

Torrance Herald

Established 1914

Co-Publishers:
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THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1964

Herald 50 Years Old

This first edition of 1914 marks the 50th Anniversary of continuous publication for THE HERALD, an event not only in the life of any newspaper but in the community which it strives to serve.

Over this half century much has happened in Torrance and in the life of the nation as a whole. The period practically covers the development into everyday use of the automobile as a means of mass transportation and of the airplane from a novelty to the important role it has today in shaping the course of the entire world.

We could go on for pages listing the things we have today that are commonplace, many of them even undreamed of back in 1914 when The Herald first appeared as a weekly newspaper on the streets of the little community of Torrance. It is sufficient to report that the changes and growth in Torrance have been many and they are reflected in the development of The Herald which can recall with pride that for 50 years it has championed causes that have made this bustling city of 120,000 a better place in which to live, work and play.

A New Year Hope

A nation shocked by tragedy faces the new year with courage and vitality fed by the efficient manner in which the conduct of government changed hands despite the chaos that rode on an assassin's bullets.

It will be a momentous year, with another decision to be made on national leadership, and with many decisions to ponder in our relations with the world. It will be a year of continued extension of our probing into the endless sea of space; of our persistent hunt for new knowledge of ourselves and of the complex world of materialism and spirituality in which we live.

With God's help it will be a blessed year. One in which peace and brotherhood will at once be our goal, our guide, and our reward.

The Price System

What is known as the price system—a somewhat fribbing, but accurate, term—is at the very heart of this country's economy. It makes that economy tick. Yet its significance, like its day-to-day workings, is a mystery to millions of us.

A publication of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States does a good job of defining the system, and of describing what it is designed to do. It says: "So important are the functions performed by the price system in an exchange economy, it has been observed that if the system had not evolved it would have been necessary to invent it. Stripped to its barest essentials the price system communicates the relative pressures of supply and demand through individual price changes that act as signals to producers and consumers. For consumers, the price system serves as an automatic rationing device inducing them to buy more or less of an item depending upon whether the price falls or rises as a result of changes in supply. Thus price changes bring about a reallocation of consumer spending among different products. . . . If a price system is to fulfill its basic functions. . . prices must be free to move both up and down in adjusting to changes in consumer preferences and incomes, methods of production and changes in relative scarcities of productive resources."

What this means is that a price increase, or a price decrease for that matter, is not automatically good or bad. In a competitive economy such as ours, these are the natural and inevitable reflection of a myriad of natural forces.

As consumers, we see this personally and daily as we shop in retail stores of every kind. The stores must stock and offer what we want, or lose our patronage. The price charged for anything is set by competitive factors and, also, by the scope and dependability of the demand for it. So the price system is, among so many other things, a producer of abundance, and a satisfier of public needs and wants.

Opinions of Others

There have been significant advances in three areas of medical education vital to the future quality of medical service in this country. That encouraging report comes from the American Medical Association's Council on Medical Education and Hospitals.

These are the three developments: Firm commitments for the construction of six new medical schools, bringing to 11 the total number now in the planning stage; a 10 per cent increase in the number of medical school applicants, the first upturn in six years; and evidence of an enlarging pool of potential medical teachers.

The Council doesn't go overboard. It says: "Though it is too early for certainty, still, on the basis of current progress, cautious optimism can be expressed in regard to satisfying future needs." And it adds that efforts to interest more students in a medical career, which have been intensified in recent years, should not be relaxed. Medicine must compete with an increased number of other status professions for ambitious and talented students.

Medical education, like just about everything else, presents problems, some of which cannot be accurately evaluated as yet. But the road signs pointing to the future provide sound grounds for confidence that we will not only continue but improve this nation's splendid standards of medical care.

Former Postmaster General Day says: "The peddling of fake medical cures is the most prominent fraudulent activity conducted through the United States mails today. This huge 'industry' is so prevalent and so widespread that it taxes the manpower of the postal inspection service to the utmost in trying to bring the perpetrators to justice."

