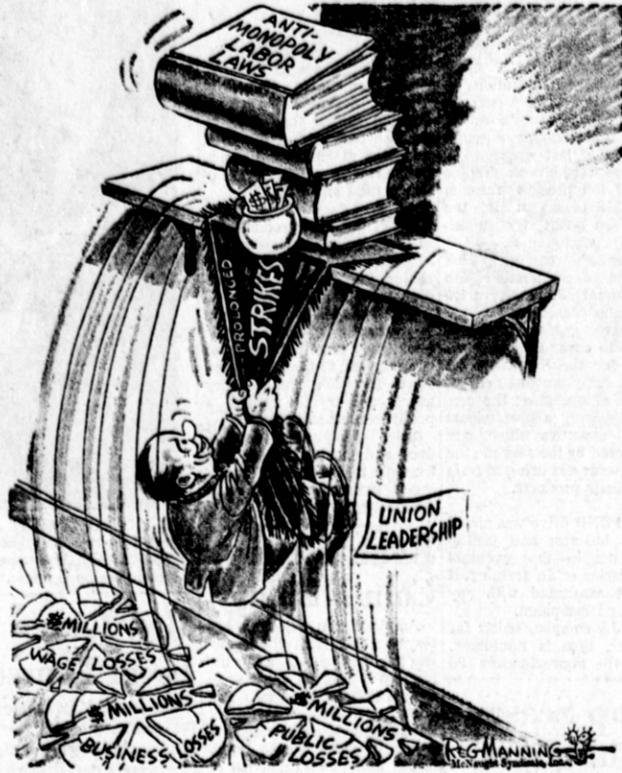


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More Than He Bargains For



Would Turn Back the Clock

The proponents of an Assembly bill that would put party labels on all candidates—including city council candidates—claim such a law would “enforce party responsibility” and so bring about better government.

What the backers of such a bill really mean is that they would like to extend political power to the proportions where the bosses of the party in control could develop an unbeatable machine. In short, they would like to turn back the clock in California to the days of Tweed and Kelly-Nash.

And don't for a moment think that this has not set some of our own Torrance politicians to hopefully dreaming of a future made blissful by a wealth of patronage from Sacramento and the county seat.

This piece of legislation should never get out of committee. It does, the Democratic party in California, with its lopsided majority in Sacramento, can be credited with being not only reactionary, but, drunk with power.

Earned Risk Credit

If anyone wonders why Congress, for many years, has approved percentage depletion for oil producers—it being a 27½ per cent credit risk against federal income taxes—the experience of a major oil company in the state of Oregon may help to eliminate confusion.

In 1953, the company began exploring for oil in the state. As of a recent date it had spent some \$3 million—and come up with nothing but useless holes in the ground. And that, let it be emphasized, was not money thrown wildly to the winds. As a company spokesman put it, “This type of expenditure is necessary to discover new oil-producing areas.”

Also, there is nothing at all unusual about the Oregon experience. It is typical. Far more exploratory wells turn out dry than the small number that are producers. This same company drilled 133 dry holes in Western Canada before hitting pay dirt on the 134th attempt. The oil-seeking operators of other oil companies contain similar records.

The point is a simple one. The search for oil is an exceedingly costly, exceedingly expensive proposition. To compound the problem, even the best of wells eventually wears out and must be replaced. Men will take long risks only if they are offered the chance to adequately profit in the event they are successful. Percentage depletion is designed to help provide that inducement—and it is thus essential to the maintenance of the oil supply of this country and the rest of the Free World.

Opinions of Others

Communism uses poverty, illiteracy and illness to conquer nations, as in Cuba to establish a base for new aggressions. Reduce poverty, illiteracy and illness and you reduce opportunities for communism to spread and overwhelm us. But we must never lose sight of the fact that the ultimate goal is a free world.—*Corvallis, (Ore.) Gazette-Times.*

The Russians talk a pretty big case in almost any field. But when it comes to serving the consumer, this is only the thinnest pretense. In the Communist world he's truly the forgotten man.

With 30 million more mouths to feed than we have, the Soviet Union turns out around 4.3 billion containers of canned food a year. We produce 24 billion annually.

