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—SATURDAY, April 5, 1947

## More Lives Can Be Saved

Tempering the satisfaction which Washington naturally derives from winning the National Traffic Safety Contest award for 1946 is the grim fact that so many more lives might have been saved had some of the traffic victims observed elementary traffic precautions. Analysis of the trend of traffic accidents here and elsewhere shows, for example, that if some way could be found to prevent pedestrians from crossing busy streets in the middle of the block, a substantial drop in fatalities would follow immediately.

Even as announcement of the award by the National Safety Council was being made, Washington's record of traffic fatalities for 1947 was being further increased by the death of a woman who was struck by a streetcar while crossing U street in the middle of the block. That brought the death toll so far this year to twenty-two persons—seven more than had been killed at this time last year. Significantly, fifteen of this year's traffic victims, or approximately 70 per cent, were pedestrians. Police found that in eleven of these cases it was the pedestrian, not the motorist, who was at fault. In two other cases the blame was divided between pedestrian and motorist. The driver was held to be primarily responsible in the remaining two cases.

Washington is not alone in noting a preponderance of pedestrians among traffic casualties. The Eno Foundation's recently published Traffic Education Guidebook contains a national study showing that pedestrian fatalities lead all other types of traffic deaths, the ratio being two to one in large cities; that most of the pedestrians killed were elderly or extremely young, and that two-thirds were "either violating traffic laws or committing unsafe acts, such as crossing between intersections, crossing against lights or walking in the roadway."

These findings make it plain that there is real hope for a further reduction in traffic fatalities in the field of pedestrian education and control. Intensified enforcement of pedestrian regulations will help to save more lives. But more than enforcement is needed. A greater awareness by pedestrians of the dangers of violating not only established regulations but the ordinary principles of safety is essential if the annual traffic toll is to be materially reduced.

Hundreds of years ago Shakespeare said: "Who steals my purse steals trash." Not a bad prediction, from a chap who never paid an income tax.

## Booker T. Washington

All Americans, not merely those citizens of African descent, have reason to be grateful for the services of Booker T. Washington. He was born in slavery and knew from bitter experience what poverty means in terms of ignorance and suffering. At seventeen he was admitted to Hampton. There he learned the pattern of education which he adapted to Tuskegee during the thirty-four years of his leadership there. But much of his philosophy was distinctly his own. He possessed an original genius which still is felt more than three decades after his death. The essential doctrine with which his name is most durably and constructively associated is that of advancement by merit.

Dr. Washington asked nothing for himself and nothing for his people undeserved. He believed in the dignity of labor and was particularly concerned with the development of skills and techniques which should be of practical value in the ordinary businesses of life. Caring deeply for the beauty and the bounty of nature, he taught the need to keep close to the soil not simply as an expedient but also in the sense of a tie with Providence itself. His profound affection for humanity at large was demonstrated in his emphasis on co-operation, mutuality and good will. Thus he won the praise of Henry Waterson for his beneficent influence and of Theodore Roosevelt for his practice of justice and love of mercy.

Many Washingtonians knew Dr. Washington personally and admired him for his courageous spirit, his gentle heart and his equitable mind. He studied here at Wayland Seminary in 1878 and 1879 and frequently visited here for weeks at a time. Thus he came to be regarded as a near neighbor, and when finally his career closed in the autumn of 1915 he nowhere else was more sincerely mourned. Overwork killed him at fifty-nine. Tuskegee is his memorial—a living monument; but the

homage to be paid to him today on the ninety-first anniversary of his birth is evidence of something even greater—a lasting place in the folk tradition of America. His example is a common heritage for the whole Nation.

## Another Reprieve

If Attorney General Clark is correct in his conclusion that the Federal Communications Act gives the President authority to take possession of the telephone system, and if Mr. Truman is resolved to use that power should need arise, there would seem to be little danger of a serious telephone strike next week.

If the strike should be called as scheduled, the Government, under the authority of the Supreme Court's decision in the coal case, could secure an injunction forbidding the walkout. But this probably would not be necessary, for John J. Moran, chairman of the National Federation of Telephone Workers, has stated that if the Government finds a legal basis for seizure of the telephone industry, and acts upon it, the NFW members will remain at their jobs.

The effect of this, again assuming that Mr. Clark is right in his interpretation of the law, is to give the country something in the nature of another reprieve from a paralyzing strike. But it is a reprieve which would be limited apparently to industries within the jurisdiction of the Federal Communications Commission, and it can be effective only for the duration of a state of war and six months thereafter.