Twelve Bright New Pages



AFTER HOURS By John Morley

The Fact and Fiction In North Africa Mess

TUNIS, TUNISIA—I'm here in the center of the North African coast . . . following an arc between Egypt and strategic Gibraltar. I have seen U.S. officials, like Ambassador Anderson and Press Attache Howard White, in Portugal . . . talked to representative business, educational, religious, trade-union groups, along with Rotary, through Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia.

Here are some of the highlights of what I saw and heard, especially from the point of view of nationals in this area:

The U.S. is not liked here . . . Partly because of our previous support of colonialism . . . partly because of our wealth and "superior" attitude of our officials . . . but principally because of our "preoccupation with communism" and our support of the State of Israel.

From Lisbon to Tunis, we are in trouble politically and diplomatically. Portugal prefers we leave the Azores ever since our inaction when India took Goa . . . Morocco refused to renew our lease on the bases . . . Algiers is unfriendly toward us along with Tunisia principally because of our defense of Israel. Nasser sings the political tune in North Africa.

Whenever you travel in North Africa, nationalistic pride is apparent from the decorated sheets, slogans on the walls . . . to the statements and attitudes of the man-in-the-street.

For instance, before my lectures, there is a significant patriotic ceremony at Rotary clubs and other programs. The audience stands first in reverent silence for a few minutes . . . then the flag of the country is raised to the top of the pole, after which the audience breaks out in sustained applause.

I observed many tearful eyes around me and uninhibited emotion even among men.

The streets in all of North Africa are covered with flags and patriotic slogans: In Lisbon . . . "Angola is Portuguese, to death with our enemies," meaning the UN and those who support independence of colonies.

In Casablanca . . . "Independent Morocco. Long Live Hassan."

In Algiers . . . "The imperialists will be destroyed again."

In Tunis . . . "No foreign dictation will be tolerated."

Egypt's Nasser is loved or feared in this area. They respect him for forcing Britain out of the Suez canal and subsequently from other controlled areas . . . but fear him for his dictatorial ambitions to encompass North Africa and the Middle East.

On his trips outside Egypt, Nasser speaks of "Arab-Moslem unity first . . . then the unity of the Middle East . . . and finally our leadership of Africa and Asia against the imperialists."

The only subject of enthusiastic agreement is the destruction of Israel. But even on this point there are major reservations.

They don't want Nasser to gain control of Palestine as his ambitions indicate. They also do not want King Hussein and Jordan to fall to Nasser or Ben Bella.

There seems to be as much suspicion and mistrust among the Arabs-Moslems . . . as between them and the Western world. There is also as much likelihood of a major crisis between them . . . as against the State of Israel.

The removal of European authority has dried up the economics of North Africa. Unemployment and poverty dominate the desert landscape. Foreign capital investment is at a standstill.

Rich foreigners who left for Europe took all of their wealth with them. This has

left dangerous vacuums that communism is trying to fill. Hence the large number of Communist missions from both Russia and Red China here reported in a previous dispatch.

There are also many Japanese trying to get the foot in the door left open by the departure of Western investment.

North Africa is rich in beauty and tradition but short on reality. Long under guidance and colonial supervision, its meager existence

was at least sustained and guaranteed.

Now the problems of independence and autonomy bring in their wake, responsibilities and talents not considered in the inflamed slogans of revolution against mostly imagined "imperialists."

As one Moslem intellectual put it to me here: "It is one thing to be free . . . and another to be fed."

But men are destined to die for both . . . depending on the mood, or the need, of the moment.

Christmas is far from merry in this part of the world.

Our Man Hoppe

All for Ike and Visa Versa

—Art Hoppe

The secret's out. Governor Scranton of Pennsylvania says he can now reveal the truth. Mr. Eisenhower has urged him "to give a good deal of thought" to running for the Republican nomination. So, he says, duty calls. And at great sacrifice he will reluctantly accept a draft. If he can organize one in time.

