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The Policeman's Lot

In the words of the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, "a policeman's lot is not a happy one." It certainly was made no happier by the recent U. S. Supreme Court decision invalidating California's law making it a crime to be addicted to narcotics—a law that accounted for 37 per cent of all narcotics convictions in California last year.

Justice William O. Douglas, who concurred in the majority Court decision, argued that the law constituted cruel and unusual punishment, and cited that infants born of mothers who are narcotics addicts have been discovered to be addicts themselves a few minutes after birth. This specious argument, which overlooks the fact that all States have juvenile court systems and none send newborn infants to jail, is typical of the legalistic hair-splitting and philosophy that all crime is merely sickness that have contributed to the mounting problems of law enforcement in California and throughout the nation.

Fortunately, there is evidence that the public at large is becoming aroused over the obstacles placed in the way of law enforcement and at the lack of respect for law enforcement officers which such obstacles encourage. In announcing stiff penalties in his court for persons convicted of resisting arrest, a Contra Costa County judge recently declared:

"We live in a society of laws, and if law breaks down, if the respect for authority disappears, no one is safe—not you, nor me, nor anyone else. We are going to have respect within the community insofar as it is within my ability to enforce it."

This welcome determination to make the lot of the policeman—and of law abiding society—a happier and healthier one is a far cry from the attitude of the State's chief law enforcement officer, Attorney General Stanley Mosk, expressed in his reaction to the controversial Cahan decision which severely limited admissibility of evidence: "Now the cops will have to use their heads instead of their hobnail boots."

If California is going to reverse the alarming upward crime statistics trend of the last few years, a determination to back up the difficult work of local law enforcement officers is needed on the part of all government agencies, and at all levels, particularly at the top. "Cop-baiting" may still be acceptable in juvenile delinquent and pseudo intellectual circles, but it is passe with the public.

Morning Report:

After talking for a half-century or so, Western Europe is finally getting its Common Market. So far the only sure sign that will be a success is that the Kremlin is against it. In fact, Mr. Khrushchev announced a sort of Common Market of his satellites.

A few days later, Nasser revealed Egypt and five other countries in Africa will have their own common market.

No doubt the idea will spread. That's the wonder of our age. A new hair-do, a new type of head cold, or even a hole-in-the-head becomes a universal fad before you can say "One World."

Abe Mellinkoff

Out of the Past

From the Pages of the HERALD

40 Years Ago

James L. King has announced his candidacy for the office of Justice of the Peace of Lomita township which office is among those to be voted upon at the primaries on Aug. 29, 1922. Mr. King has been a resident of Torrance for the past five years and has been active in civic affairs. His law offices are in the First National Bank in Torrance.

Every citizen of Torrance interested in law enforcement should attend a meeting called for Thursday evening at the Chamber of Commerce quarters. Mr. Buck, county organizer of the Wright anti-bootlegging law, will be present and will assist in formulating plans to keep this law on the books.

★ ★ ★
The Standard Oil Company's \$50 million plant in El

Segundo may be moved to 500 acres of the McDonald ranch recently purchased by the company. At least a huge leakage problem exists at the El Segundo plant and the land of the McDonald ranch, just west of Wilmington appears to be ideally suited for the intended use.

20 Years Ago

As a result of a "general understanding" the residence requirement for new city employees will be waived for the duration of the war, it was announced at the city council Tuesday evening. Heretofore, under ordinance, no one could be employed by the city who was not a resident here for at least one year.

★ ★ ★
For the first time in history, Torrance building permits for the first six months of 1942 topped the list of every Pacific coast city except Los Angeles. The city's total for the period was listed at more than \$7 million. In third place was Seattle, Wash., and San Francisco was fourth. Construction of huge war plants established the record total.

★ ★ ★
If residents of other communities throughout the nation had done as well as Torrance in the recent scrap rubber drive, there would have been a stockpile of 7 1/2 pounds per capita for every man, woman and child in the nation.

If The Russians Had Their 'Druthers—



— THEY'D PROBABLY FIND A "HE-MAN SMELL" LESS OFFENSIVE.



James Dorais

Are the 'No-Win' Boys Still Calling the Turn?

Is the Kennedy Administration heavily influenced by advisors who advocate a "no-win" policy with respect to the cold war with international Communism?

Last week, major fireworks developed in a closed Senate Foreign Relations Committee session in which State Department policy chief Walt W. Rostow was questioned about a policy document allegedly based on the assumption that the Soviet Union is "mellowing" and that a be-nice-to-Russia policy would bring peace to the world.

★ ★ ★
This, of course, is the same policy that proved so disastrous immediately following World War II and which paved the way for enormous takeover of real estate by the Soviets. Rostow invoked the doctrine of executive privilege and refused to disclose the contents of the document.

