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Opinions of Others

Bored with the world? Tired of the same old routine year after year? Sit down and consider some of the changes of the last few years.

Among the things you never heard of 20 years ago are: Transistor radios, television, atomic power, throw-away beer bottles, and filtered cigarettes;

Space satellites, home permanents, aureomycin, jet airplanes, direct distance dialing, stereophonic sound, and the push-button can;

Wash-and-wear clothes, fluoridated water, clock-radios, polio vaccine, tape recorders, "miracle" clothing fabrics, and DDT;

Quick frozen foods, automatic pinsetters, helicopters, hairset sprays, 33 and 45 r.p.m. records, and automatic transmissions;

Chemical tanning lotion for the poolroom cowboy, car air conditioning, automatic washers and dryers and dish-washers;

Polyethylene plastics for all sorts of containers, home-process color film, and Brigitte Bardot.

Who says nothing is new under the sun?—
Emporia Gazette.

Newspapers always have and always will be willing to pay their fair share of the postal department's revenue, but they cannot carry the load for others—such as free mailings for government officials, etc.—*Liberal (Kans.) Southwest Daily Times.*

When politicians forget principles of government in order to gain votes, representative government inevitably loses ground.—*Cuero (Tex.) Record.*

It's a tough world for the American businessman. Each time he comes up with something new the Russians invent it a week later and the Japanese make it cheaper.—*Ellis (Kans.) Review*

Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman has offered this advice to Soviet Premier Khrushchev: "Let your farmers operate their own farms." If the secretary would offer the same advice to American farmers, he would be practicing what he preaches; whereas the way it stands, there is not too much difference today in the Soviet method of collective farming and the American federal subsidy.—*Sylacauga (Ala.) News.*

Out of the Past

From the Pages of the HERALD

40 Years Ago

Although organized only six weeks ago, the District Rally of the Boy Scout council at San Pedro last week, attracted more than 150 from Harbor area towns including Torrance. The showing gives promise that Scouting in the area has a very bright future. A number of merit badges were distributed during the evening which was highlighted with community singing.

The Tuesday night session was an epoch-making event for the City of Torrance. The array of legal, professional and business men produced a fitting setting for the rapid flow of oratory that kept all parties on a keen edge for some four hours.

"111" cigarettes were advertised in the May 19, 1922 issue of The HERALD at 10 cents per pack of 15; beef, wine and iron tonics were popular in drug store ads. Prohibition was in full flower.

30 Years Ago

With the signing of a five year lease securing the Pacific airport at Ninety-first and Western, Ted and Jim Mitchell, aviators who were unsuccessful in locating a field in Torrance, will shortly begin operations. They still feel Torrance can become a future sight for the development of the field of aviation. A flying club composed of Torrance and Lomita residents has been organized.

The Betsy Ross club will present "The Mayor's Wife," a short play along with several other light vaudeville sketches tonight at the Torrance Woman's clubhouse. Admission is 35 cents for what promises to be an enjoyable evening of entertainment.

20 Years Ago

They say if a man smell's printer's ink for a year he'll never leave the trade. But heredity adds an impressive

LIFE'S LIKE THAT

By FRED NEHER



"Oh, I forgot to put it back when I got through shopping."

The Garden Path Of 'Neutrality'



James Dorais

Common Market Creating Severe Problems in U.S.

The President's ambitious program to meet the competitive challenge of the European Common Market by new tariff cutting powers demanded of Congress, while meeting with mixed reaction, has had one very beneficial result—a much larger number of Americans than ever before have become aware of the importance and problems of foreign trade.

There is growing aware-

ness, too, that the crux of the problem goes far beyond the mere negotiating of agreements for mutual reductions in tariffs.

In Congress last week, the President's party nearly scuttled the President's entire proposal by demands for amendments barring any trade concessions to Europe's Common Market until American farm products are granted better access to that market.

These demands reflected recognition of the futility of lowering tariffs if import restrictions and other devices are to continue to be employed by European countries, thus having the effect of protecting those countries from American imports while granting their exports easy access to the United States.

In a recent policy statement, the influential Committee for Economic Development, while generally favoring the President's program, made repeated references to the need to remove discrimination against U.S. exports to Common Market countries.

The statement urged that "the United States should insist upon elimination of the remaining quantitative restrictions against its exports"; that tariff cuts "should minimize the discriminations against us resulting from the difference between the internal and external tariffs of the Common Market"; and

that "tariff concessions made by any countries in agreement with each other should be extended to the rest of the world under the Most Favored Nation Principle."

