submarine Nautilus at Groton, Conn. last week and one observer on the seen described it, as the first step in building an atomic anything that wasn't meant to explode.

Despite the elaborate ceremony presided over by Mamie Eisenhower, the launching of the Nautilus does not put the United States in the position of having an atomic-powered underwater craft to protect our shores. Navy officials have said that atomic submarines, earthly leaf to opposite the company of the still years. capable of engaging in combat, are still years

The Nautilus has been under construction for some time, and it is being described simply as a test ship. A sister atomic sub-marine, the Sea Wolf, is being constructed also, but officials say it will be the same

as the Nautilus. It will probably be some years before either of them comes

years before either of them comes steaming for whatever it is atomic subs do) into the San Pedro Harbor for us to get a look at.

For one thing, Navy officials have concluded that the power plant of the Nautilus takes up too much room, and its 3000-ton displacement is considered too much for combat maneuvers. An 1800-ton ship is thought to be more ideal for combat purposes.

The attempts to harness atomic energy for power to run ships, however, may be the springboard to harnessing huge sources of relatively cheap power for such purposes and for the nation's industrial plants. If the Nautilus never fires a shot at an enemy ship, its construction is a step toward peace.

The World Agriculture

ture recently reported that world supplies of food and fiber were at record heights. The past agricultural season was described as the sixth consecutive one in which farm' production exceeded the pre-war avarege.

The Department's report also estimated

demand in 1954 would remain high. One can easily see that if world demand should drop, economic or other reasons, a world food plus could accumulate.

The Agriculture Department report shows

partially why the U.S. food and fiber surplus is not as easily disposed of in world markets, as it would be if world food and fiber produc-tion was not at record levels. The report seems to add justification to the desire of the De-

The United States Department of Agricul partment of Agriculture to limit U.S. crops to amounts which can be disposed of.

An interesting part of the latest Department report is the estimate that production has increased in all parts of the world, although the rate of increase in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union is estimated to be a lesser one than in other areas of the world.

This is a clear indication that the coll

tive farm systems of the Communists are not working and explains the action in Hungary and other Balkans recently, where Communist leaders have told farmers they could pull out of collectives if they desired. This is an admission, by the Communists themselves, that collective farms are not what they have been

DuMont On Color TV

Allen B. Du Mont, President of the Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories, Inc., recently speculated that perhaps 50,000 color TV sets would be produced in 1954, He noted that the limitation was the expensive color tube. This tube alone carries a retail price of about \$300.

The \$300 tube provides a picture comparable in size to a twelve and a half inch black and white television receiver. With such a tube, it is estimated that the cost of a color uld be between \$800 and \$1,000. Du Mon says the cost will be this high because of a bottleneck arising from limitations on produc-

He says that at least 30,000 of the prospecre says that at reast 30,000 of the prospec-tive 50,000 color sets to T56 produced in 1854 will go to the nation's television dealers who vill use them as floor samples. Most of the broadcasters and advertisers and people in other 20,000, he estimated, will be required by sales and service trades.

In 1955, he predicts, the number of color sets will also be greatly limited and he looks for the price of color TV sets to really start downward in 1956.

Du Mont estimates that a few hundred thousand people may be ready to buy color television by 1956.

These predictions are interesting although These predictions are interesting although it must be kept in mind that producers of black and white sets are naturally eager to sell all black and white sets today, by pointing out the prospective delays in the color field. Du Mont's estimate is probably more

New Chamber President

Paul Loranger, past president of the Torrance Kiwanis Club and a leading Tor-rance businessman, will take over the reins of the Torrance Chamber of, Commerce this evening.

of the Torrance Chamber of Commerce this evening.

Mr. Loranger will be charged with selining Torrance to its own citizens and to the nation as the "City of Industrial Opportunity," and as an ideal residential city.

He has a big job cut out for him, but has a spirited board of directors and a city whose administrators are anxious to advertise the qualities of Torrance to the world.

