by spokesmen for California's drug, grocery, and appliance stores. The Attorney-General's office, which received special funds to enforce the law, was also favorable to the proposed change. Two district attorneys reported present law is not effective, because it is hard to prove intention of a merchant.

No one appeared against the measure at the hearing, but that does not mean there will be no further opposition, if a similar measure is introduced in the 1961 session. Consumers interested in bargains, and those with a constitutional misgiving about legal presumptions as a basis for deciding guilt, are both likely to make themselves heard.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

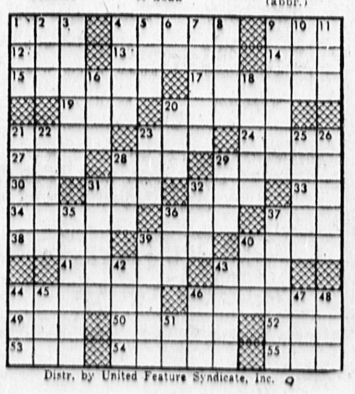
ACROSS

1-Bone of body
4-Ship of the desert
9-Cut tree trunk
12-Before
13-Musical drama
14-Macaw
15-Mother of Dionysus
17-Ceremony
19-Ancient
20-Wearied by dullness
21-Spend time in idleness
23-Rocky hill
24-Fuel
27-Sea eagle
28-Animal's foot
29-Juice of apples
30-Cooled lava
31-Conjunction
32-Turf
33-Sun god
34-Slumber
36-Intellect
37-Pronoun
38-Lampreys
39-Sunburn
40-Profound
41-Aquatic mammal
43-Grass cut and cured for fodder
44-Dried grape
46-Oar
48-Bitter vetch
50-At no time
52-Ventilate
53-Golf mound
54-Look fixedly
55-Affirmative

DOWN

1-Things, in law
2-Auger
3-Lament
4-Frigid
5-Similar
6-Pronoun
7-Mistake
8-Den
9-Praised
10-Anglo-Saxon money
11-Female (colloq.)
16-Fairy
18-Warm
20-Nod
21-Rent
22-Pope's veil
23-Sailor (colloq.)
25-Eagle's nest
26-Walk wearily
28-Parent (colloq.)
29-Temporary bed
31-Birds' homes
32-Transgression
35-Girl's name
36-Armed conflict
37-High spirits
39-Doctrine
40-Parent (colloq.)
42-Containers
43-Rabbit
44-Soak
45-Exist
46-Through
47-Falsehood
48-Period of time
51-A state (abbr.)

MADE HOW HERA
ALAI ADE EMIR
GARDED TERETE
ESTER GORES
ERIS RING
AND CARES ELM
RI BIN AA
ALB PLATS SIN
ALEE SEAM
ACRES TRIES
PIRATE RAGLAN
ATEN ABA OESE
REDS TAG TREE



Distr. by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.