

Torrance Herald

Co-Publishers

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

SUNDAY, APRIL 9, 1961

This Week's Motto:

If you've an hour to spend, just ask any granddad about his grandson.

The Music of Hammers

Efforts of highly placed persons to pour-mouth the nation into a recession during recent months gets little support on the building front in Torrance, a survey of local records indicate this week.

During the first quarter of 1961, Torrance issued construction permits with a total valuation of 7,364,980, according to Building Superintendent Lee Schless, and the pace shows no signs of easing off, his department records indicate.

At the same time, Schless reported that the city's 1960 total of \$32,957,000 worth of permits placed it third among Los Angeles County cities, and sixth among the cities of 14 Southern California counties.

Only Los Angeles and Long Beach in this county posted better marks during 1960 than did Torrance, and former pacesetters such as Glendale, Burbank, Pasadena, and Santa Monica saw their efforts more than doubled by Torrance.

One major activity which does not show on the city's building reports but which certainly has increased the tempo of the area is the construction of the San Diego Freeway through Torrance, which now is in full swing.

Anyone who has been near Crenshaw Blvd. in the past 30 days can testify that in addition to other employment, a whole of a lot of truckdrivers have been given jobs because of the Freeway project.

While textbook economists proclaim to the skies that a depression is upon us, a large number in the city can't hear them for the pounding of hammers.

Opinions of Others

Public welfare is big business in the United States. The largest amount of aid is given to dependent children. Three million of them received a billion dollars in assistance last year. Deserting fathers and illegitimacy are at the root of this problem. Public welfare is big business and so is its administration, and the cost falls on those who pay the taxes. —Gillespie (Ill.) News.

Out of the Past

From the Files of the HERALD

30 Years Ago

Baseball once was subsidized in Torrance. An item from the HERALD files of April 9, 1931 stated:

"In response to a request for the renewing of the \$100 a month for the Torrance Blues municipal baseball team managed by Ed Tansey, directors of the Chamber of Commerce deferred action Monday evening until the next regular meeting.

"This was done pending expected action by the City Council for calling a park board election in the near future. Tansey explained that in the event the park is created, the chamber's subsidy would not be needed."

May 26 was set by the Council Tuesday night as the date for the annexation elec-

tion in South Torrance (Lomita territory) to decide whether or not that area comprising 560 acres with 125 residents shall become part of the City of Torrance.

Action in calling the special election was in response to a petition signed by 96 residents in the affected area.

A petition of 330 residents sought a special bond issue election to raise \$150,000 to acquire a "model city park."

No one need go hungry in Torrance, Los Angeles area food administrators announced following published reports a Torrance man had walked all the way to the L.A. Civic Center to get food for his family. There were 413 on the unemployment

roles in the city and they were being given two days work a week, to help them get by, as well as all necessary food requirements.

20 Years Ago

After operating at remote locations in the city the Felker Mfg. Co. announced plans for a new factory building in downtown Torrance. Announcement of the development was made at the Rotary club by Max Felker, president of the company.

The Felker company was already famous for its unique product which made it one of the most important industrial diamond users in the nation.

Ousting of a city judge back in 1941 provoked the filing of a recall petition for members of the city council. Of current interest is the fact that Torrance's Mayor Albert Isen was mentioned as possible successor for the job left vacant in a feud between the appointed judge and the city council.

Orders to stop Friday night dances for young people in the old civic auditorium set off the controversy, the judge favoring perpetuation of the dances and the council yielding to a ministerial petition to end them on "moral grounds." Today's Superior Court Judge John Shidner won the appointment.

Members of the Thursday Brunch club were entertained last week at the home of Mrs. R. L. Lewellen. Enchiladas were served the guests. Mmes. Sears and Sleeth were winners at bridge.

Easter hams were being advertised for 27 cents by Safeway, pork was 19 cents and coffee was two pounds for 53 cents. You could by a 13-egg angel food cake for 59 cents at Van de Kamps.

