

Torrance Herald

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Time to Spin Again



REG MANNING

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The Ladies Speak

Organization of a Provisional League of Women Voters of Torrance will be kicked off officially Monday evening when Torrance area women will meet in the City Council chambers at city hall to hear the program of the organization.

Formation of a chapter of the nationally active league here has been greeted with enthusiasm on many fronts, and the HERALD would like to applaud those who have taken it upon themselves to sponsor such a worthwhile program.

The League of Women Voters is organized on three levels, local, state, and national, and through the local chapters, members discuss, study, and work on issues at all levels of government.

The league supports and opposes issues—not parties or candidates, it officers point out. While individual members are encouraged to work within partisan organizations as individuals, officers of the organization are not permitted to work with party groups.

Basis of the group's program is "study, discussion, and action."

Members participate in discussion in small units and in large meetings before establishing a position on public issues. Members then go to work to implement their decision through public forums, panel discussions, league publications, and letters to local, state, and national officials.

During the years, local chapters have spearheaded improvements in municipal government and have worked on such issues as schools, housing, health services and tax reforms.

On a state level, the groups have worked on such problems as the merit system of promotion, constitutional reforms, child welfare, and improved legislative procedure.

Nationally, the league has devoted its efforts toward international cooperation, and has consistently supported the United Nations, Mutual Security programs, technical assistance, and economic development.

Formation of a chapter in Torrance should be of immeasurable benefit to voters — men and women alike — when future issues are placed before the electorate.

We congratulate those behind the program and wish them well.

James Dorais

Everybody in the Act On Anti-Red Crusade

Dr. Fred Schwarz' Christian Anti-Communist Crusade has come and departed the San Francisco Bay Area, and Northern California may never be the same. It was quite a rumble.

Fifty-five Bay Area mayors had proclaimed the week of Dr. Schwarz' appearance as Anti-Communism Week, and under the outraged pressure of anti-anti-Communists, a few recanted.

In a burst of xenophobia, Attorney General Mosk declared that Americans didn't need to learn anything about communism from Dr. Schwarz because he is an Australian.

The John Birch Society got into the act, when its high priest, Raymond Welch, in San Francisco to address the Commonwealth Club, endorsed the anti-Communist goals of the Crusade. Dr. Schwarz' critics promptly charged that if the Birch Society was for anything — an anti-Communist crusade, or even motherhood, presumably — it had to be wrong.

Jumping into the fray, the Birch Society's left-wing equivalent, Americans for Democratic Action, strongly protested the Crusade. That made it even.

Then Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party of the U.S., blasted Dr. Schwarz and the anti-Communist Crusade in an address in Berkeley. Dr. Schwarz' non-Communist critics did their best to look the other way.

Finally, the Crusade's week-long School of Anti-Communism got under way. Its proceedings were reported in the newspapers, its evening sessions were televised. And a great many thoughtful people were left wondering: what was the shooting all about?

Among the Crusade's prominent speakers were Rep. Walter Judd of Minnesota, keynote speaker of the 1960 Republican National Conven-

tion, Democratic Sen. Thomas Dodd of Connecticut, and Maj. Gen. William Dean, Korean War hero.

The Crusade's local sponsors were reputable Bay Area civic leaders. Its financial records are being audited by a national public accounting firm.

The theme of the Crusade was that Americans, in order to understand and cope with the threat of international communism, should study Communist tenets, history and tactics.

An entire generation of Americans have grown up since the days when American ultra-liberals underwent their embarrassing love affair with the Soviet Union. Does their violent opposition to movements to study communism stem from the fact that such study must invariably (1) bring understanding that communism and socialism share the same economic tenets, and (2) call attention to a recent period of history they would prefer to have swept under the rug?

A Bookman's Notebook

Two Views of America Studied in New Works

William Hogan

Ben Lucien Burman, known for his "Steamboat Round the Bend" and his Catfish Bend books, is the Norman Rockwell of American writers. Burman's work is as homespun as life in his native Covington, Ky.; it has been compared with just about every healthy American symbol from Mark Twain to Will Rogers.

Some years ago his wise and agreeable "It's a Big Country" was the choice of four book clubs. With Burman's enormous following, I would be surprised of a sequel, "It's a Big Continent," has any less appeal.

Against the Prohibition Amendment, which made Alfred E. Smith's role in it so ironic. Why did it fail? Because, the author concludes, "the people, rightly or wrongly, regarded it as the executor of a bankrupted estate, the medicine man selling worthless stump water. The League failed because it represented economic and political conservatism at a time when both were out of style."

Notes on the Margin . . . Oxford University Press has launched one of the most ambitious paperback publishing projects yet attempted—a 10-volume Galaxy Books edition of Arnold J. Toynbee's famous "A Study in History." The first three volumes are due this month. Others will follow in groups of two or three.

