

Torrance Herald

Established 1914

Co-Publishers

KING WILLIAMS - GLENN W. PFEIL

REID L. BUNDY - Managing Editor

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1963

Torrance Airport Grows

Dedication of a new second runway and other major improvements at Torrance Municipal Airport focuses attention on this very valuable asset owned by the citizens of this community.

The airport is home base for more than 400 privately owned aircraft with 210,000 movements annually. It has been the factor in locating a number of prosperous industries and ground leased to commercial enterprises produces sizeable revenues to the city treasury. There is every indication that it will continue to be regarded as a real attraction for other new industries and it may be conservatively stated that it is now the city's most valuable single physical asset.

It may come as a surprise to almost every Torrance resident that Torrance Municipal Airport ranks eighteenth in the nation, just ahead of Boston. Authority for this was given an audience of civic and aviation leaders by Joseph F. Tippetts, regional director of the Federal Aviation Agency, at dedication ceremonies last Friday.

There are some residents in the vicinity of the airport who probably do not share enthusiasm for this remarkable growth. They foresee increasing use of the facility by jet aircraft as turbine engines become practical for small airplanes. Of this they can be certain because such progress is inevitable and must be taken in stride.

There has been flying at the Torrance location for more than a quarter of a century and when the first airplane landed on the old Lomita field there were a handful of houses in the vicinity. During World War II it was used effectively by the government as a fighter base and then turned over to the city to become the thriving aviation, industrial and commercial center that it is today.

We can sympathize with those whose peace and quiet may be disturbed by operation of aircraft from the nearby field. We can also imagine the disturbance to farmers and villagers of a century ago when the railroad age was in transcontinental infancy. We have seen comparatively quiet residential neighborhoods completely altered by the cutting through of a new freeway and the effects of ever increasing automobile traffic on most every area of metropolitan Los Angeles.

The individual who buys a house near a freeway or a railroad track cannot expect as much quiet as he might have elsewhere. The same applies to a growing airport.

Noise abatement is a major problem for airport authorities and it can be assumed the Torrance officials are doing everything within their power to keep operational noise at a minimum commensurate with safe flying practices.

To discourage use of the field by advanced aircraft would depreciate the future value of the airport to the city. The comfort and safety of residents in the immediate vicinity of the airport should be given every possible consideration. But, the good of the whole city must also be weighed to the end that this municipal property be permitted to attain its full potential.

Tourism One Answer

There is plenty of room for differences of opinion over the proposals President Kennedy has made to slow the outward flow of our fast-diminishing gold reserves—proposals which covered a wide territory indeed. The most controversial is the suggestion that a special tax be placed on U. S. investments made abroad. In all likelihood, any resulting short-term benefits would be offset and more by discouraging this form of investing, thus weakening our general fiscal strength and competitive ability in world markets.

The proposal that steps should be taken to increase the number of foreign visitors coming to this country falls into a very different category. There should be no dissension as to that. A start has been made, in the form of U. S. tourist bureaus in the principal foreign countries, which present our attractions to the prospective traveler and provide him with needed information and advice. But much more needs to be done. The amounts spent by Americans going abroad outweigh by a great margin the amounts foreigners spend here, and the gold reserve shows that adverse effect.

This is no small matter, now that the jet age, in which we can travel almost anywhere in a matter of hours in complete comfort and at tremendous speeds, is upon us. In this country foreign travel, once the pleasure of the few, is becoming the province of the many. The hope is that, ultimately, this will become the case abroad, and that lira, pounds, francs, marks, shillings and the other currencies will be exchanged for dollars to be spent here in ever rising amounts.

Stimulation of travel from East to West should be attempted at once. Certainly, in this the Congress will go along with the President's ideas.

