

The Times-Picayune NEW ORLEANS STATES

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Let's Amend It

Arthur Sweetser, director of the UN information office at Washington, remarks that the "veto situation" can be corrected either by "practice and experience" or by positive amendment: The theory with respect to the former process is that in time the big powers can "very easily more and more forego the right of veto." Failure of the "United Nations to succeed," he warns, dooms the world to a third world war.

When a big power vetoes action against aggression, particularly on its own part, that would mean in all probability, a "third world war." It would mean simultaneously that there is no legally constituted collective authority to cope with it. Those who really want the United Nations to succeed include those who see this potential "aggression by veto" as its most glaring, inherent defect. Positive amendment—a qualification of the veto power—before it is too late, strikes many as the preferable method.

Concerning that possibility, Mr. Sweetser asserts that the unqualified veto power was the only basis on which the "nations, and particularly the United States and Russia, would accept the United Nations at all." This is patently ridiculous as far as the nations in general are concerned. It may have been true, and may still be true of Russia. Concerning the United States, it is only an assumption. No one can prove it, because it never came to a test.

It is the United States Senate, in the final analysis, at which this assumption is aimed. There is no doubt how the Senate feels concerning the veto as far as an atomic bomb treaty is concerned. It may be time for senators and senatorial leaders to speak out on this point, if anything is to be done or attempted at all. The world and the UN information offices can then judge just who does insist on the "right of aggression."

'City of New Orleans'

The community's compliments go with the "City of New Orleans," which today inaugurates a service to and from Chicago which is phenomenal for that route, and in one respect unique in American railroad. The newly christened Illinois Central System train will set an overall 58-mile-per-hour clip.

This will mean through, single-day transit between Great Lakes and Gulf for the first time by rail. It will mean a reduction in travel time to 16 hours. Its luxury coach run of 921 miles is the longest, unbroken "dawn-to-midnight" connection anywhere of its type. Main line intermediate stops to the number of 19 will be served within the time schedule, thanks to the pick-up gearing of the 6000-horsepower streamliner locomotive. Two trains of 14 cars will share the shuttle. Compliments to this trail-breaker are due all the more, in response to the compliment paid Great Lakes-Gulf interests by its institution.

Upbuilding Dairy Industry

Mississippi dairy farmers have taken a progressive step to improve their industry with the importation of 20 pedigreed heifers and a blooded sire from the Isle of Jersey.

Recently a dairy farmer near Franklin brought a herd of fine Holstein milch cows and a young bull from Wisconsin.

These events are milestones on the way to advancing the dairy industry in these Southern states where there is obvious need for such development.

The building of pedigreed dairy herds is the prerequisite to move the dairy industry forward. The outlay for such stock is considerable, yet over a period of years the return far more than justifies such expenditures.

No matter whether the farmer is a "Jersey man" or a "Holstein man," the important thing is to build quality, whatever the breed of cattle preferred.

Flashback: New Orleans a Century Ago

As The Picayune Saw It

April 27, 1847—

M. Eugene Prevost was the new musical director and efficient orchestra leader of the French theatre. To his sustained exertions, his abilities as a leader, and his professional enthusiasm, New Orleans was indebted for an orchestra unrivaled in the country.

The distinguished divine, the Rev. Theodore Clapp, was about to make a voyage to Europe to recruit his strength, impaired by long continuance in the discharge of his duties. In all times he was here, a laborer in the vineyard, and more especially when pestilence brooded over the city. In this long service he wore away a constitution of iron.

The Lyceum of New Orleans was opening the lists to the knighthood of intellect—philosophers, divines, scholars, poets and statesmen. Mr. Francis W. Thomas, author of Clinton Bradshaw and other works, was the last speaker.

The Governor had authority from the War Department to raise five more companies of infantry and two of cavalry.

During the week Capt. Alexander J. Swift, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., son of the former Chief Engineer, and the organizer in 1846 of the first company of engineer soldiers, died here. This company, mostly mechanics, was trained both as infantry, and in sapping, mining, pontoon bridges, and field and siege problems. Capt. W. H. Emory, of the Topographical Engineers, arrived on the bark Catharine from Havana with the first official confirmation

UN Speed

In most of its allotted fields the United Nations organization is moving slowly, and hesitantly. That probably is chargeable in major part to disagreements in its Security Council. Some organization details that should have been settled long ago remain unfinished business—possibly because of the reluctance or tardiness of member nations to co-operate in their completion. But in the home building department the UN, according to report, is striving to get into "high" with all practicable speed.