To this coat the contract of the coat was a contract of the coat the coat was a contract of the coat was a contract or contract of the coat was a contract or cont

To this end, Mr. Loranger has the good wishes and the pledge of cooperation of the Torrance Herald. May 1954 be a banner year for Torrance under his leadership.

accurate than estimates made by those not in the trade itself, although we are inclined to believe that new developments may speed up the introduction of color TV. If new develop the introduction of color TV. If new develop-ments do not lower the cost of color produc-tion this year or early in 1955, and if produc-tion does not exceed expectations in the next fifteen months, then we agree with Mr. Du Mont that color sales will not constitute any significant volume.

significant volume.

It must also be realized that few people will be content with twelve-and-a-half-inch screens, especially since 21-inch and even 24-inch screens are today very popular. Thus, while the Average American consumer might seek color television in 1954, it appears that it will be 1956 at least before he has much opportunity to buy larger screens, and maybe 1956 before he can buy them at reasonable prices.

1953 Auto Production

Figures for last year show 6,150,000 passenger cars and 1,209,000 trucks rolled off the assembly lines. This total was second only to the record production of 1950, when output some 700,000 units higher.

the record production of 1955, when output was some 700,000 units higher.

Final 1953 figures show the retail market for new cars began to decrease shortly after the middle of the year, but the three major producers continued to produce and distribute cars at near-record volumes throughout the remainder of 1963. General Motors produced 2,800,600 cars during the year; Ford built 1,550,000. Estimates of sales in 1964 vary, but the trade does not expect production to match that in 1963. Because new models have been out a short time (some are just coming out), the competitive picture has not yet developed any trend in 1964. As we have suggested before, the best way the industry could stimulate sales is by reducing prices. This would allow greater production and enable the companies to accept a smaller unit profit.

With the automobile having become almost a necessity in the American way of life, the key to greater sales is still found in the same principle that produced the first mass-production racilities in the United States, the principle of selling more cars at lower prices, reducing unit profit but increasing the gross

principle of selling more cars at lower prices reducing unit profit but increasing the gross profit,

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Not Exactly the Opportune Moment



Kids Facing More **Double Sessions**

Although thousands of dollars have been poured into the Torrance school building the Torrance sensor building program, double sessions still will be necessary next year to accommodate all the school children in the area, Superintendent of Schools J. H. Hull said this week.

said this week.

In a report on the school building program, Hull stated that the school district has run out of building funds and will not be able to start any more schools until additional money is voted or an appropriation is received from the Federal Government.

The Board of Education is rne Board of Education is developing what schools it has started, with the money avail-able, but no new projects can be undertaken to further the school housing program until more money is available, Hull's report said.

more money is available, Hull's report said.

Local voters will be asked to approve a \$3,000,000 bond issue on March 9 and this money, if obtained, will quable the Board to construct more schools to catch up with the huge increase of schools age children here.

The following figures in the Hull report on school building include contractors' costs, architects' fees, miscellaneous fees, site costs, (when the re was one), and total cost of site development. The figures represent the complete costs of building and equipping the schools indicated, Hull reported.

School Total cost

School Total cost complete Torrance High School \$636,957 (Gym, music rooms, cafeteria, classrooms). High school bleachers and athlete field \$636,957 (Gym, music rooms, cafeteria, classrooms). High school bas been completed, Hull said. New wiring, relighting, and painting came to \$84,000 and \$95,000 was spent on new equipment to bring the school to the status of a modern plant. In addition, the sites for two new high schools have been jurchased. A 40-acre site at 182nd St. and Hawthorne has been purchased for North Torrance High School at a cost of \$120,000. The plans for this school are about ready-to be checked by the state, Hull said, and the estimated cost of the school is \$1,250,000 with \$400,000 needed for equipment. After state approval, the school will be put up to bid. A 40-acre site north of Hwy, 101 and cast of Seaside Heights has been purchased for the South Torrance High School at a cost of \$102,700. Other school costs include: Carr Elementary School (Contrate price) \$338,765

a cost of \$102,700.
Other school costs include:
Carr Elementary School
(Contract price)\$318,766
Grenshaw Elementary