Opinions of Others

CHIPLEY, FLA., NEWS: "For the first time in the peacetime history of the United States, it is proposed in legislation now pending before the Congress to deny the right of trial by jury! This is one of the more important (and least publicized aspects of the S.1731 and H.R.7152 . . . Under this insidious bill, the judgement of Federal Inspectors, appointed to bring about social reforms, would supersede our traditional and Constitutional judicial processes. Through the sly device of eliminating criminal penalties, those who drew the bill have made it so a violator of the 'public accommodations' section (Title II), would be haled without hearing before a judge and placed under Federal injunction to cease and desist whatever act of discrimination the Federal overseer may have charged him with. And the penalty would be fine or imprisonment for contempt of court—from which there is no appeal."

Saved By 'Sand Bags'



ROYCE BRIER

Sees Built-In Barriers To Trade With Russia

Ten years ago the United States produced roughly one-half of the world's industrial goods. Then western Europe, the Soviet Union and Japan greatly increased production, so the American share of world production has fallen to about one-third.

But though the United States is over-produced in many agricultural lines, its exports stand at about \$21 billion annually, and have not substantially increased in recent years.

This, and a rising balance of payments deficit, has some bearing on the sale of wheat to the Soviet Union, and a general stir among American businessmen, hoping they can open still farther the sale of nonstrategic goods to the Soviet bloc.

In a speech, Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges noted that while the bloc bought over \$4 billion in goods from non-communist countries last year, the American share was \$125 million, \$15 million to the Soviet Union. West Germany sold over \$700 million to the bloc, Britain \$350 million, and France and Italy about a quarter-billion each.

In a Washington speech

Senator Humphrey, a strong Administration supporter, called for a "bold review" of American policy in Soviet trade.

But some experts in Soviet trade have reservations about any marked increase in sale of American goods to the Soviet bloc, even if the wheat deal points to a more relaxed policy. In an interview Eugene M. Braderman, a Department of Commerce authority on Soviet trade, voiced doubt if the Russians are actually heading on a buying spree.

Mr. Braderman said in effect the wheat purchases from Canada and the United States were forced, due to crop failures, and were not an index of purchase in other non-strategic areas.

Of these, he was quoted as saying: "I think the present trade could be expanded somewhat. I certainly don't see prospects of trade amounting to hundreds of millions in a hurry."

He said the Russian system is designed for self-sufficiency, and the Russians prefer barter arrangements when they can make them. They show little interest, he said,

in paying gold for washing machines, refrigerators and automobiles. The real trouble, Mr. Braderman says, is that we don't need Soviet surpluses like oil and lumber, hence the Russians cannot acquire the exchange for a rapid expansion of mutual trade.

In any case, this presents another side of a running news story which has commanded American attention for several weeks.

Bookman's Notebook

Steichen Autobiography Thrill for Photographer

by William Hogan

Back in 1895, the young Edward Steichen was fooling around with a new toy near his Milwaukee home. He tells about it in his autobiography, "A Life in Photography" — "While I was making an exposure of several seconds, I accidentally kicked the tripod, causing the camera to vibrate. This action produced an entirely different kind of diffusion in the photograph . . . When prints from plate were shown at the lithograph shop or at the art class, the response was, 'Gee, that's artistic!'"

But Edward Steichen can't hide his talent behind such amusing anecdotes. He was a painter to begin with, and brought his painter's sense of wonder and experimentation to his camera.

Most anyone would recognize the name Steichen as the talent responsible for the "Family of Man," probably the greatest photographic exhibit ever assembled. This was but a single highlight in the career of this man of immense creativity and power over picture imagery. At 84, Steichen has a permanent and assured place in the history of fine arts in America, and never has this been more evident than in this book. It is not Steichen's words, often witty and revealing, that emphasize this point. It is the fantastically impressive portfolio of some 234 pictures that accompany his prose. These tell the story more eloquently than Steichen can.

Out of many, many thousands of prints, the scores at hand are those that he considers his best, or most representative of his distinguished career. He tells us in his own words how he made his way to France — but look at what the pictures tell. Here's one of Rodin, made in 1902, more of an impressionist painting than a photograph. And who kicked the tripod then? Yvette Guilbert, Maurice Maeterlinck, a self-portrait that could be a

CARACAS, VENEZUELA—Throughout Central America recent political events have seriously damaged United States prestige . . . and the U. S.-sponsored Alliance for Progress . . . to which the U. S. has committed over \$2 billion, one fourth of the Peace corps, and millions of dollars in salaries for special U. S.-aid personnel.

