

Some Changes Due

If the current City Council can gain a lesson from the recent municipal elections, it should be that the public has served notice that it will not be satisfied with "business as usual" around the city hall.

Many things could be read into the outcome of the election, and several have been by one observer or another. The clearest, however, is that the voters indicated some changes were desired.

It is evident that some of the councilmen may have received the word already. Ringsiders at the last two meetings of the City Council have commented on the changed attitude of some of the councilmen who must seek re-election two years from now.

It could usher in a new era of progress for Torrance. Goodness knows, the city could use one.

Of some concern to the City Council should be the financing of campaigns for the office—supported heavily by contractors and subdividers according to reports thus far filed with City Clerk Vernon W. Coil.

It could create areas of conflict to have these interests financing election campaigns, and then appearing before the successful councilmen to plead for consideration on zoning and development proposals. The matter could, at some date, present a serious problem to the city. Ideally, a grass roots campaign structure is the best—but admittedly the most difficult to build.

Just as the New Year is the time for making resolutions, the beginning of a new City Council is a time for resolving that the welfare of the entire city and its residents get first call on all considerations.

Anything less cannot be accepted.

Opinions of Others

A Labor Department economist, in speaking of "Moonlighters," says he would not be surprised if some people did not report their second jobs. Just how naive can our "brain-trusters" be?—Waldoboro (Me.) Press.

Why taxpayer money that is entrusted to such serious seeming Federal agencies as the Rural Electrification Administration and the Farmers Home Administration, should wind up financing recreation areas, ski slopes, golf courses, swimming pools, and clubhouses is beyond us... We do not know on what grounds the REA justifies its nonrural generosity with taxpayer money.—Walden (N.Y.) Citizen Herald.

Khrushchev insists that our grandchildren will all be Socialists. He's smart to skip over our present generation of children, because, judging by the way they pursue their fees for grass-cutting, dishwashing, and baby-sitting, they are unshakable capitalists.—Fairfax (Minn.) Standard.

We are glad to note the Treasury again is offering taxpayers the opportunity of taking their income tax refunds in U. S. Savings Bonds. The taxpayer who takes the Treasury up on this savings option, in our opinion, chooses wisely.—Blairstown (N.J.) Press.

BOOKS by William Hogan

Some Currently Available Ones In Paperbacks

Publisher's Weekly, a trade journal that keeps track of such things, reports that 8,631 paperback titles were introduced last year. That's about 24 a day. Some of the current entries that have caught my eye:

"China: As Photographed by Henri Cartier-Bresson" is a remarkable feat of publishing at this price (Bantam; \$1.45). This is a portfolio of crisp, revealing shots by the eminent French photographer who contributes a running text on a country and culture Americans are permitted to know only second-hand.

What are the Chinese like now? "I would answer that they are 3,000 years old—plus thirteen," Cartier-Bresson writes. He adds: "I might also describe them as frustrated: the frustration of all peoples who try to tear away the tentacles of those thousands of years in order to compete in the modern age."

He looks at China as a wandering "street photographer" and tries not to present his findings as political commentary. This, of course, is difficult to bring off under Mao Tsetung's Communist system, so pictures of the People's Militia in morning drill are juxtaposed with a wedding photograph, or another of children. Cartier-Bresson notes that since one can neither reverse this direction nor place China outside the walls of the world, it is perhaps preferable to understand the facts of its existence. A

striking portfolio, in any event.

"Ukiyo," edited by Jay Gluck, an American living in the Far East, includes 25 stories of postwar Japan. A Grosset-Universal title (\$2.65), this is valuable for its insight into the Japanese view of war, defeat, occupation, and recovery.

Little, Brown has introduced a handsome series of reprints, all from this Boston publisher's enviable list. These appear in the \$1.95-\$2.45 bracket (price apparently depending on thickness). Ralph McGill's "The South and the Southerner"; J. Frank Dobie's "The Mustangs"; Edward Everett Hale's "A New England Boyhood," with a new introduction by a descendant, novelist Nancy Hale; "Brothers Under the Skin," Carey McWilliams' classic study of U.S. minorities; Oliver Wendell Holmes on "The Common Law."

