

# Torrance Herald

Co-Publishers

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### This Week's Motto:

An oldtimer is one who can remember when the headquarters of the beat generation was the woodshed.

## A String of Failures

A growing trend in America is to seek answers to our problems from the federal government.

People seem to overlook the federal government's string of failures in many fields.

These failures include:

The federal government for the past 30 years has been "solving" the farm problem—but the problem now is bigger than ever.

The federal government 28 years ago started the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) as a pilot program to "prove" that the "wise" in Washington, D.C., could "best" bring prosperity to a depressed area—today the Tennessee valley is eligible for depressed area aid.

It's not difficult to predict that many of the new programs to spend huge amounts of taxpayers' money, although propogandized as "benefits" to the American people, will again result in excessive cost and lingering utility.

We ought to consider these failures before we encourage further growth of a collection of federal government powers and bureaucratic institutions against which we, the individual citizen, will one day be helpless, but for which we will have to pay the bill.

## Opinions of Others

When we talk about how our prestige has slipped abroad, let's not forget the thousands who are risking their lives daily to escape Communism for freedom. When we talk about the military and scientific achievements of the Russians, let's not overlook the fact that we have put more "shoots" into orbit than any other nation and that we are sufficiently prepared to defend ourselves against any and all enemies. When we talk about unemployment and sagging business, let's put in a word or two for the record number of employed and the high national income.—*Aima (Mich.) Record.*

We aren't against social security or properly regulated unemployment benefits, but we believe the working man and person who has saved his money to invest in business are already carrying as much of a "benefits" load as they are able.—*Pocomoke (Md.) Democrat.*

The free enterprise system, upon which the economic foundation of this country was built, has provided the American people with the highest standard of living ever known to any society, and continued functioning of this system is dependent upon active participation by the citizens throughout the land.—*Sheldon (Iowa) Mail.*

The federal government has usurped the right to take the wage of Americans and spend it all over the world, even to use a great part of it to force upon us a way of life we do not want. The federal government is in competition with private business, and runs its business tax-free, while exacting exorbitant taxes from free enterprise. . . . It is later than we think . . . and a time when only Americans should be placed on guard. Our freedoms are ebbing away.—*Pren-tiss (Miss.) Headlight*

Another bugaboo which should be tossed out on the mound of hearsay and nonsense is the old saw about workers "over 40." How many articles . . . have already noted the "young" President and his equally "young" cabinet? Why are men "young" when they are elected or named to office and "old" when they ask to do a fair day's work?—*Kansas City (Mo.) Press-Dispatch.*

We hope the symbol of the American eagle continues through the oncoming years and does not change, as some have suggested, to a mother hen and a bunch of baby chicks.—*Enid (Okla.) News.*

The solution of the problems of the aged does not lie in governmental charity, planned recreation or the establishment of kindergartens for those at the far end of the life span. The solution lies in a concerted effort to make retirement and semi-retirement living a more normal way of life, by giving the senior citizens the right to independence and a chance to take care of themselves with a minimum of financial help.—*Waukegan (Ill.) News-Sun.*

## How To Register Your Kicks



HERE FROM ITALY . . . The family of Mayor Golfredo Oste, Cesa, Italy, arrived in Torrance last week end to climax an eight-year struggle to gain entrance into the United States. Here from left are Angela, 10; Anna, 5; Joe Matrone, brother of Mrs. Oste and their host in Torrance; Mrs. Oste; Monica, 1; and Alfonso, 16. Mayor Oste will join them later. (Herald Photo)

## Wife, Family of Mayor In Italy Make Home Here

It's a long way from Cesa, Italy, to Torrance — about eight years, according to Mrs. Giretta Oste and her four children who arrived last week end to make their home here.

Mrs. Oste, whose husband, Golfredo, is mayor of the city of Cesa, has been trying for eight years to join her brother, Joseph Matrone, in the United States, a nation he adopted as his own more than 20 years ago.

Last month, the dreams of the Oste family and the Matrone family here were climaxed with Mrs. Oste, her son, Alfonso, 16, and three daughters, Angelina, 10, Anna 5, and Monica, 1, boarded the Cristofer Colombo and sailed for New York.

After a train ride across the United States, the family arrived at the home of Joe Matrone's family at 18933 Fonthill Ave., Thursday, and the children were entered in school Monday.

"It's going to be rough for them for awhile," Matrone said of his nieces and nephew. They speak no English, but have been placed in their regular grade level, he said.