It's a Big Continent, by Ben Lucien Burman. McGraw-Hill, 258 pp., \$4.95.

Around the World With



DELAPLANE

"... whether it is better to go to Tahiti by ship or by plane?"

I would go by plane. Unless you're on one of the 'round-the-South Pacific cruises. (The luxury jobs are Matson to Tahiti. And P&O-Orient Lines to other Pacific parts.) You can get in and out three times a week by plane. The liners stay two days and two nights.

I'd certainly consider the luxury ships, though. Tahiti can wear out on most couples in a few days. Unless you know how to relax.

For planes: South Pacific Air Lines flies in once a week from Honolulu. Excellent service, good crews, safe planes and a fine new airport.

TAI, a French line, flies in twice — once from Honolulu, once from Los Angeles. Long-range jets, French food and service.

TEAL, the New Zealand line, comes in from Fiji via American Samoa with prop jets. Good service, good food, crews well-trained in the South Pacific.

The connection line would be Pan American at Samoa.

"... some information on hotels?"

Hotel Tahiti and Hotel Taone are new and have the best food. (There's only one good place to eat in Papeete. That's Chez Chapiteau, which is a good, medium-priced French restaurant.) Hotels run about \$20 a day for two without meals.

The Tiki Tapu is a bungalow hotel in a little better price range, \$7 per day.

"... whether you need special shots or any precautions?"

No. These are healthy islands. No malaria. Water is okay to drink. You might watch out for coral poisoning. The Tahitian cure for a coral cut is to squeeze lime juice on it and expose it to the sun for an hour or two.

If the cut (or the bottom of your foot) shows a little callous with a black spot in the center, see a doctor. The coral grows under the skin. Your blood is just about like a tropical sea.

"What is there to do?"

You can swim a little in the morning. You rent fins and a snorkel and push off without touching the bottom. There's a stone fish here. If you step on him, the spines will put you in the hospital for a month.

Shopping is just fair. Shell necklaces are the best. Lunch, take the afternoon nap and save your energy for the evening dancing. All hotels and the wild evening at Quinn's and Lafayette. (Bar Lea is beginning to be all-Tahitian and you can get into trouble there.)

Save a couple of days and fly to Bora Bora on the flying boats—an hour and a half. The Hotel Bora Bora is luxury. The lagoon is the most beautiful in the world. This is far better than the standard overnight tour to Moorea.

One day to go around the island of Tahiti—Tahiti Nui Tours is good. Ask for Max Provost. (I'd rent a car from him. More fun to go around by yourself.)

You need transport, anyway. You can rent Vespa scooters.

Stan Delaplane finds it impossible to answer all of his travel mail.

For his intimate tips on Japan, Italy, England, France, Russia, Hawaii, Mexico, Ireland, and Spain (10 cents each), send coins and stamped, self-addressed, large envelope to the Torrance HERALD, Box RR, Torrance, Calif.

Morning Report:

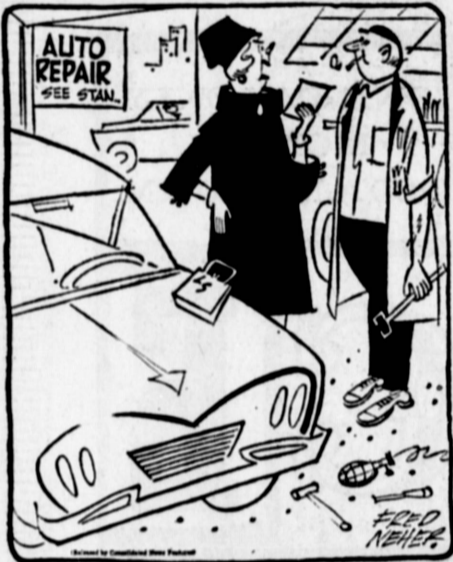
The Federal Trade Commission has moved against Topps Chewing Gum Inc. The outfit is charged with creating a monopoly in the pictures of baseball players that are given away with bubble gum. If true, this is unfair to the blowers of bubbles.

Just as it was unfair for the big electrical companies to fix prices on generators, circuit breakers, and a lot of other equipment that I wouldn't recognize if one fell on me. I'm in favor of law enforcement. I'm just sad that I'm too old for bubble gum and too poor for a generator. I wish Washington would look into something in my age and price bracket.

Abe Mellinkoff

LIFE'S LIKE THAT

By FRED NEHER



"\$97.50 for an overhaul? ... Who did it, the Mayo Brothers?"

Dublin Is Talking About . . .

The Art of Book Smuggling

DUBLIN — Writer Frank O'Connor has just fanned the smoldering embers of debate into a roaring flame and dealt our censorship one of the hardest blows it has ever received.