"The American Establishment & Other Reports, Opinions & Speculations" by Richard H. Rovere, the New Yorker's articulate Washington correspondent, is reprinted as a Harcourt Harvest book (\$1.95). Observations that go back as far as 1946, which in Washington may be something out of an historical novel. Rovere's enthusiasms and hostilities always make for stimulating reading, and this collection of polished journalism is no exception.

It Won't Help Your Cause-



HERE AND THERE by Royce Brier

Politics in a War Bring Heartaches to Generals

Early in 1950, against a background of dangerous world tension, the National Security Council drew up a framework for American global policy. This paper is known as NSC-68.

Like all such documents, it was secret, though its tenor seems to be public knowledge. Not that its supposed contents would startle you much. The Soviet Union had just acquired the atom bomb, and it was postulated the Russians might try an aggressive adventure to test the temper of the free world.

Where the blow would fall, if one did, was problematical. Then in June the North Koreans barged into South Korea. This was held to confirm the NSC study, and the story is President Truman had only to pull NSC-68 from the files, to know what to do.

As we remember, he did it, but here the story gets circumstantial and a little subtle.

Under NSC-68 the United States would resist with force

if necessary any overt aggression, and procure what help it could from the free world. But the document is said to have counseled limited warfare until it was determined if the Communist threat was diversionary, or a main thrust.

Washington now says Mr. Truman followed this cautionary advice to the letter, and that much of his final trouble with General MacArthur stemmed from it. Since the General's death, sensational stories have emerged about his view of the Korean war. The British "betrayal" story is not pertinent here. The story that MacArthur wanted to atom-bomb the Chinese Reds and anybody who interfered with his conduct of the war, is hardly new.

Indeed, few military commanders have ever been content, while fighting war, to withhold weapons they had in hand.

But MacArthur's itch to use nuclear force was of a differ-

ent dimension, because he indubitably conceived himself as the foremost living global strategist, which he well may have been in an exclusive military sense.

But the General had no conspicuous political sense, and as is obvious without even consulting the German military philosopher Clausewitz, every war contains an inseparable political factor. Failure to see this was the downfall of both Hitler and Napoleon: both thought force was all that was necessary in warfare, and they quite blindly built up political hatred in Europe in Hitler's case, in the world which finally overwhelmed them.

The National Security Council and Mr. Truman both saw this pitfall: a sure nuclear victory in Korea was not necessarily a world victory over Communist aggression. General MacArthur did not see it, and this was the underlying division between him and his Government, resulting in his retirement.

NEWS SPARKS by James Dorais

Federal Power Proposals Lose to Migrating Fish

The long struggle between investor-owned utilities and advocates of power development by the federal government took a turn toward the free enterprise system recently—with the thanks going to schools of migrating fish.

Winding up a nine year struggle between private and public power interests over proposals to develop the upper Snake River system in the Columbia River drainage, the Federal Power Commission said it would issue a license to Pacific Northwest Power Company for the High Mountain Sheep Dam in Idaho.

The decision—which still could be subjected to court appeal—turned largely on the fact that the proposal by public power interests to build the Nez Perce Dam on the Snake would have wiped out a major portion of the Columbia River's historic salmon and steelhead runs.

The ruling also exposed the transparent claims of public power advocates who hold that federal projects are essential to the preservation of proper utilization of this nation's natural resources.

The Snake River controversy saw virtually every sincere and dedicated conservation organization in the nation lined up against the Nez Perce plan—a 714-foot-high dam to be built on the Snake below the mouth of the Salmon River, the principal

spawning ground for remaining salmon and steelhead passing McNary Dam on the Columbia.