The CED also cited "inadequate sharing in the costs of mutual defense and of aid to underdeveloped countries, as well as European limitations on private investment in the United States and their limited travel allowances and very small duty-free tourist allowances."

Another important organization, the California State Chamber of Commerce, also has adopted a policy statement on the new foreign trade proposals. In its statement, the Chamber recommends that any new Federal trade legislation should "provide for reciprocity which is in fact reciprocal with due regard for individual commodities in the negotiation of tariff concessions."

U. S. negotiators should achieve agreements which forbid the imposition of non-tariff restrictions not contained in trade agreements."

It is evident that the President's proposals, both in and out of Congress are being subjected to a very thorough, knowledgeable and sophisticated appraisal.

ROYCE BRIER

Fate of French Generals Is Sad to Contemplate

The intellectual, and sometimes moral, decay of the latter-day high-ranking French army officer, is a sad mystery for historians.

In both world wars, the British produced only two first-rate military commanders, Allenby in the first, and Montgomery in the second. Most of them were thick-skulled, and did not conceive the dimensions of modern warfare.

But if the British produced stupid field marshals (Kitchener said tanks were a waste of money), they were honestly stupid, and none in their failures ever plunged into the murky field of disloyalty.

Foch and even Joffre were men of some competence but Pétain was the bellwether of a line in the high command lacking moral stamina when the going got rough, or any stamina at all.

Gamelin, the French chief at the opening of World War II, was loyal enough, but quite unperceptive of the problem he faced. When Weygand was summoned to face it, it was too late.

So the beaten French army by seniority begot commanders who were beaten before they started, though they did not know it, and it was not observable to many.

General Raoul Salan, facing trial for treason in the Algerian mess, was a by-product of defeat in the 1940s, and so were Edmond Jouhaud, his deputy in the Secret Army Organization sentenced to death, and Maurice Challe and Andre Zeller, who have been sentenced to 15 years.

Salan participated in the Indochina nightmare, and arrived in Algeria already a defeatist who would turn on his country.

Thought the secret army terrorists looked like dashing fellows last winter—their leaders sort of male Joan of Arcs, so to speak—the reality was far different.

Salan, on his capture recently, was only able to mumble some inanities, at the opposite pole from a rebel Stonewall Jackson. He turned out to be a colorless, forceless man, whining softly that others were responsible for the Algerian savagery.

The deterioration of these men, and some who remained loyal, over the past 40 years is one of the most melancholy realities of modern Europe. French glory may seem to us at times gaudy and overdone (though we have a counterpart to it), but it contains elements of simple virtue and moral courage, without which no nation can long endure, let alone attain to greatness.

A Bookman's Notebook

'Last Campaign' Called Good Korean War Novel

William Hogan

The dozen years following Pearl Harbor brought forth "The Gallery," "The Long March," "The Naked and the Dead," "From Here to Eternity," "Tales of the South Pacific," "The Wall," "A Bell for Adano," "Hiroshima," "A Walk in the Sun," and much of the fiction contained in "The Best Short Stories of World War II."

The heritage of the Korean War has been less impressive. In the near dozen years since June, 1950, there has appeared only one outstanding American book on the war, and that nonfiction, Martin Russ's Marine war journal, "The Last Campaign."

Why the lack? Certainly in part because, in contrast to World War II, this was a smaller, less impressive war. In part because among the people at home, it was neither a popular nor a well understood war.

Too, while it had its exciting moments, the long stalemated ending was not one of them. But the major reason seems to be because this war was a surprisingly complex one—emotionally, politically, physically—in a sense a microcosm of the world's problems, and no writer has yet accepted the challenge of portraying it in its entirety.

"The Last Campaign," a first novel by Glen Ross, is the first good Korean War novel to appear, the first which attempts to tell the story of this war as it was, appeared to be, and was not. "The Last Campaign" is not a philosophical novel; it is nearly all action and, inevitably, inaction. Yet its author is able to convey, in action, much of the underlying philosophy of this war.

It differs from most war novels in that it does not utilize flashbacks; its characters are as they are, the products of their pasts but important for what they are here and now, their virtues and faults suddenly large under the magnifying glass of proximity.

The novel's format is the war itself. It was not a good war, as one of the novel's Regular Army characters

Quote

I stayed retired for seven months but it was such a depressing experience I was happy to work again.—Dr. Maud W. Makemson, 70, great-grandmother and UCLA astronomy professor.

