

Torrance Herald

KING WILLIAMS - GLENN W. PFEIL
Co-Publishers
REID L. BUNDY - Managing Editor

Your Right to Know
Is the Key to All Your Liberties

Labor Day Observance

The nation tomorrow will mark the 78th observance of Labor Day, saluting the working forces which have made the United States the strongest and most prosperous nation the world has known.

From its small beginnings during a convention of the Noble Order of the Knights of Labor in 1882, the observance of Labor Day has grown to encompass all of the states of the nation where it is observed as a national holiday.

While a great many people use the week end holiday to get out to their favorite fishing spot, or to take off on summer's final week-end fling, thousands across the nation pause to reflect soberly on the contributions of labor as a group to the unparalleled heights reached by this nation through the efforts of the working man.

Through the years labor—now most often considered in terms of labor unions—has raised itself, often by its own bootstraps, to a position of power and prestige.

While it has not been without its Hoffas, Becks, and others who bring dishonor to the millions they represent, America's great laboring force has compiled an enviable record of achievement in the 78 years since the first Labor Day observance.

As we reflect on the achievements of labor during that three-quarter century of national recognition, it is well at the same time to reflect on the growth of its leadership, and ask if that leadership has kept faith with the great ideals set forth by Samuel Gompers and other founding geniuses of the labor movement.

For the thousands of honest, competent leaders of America's labor, the nation soberly prays this Labor Day that their leadership will triumph over the mobsters and racketeers who would like to use the strength of labor for their own ends.

Opinions of Others

MYRTLE CREEK, ORE., MAIL: "Just what, in the long run, have we solved by our enormous and expensive farm subsidy program? You can still go broke, or get rich, in the farming business—just as in every other type of independent business—depending upon how hard you work, how shrewdly you operate, how timely you buy and sell, and how happily many elements over which you have little if any control contrive to deal with you. You can not expect to push a button on the anonymous machine that is government and expect it to provide suitable solutions for everybody."

NORWALK, CONN., HOUR: "Nothing reveals the absurdity of the drive for all-out federalization of everything as clearly as the proposal to establish a new cabinet position. The proposed post is a 'department of urban affairs.'"

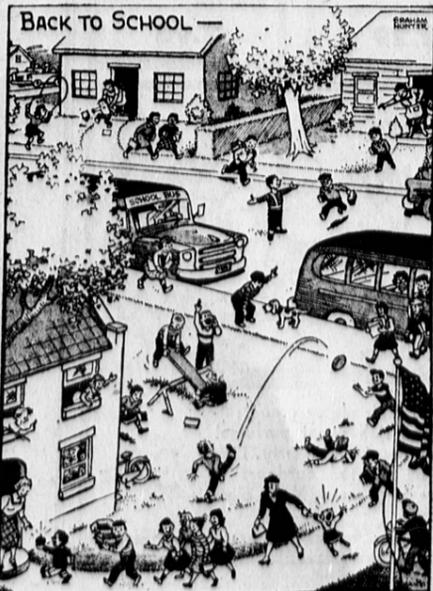
"If it is ever formed it ought to be called a monument to the dead spirit of America. It would mark the end of local responsibility which is the motivating power of good government in the United States . . ."

"Proposing a new bureau to remedy the shameful neglect of local government is a manifestation of the decay of democracy."