This by no means goes to the heart of the problem inherent in the threatened telephone strike, or in a strike affecting any vital public utility. That problem may be stated in this fashion: The Bell telephone system is a monopoly, but it is a monopoly whose rates and services are closely regulated by the Government, acting in the public interest. The union (or unions) representing the employees of the system is also a monopoly, but it is not subject to regulation in the sense that the company is. Barring some accident of law such as the discovery of an emergency wartime provision which can be made to apply to a strike, there is nothing to prevent this union or any union from resorting to a strike to enforce its demands, and this without regard to the adverse effect on the public interest.

This, then, is the hard core of the problem of strikes in public utilities—how to protect the public from excesses by the unregulated party to a monopoly. While a state of war lasts we may be able to muddle through by resorting to one dubious device after another. But eventually Congress will be forced to act upon the recognition that it cannot continue, in the public interest, to regulate utility management and permit utility labor to do as it pleases.

The worst thing about abstract art is that it is not abstract to the vanishing point.

## Our Pacific Trusteeship

The approval by the Security Council of the United Nations of the terms on which our Government has proposed its U. N. trusteeship to the former Japanese mandated islands in the Pacific is interesting, less for the outcome than from the manner in which it was consummated.

From the very first, we had made it plain that we considered effective control over these islands vital to our national security. Won from Japan as they had been in the late war by a great expenditure of blood and treasure, we are today in full control of the islands and do not intend to relinquish them or share them with any other power. Under these circumstances, the sole question was whether our control was to be formally ratified by the U. N. or whether we were to maintain our control unilaterally.

To this decision of our Government there was no basic opposition. The debate before the Security Council therefore revolved over incidental matters. And it was here that somewhat surprising complications developed. Attempts were made to restrict the terms of our trusteeship for technical or economic considerations which did not conform to the facts of the case. These attempts were vigorously rebutted by our representative, Warren N. Austin, who made it abundantly clear that they would not be tolerated.

Mr. Austin contended that these small islands, with a negligible population and virtually no economic resources, had only a strategic value which was indivisible. He therefore announced that, if the American proposal were not accepted, our Government would withdraw its trusteeship proposal rather than exercise its right of veto to a potential negative vote by the Council itself. This was in effect a "shadow veto," since the result would have been to leave the United States in possession of the islands, with no intention of modifying the situation. Admittedly, this was "power politics," but it is a game at which other powers have consistently played, and this country did not intend to be outmaneuvered for technical considerations. Therefore, we have acquired U. N. sanction for the "strategic" trusteeship which we have demanded.

It should be noted that other islands, such as Iwo Jima and Okinawa, likewise conquered by our arms but originally acquired by Japan in full sovereignty rather than under a mandate from the former League of Nations, are not now in question. Their disposition must be decided by the peace treaty which will regulate the permanent status

of Japan and its outlying possessions. Yet there, likewise, military control will be an important factor in the eventual decision.

## Signal for Confirmation

After some ten weeks of exhaustive hearings and sharp debate—much of it mere sound and fury—the opposition has failed, in a decisive test vote, to recommit the President's appointment of David E. Lillenthal as chairman of our Atomic Energy Commission. Had the recommission move succeeded, the only sensible course for Mr. Lillenthal would have been to withdraw from the fray. Fortunately, however, he has passed the test, and it is up to the Senate now to do the common-sense thing by confirming him without further delay, together with the President's five other appointees to the AEC.

The weakness of the case against Mr. Lillenthal became apparent weeks ago. The opposition, led by the feuding Senator McKellar, had more than a sufficient opportunity—and made the most of it—to show how he failed to qualify, but it could not convince the Senate Committee on Atomic Energy. By a vote of 8 to 1, that committee recommended that all six appointments be confirmed. Chairman Hickenlooper went out of his way at the time to describe the former head of the TVA as able, vigorous, honest, and a man of great administrative talent, who could not rightly be accused of Communism or Communist sympathies. The same view was expressed by Senator Vandenberg in his eloquent speech just before action on the recommission motion. The 52-to-38 vote against this measure has in effect closed the argument, and only diehards would seek to block confirmation now.

During all the time that has elapsed since the President first made his nominations, our Atomic Energy Commission has been largely stalled. The chairman-designate and the other appointees, with their status in doubt, have been unable to make vital decisions. Further delay cannot be justified. The test vote in the Senate should now be followed—as expected—by final confirmation within a few days. On the strength of the record, we can be confident that Mr. Lillenthal and his colleagues are well equipped to handle their tremendous responsibilities. If they are not, that fact will become known soon enough, and the Senate will be able to act accordingly when their interim terms expire in the summer of next year.