Red Armies March On Stomachs—



Liberals Do About-Face In Seeking Birch Probe

By JAMES DORAIS
Since Lewis Carroll wrote Alice in Wonderland, it's hard to point to a funnier example of cockeyed illogic than the position of the ultra-liberal set whose members are loudly demanding governmental investigations of the extreme right-wing John Birch Society, an organization that has won recent fame and the certainty of imminent demise for its widely irresponsible attacks on President Eisenhower and other national figures.

Heretofore, it has been an article of faith with liberals that such investigations, when directed at extreme left-wing groups, are a form of thought control and an attack on the freedom of speech, and that government agencies set up to conduct them should be abolished.

(An exception to this inconsistency should be noted in the case of the liberal-oriented American Civil Liberties Union whose Southern California director has wired Governor Brown:

"The right of all citizens to hold and advocate their political views, regardless of how extreme and distroted these views may be, is inviolate.") Attorney General Stanley Mosk, whose office already has been disclosed as conducting an investigation of the Birch Society, has listed various "tests" to apply to organizations to determine if they are "suspect." By these tests, groups must be "closely checked" if they attack traditional American institutions, indulge in name calling, try to rewrite history and resort to crude pressure tactics.

These tactics, of course, have been standard operating procedure for several decades by Communist-front organizations whose rights to operate without check are staunchly defended by true-blue liberals.

But reprehensible as these and similar tactics are, those who employ them are protected in doing so by constitutional guarantees, provided they stop short of libel and slander. These tactics are not the basis on which middle-of-the-road people have supported governmental investigation and exposure of the activities of subversive groups.

Two entirely different tests — which, surprisingly, Attorney General Mosk did not

even mention — have instead come to be commonly accepted as truly applicable in determining whether an organization is subversive, and as such should be "closely checked."

(1) Does the group advocate overthrow of the American government by force and violence? and (2) Is the group an agent of a foreign power?

It is on these two points that those who are engaged in the perennial crusade to abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee and other investigative agencies differ from everyone else.

As quoted above, the American Civil Liberties Union defends the Birch Society on the basis that everyone has an inviolable right to advocate political views regardless of how extreme they may be. But just as no one has the right to advocate murder, no one, most Americans believe, has the right to advocate political views that are clearly treasonable.

These tactics, of course, have been standard operating procedure for several decades by Communist-front organizations whose rights to operate without check are staunchly defended by true-blue liberals.

But reprehensible as these and similar tactics are, those who employ them are protected in doing so by constitutional guarantees, provided they stop short of libel and slander. These tactics are not the basis on which middle-of-the-road people have supported governmental investigation and exposure of the activities of subversive groups.

Two entirely different tests — which, surprisingly, Attorney General Mosk did not

Law in Action

'King's-X' in Setback

When children cross their fingers and cry "King's X" they become freed from a penalty in the game. This is a carry-over from the law which holds that the king can do no wrong.

"You can't sue the government" (the king), unless it expressly lets you.

This was California law until January 1961. On that date the California Supreme Court changed the rule: "The king can do wrong" and you can sue the government as well as any other person. His consent isn't always necessary. A patient claimed that the county hospital neglected to take care of her, and thus

caused her injuries. She sued. The courts used to distinguish between a public body doing business and one doing government work. So if the government ran a bus line, sold bottled water, or put on a show, it could be liable for wrongs done just like any other business.

The legislature has also softened "sovereign immunity" by making the government liable for harm it causes through faulty public property, like sidewalks, and damage caused by mobs or riots.

The law has slowly cut down the immunity of the king and the sovereign government.

This new rule is part of a trend: For many years charitable groups, for example, were free from lawsuits. Since they did good for society, the law would exempt them from certain law suits. The courts changed this rule. Since 1950 charities could be sued for their "torts."

caused her injuries. She sued. The courts used to distinguish between a public body doing business and one doing government work. So if the government ran a bus line, sold bottled water, or put on a show, it could be liable for wrongs done just like any other business.

The legislature has also softened "sovereign immunity" by making the government liable for harm it causes through faulty public property, like sidewalks, and damage caused by mobs or riots.

