

Torrance Herald

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For California's Future

In the weeks approaching next Tuesday's important general election, THE HERALD has commented specifically on most of the top contests on which voters will be asked to mark a choice at the polls.

In addition to a reproduction of a consolidated election ballot published by this newspaper last Thursday marking choices for a number of offices, THE HERALD has given editorial endorsement to the following candidates:

- Richard E. Nixon Governor
- George Christopher Lieutenant Governor
- Alan Cranston State Controller
- Thomas Kuchel U. S. Senate
- Ted Bruinisma Congress, 17th District
- Alfonzo E. Bell Congress, 28th District
- Charles E. Chapel Assembly, 46th District
- Vincent Thomas Assembly, 68th District
- Dr. Max Rafferty Supt. of Public Instruction
- John S. Gibson Jr. County Assessor

In each case, THE HERALD pointed out in detail why the candidate deserved the support of Torrance area voters.

California is going to be the nation's No. 1 state in population in a matter of weeks, and THE HERALD believes Richard Nixon can provide the strong and able leadership that can also make California the nation's greatest state. Richard Nixon has spoken strongly of a partnership of the private and public sectors of the state to meet the growing menace of federalization of the states.

The election of state officers who share this view is equally important to the future of California. This has been described as one of California's most decisive elections, and it may well be. This great state is at a crossroads where one decision can plunge it farther down the abysmal road of paternalistic welfarism, or the right decision can pull it back on the moral road of rugged individualism.

One man will find it difficult to do it alone, and the election of such men as George Christopher, Thomas Kuchel, Ted Bruinisma, and Alfonzo E. Bell is imperative.

The election of Richard Nixon and the men we have recommended offer Californians the hope of becoming more than just the biggest state in the nation. It can become, truly, the No. 1 state by any measure.

The Wrong Approach

Most citizens are aware of the problems presented to a community by the presence of commercial gambling. Those who favor such activities point up the advantages to the taxpayer and attempt to paint a rosy picture of an ordinary business of the city offering leisure activities to the public while carrying a substantial share of a community's fiscal obligations.

Such diverse points of view brought with strength to the members of the California Legislature in recent years have resulted in a roundabout attempt to eliminate commercial card parlors in one California city—our neighboring city of Gardena.

We don't fault those who would eliminate gambling from Gardena, but we are disturbed at the implications of a state law designed specifically for one community. The law which enables the County of Los Angeles to put the question of poker on the ballot does not apply to Riverside, Santa Barbara, nor any other of the Southland's several counties.

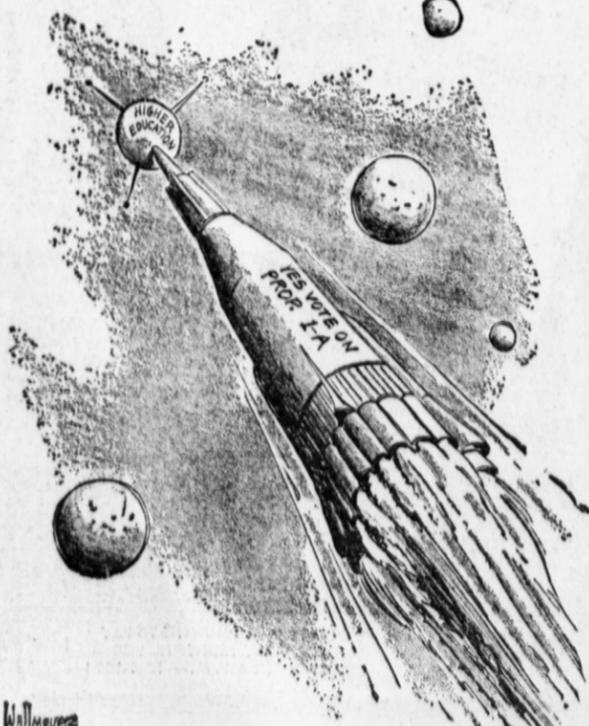
It applies only to Los Angeles County and, thereby, to Gardena.

If poker is to be outlawed in Gardena it should be by one of two methods—either the people of Gardena vote it out, as they have refused to do on several recent occasions, or it should be banned by the state.

To single out Gardena while letting the rest of the state go on its merry, poker-playing way offers too perilous a precedent for tailor-made legislation.

For that reason, we recommend a "No" vote on Proposition E on next Tuesday's ballot.

BIG BOOSTER



Theater in the Round



ROYCE BRIER

Berlin Crisis Worries Doubted; Pravda Cited

After studying international crisis for a number of years, the writer has been unable to find any pattern in them, excepting one.

