

# Torrance Herald

SUNDAY, MARCH 3, 1963

## The Rolling Stone



### The President's Advisers

The duties and responsibilities laid upon a President of the United States, by the Constitution, by innumerable legislative acts and by an expansion of the federal government that would have seemed incredible to the nation's founders, have passed a point where any one man can possibly discharge them. He must often rely in matters of the most vital importance, upon the advice of others.

The quality and wisdom of this advice, therefore, becomes a problem of world, as well as national concern.

That the advice can fail, and fail dreadfully, has been stated by President Kennedy himself. In an interview dealing with the Bay of Pigs disaster, he said that "the advice of those who were brought in on the executive branch" was "unanimous" and "wrong." He then added, with admirable frankness, "I was responsible."

So he was—the captain of the ship is always responsible. And that brings up a grave problem of what kind of advice an over-burdened President, submerged as he must be in questions of crucial world policy, is being given in the domestic sphere.

For instance, his Council of Economic Advisers recommend the economic measures of every kind that they wish him to propose. The council consists, for the most part, of articulate men who want the federal government to exert an ever-increasing authority over the economic life of the nation—the wages paid, the hours worked, the profits and policies of industry, the labor-management relationships and so on and so on, ad infinitum. The end result, should their views be adopted, would be economic regimentation, top to bottom. And who can honestly say that such a checkrein on free enterprise would result in a resurgent economic energy productive of more investment, more risk ventures, more technological progress, more good jobs—more, in short, of all the things that mean progress?

### Age of Specialization

The practice of medicine has become increasingly specialized. And this, on occasion, leads to critical comment, on the grounds that the family doctor, who is friend as well as physician, may be in danger of extinction.

That is far from likely. The general practitioner—which the family doctor was and is—serves a purpose of the utmost importance and value. In time of need, he stands, often, between life and death. And this knowledge and competence are far greater nowadays than they used to be.

But specialization has become an absolute necessity. The human body consists of hundreds of parts, tens of thousands of miles of passageways, and about 100 trillion cells. All or any of these may fall victim to an almost endless list of afflictions.

What this means is that no man can cope with all of modern medical knowledge. None can be a combination of heart specialist, surgeon, radiologist, psychiatrist, ophthalmologist, and so on. This is why the bone specialist doesn't attempt eye surgery, nor does he attempt to discern the complex problems of the brain.

As a spokesman for the American Medical Association has put it, "If each physician had to practice entirely within the limits of his knowledge then medicine's advance would be limited to a horse and buggy pace." Under our system of free medicine, the general practitioners and specialists of every kind, often working in concert, provide the finest standards of medical care the world has ever known.

### Knowland's Sage Advice

Delegates to the Republican Assembly convention last weekend at Disneyland contributed more than a little entertainment in that capitol of the here but never, never land. Their deliberations were spiced with controversy and they gave every indication that they are a lively, free-wheeling bunch when it comes to a difference of opinion.

Sage advice was given to the delegates, of this quasi official organization of Republicans in California, when former Senator William Knowland deplored the practice of labeling every conservative an extremist. He made an eloquent plea for freedom of expression and tolerance predicated on ultimate party unity.

### Remove Red Threat

Governor Brown, like other flamboyant Democrats, rarely misses an opportunity to view the John Birch society as the greatest menace to America. Most solid Americans and Democrats disagree with this position and, quite sensibly, are alarmed first, last and always over the failure of leaders in high places to recognize the omnipresent threat of communism. If the Red menace is made to disappear as a threat to the life and liberty of the so-called free peoples of the world, there will be no need for John Birch societies or any other organizations many conscientious Americans join out of sheer desperation.

Pay-TV is now in operation in a few localities on a limited scale. The hope of the backers is that ultimately it will become general. This Week reports: "The economies of Pay-TV are simple and staggering. A rosy hypothesis runs like this: suppose 10 million of today's 50 million TV sets were tuned in to a first-run movie at just \$1.50 apiece. The film would recoup \$15 million in one night. A super-spectacular like 'Ben Hur' or 'Cleopatra' might bring in \$40 or \$50 million in a single showing."

