

# EDITORIALS

## A Notable Milestone

The Torrance Kiwanis Club tonight will celebrate the 30th anniversary of the club's founding in Torrance. On hand, to note the occasion, will be most of the club's 68 members and their ladies.

No organization could exist for 30 years without making a sizeable contribution to the community which it is dedicated to serve. It must be conceded that the Torrance Kiwanis Club, through the years, has made many such contributions to the city's progress, and to the development of its citizens through youth programs and activities.

Throughout these years, the club has sponsored thousands of Torrance boys and girls in various Scout units and continues today to sponsor such units in addition to its other youth activities.

The policy of Kiwanis is to strike at the foundation of the youth problem. This is keynoted by the declaration: "To assist underprivileged children to enjoy some of the benefits normally accruing to boys and girls in more fortunate circumstances." This has guided the activities of the local club and other clubs throughout the United States, Alaska, Canada, and Hawaii, during the years.

The Torrance Kiwanis Club deserves and should receive the heartfelt thanks of Torrance on its 30th anniversary. Our thanks and the satisfaction of contributing to a community's welfare are their only pay.

## The Country Editor

Margaret Chase Smith, U. S. Senator from Maine, and a former newspaper woman, has this to say about the great influence of country editors in America:

"Their influence doesn't come from the size of their small circulations individually. It comes from the fact that they are so truly representative of the American people and their thinking. And that comes from the fact that they are so close to the people in their everyday life. They keep the common touch that often is lost by the big-city dailies."

Mrs. Smith points out that the rural areas are still largely the determining factor in most state and national elections. And country newspapers with a total circulation of approximately 75 million obviously play a big part in voting results.

## The Freelancer

By TOM RISCHÉ, Herald Staff Writer

Did you remember to set your clock back yesterday? You didn't, you probably got to work an hour early this morning. On the other hand, if you got mixed up and set the clock an hour ahead, you arrived at work an hour late.

Seems like everybody gets confused when daylight saving time comes in and out of effect every year, and there are always a few who move the clock up instead of back, or vice versa.

At any rate, most people get a chance to catch up on the hour's sleep that they missed last spring when everybody set their clocks ahead to get an extra hour of daylight. Patrons of bars got a chance to catch up on the drinking that they missed last spring.

Although the official change went into effect at 2 a. m. yesterday morning, which suddenly became 1 a. m., it's doubtful that very many people got up at that hour to change their clocks. I know I didn't.

Although they teach in school that there are 24 hours in a day, that wasn't true Sunday, because the day was 25 hours long. Anybody who was up at that time actually saw 2 a. m. in twice.

As some drunk suggested

at the time, it might be a good thing if daylight savings time would end at 12:30 a. m. on Jan. 1. That way everybody could see the New Year in twice.

On the other hand, if they could have scheduled the 23-hour day which we observed last spring on one of the hottest days of the year—like the day when it hit 110 here—we wouldn't have had to suffer so much.

Another interesting feature of time keeping is the fact that if you are traveling west, while speeding around the world it's possible to lose an entire day. If you were traveling that way on the day before your birthday, you might find that like the guy whose birthday is on Feb. 29, you would be a man or woman (as the case may be) without a birthday.

Anyway, we're back on regular time again after a long session of daylight savings time. Personally, it doesn't look to me as if we saved any daylight. It was just redistributed.

Check your watch. It may be later than you think. On the other hand, if you didn't set your clock back yesterday, it may be earlier.

## IT'S A FACT

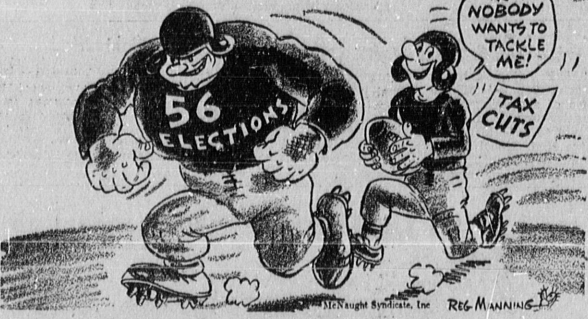
by JERRY CAHILL

## New Scoring Combination

—THE LAD WHO WAS ALWAYS BEING THROWN FOR A LOSS IN CAPITAL HILL GAMES—



—SEEMS CERTAIN TO BE A BIG GROUND GAINER IN THE COMING SEASON!