This is that a crisis, though often based on a conflict of view and intention, usually carries a considerable content of artificiality. A crisis starts with the conflict, but out of it, like shoots from a lush plant, emerge words and thoughts. These interbreed, producing more words and thoughts. Some are rational, some irrational, some downright silly.

The Berlin crisis has been in this process almost three years. All the words and thoughts have produced no appreciable action. Lately they have been increasing in Washington, London, Paris and Bonn, though remaining somewhat scant in Moscow. They have become a maze involving a score of the world's leading statesmen.

It is not easy to make sense of this maze, which is manifested in daily newspaper stories.

After the "crisis" of last year, which resulted in a call up of our Reserve, it was a drag. Khrushchev occasionally took a crack at his East German treaty theme, but he didn't put his heart into it. So a few weeks ago he announced he would not press for a Berlin settlement until

after the American election, Nov. 6.

This was really a curious one (how he could justify it in the Kremlin is not clear), but the Americans straightaway picked it up. They saw a severe crisis, if not a showdown, in November. They fed this to the Washington press corps. President Kennedy and Secretary of State Rusk seemed impressed with it.

Mr. Rusk went to London, Paris, and Bonn. Chancellor Adenauer, who has to have visited Washington next spring, set Nov. 7 for a visit. He sent his Foreign Secretary, Gerhard Schroeder, to Washington for present talks. It was reported Khrushchev

might visit the United Nations, have a talk with the President.

Now comes Pravda, on the surface seeming puzzled by all this activity and crisis climate. It calls it a "war-like hue and cry." It hints no crisis impends for November, other than the chronic crisis.

You always have to say that Washington knows more than you do. But when you've said that Washington talks more that you do. And when you look back at this November Crisis talk of the past two weeks, though you profoundly distrust Pravda, you have to wonder if it is not possible that occasionally Pravda knows more than you do, too.

Tel Aviv Is Talking About...

Israel's Aid Project

TEL AVIV — Tiny Israel is about ready for a new and far-reaching push into an area into which it could easily be fitted 500 times, with lots of elbow room.

On the heels of its successful aid program to young African states, Israel has opened the first stages of a new and significant assistance drive in South America.

Besides assisting republics there, the South American campaign is expected to win new political friends and votes in the United States for Israel.

Duplicating its successful aid-to-Africa program, which sent thousands of Israeli experts and technicians to the emerging states there, Israel is now preparing to aid at least six South American nations, including Costa Rica, Brazil and Peru.

Even more significant is the possibility that Israel may informally be adopted as a model for the "Alliance for Progress" program, conceived by President Kennedy.

Already a delegation of "Alliance for Progress" officials has inspected Israel's agricultural and other developments here with an eye to South American soil. Israel would seem hand-made for the task, not only because it is a young country which has overcome many problems but also because its dynamic techniques, while far-reaching, still have retained a democratic structure.

This very combination is seen as a possible counterbalance to the Castro-type activity on the South American scene.

But without waiting for "Alliance" adoption, Israel on its own has already dispatched a vanguard of experts to South America. Using

Brazil as a pivot point, Israel agricultural experts are roaming South America on missions of aid.

Like thousands of Africans, hundreds of young South Americans are expected to come here within the next year to enroll in technical and professional courses. Israel also will send technicians to South American countries which lack training programs.

While this aid program generally is met with favor here, the first faint rumblings of local discontent are being heard. Several Israeli newspapers openly have questioned the wisdom of over-extending Israel's limited resources on far-flung global friends. They feel that Israel, with its own problems, should limit the amount of human and other resources which it dispenses over a wide area, ranging from Africa and Asia to South America.

But Israeli officials are determined to continue and to expand the country's foreign-aid programs. They point out that in addition to the friendship and political values such aid produces, the assistance drive also has opened up for Israel new and promising export markets, particularly in Africa.

The trading argument is an enticing one for Israel, particularly at a time when the European Common Market threatens to deprive Israel of an outlet for fully half of all its exports.

Israel also is girding for its big prefall tourist push. Israel's tourist industry experienced its greatest boom this summer. The influx has brought many enlarged facilities now abuilding to cope with even more tourism in the upcoming year. Tel Aviv has gotten another luxury sea-front hotel, the Lord

A Bookman's Notebook

Romance of Jade Given Scholarly Recognition

William Hogan

What is jade? A green stone that comes from China? Wrong on three counts, Richard Gump explains very carefully in his authoritative book "Jade: Stone of Heaven." First, jade comes in every shade of the rainbow (plus, according to the Chinese, a few that mortal man cannot see). Second, jade is not one stone but two—nephrite and jadeite. Third, most jade is imported into China.