Conservationists held that

Quote

"Divorce is a legalized racket. Why should a woman stay married when she gets so much out of divorce?"—Dr. Julius Winterfield, Oakland chiropractor and director U.S. Divorce Reform, Inc.

"If the government is concerned about removing cancer, then liquidate the cancer called 'communism'."—G. L. Allison, Conoga Park.

"Socialist Party and Free Enterprise Party would give the clearest-cut picture of the two different areas of thinking in the U.S. today."—Mrs. F. R. Kostock, L.A., on need for new political party names.



"The man who has to eat his words never asks for seconds."

AFTER HOURS by John Morley

Japan Rises From Defeat As a Nation of Strength

TOKYO—To most foreign correspondents of recent years, Tokyo was our base of operations during the Korean war, 1950-1953. We watched it slowly change each year since then.

By 1959 I saw Tokyo take on a full steam ahead and pass nearly all of its world metropolitan competitors in economic growth. Today it's well to top of the heap.

Tokyo is Japan... the nerve center of trade and diplomacy in the Far East. Tokyo is the largest city in the world... well over nine million. But population statistics do not tell the whole story.

America is an "old" modern country. Japan is a "young" modern country. Ancient Japan made the transition after the end of World War II, adopting western methods more than any other nation in the orient.

Its massive new buildings are like something off Los Angeles' Wilshire Boulevard or Chicago's lake front. Its banks are scattered from its colorful Tokyo Ginza, to Main Street, Santa Ana, California.

Japan is moving its interests and its trade throughout the world at a pace without precedent since Britain controlled the seas.

Unlike the flimsy cardboard toys and trinkets of the past, Japan's products today are quality-gearred to compare with the best in the world.

Modern Japan-made machines, cheap labor, originality, adaptation and daring, have spread Japan-made goods of the highest quality in every market place in the world, at lower prices.

Six years of record-breaking crops have put new spark in a nation recovering from the devastation and humiliation of a tragic war which they knew could not be won. Economic production has been climbing at the amazing rate of 9.2 per cent a year.

This prosperity is reflected in the increasing speed of movement around Japan.

Just a short taxi ride on Tokyo Ginza's "suicide run" quickly indoctrinates the foreigner with the new fast tempo of the Japanese. Even the customary bowing-motion greeting has been stepped up. The bow is shorter.

Japan is rich enough to put on the Olympic games this fall, appropriating the highest price-tag in the games' history.

More hotels have been built in Tokyo in the past two years than in any other city of the world to accommodate visitors to the games and future tourists.

The Olympic village, to house and feed some 13,000 athletes, coaches, etc., will be the best equipped for the games.

Japan leans heavily to the West, but not so obviously as to embarrass the West's enemies, like Red China and Russia. She is doing business with both.

At the same time, she refused to go along with France on the repudiation of the Republic of China on Formosa.

"We will not now, or in the future, let our Chinese friends in Formosa down," said Japan's prime minister.

In subtle reference to Chou En-lai, who had warned of repercussions, the prime minister replied, "We will not be coerced by any power."

Japan has been able to win the confidence of nearly all

of her former enemies, including such die-hards as Koreans, Filipinos, Malaysians, whose countries she occupied in World War II.

Japanese made products are distributed in all these countries, outselling similar products of the West.

What surprised me most in Japan today is its matured elasticity.

Beaten to a pulp in a devastating war... humiliated to surrender on the battleship USS Missouri in Tokyo Bay in the fall of 1945... millions of its manhood slaughtered, its factories gutted, its wealth squandered... it has snapped back to seriously challenge the world markets of its conquerors.

In the process of change,

Japan has also changed some of its ancient bad habits. Like numbering its buildings not in sequence, but in order of their original erection.

Today the frustration of the building number hunter is about to end. They started to re-number the buildings in Tokyo, so you can expect number 22 to be next to number 24... not next to 86 or 305.