(Contract price) ...\$318,768 Cronshaw Elementary ...\$1417 El Nido Elementary ...\$2,000 School ...\$40,139 Fern Ave.—Addition ...\$2,383 Forn Ave. Cafetorjum...\$96,613 Greenwood Elementary .205,945

Madrona Elementary.....230,656 Madrona—Addition No. 60.735 Madrona Patio (Contract

Madrona Patio (Contract price)

North Torrance Elementary

North Torrance—Addition No. 1 85,984

Perry Elementary—Addition No., 1 6,456

Perry Elementary—Addition No., 1 6,456

tion No. 1 76,456
Perry Elementary—Addition No. 2 117,338
Riviera Elementary 297,591
Seaside Elementary 431,170
Seaside Elementary 31,705
Seaside Elementary 37,236
Walteria Elementary 37,236
Walteria Elementary 37,236
Walteria—Addition No. 1
(Contract price) 68,117
Wood Elementary 233,795
In addition to the above, the following schools are in some

month.

8. The Wood School will open in February with 14 new class-

9. The Meadow Park School will be ready for use in March with 10 classrooms.

CAPITAL **NOTES**

VA BENEFITS

VA BENEFITS
The Veterans Administration
is sending letters of advice
as to benefits to the nextof-kin of the \$500 men missing in Korea and now officially presumed dead. Because
the armed forces continued pay
and other allowances until the
official declaration of death
on Dec. 31, 1985, the VA will
use that date in computing
pen sions and compensation payments,

Big FOUR CONFERENCE—
The Big Four Conference of Foreign Ministers, which was scheduled to begin in Berlin on Jan, 25, will meet the first and third week in the Western sector and the second week in the Soviet sector. This arrangement ended the stalemate which had threstened to delay the scheduled talks.

THE SOUIRREL CAGE

Did you notice where this Pleher, Okla, banker got cartied away with the holiday spirit when he made up his annual balance sheet? Seems Ralph Chambers, who had been a banker for 40 years, felt that he, like other bankers, was in a rut. So when it came time to make out his annual report, he did it this way:

amulai report, ne did it this way:
Ralph Chambers, a banker for nearly 40 years and a "little tired, of the rut we bankers get in" has punctured the dignity of his bank's 1953 balance

sheet.
With tongue in cheek, Chambrs sent this report as of Dec.
31 to stockholders of the First
State Bank of Picher and to
State banking authorities:

Cash	here	and	there	\$	277,587,50 124,853,68
Ike's	1.0.1	U.'s			765,078.76 1.167.519.94
Loan offe Over	s (wi	nat a	re we	113	134,827.67 16.03
Tot	al as	sets		S	1,302,363,64

....\$1,302,363.64 She balances

An official of Oklahoma's bank examiner's office wrote Chambers, after seeing the re-port: "Tm coming up there and see if you can sass me." * * * *

Tonight's the night for the wag on' installation. I'll be there in my 'wedding funeral, and installation party suit.' Hiere's a tip: don't leave before they show that movie on the City of Torrance. Will Zens has done a magnificent job in showing the kind of city Torrance is and what some of its working parts are. It's in color. W. A. "Dick' Felker portrays the central figure who wanders around and looks the place over. Claude Farrell of Hollywood Rivlera does the place over. Claude Farrell of Hollywood Rivlera does the place over. Claude Farrell of Hollywood Rivlera does the place over. Claude Farrell of Hollywood Rivlera does the should be worth over than all of the oscars put together as far as Torrance is concerned.

Joseph Baker says the real executive is one who can hand a letter back to a red-readed stenographer for the fourth retyping.

Clipped: .It wouldn't be so bad to let one's mind go blank if one always remembered also to turn off the sound-Press-Citizen, Iowa City, Ia.

War for Freedom Turns to Words

TORRANCE HERALD

WASHINGTON Jan 27. -The worldwide contest between the United States and the Un-ion of Soviet Socialist Repub-lies, which has at times involved open military operat is slowly settling down to war of words and intrigue and infiltration.