"It has killed the Irish literature movement," he says. "It is becoming impossible for younger Irish writers to have their work produced. English publishers are not prepared to publish the work of Irish authors. They realize that nearly all serious work will be banned in Ireland."

He holds that it is easier to study Irish literature in the United States, where he spends most of his time, than here.

"Ireland is the only country in the world that refuses to integrate its writers into its national life," says Sean O'Faolain.

Almost every Irish writer of international standing — O'Connor, O'Faolain, Liam O'Flaherty; novelists Benedict Kiely, Peadar O'Donnell and Edna O'Brien; poet Austin Clarke, and playwright Brendan Behan, for example — have had some of their best books banned here. About 170 books by 45 Irish authors are now banned.

Dubliners are annoyed because they cannot read some of the works of William

Faulkner, Ernest Hemingway and Thomas Mann—all Nobel prize winners—unless they smuggle them into the country.

Rotund and jovial Judge Charlie Conroy, chairman of the five-man Censorship of Publications Board, avoids controversy. Most of the banning is for indecency or obscenity — terms that the board interprets widely — or for encouraging contraception. American and British newspapers or magazines are banned as often as books. London's gigantic circulation News of the World is a regular victim.

Many people here are complaining that the board does not give enough attention to authors' artistic aims. Protest can be made and occasionally a banned book is declared respectable—sometimes after it has gone out of print.

The Catholic Church is a firm defender of censorship. "If we enforce a Clean Food Act then surely we should have a Clean Books Act," a Catholic clergyman says. But young intellectuals and student societies in the city's two universities—Trinity College and University College—are as loudly opposed to it as are the writers.

The Irish are said to be more Catholic than the Pope and they consider this a compliment, though it is not always intended as one. Graham Greene's "The Heart of the Matter" was considered unfit for general circulation here although it was acclaimed Catholic Book of the Year in the United States.

"Nervous Nellies" are blamed for keeping as many good books from the public as the official censors. This is Frank O'Connor's term for booksellers and librarians who stock only the "safest" books.

Keen-eyed customsmen have wide powers and are the main agents of the censorship. A short time ago a new edition of a book published in London in 1721, "Moll Flanders," by Daniel Defoe, was held by the customsmen for five months, as it was being sent to the Irish Tim's for review.

Some of the books of contemporary French writers Simone de Beauvoir, Françoise Sagan and Jean Paul Sartre are thought too "decadent" to meet the censors' approval. And one very rarely meets a Dubliner who has read Mikhail Sholokhov's classic "And Quiet Flows the Don." As well as being banned, it is too bulky to smuggle

into the country.

Many people here evidently have a cynical double-mindedness in regard to censorship. Publicly they accept it, but disapprove of it privately, and they have become skilled in smuggling and passing around forbidden books.

Film censorship is being criticized equally. It is as severe as the literary censorship. About one-fourth of the films distributed here are cut.

A minor outcry has arisen over the British film "I'm All Right, Jack." Two scenes — said to be modest though showing a nudist camp — were cut from it by the censor, and the distributors withdrew it from circulation. A British religious weekly paper, the Catholic Herald, hailed it as the best film of the year. Audiences here cannot see the Cole Porter musical "Can Can" because it too has been withdrawn after a severe censor's cutting.

A defect has just been found in the film censorship law. The censor has no power to ban a Communist propaganda film. This came to light following a public indignation against the showing of an East German film.

Law in Action

A contract is an agreement, usually between two parties, where each agrees to do something for the benefit of the other. For example, Jones Department Store agrees to sell Smith a TV set for \$500. Smith will get the TV set and the department store will get the \$500.

Sometimes a contract aims to benefit a person who is not a party to it. This is called a "third party beneficiary" contract. Here are some examples:

Brown's bank agreed with Brown to pay his life insurance premiums from his checking account. When the bank slipped up, the policy lapsed. Brown's wife, the policy beneficiary, is entitled to get from the bank the amount of insurance she would have received had the policy not lapsed.

An insurance company issues its policy to the Enterprise Department Store, agreeing to pay for any injuries caused by the store's negligence which its customers may suffer. Smith is hurt in the store and recovers a judgment for his injuries. If the store does not pay the judgment, Smith as a third party beneficiary is entitled to have his judgment paid by the insurance company.

X sells his business to Y,

who agrees to pay, as part of the purchase price, all of X's business creditors. These creditors can sue and recover from Y if he does not pay them.

There are good reasons for permitting third party beneficiaries to sue on contracts made for their benefit. Unless they could sue directly in many cases the benefits they are entitled to would be lost or only obtained after involved legal proceedings. This is an example of how the law seeks better to serve the people.

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

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