The Russians are experimenting a lot in space. Apparently one space they could pay far more attention to is the housewife's food shelf.—*Great Falls, (Mont.) Leader.*

Gaze at this magnificent structure, declares the government official, pointing at a new housing project or bridge, or superhighway. Built entirely with government funds, he continues, the implication clear that no mere private group could do anything quite as good.

But . . . where did the government get its funds to build this magnificent structure? Not from anything the government produced or sold or some service it performed. No the government—federal, state or local—got its funds from the people who earned wages and salaries or ran businesses and paid their share of taxes.—*Kings Ferry, (N. Y.) Tribune.*

It is wholly misleading for those who seek to repeal the Connally Amendment to ignore the significance of the changing personnel of the United Nations. Certainly the political maneuvers of the new nations in the General Assembly will be reflected in a larger representation of the Afro-Asian and communist blocks in both the Security Council and the world court.

This is not the kind of court to which we should turn over the power to determine whether it has jurisdiction over the internal affairs of the United States.—*Orange Grove, (Texas) Observer.*

ALBERT LEA, MINN., TRIBUNE: “. . . the rate of bankruptcies is running so high that economists, sociologists and business administrators have joined lawyers in seeking cures. . . . Apparently the one thing not needed is harsher law. Lawyers in a formal report say there seems to be a definite relationship to harsh collection laws of bankruptcies. California, Oregon, Illinois and Ohio have the toughest garnishee laws and the highest rate of voluntary bankruptcy petitions. . . . We might also add as our guess that government taxing policies should be regarded as contributing to delinquencies in debt payments.”

ANTIGO, WISC., DAILY JOURNAL: “A free competitive market for all transportation is not feared by the railroads, according to Clair M. Roddewig, president of the Association of Western Railways. Ton for ton and mile for mile, he says, the railroads are the most economical in the utilization of such important resources as manpower and fuel. They are unexcelled as low cost all-purpose carriers.”

ROYCE BRIER

Bets Taxes Remain About the Same

The cost of operating the United States is shading under \$100 billion. Washington politicians are loath to break that ceiling lest it depress you. This is what they think of your analytical powers, but doubtless the psychologists support them.

President Washington did not need a psychologist for his \$6 million government. President Lincoln probably did for \$1 billion, but there was a war on. Thereafter the cost did not reach \$1 billion until 1917. It went to \$20 billion in the first war, \$98 billion late in the second.

It fell to a third of that until the cold war got up steam. As we all know, a part of the recent expenditure is for cold war armament. A part is due to inflation, which we have always had with us. But a part is due to the explosion of government services.

For instance, around \$12 billion annually goes to service the national debt, mostly to pay for past wars, and for the farm support program. The last is such a widespread notion of how an economy should, or must, be run, that it is considered impolite to question it as an economic illusion.

Anyway, all this is a prelude to a suggestion that the tax cut President Kennedy has asked of the Congress is not going to reduce your tax outgo much. The saving may take care of a few dinners out, with imported wine, or the stiff plumber's bill when

Strength for These Days (From The Bible)

This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased.

—(Matt. 3:17)

From the true depths of our being we know ourselves to be the sons of God, and as sons we realize we should express all that is good. We should long for the approval of our family, our neighbors and especially that of God.

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the washer conks out, but that's about it.

The cut itself as proposed by the President is not exactly a phony, and the basic rate may actually be reduced by the Congress, but the government is in the same boat as you and I; it needs money to meet the obligations it incurs, or it goes in the hole. It could

Natural Gas Development Evaluated

By JAMES DORAIS (First of a series)

One of the remarkable things about human nature is how quickly we take things for granted.

The first manned flight to the moon will be a sensation, but it's safe to predict that a few subsequent flights will wear off the novelty and we will accept space travel with the same equanimity we now regard all the scientific and economic accomplishments of the 20th century to date.

Not the least of such accomplishments in California has been the enormous development in recent years of the natural gas industry. Most of us never give gas a second thought: it's a cheap, clean fuel that makes the furnace work (you don't have to be too old an oldtimer to remember when the furnace and even the kitchen range were powered by wood and coal, and when only Hollywood stars could boast a heated swimming pool).