The law has slowly cut down the immunity of the king and the sovereign government.

AFTER HOURS By John Morley

King Saud Remaining Tie To Old Feudal Autocracy

FORT WORTH—His majesty, Saud Abdul Aziz Al Faisal Al Saud, is king and prime minister of Saudi Arabia for the second time. He had given his power to his brother—Prince Faisal, over a year ago as the climax of a three-year-old feud. But the feud continued, abruptly ending when Saud forced the resignation of Prince Faisal for "reasons of ill health." This may or may not be true... but both Saud and Faisal, the oldest sons of King Ibn Saud, who died in 1953, have been ailing for years.

King Saud represents today the remaining remnants of a feudal autocracy indeed curious to the changing face of the Middle East, Africa and the world of 1961. Saudi Arabia is an abortive nation out of tune and out of step with the times. King Saud is one of the few legendary surviving symbols of what aggravates the plight of starving millions in the oil-rich areas of the Middle East... even though his excesses are less notorious than those of some of his predecessors and contemporaries who reign on top of fabulous oil wealth.

We've had several close-ups of King Saud in recent years... on his frequent drives and inspection tours past the flaming gas flares on the outskirts of oil rich Dhahran... on state visits to Cairo and the U.S. As by tradition, he always played his kingly role with the fanfare and pomp of a Hollywood set. On his travels far or near he is always flanked by subordinates, honor guards, flunkies of various rank and royal appointment. "I saw him use three aides just to pass a ten dollar tip to a door man," a Washington newsman told me.

If it were not for oil and Aramco — the oil syndicate consisting of Standard Oil of California, Texas Company, Standard Oil of New Jersey, and Socony Mobil Oil Company — King Saud and company would revert back to camels, tents, dates and wide-spread starvation. If it were not for oil, they would be but a dot in the endless wastes of the Middle East. But Saud's father, the "Old Lion," was sold by Aramco the idea of tapping for black gold in 1938, and they have been tapping ever since in one of the richest oil discoveries in the world. Only Kuwait, the small sheikhdom under English rule, exceeds it in production per square mile of operation.

To understand King Saud is to examine his heritage. Even after some 30 years of residence and coverage of the Middle East, we are still bewildered at the contradictions and cruelties of these modern Middle East kingdoms. The Saudis have no royal genealogy. They were appointed by Britain to rule an abortive state, organized for the benefit of the British empire. The same was true of the Hashemite kingdom down to King Hussein and Jordan today.

The Saudis, backed by British power, ruled with the power of the sword. But they ruled no kingdom as such but tribes of nomads wandering and plundering everything in sight. Until oil was discovered, no one coveted or cared for their desert soil. It is by tradition that the king owns everything, not the people. Al Saud was born into this feudalistic rat-trap.

The "Old Lion," Ibn Saud, died in 1953 and Al Saud succeeded him at age 51, the oldest of 40 sons and some 50 unrecorded daughters. Al Saud stands some 6 feet 4 inches tall, weak and emaciated in appearance, almost totally blind in one eye and scarcely able to read out of the other without the benefit of thick glasses and a magnifying mirror. He has a reputation for being a "kindly man... as kindly" as an autocrat can be under the system. "I will right the wrongs of my forebears," he said publicly to a critic.

Soon after he became king, Saud reduced the incomes of some 400 princes living on the fat of the land with incomes of \$100,000 to about \$200,000 a year. But his relatives and close advisors still rob the state indiscriminately. Their real estate investments in hotels, resorts, apartment buildings in Zurich, Cairo and Beirut run into the high millions.

Saud since 1953 did increase royal contributions to national welfare. The Riyadh King's hospital is one of 30 built since 1954. Educational institutions have multiplied... millions have been spent for roads, sanitation, fertilizers, farm equipment. Saud built a million dollar quarantine station at Jiddah... another million for the rehabilitation of the Great Mosque and the Kaaba in holy Mecca. "Since Allah gave me the money from oil, I am returning it to Allah," Saud was quoted in Jiddah's weekly newspaper. But all this is a drop in the bucket of what he could do.