Richard Gump is the merchant and connoisseur whose store is internationally famous for its unrivaled jade collection, among other things. He seems to be the ideal authority to explain to the layman the history and romance of the stone, and so he does here in fascinating style. Some items from the book at random:

"If jade is discarded and pearls destroyed, petty thieves will disappear, there being no valuables left to steal." (From a dictionary published during the reign of the Emperor K'ang Hsi, AD 1662-1722.)

Among the legends: When China was invaded by the Tartar barbarians, the Imperial Dragon shed tears of sorrow, and these tears petrified into jade.

No other stone has ever played such an important part in religious ritual. But although almost every object in nature was at one time or another worshipped by the Chinese, jade was not. From the beginning of China's recorded history, the Chinese attitude toward the stone has remained constant, never worshipped, but always revered.

Totally unrelated to the stone is the word "jade," which means "a tired horse" or "a disreputable woman." The women in jade carvings are certainly never disreputable, though the women in some of the Chinese tales concerning the stone are another matter.

A quote from "My Several Worlds," by Pearl S. Buck: "The poorest (Chinese) courtesan has her bit of jade to hang in her ears or to use

in a hairpin, and the most successful and popular actresses wear jade instead of diamonds, because jade is the most sumptuous jewel against a woman's flesh..."

Five hues of jade, in their purity, represented to the ancient Chinese nature's basic elements: yellow, earth; black, water; white, air or metal; red, fire; green, wood. That both the Chinese and the pre-Columbians (Aztecs) believed jade would exorcise demons, heal the sick, prevent decomposition and, when swallowed, confer immortality, are paradoxes whose solution lies carefully hidden within the two stones known as jade.

"Today, as always, the greatest threat to the art of jade carving is not man and his dictates but the rarity of the stone. Fine-quality Turkestan nephrite and Burmese jadeite are available in far smaller quantities than they were even a dozen years ago. Prices rise steadily, for as the supply diminishes and more of the world learns to appreciate jade, it is becoming even more precious than precious stones."

Notes on the Margin—The role of the educated American woman in the mod-

ern world is discussed by 11 distinguished women in "American Women in the Changing Image" (Beacon Press). According to several of the writers, the modern woman is losing ground in the continuing struggles for women's rights. She is hampered in terms of professional achievements by "an advertising stereotype that relates happiness and success to physical beauty and sexual attractiveness." Among the contributors: Margaret Mead; Pearl S. Buck; Agnes deMille. Jade: Stone of Heaven, By Richard Gump. Doubleday; 256 pp.; illus.; \$7.95.

PUNJABS
by gumparty

YOU CYMBAL MINDED FOOL!

Around the World With

DELAPLANE

"What shots are recommended for travel in the Caribbean? What documents?" Typhoid, tetanus, yellow fever, smallpox vaccination. You need a current U. S. passport. Also your smallpox vaccination certificate, dated within the last three years.

"Are there any health problems to be considered in a visit to Hawaii?" The only ones I know are overeating and sunburn.

"In driving to Mexico, do you change money at the border? How much?" I change \$50 U. S. on the Mexican side—at a bank if possible. Never at a hotel or restaurant. They take a cut. This more than gets me to Mexico City on a four-day drive. The exchange is pesos 12.50 to \$1. The bank should give you 12.49.

"Is the night life in Tahiti, Samoa or Fiji the best?" The only night life in the South Seas is in Papeete, Tahiti. Pretty good, too.

"What health measures are necessary in Tahiti?" A smallpox vaccination certificate dated within the last three years. Nothing else. This is a healthy island. No malaria. No dengue that I have heard of. Sunburn is the major tourist complaint.

"Can you tell me something about the prices generally in Tahiti?"

Hotel prices range from \$20 for a bungalow for two at Spencer Weaver Hotel Tahiti, down to \$5 single at Jack Lynch's older Hotel Grand. (The front-room suites are the best here.) There are only 250 hotel beds on the whole island at present. Other recommended hotels are Les Tropiques, Iaorana Villa, Tiki Tapu, and a bungalow compound run by Ripley Gooding.

"Can you give us the best auto route into Mexico? To Mexico City?"

The big, fast road now runs through Eagle Pass, Texas. Not very interesting country for some two days. But it's super highway.

The original Highway 1 runs from Laredo, Texas. Takes about three days. Pretty interesting country, especially when you get a day and a half south into Otomi Indian country. One high pass you should cross at midday. Clouds come down on it like fog in the night and morning.

The road from El Paso is straight and super. But it's pretty much deserted for the first couple of days. Four days from the border to Mexico City.

Good coastal highway and interesting is from Nogales, Ariz. Runs the coast for three days—five days from the border to Mexico City. Good accommodations as all the Californians come down this highway.

Don't drive at night. They don't mark washouts. Slow down on all corners. There's a slow burro around the bend. About \$20 a day for two covers you on all Mexican roads. That's food, rooms and tequila.

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.

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