It just shows you the tremendous value all politicians place on that pearl beyond price—the endorsement of Mr. Eisenhower. Who, of course, has also publicly urged Mr. Lodge to return from Vietnam to run. And who thinks of Nixon as his protege. And who looks on Mr. Milton Eisenhower as his brother. And who is also known to approve heartily of Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Dirksen, Mr. Dewey, Mr. Hoover and President Lincoln.

But it does cause problems. Take the letter I received, perhaps by mistake, from a Mr. Sammy F. Hogan, c/o Greenrills (cq) Golf Club, Gettysburg, Pa.

"Dear Abby," it begins, "I got a problem. I been caddyding here at Greenrills 17 years and the other day they give me the General. Now he's a nice old gaffer, I guess. But just like us, he has his bad days. And this one was.

"He slices two out of bounds off the first tee, hooks a third into the rough and winds up with an eight. On the second hole he hacks out a six and I think maybe things are going to improve. But on the third he takes a seven and on the fourth (a dogleg to the left) he winds up with an eight. I am getting a little tired musing through the swamps hunting for his balls. So as I hand him his driver on the fifth tee, I take the liberty of saying, 'General, you don't look like you got your mind on it today.'

"And he says, 'Son it is true. I have a problem. I don't know which of the 28 Republican candidates to support for the nomination, seeing as how I have endorsed them all. And it is ruining my backswing.'

"General,' I says, because I figure he should get it off his chest, 'leave you tell me why this is such a problem.'

"Well, son,' he says, 'being President is the most awful job in the whole wide world. Nobody can imagine the terrible burdens and the horrible responsibility. So we must have some man in there who can stand the pressure, who can keep cool under fire, who knows how, above all, to face up to these horrendous decisions. Only I cannot decide which of the 28 has got it in him. And this is why I cannot keep my head down today.'

"General,' I says 'you can't let problems like that ruin your game. That's what golf is for. Why, the day my sainted mother passed on, I went out and broke 80, may she rest in peace. And when my wife left me I shot a 76. Yes, sir, golf's the only answer to your problems. Only you never want to get the two mixed up.'

"He thinks this over, nods, gets a grip on his club and pars the next five holes. As we come into the clubhouse he takes me aside for a private chat, the details of which I am not at liberty to divulge at this time. But that gets me to my problem:

"I know the General's experienced in these things, but is it really true that me being President would cut five strokes off my game?"

It's a lot easier to give away American dollars than ideas. And that's the big trouble with the Alliance for Progress. We've sent about two billion south of the border, but they still don't like us.

Because we want South America to reform. Start collecting income taxes, open public schools, let people vote, and all that democratic jazz.

President Johnson should understand the problem. He has something very much like it closer to his office. Like Governor Faubus of Arkansas. Who allowed as how he didn't mind taking Washington money for dams, but he would like civil rights agitation to stay in the Capital.

Morning Report:

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ROYCE BRIER

Communications Gap Among Scientists Noted

There is a failure in communication between the American scientific and non-scientific community. It is not new. There was a similar failure in ancient Greece, but today the failure affects the lives of the whole people.

Now lately some scientific thinkers have gone back of the general situation, and see a failure of communication between scientists working for government and scientists outside government.

This is implied by Dr. Caryl P. Haskins, president of the Carnegie Institution, in an annual report. The Institution, operating six research centers, was founded by Andrew Carnegie in 1902.

The burden of Dr. Haskins' critique, differing in tone from that of most government policy makers, is that the government research complex (which costs \$15 billion annually and employs thousands of scientists) tends to create an imbalance in the whole scientific structure.

Imbalance is evident, Dr. Haskins says, in preoccupation in research in "spectacular" fields which arouse intense public interest, and he cited the Apollo moon project as an example.

But such projects, glamorous and absorbing undue expenditure, tend to "drain" away energies needed for more obscure programs, which in the aggregate are necessary to a balanced scientific scholarship.

"We are firmly wedded to massiveness, and our long and triumphant experience in developing vast technology leads us easily to equate success in research with sheer magnitude of effort."

But mass is not the answer, Dr. Haskins believes. The future is science in the hands of "a comparatively few original and gifted men and women—a minuscule proportion of the entire scientific population."

