

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.

When a big power vetoes action against aggression, particularly on its own part, that would mean in all probability, a "third world war."

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."

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.

'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.

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.

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 milk 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 engineers, died here.

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.

UN Speed

In most of its allotted fields the United Nations organization is moving slowly, and hesitatingly. That probably is chargeable in major part to disagreements in its Security Council.

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.

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 which wrecked the league.

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 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.

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.

Learning from the Beaver

Today's Talk

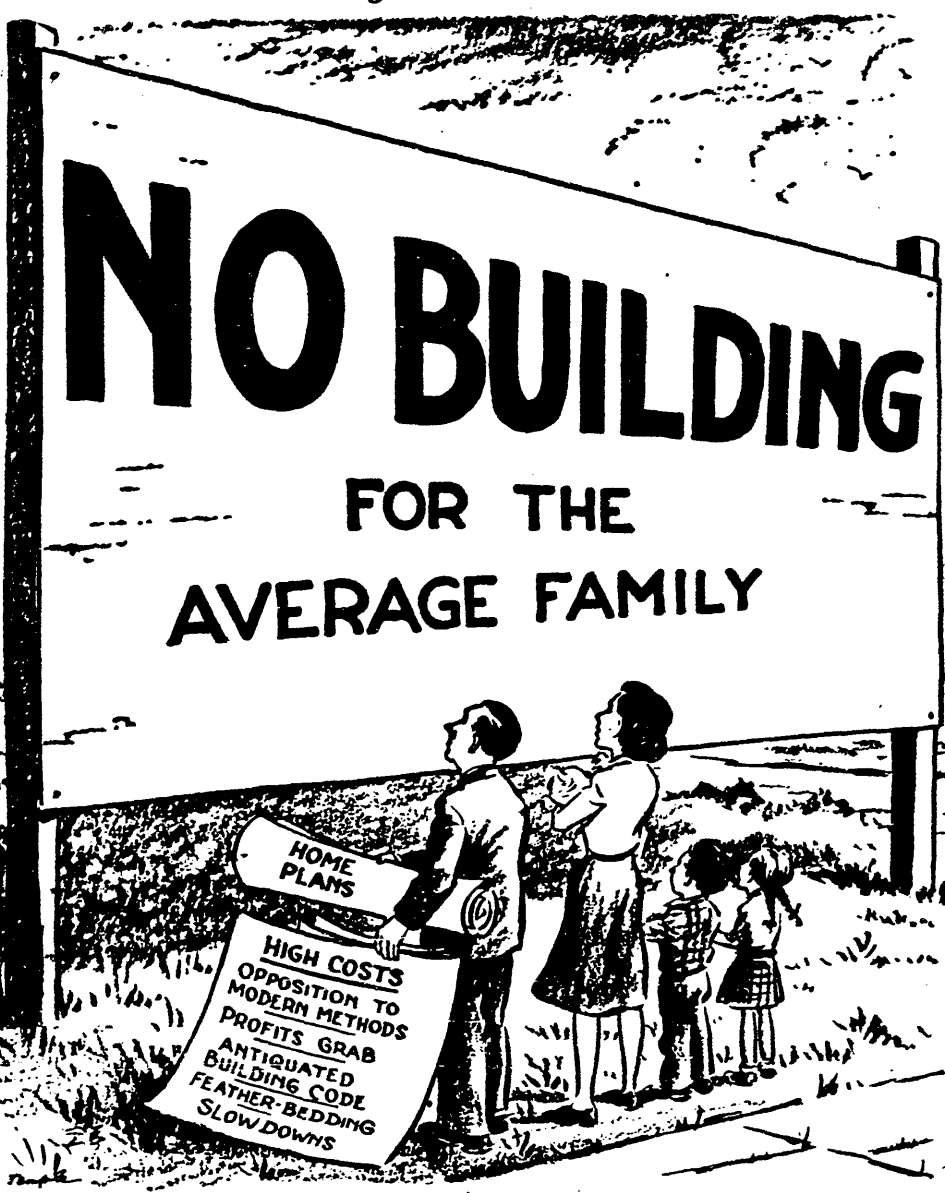
By GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS

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.

But what is most interesting about the beaver is that he is a wonderful worker—one of nature's efficient engineers.

Not only is he a worker but he is also an architect. He builds his dams and lodges with a precision and skill that is truly remarkable.

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.

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 force, it would have captured Athens and established a red "reign of terror."

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.

WE COME NOW to the turning point in Greek affairs. The EAM had received official permission from the Papandreu 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.

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.

Not only is he a worker but he is also an architect. He builds his dams and lodges with a precision and skill that is truly remarkable.

Quizzies

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.

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.

THE NEXT DAY, Premier Papandreu resigned and both EAM and the other parties agreed that the only man who could save the situation was the venerable liberal, Themistocles Sphoullis. They asked him to form a new all-party government. Mr. Churchill insisted that Papandreu stay on the job.

O God, Thou hast cast us off. Thou hast scattered us, Thou hast been displeased; O turn Thyself to us again.—Mrs. John Piegarno, 817 Esplanade.

Migration to the Dominions

A Report on a Possible British Trend

By DENIS PLIMMER

London.—The other day a sleek lilac and white liner, Caernarvon Castle, loosed itself mooringly 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 citizens to leave for the Union since the outbreak of war.

As the vessel slipped between green banks into the evening mist one passenger, Louis Burel, 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."

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 professional men have 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.

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.

Washington.—Government economists say it's still too early to tell whether the price-reducing fever in various parts of the country (like our report, 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 blase 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

generally is encouraged and in some cases assisted financially by the railway companies. As in New Zealand, the government there is interested less in agricultural workers than in building industry workers.

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."

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Foreign Briefs

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.

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.

Foreigners' Reaction. 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.

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 closed shop contract is in one very real sense a denial in itself of freedom of contract because its sets itself up to cover the contractual rights of workers not concerned in it at the time it is made. Whether statutory nullification of the closed shop contract is constitutional, the courts will have to decide. It is a fairly safe bet that all will not decide alike.

Southern Press

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