

Torrance Herald

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Some Labor Day Thoughts

As organized labor looks back over its recent decades, it can well view with pride the gains it has made for those in its ranks.

The American working man today is a prince in the world of the employed. His family is the best fed, best dressed, best housed among the world's laboring population.

This is not, of course, entirely due to the efforts of labor itself; enlightened management has cooperated. But the men and women in the ranks have applied themselves earnestly and honestly to the improvement of their productivity, and the concomitant improvement of their own position.

These men and women will also be viewing, no doubt with something more akin to concern than pride, the gains in power that have been made at their expense by a few unscrupulous men.

Having risen from the drawbacks of an unfavorable environment, labor now stands on the threshold of a new period of self-improvement—the slow and sometimes painful improvement that will have to come through a determined, high-minded renunciation of errant leadership; a dedication to their responsibilities as members of the entire community.

Monday is Labor Day, a day designed to call attention to the gains made by the workers of America and a day to call attention to the role those workers have played in the development of this nation as the unchallenged leader in human achievements on all fronts.

Sometime before the busy weekend comes to a close, it might be appropriate to pause for a second to consider the unparalleled status of America's working men and women and the values which we as a nation place on individual liberties which has made all of this possible.

Labor's gains in the past five decades have been enormous and long overdue. The responsibilities that go with those gains have increased in a like manner.

With each segment of our nation shouldering its responsibility, there is no limits to the future progress of our citizens.

Labor Day is a good day to reflect on this matter—and to make any resolution needed to assure this progress.

Out of the Past

From the Pages of the HERALD

40 Years Ago

"Torrance May Be Home of the Ford" a Torrance HERALD headline read on Sept. 1, 1922. Following up an announcement by Henry Ford that he was going to close his plants in the East, Chamber of Commerce Secretary H. D. Pottenger wired the auto industry pioneer asking him to consider Torrance as the future home of the Ford Motor Co. The HERALD recalled that Mr. Ford had visited the city on several occasions and was acquainted with its industrial advantages. Mr. Ford was apparently scrapping with coal suppliers for his factories.

"Be sure to carry a spare tube, cementless patches, and see that your hand pump is in order before starting on the vacation trip," Torrance area motorists were advised.

The federal aid bill, authorizing \$190 million to be used in the construction of highways within the next three years, had been signed by President Harding.

And, motorists of the day could get a new Studebaker "Light-Six" with a 40-horsepower engine for \$1,190. If they wanted to go into the "Big-Six" with a 60-horsepower motor, they had to cough up \$1,935. The "Valve-in-Head" Buick was selling for prices ranging from \$1,050 to \$1,425. Other cars on sale in Torrance included the Chandler, Cleveland, Maxwell, Jewett, Nash, Ford, and Hupmobile. You could buy Proppello gas for them at any Richfield station.

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Labor Day Scene

(AS RUSSIAN PROPAGANDA COULD REPORT IT!)



ROYCE BRIER

Solidarity Is Good Word For Soviet Bloc Banners

A major thesis of all spokesmen within the communist bloc has always been solidarity. But you haven't heard so much of that lately. You haven't heard it because it is a fabrication for all the world to see.

First there was the Yugoslav defection. Stalin met this with vituperation, but Krushchev has been grimly trying to live with it. Poland is not solidly cemented in the bloc. Little hillbilly Albania is away outside.

There was Red China, but in recent years an estrangement has been growing between Red China and the Soviet Union. The Mao regime, which is Stalinist rather than Krushchevian in tone, has even been feeding little Albania, also Stalinist, though the Mao regime can barely feed its own people.

There is mounting evidence Red China is in trouble. The "great leap forward" is back on its heels. Part of the peasants moved to the great cities a few years ago to work in new industries are being returned to the land to raise food.

There are food shortages both in city and country far exceeding the limited shortages in the Soviet Union, which are largely technological. Last year Red China imported grain from Australia, Canada and France, but this year the country's credit is impaired.

There is no famine yet, but the regime is walking a tight-rope. Feeding Albania is a political maneuver, and so is

the 100,000 tons of rice sent to Cuba last year in exchange for sugar. The tight-rope is so exigent that for a year the West has had little in abuse and menace from Premier Chou En-lai.

So what are the Russians doing? In 1950 Red China and the Soviet Union signed a 30-year "mutual assistance" pact, but "mutual assistance" is not noticeable in some new trade figures.

