

# EDITORIALS

## A Salute to Optimism

Presidents and officials of many Southland Optimist Clubs will sit down at a luncheon today to pay a small tribute to the founding 50 years ago of one of the West's finest philanthropic ventures—the Highland Park Optimist Home for Boys.

Today's \$500,000, five-acre home at 6957 No. Figueroa St. is a far cry from the beginnings in 1906 when Judge Curtis D. Wilbur, the county's first juvenile court judge, asked Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Strickland to provide home care for boys who had come under the jurisdiction of his court.

After the first eight years of the home, the Optimist Clubs of the 14th District, which includes California, Nevada, and Arizona, joined the Stricklands in financing the operation of the home and since 1940, the home has been incorporated as the Optimist Home for Boys.

During the 50 years that the home has been operated, thousands of young men have spent formative years in the home, attending nearby schools, and graduating from the home and the schools to take their place in society.

Among these thousands of graduates have been several boys from the Torrance area—boys who became wards of the court but who juvenile authorities were convinced could "make good" without being put in corrective institutions.

That this faith has been justified is supported in the records of the home which show that a large percentage of the boys enrolled in the home never come in contact with the law for anything worse than a traffic ticket after leaving the guidance of those at the home. Many left the home to enter military service during World War I and the Korean War and some gave their lives in battle. Others have left the home to become businessmen, professional men, and community leaders.

It is appropriate that the sponsors of the home, The Optimist Club of Torrance and others throughout the West, be given a vote of thanks for their efforts at giving young men a chance to prove that they can become good citizens. The entire area is better for it.

## Waste Not—Want Not

This is National Wildlife Week.

The fact that it runs concurrently with National Salesmen's Week is purely coincidental, and has nothing to do with any stories you may have heard about traveling men. The purpose of Wildlife Week is to focus public attention on the continuing need for conserving the nation's wildlife and the basic soil and water resources on which all wildlife is dependent.

Californians are especially sympathetic to such purposes, because our wildlife, our great mountains, our mighty streams and forests are treasures of tremendous value to us and our millions of welcome visitors. All our vast natural resources, above and below ground, are gifts we cherish . . . whether fish or game, or water or trees, or gas or oil—these are the public possessions which we must guard from the carelessness as well as the greed of despoilers.

If we waste not, we know we will want not.



## LAW IN ACTION

### YOUNG LAWYERS

To become a California lawyer a young man or woman must stand up in the Supreme Court of California and swear to observe a lawyer's duties, which follow in part:

"To maintain inviolate the confidence, and at every peril to himself, to preserve the secrets of his clients.  
"To counsel or maintain such actions, proceedings or defenses only as appear to him legal or just, except the defense of a person charged with a public offense (a crime)."

To serve justice a lawyer needs to mean well, of course, as indicated by his oath, but he must also have the know-how and schooling to serve his clients well—the equivalent of two or more years of college or university, plus three or four years of law school.

Meantime, the State Bar will look into his character, give him a thorough bar examination. Passing that he may then take the oath in court.

What kind of courses should lawyers-to-be take to make the most of their law school and law practice? No one has a pat answer. But most law school deans urge a sound liberal arts education—history, logic, literature, psychology, philosophy, languages, economics, English, speech, sociology, political science and the like.

Others, while agreeing, would add courses in business

administration, accounting, science, physiology, and anatomy. For to serve his clients well, a lawyer must have interests as broad as the fields the law covers.  
Some industries, like oil or electronics, want young lawyers with science and mathematics backgrounds. Others need them with business judgment.  
Within the bar itself you may find a trend to specialize in such fields as trial work, taxation, insurance, banking and various branches of government—executive, legislative, and judicial. Yet most lawyers rather prefer the best of the wide range of work which comes to the general practitioner. For this he needs all-round experience. So his education, most judges, teachers and lawyers agree, should be broad. For you cannot tell where a career at law may lead a young man or woman in the years ahead.

Note: The State Bar of California offers this column for you to know more about our laws.