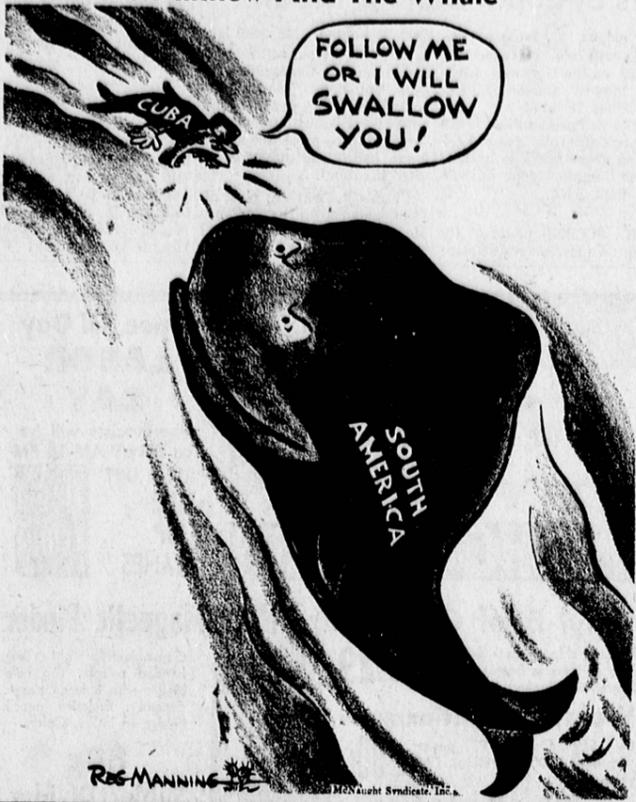
HUMBOLDT, IOWA, INDEPENDENT: "With Russia trying to destroy the United States' position in the world, both as a military power, and as a world leader of free nations, there should be no political party lines drawn by either party. National defense is not political. It is a fight for survival."

NEW HAVEN, MO., LEADER: "Fiscal affairs are at the heart of the democratic process. Citizen concern over taxes originally led to our representative form of government. If democratic government is to survive, not only in this country but in the world, citizens must somehow gain control of government spending and taxes, instead of letting them dominate their business and personal lives."

IN HOMETOWN AMERICA



The Minnow And The Whale



REG-MANNING

Rules for Bike Safety Reviewed for Students

With the opening of the new school year just around the corner, Sheriff Peter J. Pitchess has issued a reminder to all parents, students, and motorists of their individual responsibilities.

Motorists were reminded to be exceptionally careful when driving in residential and school areas, to be alert and prepared to stop for school buses that are loading or unloading passengers, and to be particularly cautious when passing young bike riders, or children playing.

Parents were reminded to warn their children not to accept rides, candy, money, or presents from strangers; to make sure their children cross streets at marked crosswalks or street corners; that they walk—not run—when crossing; that the children have proper identification at all times, and that they know their address and phone number in the event they become lost or are injured.

In commenting on the fact that over three million students in the United States depend on bicycles for school transportation, Sheriff Pitchess states:

"If parents and children will take the time to learn a few basic rules about bicycle safety, it will certainly lessen many hazards that exist during the school months. Parents should make certain that the bikes their children ride have been checked by a competent mechanic, and that they are safe to operate; in addition, the following set of rules prepared by our Department should be learned by heart:

1. Ride your bike on the right side of the road, in single file.
2. Walk your bicycle across all busy intersections.

3. Obey all traffic laws; use proper arm signals when making turns or stopping; don't dart out from behind parked cars.

4. Always look carefully in both directions before entering an intersection or making a turn.

5. Don't clown around! You may get hurt, cause an

accident, or even be killed." In conclusion, Pitchess stated,

"I urge the full cooperation and support of all parents, students, and motorists in assisting the Sheriff's Department and all other law enforcement agencies, in an all-out effort to reduce the number of injuries and fatalities to school-age children."

New York's Third Stock Exchange Ready to Open

By REYNOLDS KNIGHT
New York's third stock exchange—the first new one to be established in Manhattan since 1849—was given the green light last week and trading is expected to get under way by the first of November.

The new trading center, National Stock Exchange, Inc., to be located in lower Manhattan's financial district, has been approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission. It will be the 14th national securities exchange in the nation, and is expected to specialize in listings of stocks of relatively small, new companies, most of whose securities listings currently are traded in the over-the-counter market.

The new exchange was incorporated as a subsidiary of the New York Mercantile Exchange last September, but earlier this year it was re-incorporated as a separate membership corporation. The Mercantile Exchange itself trades in potato, platinum, butter and egg commodity futures.

The 400 members of the Mercantile Exchange have the

first chance to apply for memberships in the new exchange. The minimum listing requirements are 500 stockholders, 150,000 shares outstanding and a net worth exceeding \$1 million. That seems to leave 100 seats open to outsiders. Ten of these, at \$10,000 each, already have been offered by governors of the parent exchange.