In a Rockefeller Center workroom, we learn from an article in the New York Times magazine, "men of many nationalities" are busy with layout and building plans for the United Nations home on the site donated by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. They are striving for an early agreement on the setup and apparently confident of its prompt approval by the General Assembly. Their hope is to have the secretariat building "ready for occupancy" by next March and the General Assembly building completed by next August. That will be "fast work" if they can do it—especially with the "building lag" which has plagued this country for many months, as an added obstacle.

The desire of the United Nations staff for better and more convenient quarters is natural enough. But one is tempted to wonder whether the emphasis on speed is not misplaced—whether the attention and energy devoted to UN homebuilding could not more wisely be diverted to other UN activities of greater import and immediate value to the world's and the organization's welfare.

The Times' article recalls that the final designs for the League of Nations palace in Geneva were not accepted until 1929, that the secretariat did not move into its new home until 1936 and that the structure did not reach completion until 1938, only one year before the second World war that wrecked the league. Its blow-up of course was due to faulty policies and inept handling of the world problems assigned to it. But few will convince themselves that the new world organization's push for swift completion of its own new home can insure its success or hasten solution of the vital problems whose solutions are stymied or marking time during its home-building speed-up.

Different—and Worthy

Tomorrow will witness the opening of the state and city campaign for contributions to the United Negro College Fund as part of the annual national drive whose goal has been set at \$1,300,000 for 1947. The contributed money will be used for current operating expenses of the 33 private accredited Negro colleges selected as beneficiaries. Dilard and Xavier universities, serving the New Orleans area, are on the accredited list and will share in the campaign proceeds.

The committee conducting the local drive is headed by General L. Kemper Williams and retains on its roster, with the consent of his family, the name of the late Victor Elsas; its membership includes Archbishop Rummel, Mrs. Charles Keller, Jr., Edgar B. Stern, Charles L. Denechaud, Jr., and Thomas F. Regan. Their participation and leadership attests the merit of the cause which must appeal to thoughtful New Orleanians of all races.

Contributions should be sent to the United Negro College Fund headquarters at 211 Camp street. A prompt and generous response will demonstrate anew the readiness of Louisiana and New Orleans to aid a worthy cause and help to meet a recognized need whose urgency has been increased by record enrollments in the colleges which will share the proceeds of this benefaction.

The late President Coolidge had so many forebodings as to the world's future that he would not speak for two months at a time, according to his widow. This seems to have just the opposite effect on many of our contemporaries.

of the reconquest of California. He sailed from San Diego on January 25.

The Louisiana Senate passed through its third reading a House bill granting Solomon Cohn and others the privilege of constructing a turnpike road from the canal of the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company to the Mississippi river, in Jefferson parish. During the week the House voted to authorize the First Municipality to collect the tolls of the New Orleans Navigation Company, on the canal and basin in its rear. It passed a bill for the incorporation of Shreveport.