## Don't Move, Sam!



## AFTER HOURS

By JOHN MORLEY

(The third installment in a series of 10 on the explosive question of Palestine.)  
**PART 3 . . . ORIGIN OF JEWISH ASPIRATIONS FOR PALESTINE HOMETOWN.**

The return of the Jews to Palestine under Moses is the first documented effort of the Hebrew people to establish a permanent national home. The fall of Samaria about 700, and Jerusalem about 600 B.C., created the Hebrew settlements in Babylonia which were the forerunners of later Hebrew settlements in many parts of Europe. Babylonia supported the Hebrew aspirations for a national home by bringing the Jews from Judea and the Israelites from the Northern Kingdom together for the first time on agreement of creating Jerusalem as the religious center of all Jews.

Even after the defeat of the Babylonians by the Persians, the Jews were allowed to return again to Jerusalem to "rebuild the Temple and re-establish the worship of Yahweh," in accordance with the Persian law. Under the leadership of Ezra and Nehemiah the Jews openly proclaimed in Babylonia for the first time their aspirations for a Jewish state and did establish Jewish culture upon the citizens of Jerusalem. Edicts were issued dissolving marriages between Arabs and Jews. It wasn't long before a political Jewish state was actually established within the Persian empire and held together through the Ottoman empire.

The Hebrew state in Judea, under Persia, ruled for over 400 years in spite of civil wars between Jews who preferred to worship Egyptian gods, Greek theology and Zeus in preference to Jehovah. But again Judea defeated all opposition and was about to greatly enlarge its territory when the Roman empire conquered Palestine and placed it under the rule of a half-Arab monarch, Herod the Great, from 40 to 5 B.C. Under Herod the Hebrew race prospered inside the Roman empire. The trading ports of the Mediterranean from Alexandria to Cyprus were ruled by Jews. From the account of St. Paul's journey in the Acts of the Apostles and the lists of Jews represented on the occasion of the Pentecost (Acts 2-8), the Jews dominated trade within the Roman empire. It was at this point in history that anti-Semitism first appeared on a big scale as a result of jealousy.

Cleopatra's writings from Rome gave expression to this hostility for the successful Jewish merchants, but the Roman government favored the Jews because of the high taxes it collected from them. With increased prosperity and economic power came increased expressions for Jewish autonomy and a Jewish state again. Roman persecutions resulted in open insurrections against the Roman empire. It will be remembered that in sentencing Jesus to death Pontius Pilate yielded to the demands of the Pharisees who accused Jesus, the Jew, of being the leader of a dangerous insurrection against the Roman rulers.

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Growing power of the Jews

and their demands for a Jewish state brought the Roman attack and capture of Jerusalem after three bloody years of war in 70 A.D. For another 60 years the Jews fought the Romans from Palestine to Cyprus. It was not until the Jewish defeat of Bar Kochba in 135 A.D. and the outlawing of all Jewish religion that the Hebrew was reduced to submission by the Roman empire.

From here to the Middle Ages the Jews suffered through the Spanish Inquisition, Catholic, Protestant, Muslim all treated the Jews, as well as each other, to protect himself from constant attacks and persecution the Jew established the "ghetto" for self-protection. Later the Jew was confined in walled ghettos by force and law. Under Spanish rule more Jews were massacred than any other period under Hitler.

The humanitarian ideas of the French revolution revived Hebrew hopes as a new era evolved in Europe. The discovery of America and the industrial revolution spread Jewish culture widely outside the Middle East. The number of Jews abroad was never large, but their rapid rise in business and the professions gave them unprecedented prestige and power. Again jealousies and gave rise to undertones of complaints against the Jew. Their expulsions from England in 1290 . . . from France in 1306 . . . from Spain in 1492 made the Jews more eager to vindicate themselves. By 1847 Baron de Rothschild became the first Jew to be elected to the British Parliament. The following year a Jew became viceroy of India. By the end of the 19th century Jews were permitted to become British citizens. By the end of World War I Jews were less than 1 per cent of the population of England, but had become a very powerful segment of British life. It was in this period that Jewish influence began to organize for another effort toward Palestine as a Jewish national home. This time success was inevitable from the start.