The New York Stock Exchange, founded in 1792, and the American Exchange, founded in 1949, account for 90 per cent of the dollar volume of all securities traded on the stock exchange at this time.

For the crew-cut set there's a new brush especially designed to insure clear hair and provide scalp stimulation. It has long bristles on one side, tapering to a shorter length on the other . . . A new do-it-yourself kit enables week-end sailors to rejuvenate the old boat with relative ease. It contains epoxy resin with curing agents, a dry fiber filler, glass cloth, tape in several sizes, a cleaner solvent and epoxy paint. Old paint need not be stripped to

Coffee, Politics Have Common Lot in History

Coffee will be brewing right along with politics this fall as it has over the centuries.

As political speeches and campaign tours increase in frequency, coffee house conversations across the country are likely to be reminiscent in many ways with those held by patrons in the famous coffee houses of the past.

In the last few years, Americans have rediscovered the coffee house and it is estimated there are upward of a thousand of them. Generally, their appeal is a leisure atmosphere with informality and easy companionship.

Many coffee shops offer an assortment of fine pastries, and some even lunch or a full-course dinner. Others have added a potpourri of entertainment including high fidelity, drama workshop, art exhibits, and a few of the more flamboyant will readily turn on readings of poetry.

The first colonial coffee houses were patterned somewhat after the coffee houses of England.

Chief among the most famous was Boston's "Green Dragon," where leaders of the American Colonies gathered to plot the Boston Tea Party.

Sometime later, the British decided to march on Lexington and Concord. The plot was discovered by a group of colonial leaders gathered at the "Green Dragon," who spread the alarm that brought on "The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere."

Less than a year later, the Declaration of Independence was read by a delegation from Philadelphia from a balcony on the "Bunch of Grapes" coffee house in Boston to a cheering crowd in the streets below.

Another famous Philadelphia establishment, "The Old London" which was frequented by Robert Morris, founder of the first U. S. bank, subsequently became a Stock Exchange.

"The King's Arms"—believed to be the first coffee house in Old New York—was built about 1696 on lower Broadway near the old Trinity churchyard and was the scene of long discussions on the political problems of the times.

A customer of the coffee houses of today may select from a roster of brews from many lands. Judging from their phenomenal growth during the last decade, more people are doing just that.

Last year, more than \$1 million worth of coffee house equipment was imported into this country from Italy, a major producer of espresso coffee makers.

Not limited to patrons of the coffee houses, the interest in foreign brews has been carried into the home with sales of family-type espresso equipment reaching all-time highs.

Attuned to the popularity of coffees from abroad, General Foods Corp., which buys a major share of the coffee imported each year into the U. S., has come up with recipes on five of the most popular foreign brews using instant coffee and ordinary kitchen equipment. A five-minute film illustrating these recipes has been made available recently to television stations and other groups.

So when your neighbor up the street invites you in for a coffee klatch this fall to meet a political candidate, or to talk about the precinct organization in your block, just remember that you are following a tradition which reaches back to the earliest days of this nation.

Coffee and politics have been running mates from the beginning.

Some Loan Sharks Honest Assemblyman Chapel Says

By CHARLES E. CHAPEL
46th Assembly District

In 1958, I introduced my Assembly Bill No. 3192, regulating loan sharks, who are more politely called dealers in second mortgages and trust deeds.

Working against tremendous pressure and opposition,

into law as Chapter 1791, Statutes of 1955.

I was able to get this enacted

Those who are the victims of unfair practices by loan sharks can tell their lawyers that this law of mine, the first loan-shark control law ever enacted in California, is found in Sections 3081.1 to 3081.93 inclusive, of the Civil Code; Sections 25006.1 and 25102.1 of the Corporations Code, and Sections 10131.1, 10132.1, 10134.1 and 10176.4 inclusive, of the Business and Professions Code.

In other words, the one bill actually amended sections in three different State Codes.