Goodwill Industries—a private, non-profit organization which employs and provides rehabilitation services for handicapped people—asks you not to let unused items clutter your home. Repairable discards are urgently needed. They are used to help the handicapped earn while they learn.

Columnist Jay Hayden makes a forecast: "With President Kennedy entering the last half of his four-year term and approximately 19 months to go before choice of presidential nominees, it is as certain as could be at this stage that the 1964 race will be between Kennedy and Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York."

### ROYCE BRIER

## European Traditions Back DeGaulle's Present Stand

In the 1830s a young French scholar named de Tocqueville visited the United States and wrote a long book called "Democracy in America."

This book told the Americans more about their revolutionary social experiment than all but the most learned of them knew, and it has become a classic for study of the American idea.

But while de Tocqueville admired Americans and their primitive achievements, he also wrote from fear. He told Europeans of his conservative class that the Americans were likely to sweep the Western world with their ideas and stunning energies, and to produce an upheaval in the century to come.

In general, what the Frenchman foresaw has come about in 130 years, due to circumstances he could not foresee. Decade upon decade, particularly during and after our Civil War, solid Europeans regarded the Americans as a hare-brained and dangerous people.

And so they were from the viewpoint of the traditional European society.

All the American concepts of an expanding, impersonal economic society were conveyed in a lag to the Europeans, then more thinly about the world. The Europeans, sunk in their corroding hatreds, were unable to resist this gradual industrial-technical Americanization, and indeed had to seize upon it to survive. Two immense wars, shattering the European order, only speeded the process, and created at length an American economic overlordship in western Europe.

From the long view of the whole Western civilization, all this was not necessarily good. Objectively, a forced redevelopment of the European society could be deleterious, though subjectively we tend to consider our aims in the Atlantic community virtuous and right altogether.

In any case, it is from this background that we must look at the revolt of President de Gaulle.

De Gaulle speaks for the

conservative class of Europe, and this is a very large class when we add cultural conservatives to political conservatives.

In the largest sense de Gaulle simply holds Americans to be hare-brained and dangerous, as did his ancestors. He sees us subverting a thousand years of European history, and doing it by our wealth and infiltrative physical power, about as the Romans subverted the Greeks. He appeals to an age-old Continental aversion to the insular British, and he uses a technical incident, the Polaris affair, to relegate the British as subservient to the American colossus.

He has cast the die — Europe for Europeans — and this was bound to happen, given the resolution and dream of a de Gaulle. But whether it can win is another matter altogether. Great forces stand opposed to de Gaulle's dream, and millions of solid Europeans are dubious of it. All we can say now is that de Gaulle is acting in the light of his forefathers.

## TALK OF THE WORLD

**BOMBAY**—Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown, goes the old saying. Wealthy people here are finding out how easy it can be to possess a lot of money.

An aluminum merchant recently celebrated his only daughter's wedding. She was

### WASHINGTON'S WARNING

Looking out over the Potomac from Mt. Vernon, one can see far across rich land. And beyond the land lie great cities, great oceans, great continents. Out of sight only a few miles up the river is the capital of one of the world's mightiest nations. Yet Washington, the city of today, is an infinite distance in time and in philosophy from Washington the man, who was

sure of the stately white home above the river.

Look north from Mt. Vernon, and see the upheaval in Canada. Look east to a Europe struggling for unity but disrupted by arguments over foreign policy. Look south to the menacing citadel of Castro; or far around the world to the dismal defeats of Laos and Viet Nam, the senseless blood-letting in Katanga. Look far away, and listen . . . listen to the echo of a voice that warned:

"It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world."

Listen, yes, and say a prayer that the dedicated, realistic wisdom of a George Washington may somehow once again guide us around the entanglements that await us in our intercourse with other nations!—C.F.S.

dainty and fair and the father naturally decided to make the event unforgettably colorful. He earmarked an expenditure of 300,000 rupees (about \$60,000) for it.

The highlight of the program was the marriage procession to be followed by a lavish feast. The entire street was decorated with bunting, arches and festoons. Scented water was sprayed even on the lamp posts. Four thousand guests including top politicians, government officials, foreign diplomats and business tycoons were invited to join the procession and the feast.