Four times in recent months, U. S.-sponsored governments have been toppled by military and civilian coups in this area. In shuffling between fact and rumor in several countries, the conclusion I gather is that revolt generally originates as a result of dissatisfaction by groups outside the civilian government in power — through the military.

It could indicate that since the military are not in on the financial gravy of U. S. aid, they are sensitive to the masses who are in the same boat. U. S. dollars talk here . . . where the average earnings of the masses is 50 cents a day.

The overthrow of President Ramon Villeda Morales of Honduras, and President Juan Bosch of the Dominican Republic, both strongly backed by the U. S. and both active advocates of the Alliance for Progress . . . were a real blow to U. S. prestige. It could be the beginning of a chain reaction through other surrounding precarious governments.

It was this kind of danger that the Alliance for Progress was expected to prevent.

I find that behind these two revolts was the government's failure to increase army salaries at the same time civilian government salaries were increased, shortly after U. S. aid funds arrived.

In the case of Honduras, President Morales' Liberty party was also charged with ignoring the plight of their two million people whose per

capita income is about \$190 a year. Even the recent \$15 million United Fruit company expansion program could not stop the tide of revolt.

In a country of nearly 70 per cent illiteracy, a fast-talking leader can sway the masses in any direction of the political pendulum. Communism, or any other "ism" that promises anything, appears to prevail.

A farmer, street cleaner, beggar, and others in similar poor circumstances, replied to my queries on their attitude toward communism thusly: "What do we have to lose? . . . Communism cannot be worse than nothing."

Honduras' brash, blunt chief of staff, Colonel Osvaldo Lopez Arellano, present head of government, told the press this week, "I am more afraid

of democracy than communism. I already know what democracy has done to the people here."

The military-coup pattern is as old as the Malayan culture in Latin America. Yet the U. S. keeps on supporting each new government—military or civilian—with equal vigor — ("vigah," in recent years) . . . with few exceptions.

When the military overthrew Argentine President Arturo Frondizi . . . and they toppled Peru President Manuel Prado . . . U. S. aid continued to flow without interruption. This being the case, the military realize that once in the saddle they can siphon U. S. dollars into their pockets and into the pockets of their armies.

Will we ever learn?

Our Man Hoppe

Give it Away-- Support Greed

Art Hoppe

Alas. We have suffered a stunning setback in Southeast Asia. Officials in Washington are reported "gravely concerned." And you can't blame them. Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia has announced he definitely might not take any more of our money.

This act of defiance by a Nation we have given \$365 million is a stab in the back. Worse, the Prince plans to go right on taking millions and millions of rubles from the Russians. Oh, I'll bet they're crowing in the Kremlin tonight. Over their upcoming deficits.

Frankly, I see only one drastic way to stave off this awful disaster. It's the method we used in the neighboring kingdom of West Vhtnng (cq), the only Asian country on which I'm an authority: Because I made it up.

At the time, West Vhtnng was ruled by Prince Sisboombah Shnouk (cq), a dedicated neutralist. Meaning he docilely took money from both sides rather than make anybody mad.

And for years, everyone was happy. The Russians were happy saving the Vhtnngians from Capitalism. The Americans were happy saving the Vhtnngians from communism. The Vhtnngians, who couldn't care less, were happy splashing around in their rice paddies. And the Prince was happy building a villa on the Riviera. But one day an awful thing happened. The Prince finished building his villa!

Three months later, he sat down and wrote a letter to Washington. "Dear President Buchanan," he wrote, not realizing times had changed. "No offense, but please knock off the money. The stuff is piling up around the house and the wife complains it ruins the color scheme. We'd quit taking rubles, too, but the Russians give Green Stamps. Neutrally yours."

What a bombshell! "Good grief, what if this heresy spreads?" cried the State Department. "What will we do with our old tanks?" complained the Pentagon. "What a revolting development," whispered the CIA, hopefully. "It is," said the President, after a careful study, "an insult to our flag."