As soon as my original law went into effect, the lawyers for the loan sharks found ways to get around it. Therefore, in the 1957 session of the Legislature I introduced my A.B. 1084, which became a law and is cited as Chapter 178, Statutes of 1957, amending Section 3081.5 of the Civil Code.

The above citations with their numbers may appear boring, but they are extremely important to anyone who has lost his home and life savings as the result of being a victim of loan sharks.

It is not fair to say that all loan firms are dishonest. The majority of brokers in second mortgages and trust deeds not only comply with the law but also try to help people solve their financial problems.

The trouble comes principally with a few sharpshooters. I have never had complaints regarding people handling second mortgages and trust deeds in the south-

western portion of Los Angeles County, including, but not restricted to the 46th Assembly District, which I represent; the 67th Assembly District represented by the Honorable Clayton Dills; and the 68th Assembly District, represented by the Honorable Vincent Thomas.

Assemblyman Dills and Thomas are always with me in fighting unethical dealers in second mortgages and trust deeds. Also, I have had the intelligent co-operation of State Senator Richard Richards, representing Los Angeles County.

Although Dills, Thomas, and Richards are Democrats, this is not a partisan issue, hence we work together harmoniously.

Most of the complaints about loan sharks have come from people who obtained second mortgages and trust deeds through offices in Beverly Hills, particularly those on Wilshire Blvd.

These people have advertised on television and in some newspapers. They pitch to investors is that they can get them 10 per cent interest on their money and their pitch to those in need of money is that they are the friends of the friendless.

An engineer who was a refugee from Europe was making a big salary in an aircraft plant but his wife was dying of cancer. He did not have Blue Cross or other insurance to cover her hospital expenses. He had spent all his savings, obtained money from a first mortgage on his home, and in spite of his big salary, he wanted more money to provide the best possible care for his wife.

He obtained a second mortgage from an organization advertising on television. Although he is a very intelligent engineer, he signed a contract without reading all the fine print in his desperate attempt to get money in a hurry.

The loan he obtained on its face was only \$700 which is the amount he received. Six months later, there was a "balloon" payment due the loan shark of more than \$900. He did not have the \$900, hence, he was induced to sign a new second mortgage.

When he came to me, he had lost his house, had paid more than \$5,000.00 to the loan shark, and still owed the loan shark money according to contracts he had signed. This appears to be unbelievable, but I have the records in my files if anyone cares to print them.

After the enactment of my first two loan-shark laws, there have been a series of laws enacted in an effort to protect people who fall victims to the sharks, but as fast as we enact laws, the lawyers for loan sharks find new ways to get around them.

Law in Action

Protecting Employees

A good employee is a business "asset" which the law may protect.

At early Common Law the "master" had a "property right" in his "servant."

Today no worker is property, even though at law his employer may protect his interest in him.

A film company, for instance, sued Jones and got damages for hurting and disabling an actress making a picture. Jones had deprived the firm of her services.

As a rule, no employer can get damages unless someone interferes with his employee on purpose.

In one English case Miss Wagner, an opera singer, agreed to sing solely for an

impresario named Lee. Well knowing of this contract, Mr. Gye, a rival, got her not to sing. Lee sued Gye and got damages for persuading Miss Wagner to break her contract.

California courts go along with this: In one case Mr. Brown bought Mr. Green's store, and got a promise that Green would not compete. But Mr. Black persuaded Green to break this contract by opening another store around the corner. The court gave Brown damages from Black, plus a court order for him to stop interfering.

Few agreements to work are written except for certain types of employment like executives, concert artists, and the like. But one still has

a right to protect the unwritten contract.

Thus Mr. Doe defamed Mr. Roe and got his employer to fire him. The court made Mr. Doe pay for meddling.

A person can be liable for interfering with prospective advantageous business relations, for example, by unfair competition. In one case Johnson got Claus, a real getter, to distribute his line of toys. Claus built up and trained his selling crew. Then Johnson tried to hire Claus' crew away from him.

The court found that Johnson interfered unfairly. He had to pay damages and quit such meddling.

Note: California lawyers offer this column so you may know about our laws.

The Dishonor Roll by Jerry Marcus



Inattention is one of the chief causes of motor vehicle accidents.