The bejeweled bride and the handsome groom who sported a gold-laced turban were seated in an open Cadillac. The city's best band poured forth film and martial music alternately. A hundred bare-footed urchins bore on their shoulders decorated gas lamps. Fireworks stabbed the sky.

As the procession inched its way through dense crowds traffic came to a halt. Everything went gloriously for the first hour. Then something dramatic happened.

As the bridal convoy was about to enter Jacob Circle, a major traffic point, two hundred young men and women waving placards descended on the procession. The placards said: "End This Extravagance," "Austerity Need of the Hour," "End Ostentation" and "Punish the Flamboyant Rich."

The frightened lamp-bearing urchins took to their heels and many of the guests fol-

lowed suit. Spectators joined the demonstrators and within minutes the procession had fizzled out. The gallant intruders cordoned off the Cadillac and assured safe passage to the tearful bride and her shocked husband.

Wealthy men in Bombay have been getting anonymous postcards which read: "Be warned! The National Committee for Austerity will not tolerate ostentatious living. If you have a lot of money to throw about send it to the National Defense Fund."

Next to wedding ceremonies the favorite targets for such community get-togethers as birthday parties, business dinners and promotional feasts organized by public relations-conscious politicians.

One cloth merchant is reported to have spent \$40,000 on his 65th birthday celebration.

A former maharajah living in a mansion on Malabar Hill organized a "canine wedding costing \$50,000. For the marriage" of his pet dog he threw a party for 200 top-flight guests.

Civil Supplies Minister Homi Talayarkhan has responded to the public agitation against extravagance by announcing that government will step in if rich citizens do not stop flaunting their wealth. He has ordered that guests at any party should not exceed 100. Government has also restricted illumination of private buildings on festive occasions.

Some old-fashioned patriots have mounted a "miss-a-meal"

## A Bookman's Notebook

# N. Y. Newspaper Blackout Harmful to New Books

William Hogan

The New York newspaper blackout is raising Cain with publication dates of new books. Hardly a day passes when a sheaf of changes in release dates does not come across my desk. New York-based publishers just have to have those New York newspaper notices to launch their campaigns. So those of us way out here west of the Passaic river are frequently in the dark as to what is and what is not available among new books — even with advance copies and tentative publication dates at hand.

I have an idea that "American Viking: The Saga of Hans Isbrandtsen" will be available at the end of this month. In any event, I have been reading my advance copy with great interest. Although it is a specialized book, a business history, it is the most rousing, turbulent and free-swinging business history I can remember reading, and I suggest you watch for it when it comes along.

This is a story of James Dugan of the personal eccentricities and unorthodox shipping empire of the late Hans Isbrandtsen. He was a former Danish youth and member of a famous European shipping dynasty who, as a champion of American free enterprise par excellence, took on just about everybody in sight to prove his business philosophy. This included his crusty and in some cases almost piratical competitors in the global merchant marine and many U.S. Government agencies, Navy included.

As well as a business history, this is a first-rate maritime saga. One of Isbrandtsen's freighters was the Flying Enterprise, which made history and headlines when its Captain Kurt Carlsen refused to leave the sinking vessel for a week before it finally went down in the hurricane-whipped North Atlantic in 1951. Dugan's account of this episode alone is a classic of maritime writing. But it is the irrepressible Isbrandtsen who, in this biography, towers over such dramatic episodes as the Flying Enterprise affair.

The book bristles with fascinating detail — on the old gentleman's private fleet, his whaling operations, his maneuverings in oil rigs, sugar, rubber, farmlands. Also his testy clashes with anybody who differed with him, in government, business, diplomacy, and especially in ocean shipping.

These extracts from the an-

nals of the mercantile marine make a remarkable and readable story of business individualism at its most rugged, and interesting.

James Dugan is the author of "The Great Iron Ship," a fine account of the Nineteenth Century ocean behemoth Great Eastern. He has also

collaborated on books about undersea exploration with Captain J. Y. Cousteau. Dugan is especially at home with marine subjects. He found a beauty in Hans Isbrandtsen, and presents his story fairly and with great gusto.