The no-win policy was extensively outlined in a volume called "The Liberal Papers," a paperback issued earlier in the year which was commissioned by a group of Democratic congressmen and

written chiefly by professors and publicists. It advocated such policies as U. S. recognition of Red China and its admission to the United Nations, the disarmament of West Germany and recognition of Communist East Germany, closing of U. S. missile bases in Europe and unilateral acts of disarmament.

★ ★ ★
The "Liberal Papers" was promptly disavowed by every Congressman thought to be connected with its publication, with the exception of California's Jimmy Roosevelt, who wrote an introduction to it. What is its background?

I. F. Stone's Weekly of May 30, 1960, a liberal newsletter, announced the formation of the "Liberal Project," a "new liaison between progressives and the learned community." Membership, according to the newsletter, consisted of 12 Democratic Congressmen, including Clem Miller and James Roosevelt of California; an extensive list of non-Congressional participants, and Marcus G. Rankin, group secretary.

★ ★ ★
The first release by the Liberal Project, according to

the newsletter, was a foreign policy study by James P. Warburg, "the first in a series of special studies in basic policy questions . . . to be published as "The Liberal Papers."

The Warburg study was introduced in the Congressional Record on June 9, 1960, by Rep. Byron Johnson of Colorado, a Liberal Project member, and is one of the essays contained in the published "Liberal Papers." Of the 12 essays, eight are written by non-Congressional participants in the Liberal Project. Raskin, the group secretary, was on the payroll of eight Democratic Congressmen during 1960 and six during 1961, and is currently attached to the National Security Council.

Typical of the theme of "The Liberal Papers" is the observation of one writer that "as the cold war continues, it becomes increasingly difficult for decent Americans, humane enough to prefer peace to an egocentric national honor, to be outspoken and genuinely anti-communist."

ROYCE BRIER

Some Second Thoughts About Prayer Ruling

In a little New York suburb a school board acting under the authority of the State Regents, decreed a prayer for opening the school day: "Almighty God, we acknowledge our dependence upon Thee, and we beg Thy blessings upon us, our parents, our teachers and our country."

The United States Supreme Court, 6-1, held it was a violation of the First Amendment to the Constitution to recite this prayer in public school. It was "an establishment of religion," which is forbidden.

The decision has already had wide effect and caused heated controversy in the nation. It will doubtless incite further effort to seal the wall between church and state. This wall is substantial in our political system, but in small ways it has from time to time been breached. It may therefore be of interest to explore briefly how separation of church and state came about.

★ ★ ★
The Puritan settlers of New England were dissenters, called Separatists, from the Established Church of England. They sought only their own religious liberty, not relig-

ious liberty in principle. When these and other colonists arrived in America, all European nations had state churches. But as the Colonies grew over a century, many immigrants were dissenters from European state churches. Indeed, many charters, to attract settlers, bore religious freedom clauses. The settlers thus worshipped as they pleased under charter, and by 1750 the colonial constitutions which followed the charters had religious freedom provisions.

★ ★ ★
Separation of church and state was a corollary of religious tolerance, though in pre-revolution days separation was not complete in all colonies.

The Founding Fathers were for the most part free thinkers, which doesn't mean they were atheists. But such founders as Jefferson and Madison were not church members (Jefferson was not at the Constitutional Convention, but his influence was). Both men were versed in the ideas of Sir Thomas More and John Locke (1632-1704), the philosopher of self-government. Locke particularly was a separation man, and as

A Bookman's Notebook

Story on 'Sub-Culture' Wide of Desired Goals

William Hogan

I am not sure what James Baldwin is trying to do in his savage and ruthless novel, "Another Country." It may be social criticism. But if so, the message is lost on me under an oppressive and relentless weight of sex.

It is a crazy, mixed-up checkerboard of sex — interracial and homosexual, among other relationships. Baldwin reports on it in language that is used and misused in the American sub-culture he is reporting on.

The result is "realism" — that old and often misused literary term that means an interpretation of how things actually are in life, free from subjective prejudice.

★ ★ ★
I am assured by those who know that this is how it is in this vast, tragic and predominantly Negro American sub-culture, and that it is about time somebody commented on it frankly and powerfully. This, I must say, Baldwin has done in this disturbing fiction.

Yet rather than a work by an informed, articulate and gifted writer — which Baldwin has proved himself to be in previous books—this became a bore to me simply because of its preoccupation with totally destructive sex. I'm sorry about this, because I think Baldwin is an important writer and the one certainly best equipped to break through to the rest of us on matters where just about all communication has ceased to exist.