But the complex problems involved in making a dependable supply of natural gas available, the tremendous distances by which the fuel is brought to California by pipeline, the competitive and regulatory problems of the industry—these and other aspects of natural gas development are not only a fascinating subject but are of increasing importance to California's total economy.

An indication of the recognition of this importance by State government is the recent report by State Director of Finance Hale Champion to Governor Brown on the “Production and Consumption of Natural Gas in California” by a “Natural Gas Task Force” appointed by the governor a year ago.

This extensive report, which contains a wealth of statistical material and speculation on the problems of the industry, makes two recommendations to the governor:

(1) “The presentation of legislative measures (by the Executive Department) to broaden and make more (Continued on Page 5)

incur fewer obligations, but it won't, so forget it.

There's one way to beat it: load it on the next generation. But we've been doing that for six generations, and where are we?

Remember, Mr. Kennedy, while wanting a grand cut of \$13.5 billion, also wants tax reform. Everybody wants tax reform, unless he is reformed out of hoped-for tax saving. Note that the word “loophole” has changed its Washington meaning lately. It used to mean tax escape for chiselers or the lucky. Now it means any tax device which, if eliminated, would bring the Treasury more money than it now receives.

Thus your joint return is a loophole, and the entire system of exemptions and deductions. Depreciation write-off is a loophole, and the expense of doing business, or just living, like paying doctor bills.

All these and more “loopholes” will be attacked if the Congress enters the tangled wilderness of “reform,” and you would wind up in April, 1964, paying out roughly what you will pay out this April. Wanna bet?

TALK OF THE WORLD

BONES OF HERO

ATHENS — A fascinating exhibit of the growth of Athens over the last 50 years, held in Zappoion Park across the street from the royal palace, most pointedly showed that the capital of Greece is truly a “mushrooming and new” city.

Fifty years ago Athens had a population close to 200,000. The census of 1961 tallied 1,837,041, which represents nearly a quarter of the entire population of this Balkan state.

The tremendous influx of refugees from Asia Minor during 1922 after the disastrous war with Turkey and a steady movement from the provinces to the capital, which continues unabated to the present day, are the chief causes of this population “explosion.”

Athens has been aptly described as a “city of language schools, hair salons, coffee cup readers and ruins.” Recently the cup readers came into their own due to a visit by Indian astrologer Shastri Revashanker Baradwala, who arrived for one week and stayed three.

He was literally mobbed by his humble “headquarters” by coffee cup readers and by Athenians who visit their coffee cup readers as often as they do their coiffure tender.

A Bookman's Notebook

‘Classics of Foreign Films’ Urbane, Pleasant

William Hogan

Books on motion pictures appeal in a great many ways to those who are movie enthusiasts, both those who are the undemanding ones who wish only to be transported away from a dreary world they find around them, or those more discriminating souls who like nothing better than to talk into the small hours of wonderful remembered moments, like the glass breaking by Kay Francis and William Powell years ago in “One-Way Passage.”

And so it is no wonder that in spite of the size of film audiences dwindling in the last several years, the number of books on motion pictures seems to be increasing. If you enjoy films, those you have seen are delightful to read about. If you wonder at their stars, these exotic creatures are likewise captivating in print. If the whole business of pictures proves engrossing, then here unquestionably is one of the most fascinating, exasperating and unusual industries to explore.

The books, of course, take many shapes. Some are paste-ups, some are hobbyhorses. Movies are an ephemeral art (although growing less so). Books help make films more permanent.

Parker Tyler has written several books on motion pictures which he knows and likes. In “Classics of the Foreign Film,” he has selected 75 which he considers classics. While one may be surprised at some he has included, his essays are urbane, warm and pleasant. In establishing such a list, there are many films he must include: “The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari,” “Grand Illusion” and “Children of Paradise” for instance.

But 75 films cover considerable ground, and from his collection comes the sense of the infinite riches in celluloid, the variety, the contrast, the challenges which motion pictures offer. He creates the films by telling what they are about rather than discussing critically and analytically their component parts. Anyone who sneers at films, who boasts he hasn't seen a picture in three years, might well take a look and see from this book what he has been missing.

Hollis Alpert reviews movies for The Saturday Review. His book “The Dreams and the Dreamers” is a glue pot affair: previous pieces he has written being here assembled without continuity, without singleness of purpose.