The thought is become pretty general in both Wash and (reportedly) Mosington and (reportedly) Mos-cow that the U. S. and the U. S. S. R. had better avoid further serious military clash-es. The United States is not likely to limit its retaliation against aggression next time and therefore any new incident could mean a new world war.

The history of Communist rule in Russia shows the Reda are cautious to a surprising degree when the question is one of precipitating a major war. That is still their watchword. The Russians encouraged the North Korear, attack on South Korea in 1950 because they thought: J. The U. S. had written off South Korea as outside the strategic defense area of U. S. forces, and 2. They thought the United States would not interfere even though North Korea's attack was open aggression.

aggression.

Those calculations prove. A wrong and they have made. Russian leaders more cautious, not less cautious. The Korean War was a costly one for the Reds. They lost a million soldiers which they could afford to lose, but they also lost tensof thousands of motor vehicles and other mechanized equipment, which they could not afford to lose.

Worst of all, they stirred the United Nations into mobilithe United Nations into mobili-zation and rearmament. Now, in 1954, that U. S. rearmament is about completed. Respecting strength as they do, and see-ing what the United States did in South Korea even when not prepared to go into action, the Russians are less inclined to touch off inddents that might cause wars.

cause wars.

They are glying in slowly on some issues, such as the return of 186 naval vessels to the U. S., sent the Reds under lend-lease and they are showing some signs of turning their thinking to domestic affairs rather than international aggression. Premier Malenikov, for example, has shown much interest in improving Ilving and working conditions for the oppressed and miserably-housed Russian people than has been evidenced by a Russian leader in twenty years.

Many Americans, think he

Many Americans think he acting to forestall serious nrest in his country. Whatis acting to forestall serious unrest in his country. Whatever the reason or reasons, the United States and the USSIT. Have Zietr own domestic problems and both countries realize the other possesses considerable military strength, and atomic bombs. The U. S. also possesses even- more destructive weapons,

The contest between them, then, seems to be settling

prospects are improved because the United States position is no longer one of military weak-ness.

Curiously, this new strength, which has slowed Soviet ag-ressive design, is causing some key U. S. allies in Europe to turn toward Russia in their political orichtation; France, for example is using this lull a rapprochement with the U. S. S. R. which might also stop the fighting in French Indo-China.

The French are also afraid to rearm Germany, despite reassurances from the United States and Great Britain, Andidey desperately want the Indo-China war ended. Russia can see to it that fighting there is terminated and the French hope that in return for pledges of friendship in Europe, (which could include a secret agreement not to rearm Germany) Russia will consent to stop the Far East war. The French are also afraid

to stop the Far East war.

The catch to that arrangement is that it involves a realignment of French foreign policy affecting the United States. The United States has furnished the money and technical aid to rebuild France from the devastation of World War II. Now that our aid is to be sharply cut, the French feel more inclined to warm up to Russia than they have in seven years.

It will mean a break with U. S. policy and may cause charp disagreement in French political parties and the Cham-ber of Deputies, but the temperation has some Frenchmen leaning pretty far to the East.

The recent Nash-Kelvinator The recent Nash-Kelvinator-ludson merger announcement leaves only two sizable auto-noble producers left in the independent field. Packard and Studebaker. Talk has been heard lately that a merger of these two companies is in the offing, but as this is written, nothing official has been an-nounced.

What the independents are up against is the prospect that the Big Three in the automotive field (G. M., Ford an i Chrysler) will sell ninety-two per cent of the cars sold this year. The independents' shas been steadily dwindling. If the trend continues, the independents will be squeezed out, but mergers may be the answer to that fate, At least some companies seem to think as

Packard, one of the oldest manufacturers in the business, more than doubled its sales in 1953, and seemed to be bucking the trend. Studebaker bucking the trend. Studebaker also appeared to be in good condition, but sales slowed in the late months of 1953, and now there's speculation whether there won't be one more merger, before the regrouping ends.

WHY THE MARCH OF DIMES NEEDS 50% MORE IN '54

LARGER GIFTS FROM EVERYONE NECESSARY TO FINANCE FULL PROGRAM PLUS POLIO PREVENTION