As an example of mass-worship, he notes a recent

proposal of the White House Office of Science and Technology that the number of doctoral degrees in physical engineering and mathematical sciences be doubled in a decade.

Yet such a training program, he says, would require the services of 40 per cent of the scientists now active in research. He suggests this is impracticable in view of the rapid absorption of scientists in Federal research enterprises.

In the stampee for research, not only is non-government research impaired, but Federal projects compete with one another for funds and scientific personnel.

The Haskins position undoubtedly reflects a growing concern within the American scientific community. It also accords with a new report of the House Space Subcommittee on Research which calls for re-examination of national policy in science and technology.

TALK OF THE WORLD

HONG KONG—There's an old story in Hong Kong about how a man opened a jade store, which was a great success, so ten other men opened jade stores in the same street. Then there's a new story about how some people built a hotel . . .

About ten years ago Hong Kong had a simple choice in hotel accommodations. Tourists stayed at the Peninsula or Miramar on the Kowloon side, the Hong Kong Hotel in Victoria or out at Repulse Bay Hotel on the far side of the island. Life in those days was in tune with the whir of electric fans on the high ceilings and the four-piece string orchestra that played at tea time.

Then four years ago, the owners of the Manila Hotel built the modern Ambassador opposite the Peninsula (using several million dollars that technically couldn't be exported from the Philippines). With an "anything you can do, Manuel," the owners of the Filipinas Hotel built the Imperial right next door to the 20-floor Ambassador.

A group of local businessmen joined in with the Park Hotel about seven blocks away, and then a family of five Chinese brothers tore themselves away from building expensive apartment blocks to get themselves a hotel. They chose a site on Nathan road, two blocks from the Peninsula, and started pile driving for the 800-room President.

Meanwhile on the Hong Kong side of the harbor, the

Hong Kong Hotel had been pulled down. So what about a new hotel? A site became available and various companies vied for it. A couple of buyers from Texas' Wynn-cor Hotels dropped into town, made the winning bid, and work began on the 25-floor Hong Kong American. Not to be outdone the local City Hotels Ltd. got themselves a site, on the waterfront, and started building the "most luxurious hotel in the Orient" . . . the Queen.

The Peninsula began intensive modernization and in the last few months we've had the Palace (with a hunting lodge bar), the Empress (Hawaiian investment with real lava rock columns and an amended tiki in the dining room), the Broadway (with a tempura counter), the Merlin (with free laundry) and the New Ritz (where local husbands go stag because it's 20 minutes from town).

One holiday evening the American Hotel guys dined with some visiting businessmen, and next morning Hong Kong had itself a Hilton. A few blocks away the Queens became the Mandarin and signed up with Intercontinental Hotels Corporation.

The new competition has inspired some enterprising gimmicks. The Mandarin—which had its official opening at the end of October—has balconies in every room and TV sets that can be swung around for bathroom viewing. Everyone, of course, has surpassed views of the har-

bor. The Hilton, now open eight months, has an Eagle's Nest overlooking the biggest Chinese bank in town. The President, which opened November 1, has a Starlight Room with Siamese decor. The Empress has an Outrigger Bar and the Imperial serves suki-yaki at 270 feet above sea level. But nobody has ceiling fans or four-piece string orchestras any more.

Quote

MRS. GERTRUDE HINES, San Rafael home teacher—"Teachers have enough faith in our democracy that they can tell students about communism and dictatorships and give them freedom to choose."

DR. MAX RAFFERTY, state supt. of public instruction, on rumor of governorship ambition—"Big Daddy Unruh built me up as a 'candidate' for a month, then spent the rest of the year tearing me down."

DWIGHT NEWTON, S. F. TV critic, on networks' coverage of Kennedy assassination, funeral—"They threw Newton Minow's 'vast wasteland' into the wastebasket forever."

ROGER VASSEY, Long Beach—"The extremist sees only adverse propaganda in any news story unfavorable to his cause, regardless of its factual content."

Abe Mellinkoff