In 1959, Soviet-Chinese trade was \$2 billion, the biggest in the communist bloc. This dropped to \$1.7 billion in 1960, and last year it was

only \$900 million. This is little more than Soviet trade with Romania or Bulgaria, far less than Soviet trade with East Germany or Czechoslovakia.

It doesn't take an expert to perceive the Russians are cutting their trade with Red China to the latter's ability to pay. This trade drop is far more significant than ideological differences.

So "solidarity" the kind preached by Marx and inscribed on radical banners everywhere for a century, is an oratorical term, and not a term pertaining to hard international reality.

Quote

The happiest fellow we know is the one who recently turned down a guaranteed, sure-fire chance to make a killing in the stock market.—Burlin B. King, North Vernon, Ind.

In case you didn't know, a dividend is a certain percentage per annum, perhaps.—Fred W. Grown, Edgewater, N. J.

You ride bumper to bumper to the beach, and you sit the same way upon reaching your destination.—Kenny Bennett, Greencastle, Ind.

We do not need more intellectual power, we need more spiritual power.—Calvin Coolidge.

Our forefathers built a mighty nation. If we want it to continue, we must return to the original blueprint.—Dean M. Worden, Brookfield, N. Y.

How fortunate Canada got socialized medicine first; maybe we can get some doctors.—Louis Nelson Bowman, King City, Mo.

A truly American sentiment recognizes the dignity of labor and the fact that honor lies in honest toil.—Grover Cleveland.

When government left crop control to the bugs and grasshoppers, we didn't have crop control problems.—George B. Bowra, Aztec, N. M.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS: 1-To be mistaken, 2-To exist, 3-Country of Europe, 4-Dried fruit, 5-Great artist, 6-Near, 7-Involve, 8-Not any, 9-Cyprus island, 10-Money owed, 11-Consumes, 12-Legal wrong, 13-Socks, 14-Beverage, 15-Part of camera, 16-Printer's measure, 17-Mediterranean vessel, 18-Not any, 19-A state, 20-Girl's name, 21-Cries like a dog, 22-Cravat, 23-To clip, 24-70, 25-Pineapple, 26-Fruit, 27-Southwestern Indian, 28-Within, 29-Radical, 30-Teutonic daily, 31-To amend, 32-A halo, 33-Harriet's, 34-French article, 35-Worm. DOWN: 1-Period of time, 2-Portion, 3-Japanese measure, 4-To tie up, 5-To go in, 6-Densely affected, 7-Cross, 8-The exama, 9-Neuter pronoun, 10-To provoke, 11-Symbol for selenium, 12-Accented, 13-Son of Adam, 14-To fall to droop, 15-Cooled lava, 16-Toward, 17-Ripped, 18-Supercilious person, 19-How, 20-Twin, brittle cookie, 21-Yearly publications, 22-Norse explorer, 23-Step, 24-Repeat, 25-Silver islands, 26-Rests on the knees, 27-To knock, 28-Symbol for cerium, 29-French for "and", 30-Part of flower, 31-Mental image, 32-Father, 33-To knock, 34-Symbol for cerium, 35-Ethiopian title, 36-Hebrew letter, 37-Faroe islands whirlwind.

A Bookman's Notebook

An Unhurried Biography By Hemingway's Sister

William Hogan

Marcelline Hemingway Sanford had been working on a book of family reminiscences for some time before her brother Ernest died of a gunshot wound in Idaho last year. So "At the Hemingways: A Family Portrait," is by no means a rush job of documenting the writer's years of innocence.

We understand that it was with some reluctance that Mrs. Sanford was persuaded by Edward Weeks, editor of The Atlantic Monthly, to write this book at all. I am glad Weeks insisted. For far from riding on her brother's coat tails, Mrs. Sanford has set down a warm and winning piece of Americana in these reminiscences.

Chiefly it is an account of growing up in suburban Oak Park, Ill., during the Teddy Roosevelt and William Howard Taft administrations. The Hemingways lived a solid, respectable, upper-middle-class life in those uncomplicated times. They spent their summers at Walloon Lake, Mich. Papa was a successful, hard-working obstetrician. Ernest was a high-spirited and inventive All-American boy.