The man who can laugh at himself has taken another step toward the perfect sanity which brings peace on earth and good will toward men.—Nat Schmulowitz, San Francisco attorney and civic leader.

I would much rather be dead than Red. I feel I have a long life ahead of me, but I would gladly give it to see my son grow up in a free country.—Mrs. C. F. Moore, 28, Martinez.

Society is so organized today a man isn't really required to grow up.—Howard Lindsay, electrician.

Too many of us are afraid to speak out for fear we will be branded as the lunatic left or the radical right.—William C. Goodman, Oakland.

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would define this creature: It had a beginning and a middle, but it lacked a successful end, the last campaign of the title. It began in idealism and ended in disillusion.

Ross has not chosen to simplify the war by embracing the fiction that we didn't know why we were there. We knew, even though we were bothered by some apparent contradictions: The ugly barrenness of most of South Korea, the poverty, the corruption of Syngman Rhee's government; the often almost mythical beauty of parts of the land to the north, the

well-ordered communities above the 38th Parallel.

Most important, in this novel he has captured the psychological turning point of the war, which was not the physical turning point, the routing of the Chinese "golden horde," but which occurred later, with the start of rotation and the rest and relaxation leaves to Japan; for it was at this point that most of us realized for the first time that this was not, like World War II, a war to be fought to the finish.

The Last Campaign, By Glen Ross, Harper & Bros., 433 pp., \$5.95.

Around the World With



DELAPLANE

"Can you tell us about the new railroad line from Chihuahua, Mexico, to the Pacific Coast? What it costs and what you do to get on it?"

This is a twice a week run from Chihuahua below El Paso, Texas, to Los Mochis below Nogales, Arizona. The reason for this line throws me—Mexico generally has let its passenger trains run down. The business has gone to buses, cars and planes.

However, it's a great way for people from the Midwest and East to get to the Pacific Coast without the long drive. You wind up on Topolobampo Bay and the fishing is sensational.

The people who know most about this (and can get you tickets, entry cards, car insurance and good advice) are Dan Sanborn's at El Paso, Texas. Address them at 4501 N. Mesa.

First-class fare is about \$13 round trip; \$7 more for a lower berth. You can ship your car on the same train for \$64 and drive onward. (There's a half-price rate if you are in a group and ship more than one car.)

Some real back country that tourists don't see through the Sierra Madre mountains. They've got breech clout, long-hair Indians in these hills. Wonderful trip for kids, I would think.

"... anything about summer schools in Mexico?"

This is becoming a big thing. Cheap and good. There's an American boarding school, Colegio Beverly Hall, at Guadalajara, Jalisco—street address, Vallarta, 1851.

The April issue of "Seventeen" magazine has an article by James Norman on all schools for American summer students in Mexico. (I imagine this is the same man who wrote a "What to Buy and Where to Buy It in Mexico." If so, read the "Seventeen" article because he is absolutely tops on the country.)

"... if you could give us some information on a trip to Spain."

I just came from Spain. It's still one of the inexpensive countries. And I mean you can get Madrid hotels at \$7 with three meals. The top-flight Palace Hotel (not including meals) runs an average of \$7 for a room that will cost you \$20 any other place in Europe.

Shops are full of goods—leather is an excellent buy. (Suede coats in high fashion for \$60.) Restaurants are great. Beautiful country and good roads. Inexpensive bus tours.

One drawback: By late June through the summer, the interior is hot as a Sheriff's pistol. The coasts are cooler. But they'll be crowded. You must have firm reservation through a travel agent.

"Perhaps you could tell us what it would cost English friends of ours to visit the U. S.?"

They can find out from the new U. S. Tourist Bureau in London where they'd like to go and the cost. American Express is offering an unbelievably good trip: "See the USA for \$1 a day." This is luxury motor coach trip of 99 days for \$99. Covers 100,000 miles in 48 States.

(From Hawaii: Halekulani Hotel not to be wrecked for another skyscraper inn at Waikiki. Just been sold. Unchanged. That's good news in coconut land of rising prices and rising buildings.)

Morning Report:

For a long time our problem was production of A-bombs. Now it's overproduction. So President Kennedy has ordered a cutback of several thousand atomic warheads. He's afraid they will get into the hands of screwballs who will let go before he gives the word.

The Air Force already has started a screening process. But we may run out of screeners. So the missile gap will be replaced with the psychiatrist gap. Nothing ever comes out even when the Government has a hand in it.

Then there is a final problem. Who will screen the psychiatrists who are busy screening the armed forces?

Abe Mellinkoff