

# EDITORIALS

## Court Picture Bright

Prospects of Torrance receiving a municipal court in its new civic center were described in optimistic terms before the City Council this week, and all who have studied the matter feel that the major battle to establish a court here may have been won.

The Council will meet in an adjourned session this evening to consider a resolution requesting also the establishment of a Superior Court branch in Torrance, the population center of the great peninsula area.

The two issues should not be confused. If the Council expresses a willingness to soften the municipal court recommendation of the committee that a separate court be established here, and agree to accept establishment of a branch court in Torrance, such a move should come to pass in a relatively short time—perhaps within the next 30 days.

Securing a Superior Court for Torrance is going to be a more rugged task. To establish a Superior Court here would first require the enactment of new legislation by the state legislature, a mountainous task with regards to courts. The city is hoping that its able Assemblyman, Vincent Thomas, can assist in this matter as he has done in past matters.

There is no time to lose, however. The HERALD recommends that the Council and others interested, move with dispatch as they have done the past two weeks. With a concentrated attack on all fronts, we can win our case.

## Give Them a Faith

This month marks the seventh annual observance of the Religion in American Life program.

Sponsored by leaders of the Catholic, Protestant and Jewish faiths, the month long program has as its theme "Give them a Faith to live by . . . Worship with them this week."

The theme points up the importance of regular attendance by the family at Worship services since it is the family that sets the patterns and establishes the habits which last for a lifetime.

The list of the national laymen's committee sponsoring the program includes many of the nation's foremost industrialists. This reflects the concern of business and industrial management for emphasizing spiritual as well as material values.

While the American business system has supplied the highest standard of living in human history, there is a deeper recognition today of the importance of spiritual "bread" as well.

The Religion in American Life observance recalls the fact that this Republic was founded upon a spiritual principle which has been the touchstone of its success.

## The Freelancer

By TOM RISCHÉ, Herald Staff Writer

If you're a veteran, tomorrow is your day. It's called "Armistice Day," which was a hold-over from the "war to end all wars." But since we've had a couple of wars since then, it's officially was only a peace action in the meantime, it was decided to call it "Veteran's Day."

It was getting so we didn't know whether to observe Armistice Day, V-J Day, V-E Day, or some other day. We knew we were glad the wars were over, but we weren't sure just what Armistice Day meant.

Vets of the Civil, Spanish-American, World War I, and Korean Wars will all consider that tomorrow is their day. Descendants of veterans of all other wars can feel proud, as can those who lost husbands, or fathers, or brothers, or sons in the wars.

The nation will stop for a moment to mourn the men who have given their lives for their country. Wreaths will be placed on the graves throughout the land, and volleys of shots will ring out in honor of the dead.

Of what use is a "Veteran's Day"?

Thousands of orators, throughout the years of the nation's history, have uttered millions, maybe billions, of words on patriotism but few have ever put it as well, or as simply and briefly, as Abraham Lincoln, speaking 92 years ago:

"Fourscore and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. . . . It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. . . . But in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. . . . It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work they have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

I remember Seoul during the war years as a ghost city. Today it's again a thriving "metropolis," with wooden temporary stores and shacks, but doing business in the same old stands. I see the streets jammed with people, shopping, bustling as though trying to forget the past. The old shopping center of the Ginza is active again with movable bargain carts and temporary trade huts. By night kerosene and gas lights and an occasional flickering electric bulb light the counters of merchandise and food-stuffs. A late model U. S. car stands in sharp contrast with the makeshift push carts and ox-drawn vehicles on the Korean streets.

It seems that everyone who can work, from seven to seventy, is busy at something. You hardly see anyone sitting outdoors. The children are constantly at work cleaning and polishing everything in sight. I saw little playing except at the school grounds.

Two businessmen were out hunting for the wily mouse. One sounded his mouse-call horn and he said: "There, there, he's in the hole." A mouse appeared, only dozens and dozens of mice. Snorted the executive: "That dang blasted secretary of mine! She did it again! I ordered a mouse-call and she made an-

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THINGS TO TALK ABOUT BY FRANKLIN J. HEINE Editor, American Peoples Encyclopedia

IN 1954 American farmers paid the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation \$23,000,000 in premiums, but they got back \$28,000,000 for losses! (Half of these occurred to wheat.)