The sister's story is such a beautifully unpretentious account of this attractive American life in the century's early years that it would make a fine book even without the portrait of the artist as a young man that emerges in it. Ernest is always in the background, however. So Mrs. Sanford's book is a literary document of some proportions as well as a human story.

Among many things, we find that Mother dressed Marcelline and Ernest as twins when they were very young (they were born less than two years apart). We find that Ernest played the "cello in the family orchestra; that he once wanted to be a doctor like his father, that the fact that he was almost five inches shorter than Marcelline, when they were graduated from high school together, irritated him; that he lampooned the style of Ring Lardner in his school magazine; that he wrote fair poetry as a youth; that a Michi-

gan game warden went after him once for taking brook trout out of season.

And, as the younger brother, Leicester, told us earlier this year in a very different kind of book ("My Brother, Ernest Hemingway"), Father and Mother were dreadfully shocked and upset when they read Ernest's first collection of stories, "In Our Time."

There is much more, of course. At 19, Ernest joined

an Italian ambulance unit after he was found physically unfit for United States service in the First World War. Marcelline ends her private sketches as Ernest returns to Paris in the early 1920s, happily married to Hadley Richardson, a boyhood sweetheart. The rest is another story.

At the Hemingways: A Family Portrait. By Marcelline Hemingway Sanford. Atlantic-Little, Brown, 225 pp.; illus.; \$4.95.

Around the World With



"I am taking a group of students to Europe and am not sure of Customs' requirements on return. Does each person get \$100 duty-free for each month we are away?" Be nice if it worked that way. But it doesn't. Each person gets to bring in \$100 worth of things duty-free for the trip. The once-a-month works like this: You get one \$100 exemption every 31 days.

If you go out of the country twice during the month you only get to bring in \$100 worth one time.

"... If the \$100 exemption on duty includes children?"

Yes. Unless the child was born abroad and has never been in the States. Even a baby is allowed \$100 worth of exemption. (Including one gallon of liquor.)

The head of a family can make a family declaration: \$100 exemption for each member and it doesn't have to be divided equally. Just so the total is not over \$100 for each person.

"What about things we are having shipped over from abroad?"

When they hand you the U. S. Customs declaration on the plane or ship, you'll find a space on the back marked "unaccompanied baggage." You list what it is and the value. The Customs officer gives you an exemption form for each shipment. You will fill that in and hand it to the Post Office when the shipment arrives.

"I heard that you do not have to declare things you have used. Like clothing you buy abroad..."

Not so. You declare everything. That includes gifts. And by the way, one of the gimmicks in overseas tourist shops is telling you; "I'll make you up a sales slip showing a lower price than you actually paid."

The Customs people see this all the time and must get pretty tired of it.

We all bring in the same things—Swiss watches, Irish lace, Mexican silver, etc. Customs officers know the prices on these things like a store owner knows the price of his goods.

If you think you can kid him that a \$75 watch cost \$50 by showing a sales slip, all you're doing is making him mad.

Any hints you can give us on souvenirs and clearing Customs would be appreciated.

Much of what we buy overseas is gifts. Usually \$10 or less. You can ship these duty-free and you don't have to declare them. Shops usually ship them for you. And except for Mexico, I've never had any loss.

The rule is of one \$10 (or under) gift per person per day. If you want to send \$10 worth each day to 10 people, you can do it every day until your money runs out.

If you bring them in, however, each \$10 is part of your \$100 total exemption. So ship every time it's less than \$10. Mark the package: "Tourist gift. Value less than \$10."

For your \$100 exemption, you have to be out of the States 48 hours. Except Mexico, where 24 hours is enough. If you are coming back from the Virgin Islands (free port, no-tax prices), you can bring in \$200 worth of things.

"I've been trying to get a newspaper I read in Rome—the Daily American or something like that?"

The Rome Daily American, 8 Via Danolo, Rome.

Stan Delaplane 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:

The Government is afraid it will soon have butter running out of its refrigerators. We now have 400,000 000 pounds in storage. And we are buying it from farms faster than cold space is being made available.

I have been doing all I can. Spread my toast twice with butter on both sides. But still the surplus grows.

I now offer to rent part of my refrigerator to Government—at a patriotic price—to help out. The sp behind the beer cans is going to waste anyway. It's h to reach back there but that shouldn't bother anyone figure the surplus butter will be around for a long tin

Abe Mellinko