## AFTER HOURS

By JOHN MORLEY

SAIGON VIETNAM. (Special)—I have been in and out of Indo-China more than a dozen times in the last five years. The atmosphere here today is just as tense as during the days of the actual war against Ho Chi Minh. The fight has stopped now for months, but Saigon is a city of terrorism, living in a continuous nightmare of fear and uncertainty. After 10 p. m. the city is like a ghost town. Around the popular Hotel Continental in the center of town, where I'm staying, the sidewalk cafes are deserted, even though machine-gun carrying sentries watch every door and every corner of the square 24-hours a day.

The terrorism of last summer, when thousands were killed in the bloody civil war, have not been resumed on such a scale. But sporadic bombings and sniping continue. By day everything looks normal—as any French city in the world. The streets and shops are crowded. The peddlers pressure you with their mobile sales kits. But when night falls, an ominous stillness falls with it and the normal becomes grotesque and the city takes on a strange and frightening air.

During the past few weeks twenty bombings against utility and radio installations have occurred. There is ample evidence that Communist agitation infiltrated Saigon to join the underground Cao-Dai sects who followed the late dissident Colonel Trinh Minh Te. General Mike O'Daniel, head of our U. S. military mission, told this reporter that the attacks are the work of the Binh Xuyen, a gangster group which once controlled the police of Saigon, but were driven out of the city by the Nationalist army of Premier Ngo Dinh Diem.

Already some 15 people have been killed and wounded, but not a single arrest has been made. The attacks appear to be a psychological aim to confuse, to wear down the police and to try to demonstrate that the Diem government cannot bring order in Vietnam.

Aiding the Reds and the outlaw sects are the supporters of the ousted former Emperor Bao Dai, the French puppet now in Paris trying to make a comeback. All this adds to a formidable and militant opposition to the hard working and honest Premier Diem, trying to restore order out of chaos and terror of the last eight years.

In the center of this showdown in Communism, the sects, Bao Dai and a free Vietnam stands a small intense man, deeply devoted to his Catholic faith. Diem took office early this year and the enemy has given him no respite ever since. The first strike was his army chief of staff, Nguyen Van Hinh, who defied Diem and lost. Then came the religious sects and the private army of General Le Van Vien, known as the Binh Xuyen. The Binh Xuyen lived off government subsidies in the past and on the profits of wholesale prostitution, gambling and general vice. When Premier Diem ordered them to disband, they declared war.

on that psychological opportunity—March 29-30—when the Binh Xuyen attacked the Vietnamese army. Since then the U. S. has held Diem back for fear of civil war to be fought in the interior and back country, at a time when Communist Vietnam is expanding its influence among the farmers and peasants.

While Diem holds undisputed power at present, the situation is a very explosive. Throughout the area around Saigon there are Army posts and Rebel posts less than 1000 yards apart. The Nationalist army is not 100% united. There are about 100,000 French colonial soldiers, ordered to keep law and order under the Geneva agreement. But the Diem followers believe that the French army is out to get him, not to protect him. The Diem government is in a dilemma. It cannot afford to order the French out (although it has the power to do so) for fear of weakening its military position against Communism. The U. S. and French are preventing Diem from using force against the Rebels until a better solution can be found.

Premier Diem in the meantime has offered a solution by negotiating with the beaten Binh Xuyen for general elections. He has agreed to put the fate of his government in

the hands of a new national assembly voted by the people.

Premier Diem has won the first round by stopping the Binh Xuyen. He has created an anti-French government, popular with the people. But he has not defeated the Hoa Hao, the military-religious sect far more dangerous than the Binh Xuyen. The showdown could come at any time from either the Hoa Hao, or from a revolt by the Communist-agitated farmers. The peasants could rise and demand nationwide elections, as agreed in the Geneva treaty for July, 1956. That Diem wants to avoid because the chances are that he would lose.

In talking to General "Iron Mike" O'Daniel at his home, I gathered that he was preparing Washington for such an eventuality. Diem cannot hold against a Red-inspired attack for more than a month, unless he gets U. S. help. The French will never help Diem. To save the situation U. S. forces will have to intervene. If this happens, Ho Chi Minh can declare that the Geneva treaty has been violated and throw 25 well-equipped divisions into Vietnam.

The situation is explosive. It's the price the Free World may be compelled to pay for last year's Geneva "Munich," at the expense of the Vietnamese people.



## LAW IN ACTION

We know our rights: Freedom of speech, press, religion and assembly; the right to ask our government to undo a wrong; the right to a fair and prompt trial, and so on.

But what about our duties? Did you know that the government could call on you to serve in many ways, often without pay if need be—on a jury, as a sheriff's posse, to fight fire, pestilence, and help out in a wreck or flood, etc.