Long descriptions of Marlon Brando and Jean Seberg are mixed with an essay on “Some American Directors,”

on Ingmar Bergman, an afternoon with Marilyn Monroe, the Aromatics. Not particularly penetrating, they are unpretentious, lively and tolerant.

And when he points out that “Gilda” was referred to as “a screen classic by the

French intellectuals” it is somewhat reassuring if the appeal of some of the new imported films has proven baffling.

Classics of the Foreign Film: A Pictorial Treasury. By Parker Tyler. Citadel Press, 258 pp.; illus.; \$8.50. The Dreams and the Dreamers: Adventures of a Professional Movie Goer. By Hollis Alpert. Macmillan, 258 pp.; \$4.95.

Around the World With



DELAPLANE

“For three girls going on a three-weeks cruise, what clothes do we take?”

We have just had our girl O'Hara on a Mediterranean cruise, she reports: “It depends what class you're floating in. On the American Export, SS Independence, there are three classes—First, Cabin and Tourist.”

“For all classes, daytime and shore wear is for comfort—skirts, sweaters, knit suits. Every class has sun deck space so you can use Bermudas and bathing suits. But at night, First Class is the dressiest.”

“... and can you tell us if there are any special things to do?”

Says O'Hara: “I found a ship's bulletin slipped under the door each day. They keep you occupied. The bulletin gives the day's choices: Captain's cocktail party, passenger talent show—(be sure to bring your own talent)—the masquerade party and what's playing at the movies.”

“Incidentally, this bulletin gives all the how-to-do on Customs, mailing letters, docking and sailing times, shore excursions and how to make hotel reservations.”

“On the dressing: There is no dressing up the first night out or the night before you get into port. On other nights, First Class looked pretty dressy—nearly everybody in formal clothes.

“Cabin class is not as formal and it looked to me like a livelier, younger group. The parties lasted longer and were a little nosier. Dress was dark suit and cocktail dresses with an occasional Tuxedo showing.

“In Tourist Class, all the men seemed to be prepared with one dark suit and every girl carried a cocktail dress or two.”

“... and can't get clothes cleaned and pressed?”

“There's no dry-cleaning on the Independence and I don't know of any ships that do carry this equipment. However, you can have things pressed. And the steward will bring you an iron. Most ships have community pressing rooms for Cabin and Tourist. They equip them with everything.

“Take straight cocktail dresses, skirts and sheath dresses or you'll spend most of your time in the pressing room. The way to tote flowing chiffon is to toss it in a hat box and hand-carry it up the gangplank.”

“Anything you forget or need is usually available in the ship's shop. The Sun Lane shop on the Independence was a pretty complete general store: Bathing suits, robes, lingerie, slippers, hose, skirts.

“Ship shops are outside the tax and Customs limits. Usually best buys in perfume, transistors and all those things. Like a duty-free port that you can shop the whole voyage.”

“... and any advice on tipping on a cruise ship?”

O'Hara again: “On the 11-day trip, my group decided \$1 a day for the waiter and \$1 a day for the room steward was about right.

“For our 21-day cruise, First Class made it \$15 to \$25. “Cabin Class made it \$10 to \$15.

“Tourist figured it \$7 to \$10.”

“Bellboys you tip just like you do in a hotel. By the service. Bartenders you tip as you go along. You also have a deck steward who brings the morning bullion and blankets. Give him \$5 for the whole trip.”

“What about blondes who go to sea?”

“No problem. On the Independence, Carl of Copenhagen had a full range of colors. Shore prices. One thing, though—make your hair appointments as soon as possible for the whole trip. Particularly the days of the Captain's dinner, the talent show and so on. Those are the days EVERYBODY wants a hair appointment. Make them in advance and relax.”

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 fiscal experts are analyzing the President's budget from every angle. But I like best the Associated Press reporter who weighed it: an even six pounds.

Looking at the budget that way, in pounds instead of billions of dollars, makes it more personal. Like a nice, family-size leg of lamb. Then all we have to do is see that the different slices are thick enough.

Checking the portions carefully, I see that agriculture gets a smidgen more than war veterans. Since wars are so much trouble, anyway, I hope our young men take the hint. Stick to the plow, son.

Abe Mellinkoff