A psychologist at the University of Oregon has discovered that monkeys get bored approximately 50 per cent of all monkeys are left-handed.

SEATTLE, Nov. 10 (AP)—The world's largest parade of war veterans and their families, estimated at 100,000, will start here today for a 10-day trek to the Pacific coast.

It is the largest parade since the end of World War II. The parade will start in Seattle and end in San Francisco.

The parade will be a tribute to the men and women who served in the armed forces during the war.

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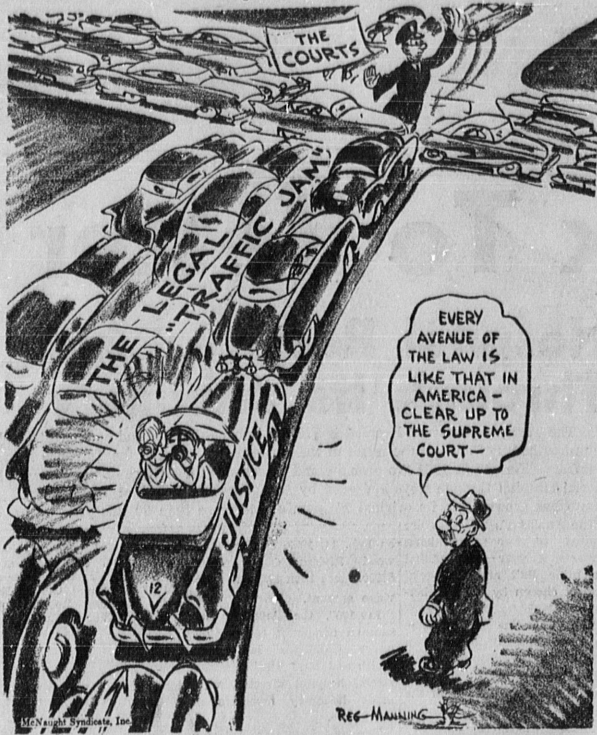
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## Bumper To Bumper



## AFTER HOURS

By JOHN MORLEY

SEOUL, Korea—I am standing on the spot in Panmunjom where on July 27, 1953, I saw the signing of the armistice by General William Harrison and General Nam Il. About the only tangible results of the armistice that I can see after two odd years are that the killing has stopped and some 13,000 UN prisoners of war are back at home living normal lives once again.

Since the signing of the armistice in 1953, the world has learned first-hand the treacheries of Communism in North Korea and China. Out of some 75,000 Chinese and Korean prisoners we held, over 20,000 refused to go back to China and Korea. Over 14,000 Chinese and 1,000 S. British, French, Greek, Turkish, Ethiopian, Canadian, New Zealand, Australian, Philippine, South African troops are here today. The only formidable army left is the famous ROK's, the Republic of Korea troops holding the major part of the uneasy front. Over 80% of the U. S. Eighth Army has gone back to the states. Most of the replacements here are men who never saw war service in Korea.

I saw only a fraction of the original United Nations Command force now in Korea. Less than 10% of the original U. S., British, French, Greek, Turkish, Ethiopian, Canadian, New Zealand, Australian, Philippine, South African troops are here today. The only formidable army left is the famous ROK's, the Republic of Korea troops holding the major part of the uneasy front. Over 80% of the U. S. Eighth Army has gone back to the states. Most of the replacements here are men who never saw war service in Korea.

I learned that the army has released over 50% of the doctors from Korea. Most of the Korean troops live near their homes and are able to be there most of the time. Nearly all the civilians who escaped to the mountains during the fighting have returned and are rebuilding houses and farms at a surprising pace. The countryside around Munsan and Seoul is again lush with rice paddies and only the shelled ruins and gutted buildings are left to remind one of the horrors of the war years between 1950 and 1953.

I remember Seoul during the war years as a ghost city. Today it's again a thriving "metropolis," with wooden temporary stores and shacks, but doing business in the same old stands. I see the streets jammed with people, shopping, bustling as though trying to forget the past. The old shopping center of the Ginza is active again with movable bargain carts and temporary trade huts. By night kerosene and gas lights and an occasional flickering electric bulb light the counters of merchandise and food-stuffs. A late model U. S. car stands in sharp contrast with the makeshift push carts and ox-drawn vehicles on the Korean streets.