For most such things we now hire people. But sooner or later each citizen, of sound mind and good character who can read and write English, may be called to serve on a jury.

California exempts certain people from jury duty: Civil and military officers on active duty for the state or the United States, ministers, physicians, dentists, lawyers, newspaper publishers, teachers, firemen, some forestry workers and other people whose work for the public might impair their jury service.

The litigants pay—but only for the twelve actual jurors. The county pays the rest of those who come in for their day's appearance.

A juror gets \$3 a day, plus 20 cents a mile the first day, only for one way from home. The jurors pay the rest of their own travel costs. No juror gets rich, but he serves one of the highest purposes of a nation—the administration of justice.

NOTE: The State Bar of California offers this column for your information so that you may know more about how to act under our laws.

## The SQUIRREL CAGE

By REID BUNDY

Columnist John Morley postcards from Tokyo giving us his regards. Says he is on his way to Korea so we should be getting the inside story on that area of the world next week.

Morley, one of the nation's leading authorities on world affairs, is making his 14th round-the-world tour. "Since leaving Europe," he writes, "I covered the major hot-spots around the world and their leaders... Near East, Africa, Pakistan, India, Indonesia, Indo-China, Formosa, Korea, Japan, etc. I secretly explored in and around the Iron and Bamboo Curtains... talked with escapes, underground, missionaries, heads of governments and the governed... saw amazing hopeful changes... saw new seeds for victory over Communist atheism and world peace." Morley spends much of his time lecturing after these world tours. Should he be most interesting.

We can recall when it used to be said there are three ways of doing things—the right way, the wrong way, and the Army way. Apparently the Navy has a way, too. A letter to us this week from the Pacific Fleet Reserve was set up in military style starting out with the "From..." and "To..." Under the third salutation, however, headed "Subject..." it said, "News Item, submission of." According to our old handbook, the writer only went half way. Should have been "Item, news, submission of."

## Southland Building Boom in Full Swing

By JOSEPH M. QUINN  
City News Service

There is a 1955 billion-dollar building boom in full swing all over Los Angeles County. East San Gabriel and San Fernando Valleys are setting the pace, with the Long Beach and Santa Monica regions also in the limelight, but home and commercial construction is adding to the prosperity of every section of the sprawling Southland.

In August, when building permit valuations zoomed over a hundred million dollars for the sixth consecutive month, 25 different communities exceeded the million-dollar mark in new projects.

Home builders were authorized to erect 6646 residential units costing \$65,862,569, and business firms were issued permits for 12,984 new plants and improvements valued at another \$64,669,341.

Combined, these mean homes for approximately 20,000 more persons and jobs for several thousand more workers.

Considered as geographical units, the east San Gabriel Valley is getting \$28,000,000 of the additional construction. San Fernando Valley about \$17,000,000, the Long Beach region nearly \$9,000,000, and the Santa Monica bay area a little more than \$7,000,000.

The additional \$74,000,000 investment is scattered about the county with every community sharing the boom.

The record-setting figures led Quentin W. Best, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce's construction industries committee, to boast: "The number of new homes constructed in Los Angeles

County so far this year is enough to house the entire population of either Spokane, Wash.; New Haven, Conn.; El Paso, Tex., or our own capital at Sacramento."

Chairman Herbert S. Legg of the board of supervisors declared: "Los Angeles County is a good place in which to live and work and in which to do business. There are fine homes and good job opportunities all over the county, so every section will continue to grow and prosper."

The 25 communities—four in the city of Los Angeles and nine not even incorporated—which issued permits exceeding \$1,000,000 in value last month are:

1. San Fernando	2,808,876
2. Van Valley	\$13,311,577
3. Bellflower	9,131,360
4. Covina	7,077,158
5. San Dimas	4,881,955
6. Long Beach	4,495,580
7. Arcadia	4,265,187
8. Lennox	3,863,263
9. South Whittier	3,551,785
10. W. Los Angeles	2,808,876
11. Venice	2,722,833
12. San Pedro	1,975,175
13. Burbank	1,687,462
14. West Covina	1,488,867
15. Glendale	1,480,736
16. Pomona	1,355,196
17. E. Los Angeles	1,317,484
18. Firestone	1,252,740
19. Downey	1,231,467
20. Pasadena	1,113,073
21. Covina	1,111,525
22. Gardena	1,067,111
23. Inglewood	1,025,864
24. Beverly Hills	1,011,613
25. Temple City	1,010,634

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