"They will learn to speak English fast," Matrone said. Mrs. Oste, who had not seen her brother since he left Italy in 1940, will begin studies immediately to qualify for citizenship, she said. As soon as she obtains citizenship papers, she can begin processing to bring her husband to the United States over the present quota from Italy.

"For four years, there was

no quota from Italy," she said through her brother, who acted as interpreter. "In addition to the time it normally takes to move up the priority list for admittance to the United States, we had to wait out the four-year moratorium on Italian immigrants," she said.

Matrone, who has been working at North American

Aviation for several years, has agreed to care for his sister's family until Mayor Oste can be brought to the United States. A shoemaker by trade, he has a thriving shoe manufacturing business in the Naples area where he makes his home, but will give it up to join his family here as soon as he can, Mrs. Oste said.

## SHORT TAKES

Easley, S.C., Progress — This country wouldn't be in such a mess today if the Indians had adopted more stringent immigration laws.

William E. Branen, Editor, Standard Press, Burlington, Ia.—It appears that someday there'll be trouble between Russia and Red China. I just wonder who we'll back?

Bessie and D. L. Smith, Publishers, West Concord, Minn.—Most of the time, advocates of Federal aid to education claim they are opposed to Federal control of education. Such a claim ignores the logical and inevitable fact that the keeper of the purse strings inevitably controls the manner in which the contents of the purse are expended.

William A. Muir, Publisher, The Courier, Candor, N.Y.—Money may talk, but today's dollar doesn't have cents enough to say very much.

Howard F. Grossman, Publisher, The Leader, Salem, Ind.—There's no denying the fact that the world has an opening for everyone. Most of us find ourselves in the hole frequently.

## the Great Books speak to Today...



Tax Time

Consider, most foolish Socrates, that the just is always a loser in comparison with the unjust . . . In their dealings with the state, when there is an income tax, the just man will pay more and the unjust less on the same amount of income.

—PLATO (c.428-348 B.C.) Greek Philosopher

This nation is passionately fond of liberty, because this liberty is real. And it is possible for it, in its defense, to sacrifice its wealth, its ease, its interest, and to support the burden of the heaviest taxes — even such as a despotic prince dare not lay upon his subjects.

—CHARLES DE MONTESQUIEU (1689-1755)

French Philosopher The naked truth of it is, I have no shirt.

—SHAKESPEARE

## Public Employee's Right To Strike Studied Again

By VINCENT THOMAS  
Assemblyman, 68th District

Forty-odd years ago the governor of an eastern state began his climb to the Presidency by suppressing a strike of police in the state capital.

"There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, anytime," he wired to the national leader of organized labor. The issue thus raised has been a matter of discussion and controversy frequently since. Several times it has come before our legislature in one form or another.

This session, an Assembly constitutional amendment was introduced which would make it illegal for any employee of the State, a county or city, a governmental district, or any other political subdivision of the state to participate in a strike. The measure would provide that any such employee who struck should be subject to immediate discharge and loss of any civil service status he might have.

Also, he would be ineligible for re-employment by the state or any subdivision for a period of three years.

In a recent hearing on the amendment by the Assembly committee on constitutional amendments, proponents of the measure maintained that any strike by public employees would be a threat to public safety and security.

It was said that at the present there is considerable confusion as to whether such employees now have the right to strike.

The purpose of the amendment, it was stated, was to bring the matter before the voters for decision. If approved, it would then be a settled public policy for protection against the fear of strikes.

Supporting the measure were spokesmen for cities and certain districts. Also appearing in its behalf were the state teachers' association and the state employees association. The latter favored the principle that there should be no right for public employees to strike, but did not support the penalties in the measure as presented.

Representatives of organized labor joined in opposing the proposed constitutional amendment. It was contended that the amendment is not necessary because it is a well-established and accepted principle that there can be no strikes affecting governmental protective services, such as police and fire prevention. It was also argued that such a constitutional provision might be used to intimidate

public employees and might deter them from joining appropriate organizations. Again, it was asserted that the penalties were too severe.

After the arguments on both sides were heard, a motion to give the measure a favorable recommendation for passage was made, but lost by a decisive margin. This would seem to seal the fate of the proposal for this session. However, it would be legally possible for the author of the amendment to request still another hearing on it, though such action is seldom taken.

Collective bargaining for public employees is the subject matter of several bills which are also receiving committee consideration. Supporters of the amendment are in many instances opposing any authorization for such bargaining with state or local agencies, but the final outcome on the issue may not be known for some time. Regardless of the final results at this session on any measures relating to public employees and the agencies for whom they work, it appears that some aspects of the matter may come before future legislatures.