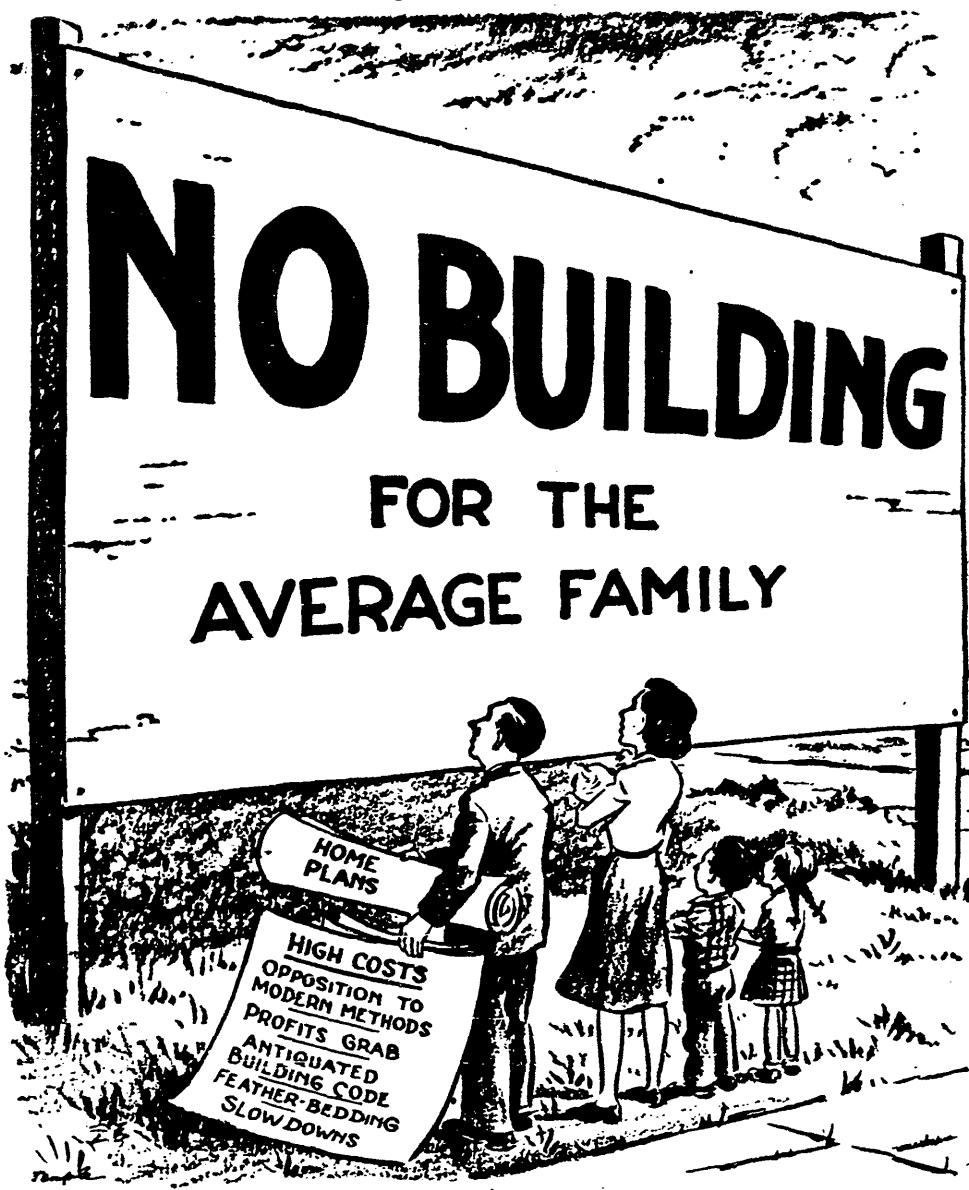
The Second Municipality Council appointed a committee to confer with First Municipality representatives on opening Canal street to the Metairie Ridge. The contractor for cleaning the streets in the Second District begged to be released on the ground that he had so many masters to please he failed to please any.

News of the Week

Adam Black, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, wrote to the British Consul here, thanking New Orleans citizens for their gift of 1013 pounds for destitute Highlanders.

The different Lodges and Encampments of the Odd Fellows laid the cornerstone of their new Hall in Poydras street between St. Charles and Carondelet streets. The orator, J. L. Matthewson, Esq., successfully combated many prevailing prejudices against all secret orders.

Sign of the Times



How Did 'Greek War' Start?

A Report from E. A. M. Viewpoint

By WILLIAM L. SHIRER

I can recall no happening in recent history where the versions of what took place have been so contradictory. Mr. Churchill's version of the course of events in Greece given first in the House of Commons and reiterated in a recent article in an American magazine, paved the way not only for British policy but for Mr. Truman's proposed intervention in Greece.

And yet the reports I have had from seasoned and responsible American correspondents who were in Athens at the time; from a former army intelligence officer, Tom Stix, who had served behind the German lines with the Greek guerrillas, and who was also present later in Athens; and from a second United States Army officer, then stationed in the Greek capital these contradict Mr. Churchill's story.

MR. CHURCHILL asserts that these guerrillas—meaning the EAM—"did little or nothing against the German invaders." But one has to balance that opinion against the fact of a British brigadier-general who personally directed British liaison with the Greek guerrilla forces. On October 18, 1944, he told a group of American correspondents in Athens: "We should never have been able to set foot on Greece had it not been for the magnificent efforts of the resistance movements of EAM." Within 48 hours, this officer was withdrawn from Greece. His name: Brigadier Barker-Benfield.