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From President Syngman Rhee down, the word is that the Communists are violating the major agreements by building new airstrips and bringing aircraft and new weapons to North Korea. I saw evidence of new air fields near the demilitarized zone in violation of the agreement at Panmunjom. In Seoul today I saw thousands parade in a downpour against the United Nations Inspection Commission for allowing the Communists to remain in South Korea. The government has asked their removal, accusing them of espionage activities.

Most of the people you talk to here believe that the U. S. lost prestige by agreeing to the armistice. This includes Europeans, Americans, Asiatics and Koreans. Even those who are in 1953 told me it was a good thing to stop the war, now say it was a big mistake. The correspondents I covered the war with from 1950 to 1953 shake their heads and say, "It's only a matter of time when we'll all be back in the foxholes." The removal of U. S. troops has everyone worried here in Korea.

None of the troops manning the front has any stomach for the resumption of the war, even though their life is boredom pure and simple. There is absolutely nothing to do in Korea except to watch the movies at camp and get tantalized by Marilyn Monroe and Betty Grable. To the last man, everyone counts the days when the ship sails for home.

I was told today that since the armistice the Communists have committed over 300 major violations. The UN has complied with the terms, for example, by removing over 4,000 combat planes from Korea and replacing them with only 350. But the Communists have removed none and added additional 5,000. A U. S. officer informed me, the UN command also took out of Korea after the armistice some 150,000 weapons and only brought back about 10,000. The Reds have flooded Korea with carloads of new weapons and equipment from Czechoslovakia's Skvoda.

All efforts by the UN Inspection Commission to check this have failed because the Polish and Czech members refuse to approve inspection of these charges against North Korea and Red China.

## The SQUIRREL CAGE

By REID BUNDY

The squirrel reminder posted just inside the entrance to the Santa Ana Air Facility is a clever one—it says, "It's better to come to a dead stop than to come to a stop—dead."

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Received several letters at the office this week headed apparently for the "Mailbox" which we run on this page frequently. Good letters, too. The writers ranged over a field including a number of things—the drive to establish a court here, Halloween, city jobs, and others.

One writer wound up, "Bet you haven't got the guts to print this."

He didn't have the guts to sign his name. We have a standing rule against unsigned letters as do nearly all other newspapers.

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We are now a card carrying member of the Benevolent Brotherhood of Balloon Benders. It came about last Saturday after taking a tour over the Southland in a Navy blimp. The card, issued by officers of the Naval Air Reserve Training Unit at Santa Ana, certifies us as "a toggle puller in good standing having fulfilled the necessary qualifications for membership in the Benevolent Brotherhood of Balloon Benders."

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If you've attended a meeting of the Torrance City Council, you've no doubt seen the Councilman, City Manager, the City Attorney, and others come in with huge folders, books, maps, and other paraphernalia needed to grind through a heavy Council agenda.

A stray sometimes might slip in, however. Take the case of the Council meeting Tuesday night. Among the legal tomes toted in by City Attorney James Hall was Van Nostrand's "Raising Game Birds in Captivity." The subject of racing pigeons, Hall's spare time hobby, never came up once at the meeting.

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A near impasse was reached on the water situation during Tuesday's Council meeting. While scores stood by and waited, city officials had to go scurrying through the janitorial supplies looking for more cups for the spring water jug which has been pressed into service while the city waits, and waits for the manufacturer of the drinking fountain to get a teensy part from "back east." The fountain has now been out of service for 59 days.

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and I Quote

"The average woman spends 75 per cent of her time sitting—as figures clearly show."—Michael Manning.

"Triumph is just umph added to try."—Howard College Crimson.

"People argue whether women or liquor are more dangerous. Well, we've noticed that liquor will let a man alone if he lets it alone!"—H. C. Diefenbach.

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## Mail Box

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## Visibility Trends Examined by Expert

How often were you able to see Catalina Island from the Los Angeles central business district before smog became a critical problem in this area?