So we took steps. First, we sent a Great White Fleet to steam ominously along the coast of landlocked Vhtnng. Second, we trained 174 Intercontinental rockets on the little Asian nation. And lastly, we dispatched our Ambassador to the Prince's Palace, along with 16 divisions of U. S. military advisers.

Prince Shnouk appeared in the doorway, dragging a white flag. "I surrender," he said with a sigh.

"Good," said our Ambassador, stuffing a million dollar bill in the Prince's pocket. "Please accept this token from a grateful American people. Or else."

And, suppressing a groan, the Prince did.

So let's be charitable to Cambodia. And, above all, let's back up our threats of charity with force. For if the time's come when we can't count on the greed of such people, our whole foreign policy is in bad trouble. Because as long as we give people money merely to win our battle against communism, they've got to take it. Or we lose.

Of course, I sometimes dream we might find another reason for giving people money. Like maybe simply because we've got it to spare and they need it desperately. True, we might still lose a country here and there. But we'd feel much better about it. We really would.

(Distributed by Chronicle Features)

Quote

The superior teacher has a closer relationship with his community; pride in teaching; the desire and ability to work hard; and enthusiasm about learning; but perhaps even more significant, such teachers feel that every child has ability. There are no forgotten children in the classroom of the exceptional teacher. — William G. Carr, executive secretary of National Education Assn.

"A chip on the shoulder usually comes from the head." — Frieda J. Monger, Duluth (Minn.) Publicity.

Morning Report:

Our astronauts get the publicity and Colonel Glenn may even end up in the U. S. Senate. But for my money the infantry lieutenants taking the convoys across the line in Germany are my heroes.

Travel by truck is never comfy-cozy. And hitting a traffic jam for 30 hours is hard on the fanny, the kidneys, the stomach — and hardest of all on the nerves. Especially when a few rifle shots might turn the red light to green.

In spirit I'm riding every one of those convoys. And so is the rest of the world. Khrushchev said it was a battle of nerves on both sides. I just hope nobody gets nervous.

Abe Mellinkoff

DEFENDS CHRISTMAS

Pertaining to the Mailbox published in your issue of Nov. 14.

I think Mr. Benedict needs a new code of ethics, enlightening him to the fact that this country was not only founded on democracy but also on deep seated religious feeling.

Christmas is too commercial, that is true, but what isn't in this commercialized world? I do not hear the Jewish, Buddhist or other religions objecting to the Christians celebrating Christmas and I believe they outnumber the atheists and agnostics, realists, etc.

Let us not spoil one more thing because of a few and let's remember this country was based on "freedom of religion" and not "freedom from religion."

MRS. J. F. STAPLETON, 1346 W. 227th St.

PEACE OFFICERS THANKS

Editor, Torrance Herald

Your editorial of Oct. 13, 1963, titled "Help the Police" is welcomed by those of us in law enforcement who are frequently blamed for criminal outbreaks that we have little or no control over — until after they happen.

Cities and counties with the lowest crime rates are those in which responsible citizens are alert to the presence of suspicious strangers or situations and call their law enforcement agency with infor-

mation that may be properly investigated. You are right—no city or county can afford to have a policeman everywhere to see everything.

Law enforcement depends on a cooperative citizenry and vigilant newspapers acting in the public interest. Your support is appreciated.

Your very truly,
DAN KELSAY, Sheriff
Stanlaus County,
President, Peace Officers Assn.

Forty years ago an oil well that went a mile into the ground was considered a deep hole. Now, according to Oil Facts, an oil or gas well must exceed 15,000 feet — nearly three miles — to be considered deep. Such wells are becoming increasingly more common — and more expensive. Last year, for instance, American oilmen drilled 254 deep wells, a record number. Average depth was 17,000 feet, at a cost of \$654,000 each, or \$38.00 a foot.

Reports from governmental sources show a steady rise in capital outlays by business. These expenditures reached a seasonally adjusted rate of \$38 billion in the second quarter of this year, and are expected to reach a record rate of \$40 billion in the third quarter, followed by a further rise to \$41 billion in the fourth.