Much of Mr. Churchill's case is based on his contention that had ELAS, the military arm of the resistance group, not been put down by British armed forces, it would have captured Athens and established a red "reign of terror." But how can you square that contention with the undisputed fact that EAM—ELAS forces were absolute masters of Athens for two whole days, from October 12 to 14, before a handful of British troops arrived? They could have carried out the terrible things that Mr. Churchill said they wished to accomplish without interference.

WE COME NOW to the turning point in Greek affairs. The EAM had received official permission from the Papandreou government to hold a demonstration in Athens on Sunday, December 3, 1944, to protest the dissolution of its own armed forces, which had been ordered by the British. It contended that the rightist-royalist forces should be disbanded at the same time. EAM leaders promised Premier Papandreou and the British that their Sunday demonstration

would be unarmed. Their promise was scrupulously carried out. Nevertheless late on Saturday evening, December 2, the British forced the Greek government to withdraw permission for the demonstration. But due to the chaotic state of communications in Athens, it was impossible to notify the population of the cancellation on such short notice. On this, all the American sources cited above agree.

And so tens of thousands of Athenians, led by women and children carrying flags of the United Nations, converged on Constitution Square. They were peaceful, orderly and unarmed. As they approached the square they were blocked by a cordon of police, the same police who had served the Germans. The police tried to force the crowd back, but it broke through, as crowds will.

The police withdrew a short distance and suddenly opened fire on the unarmed crowd. At least 15 persons fell, seven of them dead. By midafternoon a detachment of British paratroopers arrived. EAM made an effort to attack them and the center of the city was quiet. But in their anger at the police, EAM officials called in some of their troops from outside the city and began attacking the Greek police stations on the periphery of Athens.

THE NEXT DAY, Premier Papandreou resigned and both EAM and the other parties agreed that the only man who could save the situation was the venerable liberal, Themistocles S. Sphoullis. They asked him to form a new all-party government. Mr. Churchill insisted that Papandreou stay on the job. Sphoullis thought a moderate, declined to support Papandreou any longer on the ground that his government was a puppet dictatorship.

Civil war was now inevitable. ELAS continued to attack the city's police stations, though they left the British troops strictly alone and took no action when British formations rescued more than half of the beleaguered police forces. Only on December 6, when British-manned Sherman tanks opened fire on ELAS troops, was there any fighting at all between the Greek resistance men and the British. For the next three days, according to United States army officers who were on the scene, the ELAS forces took every precaution to avoid clashes with the British. By this time, however, General Scobie, the British commander-in-chief, had announced he would treat the resistance troops as "rebels and enemies." (Copyright, 1947, New York Tribune, Inc.)

Learning from the Beaver

Today's Talk

By GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS

One of the most interesting of all animals is the beaver. Most people know little about him, for he lives and works only where there are trees and streams. His fur is widely used, mostly for women's coats.

But what is most interesting about the beaver is that he is a wonderful worker—one of nature's efficient engineers. He is no drone—but a worker. You recall the expression: Busy, or working, like a beaver. These skillful, though rather clumsy-looking animals, use their teeth to cut down trees, then arrange the logs in a most expert manner for a dam in a stream, where their home is finally completed. There they are safe.

As proof of the friendliness of the beaver, Edwin Way Teale, the

noted naturalist, tells of a woman who befriended a group of them, fed them at all seasons of the year, and became greatly attached to them.

In many states the beavers are protected by laws. Often the dams are quite extensive. One of the largest, I understand, is 2140 feet long and is located on the Jefferson river in Montana.

Beavers live in colonies and work harmoniously together. The interest of one is the interest of all. Perhaps they are a perfect example of the socialistic state! At any rate they are busy little animals and always seem to be happy. They go about their work methodically and seem to know exactly what they want accomplished. Good animals to watch—and from whom to learn!

Quizzions

Could Russia maybe break the seal on that coveted secret by contriving the organization of an "international" federation of atom-splitters? And what, by the way, ever became of the ancient and disunited brotherhood of hair-splitters?

Editor's Letter Basket

Home for Elderly Folks
New Orleans.

Editor, The Times-Picayune:
In reply to letters from Irish Lady, Experto Credito, Peter Peterson, C. T. and Roy LaLande: The telephone strike has delayed work on the proposed Home for Elderly Folks, but the plan has not been abandoned.

We have found a suitable building with both rooms and apartments and have a list of fifty interested and very prominent people willing to donate time and money. We plan to have an infirmary, doctor, and nurse on call, cafeteria and private dining room. It will be nonsectarian and open to both sexes.