Unlike his father, Saud traveled extensively in and out of Saudi Arabia on his five million dollar private transportation system of Convoirs and Cadillacs. Both his Convoirs and Cadillacs start the journey rolling over luxuriously carpeted driveways. Saud does not believe in democracy... "We believe in the Koran," he said, "and the Koran says nothing about democracy."

He maintains 25 separate palaces... the latest completed in Jiddah cost upward of \$30 million. Still, two more new ones are planned to replace the old ones... at an estimated cost of over \$50 million. Saud has dazzled the royal world with such gifts as \$1 million in jewels for Iran's Queen Eshrah. His day begins at 5 a.m. with

reading of the Koran. As a loyal Moslem, he prays five times a day. Four days a week he sits in Majlis hall, where his subjects come to seek his judgment on disputes. One of his enjoyments is watching his many sons play U.S. basketball.

After dinner, around 9 p.m., Al Saud retires to his harem to visit with his women... presumably to make his choice for retirement. He sees nothing wrong in maintaining some 85 women—as sexual prowess, real or imaginary, is a respected characteristic of his leadership. The nightly ritual begins when all his women line up for his appearance and kiss his hand as a token of obedience and respect. Contrary to popular opinion, they are not all young and beautiful, but range all ages and degrees of beauty and even ugliness.

While the Koran stipulates conveniently gets around the law by marrying three and rotating the fourth. As a Saudi said to us, "You know that no man shall have more the king can do no wrong."

It becomes us to speak according to the common language. We should strive to shun all strange and unknown words with as much heedfulness and circumspection, as pilots of ships use to avoid the rocks and banks in the sea.

—FRANCIS RABELAIS (c.1495-1553) French Satirist

Even hackneyed and commonplace maxims are to be used, if they suit one's purpose. Just because they are commonplace, everyone seems to agree with them, and therefore they are taken for truth.

—ARISTOTLE (384-322 B.C.)

Greek Philosopher I don't quite comprehend. Be clear, and not so clever.

—ARISTOPHANES (c.445-380 B.C.) Greek Playwright

During This Week

April 2, 1513 — Spain's Juan Ponce De Leon landed on the New World mainland, which he named Florida. He landed just north of today's St. Augustine.

April 3, 1800 — The Sixth Congress passed the original act granting an ex-president's widow free mail at President John Adams' suggestion. Martha Washington was the recipient.

April 4, 397 A. D. — St. Ambrose, Latin father of the Church, died in Milan, Italy. He originated the saying, "When in Rome, do as the Romans do."

April 5, 1806 — Isaac Quin-

April 6, 1789 — The U. S. Senate and House first sat together in New York City's Senate Chamber.

April 7, 1817 — General Andrew Jackson captured Spanish Fort St. Marks in the initial action of the First Seminole War. It occurred on the Georgia-Florida frontier.

April 8, 1681 — William Penn wrote a letter to settlers on his grant, promising their own laws — a step toward American independence.

the Great Books speak to Today... Plain Talk

It becomes us to speak according to the common language. We should strive to shun all strange and unknown words with as much heedfulness and circumspection, as pilots of ships use to avoid the rocks and banks in the sea.

—FRANCIS RABELAIS (c.1495-1553) French Satirist

Even hackneyed and commonplace maxims are to be used, if they suit one's purpose. Just because they are commonplace, everyone seems to agree with them, and therefore they are taken for truth.

—ARISTOTLE (384-322 B.C.)

Greek Philosopher I don't quite comprehend. Be clear, and not so clever.

—ARISTOPHANES (c.445-380 B.C.) Greek Playwright

STAR GAZER By CLAY R. POLLAN

Table with columns for dates (APR 20, APR 21, APR 22, APR 23, APR 24, APR 25, APR 26, APR 27, APR 28, APR 29, APR 30) and rows for various activities and forecasts.

Table with columns for dates (OCT 23, OCT 24, OCT 25, OCT 26, OCT 27, OCT 28, OCT 29, OCT 30, OCT 31) and rows for various activities and forecasts.