American Viking: The Saga of Hans Isbrandtsen. By James Dugan. Harper: 296 pp.; illus.; \$3.95.

### Around the World With



## DELAPLANE

"If I buy a tape recorder overseas and use it, do I still pay duty for it in the U. S.? Where are the best buys on such recorders?"

You pay duty on everything you buy whether you use it or not. That includes clothing which you are supposed to declare down to the shoe lace. (I know, very few people do. But that's the letter of the law.)

I think you could ask U. S. Customs to make an assessed valuation of such a machine however. The duty is 13 3/4 per cent. Surely a used recorder doesn't have the same value as a new one. (Cars bought and used overseas are graded this way—about 5 per cent down per 1000 miles.)

I think the German and Japanese recorders are best. I bought a portable German Telefunken at Shannon Free Airport for about \$175 that turned out very well.

I've only used the pocket-size Japanese recorders. Performance is fine but fidelity isn't there on that size machine. Sony makes some big jobs that you might like to try. (I think these are available at the big no-duty merchandise mart at Shannon, too. They have an assembly plant at the airport.)

Any Trans-Atlantic airline must let you off in Ireland —either or both ways—no matter how your ticket or destination reads. And for \$15 at Shannon, they give you overnight hotel, some wonderful sightseeing from Limerick to Ennis and a 16th Century dinner with flickering candles in famous, old Bunratty Castle. This is really something to get on your trip.

"What is the first thing for us to do—two college girls going for the first time to Europe on as little money as possible! ! ! ? ? ?"

You write to American Youth Hostel, 14 W. 8th St., New York City and the Council on Student Travel, 179 Broadway, same city. Keep your clothing down to 25 pounds—you can do it. I met a couple of girls in Rome who had it down to 20 with cameras.

Trains are cheap. Buses are cheaper. Somewhere you wind up carrying your own luggage. So make it light.

"Do you recommend the shopping in the Virgin Islands?"

You bet. There are more than 100 shops in Charlotte Amalie. Duty-free, no tax. And, though you can only bring in \$100 without paying U. S. duty from the rest of the world, you can bring in \$200 from the islands.

"Isn't there any cheap way to go to Tahiti. . . ."

Cheapest is to get 25 people to go with you. A week with hotel and all, round trip from the West Coast: \$600. South Pacific Air Lines, 311 California St., San Francisco sends you a free folder.

"What is the cost of china bought in Japan?"

You can get a very good 8-place setting with your own monogram or design for about \$35. (Less, too, but about \$35 is excellent.) It will then cost you another \$35 to ship it home. And, if it doesn't come under your \$100 duty-free exemption, you pay a big 445 per cent duty.

"Any freighter line with some exotic ports of call in the Pacific?"

Write for a folder: Dave Nelson, States Steamship Co., 320 California St., San Francisco. These ships are de luxe Mariners going into Japan, Korea, Okinawa, Taiwan, the Philippines, Viet Nam and so on. Freighters usually are hard to get on. But they seem to have a lot of sailings.

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.

### Morning Report:

Digging into old government files can be dangerous. In Washington, Marines' General Shoup found an old order from Teddy Roosevelt, and a week later the California Highway Patrol appealed to the 50-mile hickers to knock it off. Traffic was being slowed and at least one car was forced into a ditch.

The whole affair has been a great boost for the Marine Corps image even if the rest of the nation is suffering. We'll recover in time.

But if General Shoup finds any more old Roosevelt orders, as a patriotic gesture he should swallow them. This time they may deal with rifle practice and bayonet charges.

Abe Mellinkoff

### Strength for These Days

(From The Bible)

Therefore will we not fear, though the earth do change. —(Psalms 46:2).

If we but stand on the solid ground of faith we can remain calm and unshaken regardless of the unexpected turns that life may take.

movement. Under this each citizen agrees to forego one dinner or lunch every week. Estimated saving: 15 million rupees (\$3 million) each month.

Not a bad idea even from the medical point of view. A woman's magazine groaned the other day that "the average female here has at least 20 pounds of excess baggage."

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