Guests will carry on their hobbies and live their lives just as they would in their own homes, with possibly a little more companionship and understanding than many are now receiving. We even hope to be able to build cottages for Mr. Peterson's retired gentlemen.

Of course, it will require a vast sum of money to make this dream a reality and I hope the public in their usual generous way will come forward and supply some. I am told that Louisiana is the only state out of the 48 that does not have such a place as we are trying to establish.

CARRA C. HATHORN

Moral Law 'Basic'

Yazoo City, Miss.
Editor, The Times-Picayune:

If the United States is to solve the domestic and international problems that confront her, she first must declare the moral law as basic to the United States' liberty.

"Those peoples which have enjoyed the power of leadership in world affairs have relinquished the adherence to the moral law and drifted to ruthlessness and immoral use of force."

"To meet this challenge to the republic and to protect our heritage, it is imperative that all those who love liberty and who recognize faith should unite in common cause to bring to the American people a clear knowledge of the meaning of democracy and hasten a return to the principles of the moral law."

The moral law places a powerful bulwark on the path of Communist aggression.

The church people of all over America should find in their conscience a sense of duty to administer the intrinsic "virtue" of the moral law and wage a crusade of sobriety against the "Moloch" of alcoholic beverages, the greatest menace of our civilization.

In this atomic age we need the moral law in our courts, in our schools, and in our daily life, the pillar of our precious democracy.

Thus creating an invincible prototype of might ready to crush any Communist octopus that would dare to challenge the freedom of America.

MAURICE HENRY KOPPEL.

Daily Bible Verse

Psalms 60:1
O God, Thou hast cast us off, Thou hast scattered us, Thou hast been displeased; O turn Thyself to us again.—Mrs. John Piegara, 617 Esplanade.

Migration to the Dominions

A Report on a Possible British Trend

By DENIS PLIMMER

London.—The other day a sleek black and white liner, Caernarvon Castle, loosed its moorings and slipped gracefully down Southampton water to the Channel and the Atlantic. Aboard on the first leg of their long journey to South Africa, were 850 British emigrants, first civilians to leave for the Union since the outbreak of war. Included were engineers and bricklayers, builders, typists and teachers, all thrilled, as one London reporter wrote, at heading for a land of sunshine where the man with a wife and two children earning \$3000 a year will pay only \$160 income tax. Here the same man would pay just under \$800.

As the vessel slipped between green banks into the evening mist, one passenger, Louis Burrel, builder, 38 years old, summed things up for most of his fellow passengers: "It isn't that we dislike England. But we are sick of controls, permits and shortages." Builder Burrel is typical of the Britishers who are today emigrating to the dominions. Observers estimate that some 150,000 would leave right now, if transport were available. Included would be a few thousand for the United States; but most, hesitant to give up their citizenship and their British way of life, prefer the empire.

LATELY, would-be emigrants have been checking up on just what conditions they may encounter in the four big dominions, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

First problem is transport. In most cases waiting lists for transport cover the next 12 to 18 months. Fares vary, but most are high except in the case of Australia, which provides free transport for ex-service men and nominal \$40 fares for other Britishers who fill Australia's particular needs.

In every dominion there is a serious housing shortage. In some dominions professions meet and try to satisfy local requirements before they can practice such occupations as medicine, law and accountancy. But generally speaking the welcome is warm for qualified Britishers and their families. Representatives of the dominions here assure me that the same would apply to Americans desiring to emigrate.

Special trades and skills help you to get high on dominion priority lists. For example, South Africa has 16 trades which particularly need man power. They range from baking and confectionery through millinery and auto-making to typing and teaching. Australia wants metal workers, textile workers, builders, cobblers, architects, surveyors, doctors, nurses and dentists. In Canada men who can handle livestock are needed; and farming

generally is encouraged and in some cases assisted financially by the railway companies. As for New Zealand, the government there is interested less in agricultural workers than in building industry workers. New Zealand has a particularly serious housing shortage.

Salaries in general are higher than those here, but lower than wages in the United States. However, living costs are way below those in America. In New Zealand the average wage of a skilled worker is about \$28 for a 40-hour week. In Australia it is just under \$28. Canada pays around \$32 and South Africa \$28 to \$30. Income taxes are also way below those paid here.