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A wealthy Jewish-Italian merchant from Leghorn, Italy, Moses Montefiore, who amassed millions in London trading, became the godfather of the modern Zionist move-

ment with Baron de Rothschild and other influential English Jews. Instead of political action, they undertook economic action in Palestine. They bought land and settled it with Jews, and they organized industries, like Richon-le-Zion, the wine combine in Palestine. Jews flocked to Palestine by the boatload from all over Europe as business opportunities skyrocketed. Dedicated European Jewish writers, like Moses Hess, wrote news stories of amazing business ventures in the Promised Land. Under the reforming rule of Czar Alexander II, Russian Jews came into their own for the first time in Russia. A Jewish doctor in Odessa, Leon Pinsker, organized the first Jewish National Congress, along with Baron Hirsch, a German-Jewish millionaire, and a Hungarian journalist, the brilliant Theodore Herzl. This group tried to persuade Britain to allow the establishment of a Jewish national home on Cyprus. The British government refused, but offered British East Africa (present Kenya), which the Jews refused. It was during these negotiations that Theodore Herzl died at the age of only 44 on July 3, 1904. By the beginning of World War II Zionism was a going concern.

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Part 4 . . . "Britain Enters Palestine Politics" in next issue of "After Hours."

## Barney's Blarney

By BARNEY GLAZER

My Grandfather Globor, the old sage, understands why most people don't like to look into a mirror. "They just can't believe their eyes," explains Globor.

Mr. Smook, the cut-rate marriage broker, is offering his brand-new giant dictionary for sale at half price. "My wife doesn't need it any more," snorts Smook. "She knows everything."

Winthrop, my old buddy from Yorkshire, defines a radio commentator as a man with nothing to say talking to a lot of people who aren't listening.

My old Latin teacher, Mr. Flogger, spoke to an Italian gathering. When he was through, Flogger sat down but nobody applauded. Then another man arose but he spoke in Italian. When he sat down, everybody applauded. After the meeting, Flogger asked this gentleman, "What did you say in Italian that was so good?" and the man replied: "I was simply delivering your speech in Italian so they could understand what you had said."

Deemo, the freelance stamp hiker, was bailed out of jail today. "I was not drunk behind the wheel," Deemo protested bitterly. "My French Poolee was driving!"

What was it, man? That gave you size? Was it your luck? Or were you wise? —Pearl G. Gross.

Dynamo Denny improves on Benjamin Franklin's theory: "A penny saved is a penny earned for your sales tax or parking meter."

My Uncle Phip, the philosopher, reminded an ambitious young man, "Instead of trying to learn the tricks of your trade, why don't you simply learn your trade?"

Confused Calkie, the writer, recently read a national magazine and is still wondering what the editor could have possibly rejected.

My golf partner, Fairway, met a man from Brooklyn who asked: "Whacha do before you yuz a golf expert?" Fairway replied: "I worked in Des Moines." "Yuh did?" exclaimed the Brooklyn fellow.

"What kinda moine, iron or coal?"  
My cousin Shimmie says the 1957 autos will have a system whereby you will push a button and another button will appear. That way, explains Shimmie, you will have plenty of time to decide if you really should have pushed that first button.

"Ever notice," asks Gimpy Eye, the cut rate hypnotist, "that the wife who used to burn her hands over a hot stove is now freezing those same hands while defrosting your dinner?"

"Why is it," asks my puzzled Uncle Shlomo, "that people who go to the beach to get wet always start running when it rains so they won't get wet?"

"Did you ever phone a friend," inquires my Aunt Gasser, "and pretend you have the wrong number?"

Shaking her head, Auntie Gasser says: "Oooh, the things even your best friend will tell you!"

My sister Pooclie is opposed to Big Industry's methods. Every time Pooclie writes a new short story, she tears it up and throws the little pieces into a wastepaper basket. "That way," confides Pooclie, "I eliminate the middleman!"

"I say, old man," writes my good friend Balfour Belfry, "have you been noticing those low-cut dresses worn by the girls in our movies these days? It jolly well proves," continues Balfour, "that a woman will put off until tomorrow what she doesn't have to put on today."

(Political Advertisement)

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# GARRABRANT

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(Political Advertisement)

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