Along with the change of numbers, they are changing the names of some of their well known streets... like Tokyo's famed "Ginza." It is now named "Chuo-Dori Avenue"... which is like changing the name of "Main Street" to "Les Champs Elysees." "It will add class to Tokyo," a local Rotarian informed me.

OUR MAN by Arthur Hoppe

Nobody's Still People's Choice

Joy reigns supreme at the Nobody for President headquarters. And alarm is rife among backers of the other hopefuls. Watch them as they privately assess their candidates' qualifications. Invariably they shake their heads and conclude worriedly: "Nobody's perfect."

And indeed he is. Stack him up against the other candidates and he outshines them all.

Take Mr. Goldwater. Even the most fervent Right Winger, when pressed, will admit that Nobody is more ready to fight than the Senator. Obviously piqued, Mr. Goldwater's changed tactics and is now telling everyone that actually he's "a peace-monger, probably the best you ever saw." An idle campaign boast! For the truth is that the Senator can't out-peace-monger Nobody.

Not only is Nobody a genuinely belligerent peace-monger, but Nobody has taken a safer stand on the issues than Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge. Who hasn't taken one yet. While this clever strategy has shot Mr. Lodge to the number one spot in the popularity polls, rest assured that Nobody can top that.

As for Mr. Rockefeller, he doesn't stand a chance against our tiger. Not, that is, after we distribute our latest campaign brochure describing our candidate's family life under the simple, moving title: "Nobody Has a Perfect Marriage."

Due unquestionably to these factors, Nobody has emerged overnight as a front runner for the GOP nomination. Consequently, there is talk among party strategists of emulating this success and finding some other Nobody to run for President. Those mentioned include Mr. Scranton, Mr. Romney, Mr. Stassen and Mr. J. Alfred Prufrock, a Sioux Falls cab driver. However, all surveys of the man on the street show that compared with these candidates, Nobody is more unheard of.

Actually, the one opponent we fear most is Mr. Nixon. For while the party at the moment is looking forward grimly to defeat in November, it naturally wishes to experience a leader. And unfortunately, when it comes to experience at being defeated, Nobody is second to Mr. Nixon. This explains, of course, why so many experts currently predict the latter will get the nomination. Somehow.

Therefore, it is high time to issue a flat denial of scurrilous reports that Nobody is really for Mr. Nixon. These undoubtedly stem from the impression Mr. Nixon gives that Nobody is his second choice. But when it comes to secret deals in politics, you may take our sacred word that Nobody is simon pure.

Moreover, as the campaign unfolds, enthusiasm for Nobody mounts. And while all the candidates publicly predict victory for themselves, it is obvious to an impartial observer that Nobody, deep in his heart, means it.

Thus, we millions of little nobodies who support Nobody envision a dramatic scene at the convention. The delegates, after listening to all the nominating speeches, will spontaneously begin to chant: "We Want Nobody! We Want Nobody!" And Nobody will win in a landslide. For at conventions, as you know, a genuine draft is invariably stirred up for Nobody.

Yes sir, if there's one thing this campaign's proved so far, it's that in these times of overexposure every candidate has some handicap. Or, as we joyfully say down at headquarters: "In politics today, you can't beat Nobody with somebody."

My Neighbors



"Okay then, fellas, see you at eight for poker—our survival shelter, knock three times and wiggle the knob."

Morning Report:

Our Armed Services are fighting two wars these days. Privates, sergeants and lower-grade officers are at war in South Vietnam. In Washington, however, only the Big Brass is presently in action.

Air Force General LeMay is pushing for a bigger atomic bomb, but has run head-on into Defense Secretary McNamara, while lesser foes harass his flanks. Meanwhile, Admiral Rickover is potshooting Annapolis for courses that are too easy and games that are too exacting.

President Johnson is trying to stay neutral in both conflicts until after November. After all, he has Republican Lodge, in command in Vietnam and Republican McNamara in charge at the Pentagon.

Abe Mellinkoff