## Law in Action

### The Extent of Laws

How far do the U.S. laws extend?

Sometimes around the world affecting citizens and even aliens abroad.

Of old, nations protected their own sovereignty usually from treason under international law. Today the law of a nation applies for other fields.

The other day some Mexican citizens took a false oath before our consulate in Mexico to get into this country. They were caught and charged before a U.S. court. The aliens thought our laws did not cover their acts outside the country, but the U. S. court said it did.

World law includes the "law of nations": Certain things that attack a nation's sovereignty may have effects outside that land. Persons who by falsehood try to get into the U.S. may hurt U. S. international relations. Hence U. S. law can apply in such cases as that of false oath.

In another case, aliens picketing a foreign embassy later might be punished under the foreign law of that embassy. Again, persons were counterfeiting foreign securities in one country, only to

find that the law applied beyond that country.

The same holds true for other offenses. For example, U. S. laws prohibit unfair competition or violation of trademarks. A Mexican concern tried to send into the U. S. cheap watches bearing a famous trade name. The U. S. stopped this activity even though it took place outside our boundaries.

Not always do the U. S. laws go beyond the borders: In one case an American fruit company charged another with illegally conspiring with Costa Rican officials to eliminate competition harmful to them. They sought tripe damages under our anti-trust laws. But speaking for the U. S. Supreme Court, Justice Holmes said, no: The anti-trust laws did not apply in Costa Rica. Why? Because Congress did not mean them to.

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

Flattery and insinuation, which seem set and artificial, sink not far, but that enters deep which has show of nature, liberty, and simplicity. —FRANCIS BACON (1561-1626)

## Little Chats

### On Public Notice

(Copyright 1960)

By JAMES E. POLLARD

#### MARRIAGE INTENTIONS

(No 18 in a Series)  
An eastern newspaper lists the names of couples who have applied for marriage licenses under the standing head of "Marriage Intentions." In its way this is a form of giving notice, it is still not too late, of course, for a change of mind — or heart — but usually the "intention" is carried out.

As is well known, certain churches follow the custom of publishing marriage banns for several weeks prior to the religious ceremony that makes a man and a woman husband and wife. This is another method of giving notice of the intentions of the couple planning to be married.

The word "bann" is like other English words that have different or contradictory meanings. It is sometimes spelled "ban." In common usage a "ban" is usually an

authoritative prohibition such as excommunication. But in the plural "banns" it means specifically an announcement of intention to marry.

Both the publication of marriage license applications and the publication of marriage banns in church are examples of the deeply rooted custom, both social and legal, of giving notice. State laws cover thousands of situations in which notice by publication must be given (mandatory) or may be given (permissive).

The standard medium for public notice is the bona fide newspaper of paid general circulation. It is a wise provision of the law which stipulates their use for this public service. This is not only in keeping with the necessity for putting others on notice, but to give maximum coverage for the notice.

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

### ACROSS

- Coarse, matted hair
- Female sheep (pl.)
- Encounter
- Hurried
- Double-breasted overcoat
- Arabian
- Place
- Wine cup
- Gratuity
- Shamel
- Army officer
- Remainder
- Robot
- Anger
- Mosphospheres
- Obvious
- Sand forth
- Hill
- Mar's name
- March prepared from cassava
- Iron
- Openwork fabric
- Sink in middle
- Suspected
- Not investigated
- Time gone by
- Comely
- Ripped
- Large cask
- Shiloh
- Volcano
- Silkworm
- Observe
- Vegetable
- Dispatch



- Kind of cloth
- Slippery
- Mourful
- Restaurant
- Egyptian
- Sacred bull
- Encounter
- Hurried
- Double-breasted overcoat
- Arabian
- Place
- Wine cup
- Gratuity
- Mar's name
- Urges on
- Conjunction
- Aliment
- Inlets to effort
- Paros
- Islands
- Whirlwind
- Swiss river
- Herringlike fish
- Chapeau
- Chills and fever
- Not one
- Baseball team
- Uninterested person
- Ireland
- Lifeless
- A month (abbr.)

### DOWN

- Male deer
- Coneal
- Dutch measure
- Producing effect
- Striking effect

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### STAR GAZER

By CLAY R. POLLARD

Your Daily Activity Guide  
According to the Signs.  
To develop message for Thursday, read words corresponding to numbers of your Zodiac birth sign.

DATE	TAURUS	GEMINI	CANCER	LEO	VIRGO
APR. 23	4-7-8-9-42	1-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31	1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31	1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31	1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31

Good (G) Adverse (A) Neutral (N)

The Home of The Low Price King