★ ★ ★
The scenes in "Another Country" are Harlem, Greenwich Village and France. The characters are specimens of youngish people trapped in an aimless, defensive Bohemia: The story covers about a year, and focuses on a half-dozen or so people. Chief

Quote

"A number of us have pre-teen daughters." — Bert Masterson, Hartsdale (N.Y.) Masterson Press.

★ ★ ★
"Seesickness comes from watching too much television." — Kenneth C. Rose, Rouses Point (N. Y.) North Countryman.

★ ★ ★
"How come models who don't need girdles model girdles?" — Alfred Bauer, Bloomer (Wis.) Advance.

among them is Rufus Scott, a Negro former jazz drummer, now broke and homeless, who breaks out of his racial frustrations by leaping off the George Washington Bridge—but not until he has seen his white Georgia mistress vanish into a public mental ward.

From here we follow people who had known Rufus — his white friend, Vivaldo Moore, who takes up with Rufus' sister, a sad little blues singer. She accepts Vivaldo as a lover almost as revenge for her brother's tragedy. Among others present are Eric Jones, an actor in love with just about anybody in sight; a fairly talented hip novelist who sells out to television. There are others, black and white, all maladjusted in this Maypole dance of bitterness that is almost too much to take on the printed page.

It is a novel of irony

where love, in which Baldwin pretends to rejoice, is really hate. This is a record of mass hate, and of people so stripped of communication that they seem to emerge worms in a laboratory bottle and not people at all.

Baldwin, it seems to me, has tried too hard to make a believable comment on this American sub-culture and the American Negro-white relationship. Instead of establishing new dimensions in fiction, his book is merely irritating and shrill, and a disappointment.

Notes on the Margin—
Thomas B. Costain and John Beecroft have put together a bulky omnibus, "30 Stories to Remember" (Doubleday; \$7.50). G. B. Shaw to Faulkner, Thurber to Capote — plus stories from "real life," as they put it, by Moss Hart, Walter Lord, John F. Kennedy and others.
Another Country. By James Baldwin. Dial: 438 pp.; \$5.95.

Around the World With



DELAPLANE

VILLERVILLE-SUR-MER, FRANCE

"Best Paris shop for best prices on perfumes, please?"

All French shops are very competitive on perfumes and the prices are much the same. However, there are a few shopping devices.

★ ★ ★
First, ask for a discount—on any gifts you buy in France, not just perfume. All the tourist shops seem to be set up to give you about 20 per cent off.

Sometimes they urge it on you as a final sales effort. If they don't, ask for it.

★ ★ ★
I notice at nearby Deauville, the French sea resort, signs in the window say "20 per cent discount for American travelers' checks."

When there was a black market on money in France, this discounting meant something. Dollars were hard and valuable.

At present I can't see why they should discount for any kind of money. The franc is stable—you can't get more francs for travel checks.

This seems to me a sort of sales gimmick.

★ ★ ★
If Deauville can discount 20 per cent for travel checks, they've got a markup going. Paris should be able to discount for checks, francs, dollars or what have you.

★ ★ ★
" . . . if a group of us go through France,

Germany and Switzerland by small bus, do we tip the guide? And how much?

You can tip a dollar each. It's customary. If you have a guide and driver, still keep it at a dollar and let them split.

All guides make commissions on what you buy—from 10 per cent on watches in Switzerland to 25 per cent or better on Spanish rugs.

They also get commissions on night clubs and restaurants.

Generally, you'll find prices are marked up to take care of the guide in Italy, Spain, Mexico, Hong Kong.

★ ★ ★
No markup in Britain, Scandinavia, Germany and Switzerland. Some in France. Since guides do well, the tip can be a gesture.

★ ★ ★
" . . . friends recommended Nice for a week of sun and swimming. Do you agree?"

The Riviera is very elegant. But you might consider the Normandy coast where I am now. Villerville is a small, stage-set town of narrow streets and a pleasant beach not far from Deauville.

The hotel Chez Mahu is set around a Norman courtyard under apple trees. Its restaurant is one-starred by Michelin—one of two on this coast. And the price is good—\$10 a day with excellent meals.

★ ★ ★
I don't go all out on recommendations, usually. But on this one, I do.

★ ★ ★
"Can we send gifts under \$10 from Mexico without declaring them on the \$100 duty exemption when we return to the States?"

You can send under \$10 gifts from anywhere in the world and it does not come off the \$100 worth of things you can bring back without paying duty.

I've had very bad luck sending things in from Mexico though. Wrong things arriving. Sometimes not coming through at all. And a strange lot of red tape getting a customs broker who costs more than you paid for the articles.

★ ★ ★
Anything I buy in Mexico, I bring home myself.

★ ★ ★
Stan Delaplaine 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.

LIFE'S LIKE THAT

By FRED NEHER



"Hey, Sis! Better than nothing is here!"