

Sale



FOODS CO. markets

910 W. Santa Barbara at Vermont

174th and Crenshaw

Pacific Coast Highway at Crenshaw

**MAXWELL HOUSE**  
100% PURE  
**INSTANT COFFEE**  
Regular \$1.13 Size  
Jumbo 6-oz. Jar  
Incl. 12c Off  
**79¢**

**NORTHERN or SOFLIN**  
**BATHROOM TISSUE**  
12 rolls for **\$1.00**  
Reg. 4 for 31c

**TIP TOP**  
FROZEN, CONCENTRATED  
**ORANGE DRINK**  
6-oz. cans  
**\$1.00**

**SHASTA**  
All Assorted Flavors  
**CANNED BEVERAGES**  
12 tall cans **\$1.00**

**FRESH EGGS**  
SIZE "AA"  
**\$1.00**

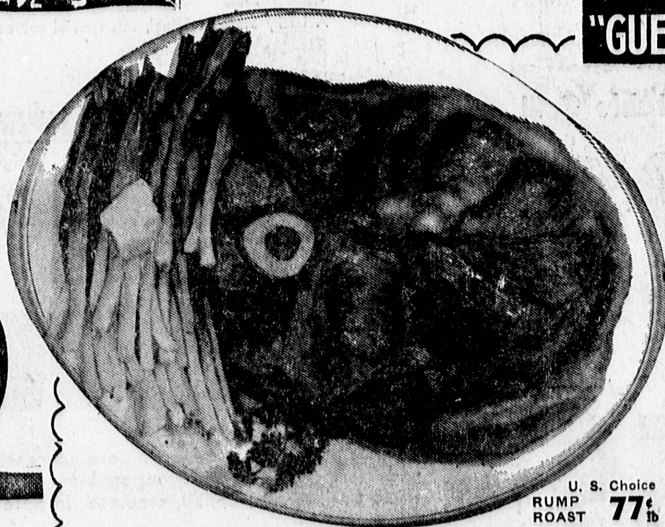
**CREAM**  
**39¢**

"GUEST QUALITY MEATS"

U.S. CHOICE QUALITY

**ROUND STEAK**  
or THICK CUT SWISS

Only U. S. Choice Beef at **FOODS CO.**  
Rich, Red Rounds—Tastes Good!  
**79¢ lb**



U. S. Choice Only at Foods Co.  
**BONELESS CUBE or Sirloin Tip STEAKS**  
**98¢ lb**



Plump, Meaty Grade "A"  
**Cut-Up Stewing Chicken**  
**29¢ lb**



**PORK SAUSAGE**  
Pure Pork, Fresh Ground **35¢ lb**

**FRESH BEEF TONGUE**  
**39¢ lb**

**PORK STEAKS**  
Lean Shoulder **45¢ lb**

**PORK BUTT**  
Fresh Semi-Boneless **39¢ lb**

Fresh Whole • Hock Off  
**PORK SHOULDER**  
4 1/2 to 6-lb. Average Weight **29¢ lb**

Seafood Treats  
1-lb. Rolls, Imported **SCALLOPS** **59¢**  
Fresh Fillet of **ROCKFISH** **45¢ lb**

Contadina  
**PIZZA MIX**  
3 18-oz. pkgs. **\$1.00**

**SEA BROOK FARMS FROZEN**  
Delmonico Potatoes 10-oz. Pkg. **33c**  
Creole Succotash 9-oz. Pkg. **43c**  
Baby Lima Beans 9-oz. Pkg. **41c**

**SUPERIOR CLOVER HONEY**  
1-lb. Jar **39c**

**174th AND CRENSHAW**

4 BIG DAYS—  
Thurs., Fri., Sat., Sun.  
June 2, 3, 4, 5

LOOK WHERE PEOPLE ADVERTISE  
ADVERTISER  
WHERE PEOPLE LOOK in the TORRANCE HERALD  
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ACROSS THE RIVER . . . Workman signals as pipeline is pulled from the Colorado river in completion of the first underwater river crossing to provide out of state natural gas for customers of Southern California and Southern Counties Gas Cos. The 1458 feet of pipe was dragged across the river by two 1 1/4-inch cables attached to a huge winch.