Dr. Morris Neiburger, senior meteorologist of the independent Air Pollution Foundation, in a comprehensive report titled "Visibility Trend in Los Angeles," says:

"Catalina could be seen from here only 30 per cent of the time in the smog-free days of the 1930's."

Because of the statistical evidence of changes in visibility in Los Angeles, Dr. Neiburger came to three conclusions: (1) that visibility now is poorer than it used to be in the 1930's; (2) that visibility is better than it was at its worst, in about 1948; (3) that visibility never was as good as some people think.

"Human memory is a weak and uncertain instrument," said Dr. Neiburger in his report. "Thus when long-time residents of the Los Angeles Basin assert, 'In the old days, you could see Catalina every day,' they obviously forget the haze and fog which have been recognized features of warm season weather in this region from the time of the earliest settlers."

Visibility, he says, is the one factor influenced by pollution which has been observed regularly over the years, beginning before pollution was recognized as a serious problem.

Explaining that there is no question that "in the experience of all who have lived in the basin since the beginning of World War II there has been a deterioration in the clarity of the air," Neiburger says the report posed two questions: (1) How much has this deterioration amounted to? (2) Has there been any improvement as the result of control measures put into effect since 1947?

Answering the second question first, Neiburger says there has been some improvement since 1947. The report shows that, since 1947 and 1948 when controls were put on the emissions of smoke and dusts by industry and sulfur dioxide by the refineries, there seems to have been a definite improvement.

Examination of the overall weather bureau data since the 1930's, however, shows that the frequency of high visibilities has decreased markedly as the population and industrial activity have increased. The report shows that this decrease is not due to changes in weather conditions.

In his conclusions, Neiburger reports: "For the entire period, the frequency of observations with visibility greater than 35 miles dropped from 14 per cent in 1932-1937 to 3 per cent in the period from 1944 through 1949 for nighttime observations. Observations at 5 p. m. during the same comparative periods, showed that visibility dropped from 27 per cent to 5 per cent."

How about the frequency of visibilities better than 12 miles? The report says "there was a drop from 30 per cent of the time at noon (in 1932-37) to 18 per cent of the time (in the years from 1944-49). Visibility of more than 12 miles dropped at 5 p. m. from 54 per cent to 40 per cent of the time."

Neiburger points out that

while this decrease is considerable, it should be noted that when visibility first was recorded, when the population of Los Angeles area was half its present number, visibility then exceeded 35 miles only 14 per cent of the time at noon and 27 per cent of the time at 5 p. m.

"For the months during which the subtropical inversion is predominant," Neiburger wrote, "the visibility exceeded 12 miles at noon very infrequently, even in the 1930's." Those months would be from June 1 through September.

Neiburger says "better than one-fourth of the earlier deterioration (in visibility) has been recovered during the past five years. Since in the meantime population and industrial activity have increased about 25 per cent, the success of the control of visibility-reducing contaminants is considerably higher than is indicated by the amount of improvement in visibility."

The data gathered by Neiburger was compiled from observations of the U. S. Weather Bureau since 1932, a date corresponding with the rise in aviation activity.

Harry Wexler, chief of the Scientific Services Division, U. S. Weather Bureau, said in introducing Neiburger's report, "Although, as pointed out by Dr. Neiburger, there are undoubtedly certain dangers involved in assuming that a direct relationship exists between the visibility measurements and air pollution, the basic data represent a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the manner in which the clarity of the air in Los Angeles has changed during the past 20 years or so. It is hoped that this study will encourage similar efforts in other areas."

Established Jan. 1, 1914  
Torrance Herald  
Published Semi-Weekly at Torrance, California, Thursday and Monday. Entered as second class matter Jan. 30, 1914, at Post Office, Torrance, California, under act of March 3, 1879.

1619 Gramercy Ave.  
FA 8-4000



KING WILLIAMS, Publisher  
GLENN W. PFILL, General Mgr.  
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Adjusted a legal Newspaper by Superior Court, Los Angeles County, Judicature Decree No. 218470, March 23, 1927.

MEMBER CALIFORNIA NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION  
MEMBER NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

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Subscription Rates: By Carrier, 30c a Month. Mail Subscriptions \$3.60 per year. Circulation office FAIR fax 8-4004.

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