OBSERVERS in this country, viewing the prospective emigrants, privately express some doubts as to their future. Biggest psychological factor is that while earlier emigrants were "hardy souls who built up the empire and were prepared for tough sledding," many of today's travelers are "escaping from hardship and seeking what they hopefully anticipate will be an easier and softer life." It is doubted whether they are quite the right frame of mind in which to solve all the problems of uprooting, one's home and facing a new and relatively different kind of civilization. The English farmer, for instance, might look back to his old life with retrospective envy from some of the wage-slavery-harassed sheep stations of Australia or grain farms of Central Canada.

Meanwhile the tendency to shift one's ground which follows every great war continues here with an instinctive deliberation. As those who seek a new life in South Africa board boat-trains here in London for Southampton, 1000 men and women in the German city of Dusseldorf are now packing their few belongings to travel to this country, also in search of a new life. They are DPs, the first batch who have volunteered to come to England to work in undermanned industries here. They will arrive at Hull and will then pass on to their various employments after initial reception in processing camps now being quickly established in the south of England. Mainly Balts and Ukrainians, they are the vanguard of one of the greatest invasions since the time the Conqueror arrived in 1066. Eventually the ministry of labor expects them to arrive here at the rate of 4000 a week.

The men are wanted for mining and agriculture, iron foundries and brickyards. The women are needed in textile factories, laundries and hospitals. The Economic White Paper sets a total of 100,000 foreign workers as the goal for 1947.

Looking Ahead

En Rapport Despite Herself

By WORLD STAFF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Moscow—French Foreign Minister Bidault came to the Moscow foreign ministers' conference with every intention of keeping France out of any East-West lineup—but nearly every major test found France with Britain and the United States.

Prices, Prices, Prices
Washington—Government economists say it's still too early to tell whether the price-reducing fever in various parts of the country (like Boston, New York, Mass.) will bring the cost of living down noticeably for individual families.

The reductions are too spotty, they say, and cover too little goods. Some think there will be little real drop in the national family budget until food prices begin to fall.

The drive finally came, they say, when it was felt there was more danger of pricing ourselves into a depression than of talking ourselves into one.

Viva Aleman!
Washington—The administration is knocking itself out to make sure that usually blasé Washington gives Mexican President Aleman a welcome comparing with the turnout President Truman got in Mexico. Aleman is due here Tuesday for a nine-day United States tour.

More than one foreign dignitary has left American shores recently with wounded pride. Main complaint is lack of enthusiasm by newspapers and general public.

The Balkans
Lake Success, N. Y.—Another bitter debate on the Balkans will be touched off about May 1, when the Security Council commission which has been investigating Greek charges that Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia provoked border incidents submits its report.

The commission now is in Geneva, Switzerland, drafting the report. From all accounts, it will contain two sets of conclusions—those of the majority and those of Russia and Poland, who have argued that Greece was to blame for most of the trouble.

Foreign Briefs
London—A foreign office spokesman denies reports that Britain may soon withdraw her troops from Germany and halt dollar expenditures for food in the British zone.

Korean Independence
Washington—Early state department reaction to Russia's overtures to resume conversations about independence for Korea is that the talks likely will be revived May 20—but that little will come out of them unless the Russians change their views.

The United States insists that all Korean political factions be permitted a hand in a democratic Korean government.

Southern Press

Mine Accidents
(Beaumont Enterprise)

In comment on the Centralia mine disaster which appeared in these columns the suggestion was made that coal miners themselves may cause explosions and other mine accidents by failing to observe safety rules.

After investigating the Centralia mine, five experts from the federal bureau of mines reported that the explosion that killed 111 men "was caused by coal dust raised into the air and ignited by explosives fired in a dangerous and nonpermissible manner."

Charges of dynamite in drilled holes were tamped with bags of combustible coal dust, instead of using some inert material like clay. If a driller does this he either does not know how dangerous the practice is to himself and his fellow workers or he is just too lazy to walk back to a clay box.

Final responsibility for the enforcement of safety rules in coal mines rests on state mine inspectors, mine foremen and mine operators. It is their duty to see that safety rules are obeyed and safety regulations, such as proper ventilation, watering down of coal dust and rock-dusting, are not neglected by mine personnel responsible. But as long as miners themselves are careless, mine explosions will continue to occur.

'Penalty'
(Dallas Morning News)

The right-to-work law which now takes its place on the Texas statute books has been criticized as lacking in penalty. This is true insofar as punitive measures are concerned. It is a civil law, not a criminal law. It does not make a closed shop contract an offense. The new law does make civilly unenforceable a closed shop contract.