Latest Gas Co. Pipeline Goes Under Colorado River

First underwater river crossing of the Colorado river to bring out-of-state natural gas into Southern California is now complete, according to George M. Babbe, Southern California Gas Co., Southwest division manager.

The crossing, located seven miles north of Needles, is part of the Transwestern Pipeline project, which will deliver 300 million cubic feet of gas daily to Southern California later this year.

Babbe noted that the 1,458-foot crossing will link Transwestern Supply Company's out-of-state pipeline with a 116-mile line between Needles and Newberry. From Newberry the Southern California and Southern Counties Gas Co.'s El Cajon Pass Pipeline will carry the gas into the Los Angeles Basin.

Approximately 50% of the general field work and 70% of the field welding have been completed on the 34-inch diameter line, which will be finished by midsummer.

Three construction spreads are working on the El Cajon Pass line. Spread 1, working from Newberry to Cucamonga, has completed approximately 15 per cent of the general field work, while spreads II and III have finished 35 per cent of the portion of the line between Cucamonga and Placentia.

THE UNDERWATER river crossing was accomplished after several days of dredging. Following the dredging operation, 37 sections of 24-inch diameter pipe were welded together, encased in concrete, and pulled under the river by means of two 1 1/4-inch cables attached to a huge winch.

CONSTRUCTION of the Needles-Newberry section, owned and operated by Pacific Lighting Gas Supply Co., has reached the half-way point. Ap-

Senate Fact-Finding Committee To Look Into Government Costs

By VINCENT THOMAS  
Assemblyman, 68th District

Economy-minded taxpayers may not always be given a "day in court" as to state expenditures, but at least your Legislature will see to it that they are given a chance to learn the reasons for the skyrocketing costs of state government. The Senate fact-finding committee on revenue and taxation has recently called a series of meetings to find out why the cost of state operations is "so relentlessly" increasing.

In announcing its plans, the committee called attention to the fact that during the five-year period since 1955, general fund expenditures have grown 81 percent, while revenues to the fund, including tax raises voted in 1959, have increased only 62 percent. Because of this differential, it was pointed out, it is inevitable that substantial new taxes will have to be levied within the next few years.

Attention was directed to the basic difference between state and federal financing of their respective operations. It was pointed out that, unlike our national government, the states have no control over the monetary system within which they must work. The states cannot print cheap money, but must finance themselves solely from revenues collected from their taxpayer residents. "There is no pie in the sky in state finances," it was quoted from the report of an earlier legislature tax study committee.

SPECIFIC EXAMPLE of extraordinary boosts in state agency budgets during this period were cited as evidence. In the 1955-56 fiscal year, the amount allocated for state colleges was 22,789,000. For 1960-61, it is \$66,469,000—almost triple in a third of the time it would take a toddler to grow to college age. In the same time, the budget for the youth authority has jumped 104 per cent.

That for natural resources has climbed 86 per cent, for mental hygiene 80, and for the University 76 per cent. Contrast these startling increases with the population growth during the same period—only an estimated 23 per cent, but still one of the highest in the nation.

THE COMMITTEE warned that California faces the prospect of more budgetary deficiencies in years ahead unless drastic action of some kind to prevent it is taken. The sheer pressure of population increases, with their attendant demands for even elementary state services, plus a vital need for a statewide water system, will force the cost of government even higher unless effective action is promptly taken to keep it in line with taxpayer resources.

FULL RECOGNITION was given to the basic fact that the cost of our state government is determined by the demands of the people for service. Pressure for new services, or for improved and expanded existing services, can only result in greater expenditures unless every avenue to economy is followed to the utmost. Some place, it was said, the people of California must face the question, "Can we afford this?"

A number of possible lines of investigation by the committee were indicated. The age-old question as to the advisability of earmarking revenues for specific purposes such as highways, education, welfare, and the like was again raised.