## This and That

By Charles E. Tracewell.

HYATTSVILLE, Md.

"Dear Sir:

"I have just read your column and note that you have had no reports from nearby Maryland on the red-breasted nuthatches.

"We are very much interested in birds, and saw the red-breasted nuthatches feeding at the nest last year for the first time; they also appeared a number of times this winter.

"You may also be interested to hear that at the time of the heavy snowfall some weeks ago we had three quail come to the yard for bird seed, which we put out in a cleared-off space. They came regularly for several weeks, and were very interesting to watch.

"Yours truly, F. B. W."

"BETHESDA, Md.

"Dear Sir:

"Perhaps your Virginia readers are better correspondents. Certainly we have the red-breasted nuthatch here in Montgomery County. Our feeder is visited constantly during the winter by at least two individuals. They are still with us.

"A high point in bird watching at our place this year was having a flock of 25 quail come to eat under the feeder for several days after the recent heavy snow had been on the ground a week.

"Cedar waxwings had never descended from the treetops here (where we had identified them through binoculars) until about 10 days ago, when a flock of 35 came to the bird table.

"Since then we have seen them daily. Sunday they crowded into the bath in such numbers it was quite hidden, with others fluttering in the air waiting their turn to alight.

"The first robin in our yard this spring was seen March 11.

"We had a Carolina wren early in the winter but had not seen him for two months. A month ago a pair of Eastern tree sparrows spent a few days in the yard. We have large flocks of purple finches and about a dozen white-throated sparrows.

"When you speak of killing rats with red squill, I always wish I could interrupt and suggest a 20-cent trap instead. The latter worked much better for us and with less trouble and expense.

"Thanks to your description of proper method, I have caught (and killed) six moles and expect to banish them entirely this spring. In early January, when it was so warm and summery, I caught one.

"Very truly yours, R. S. E."

"P. S.—We have had bluebirds nesting here for two years. About six of them had been feeding on holly berries this winter, but have been absent a month.

"Where do you think they have gone? It seems mysterious. They also have been missing on the Kenwood course for the same period."

"The trouble with rat traps is that they sometimes catch birds.

"Any one who has put out a trap for a rat, only to find in it the next morning a beautiful cardinal, will realize that red squill has some good points.

"Red squill is not a poison, in a sense, but a material which will make it impossible for rats to live. Let us put it that way. Other small animals are able to throw it up. Rodents lack the vomit reflex, hence must keep the material down, to their undoing.

"Bluebirds cannot be denied the right to migrate, when they choose. Our correspondent's birds probably have gone North for a time. They may or may not be back.

"These lovely birds do not find modern conditions exactly to their liking. (Who can blame them?) They look around for a nesting site, do not find it, or do not find one exactly to their liking, they move on, not being immune to the universal migration idea firmly planted in so many of the birds. If they come back, finally, so much gain for us.

## Letters to The Star

'National Gallery of Art Held Fair to American Painters

To the Editor of The Star:

I would like to reply to some of the criticisms of the National Gallery of Art, made by a Mr. A. Benjamin in a recently printed letter to The Star.

The first and most obvious answer to criticism of a collection of paintings in which there is a preponderance of "foreign" over "American" art, is the reminder that American painting barely covers 200 years, while the history of western art goes back to the 13th century. One of the functions of a great museum is to provide material for the student. Just as the American student of literature reads Shakespeare as well as Whitman, or the American lawyer studies common law that goes back hundreds of years, so the American student of art is interested in the entire history of art. It is impossible to isolate American culture from the western civilization of which it is a part. It is not a question of "American" or "foreign," but rather one of "old" and "new"; in order to appreciate the new, it is necessary to understand the old. And in this respect, the National Gallery already has a marvelous collection. No longer need the American be satisfied with black-and-white or poorly colored reproductions; or travel abroad to see examples of the masters' work; the great schools and famous names are represented here. It is not the "singular" lack of American painting, but the comprehensiveness of a collection so new, that is amazing!

The point, is not to depreciate what we have, but to hope that the National collection will continue to grow, a monument to the taste and public spirit of American collectors and a constant source of education and pleasure to student, connoisseur and amateur alike!

In the meantime, it seems to me that the National Gallery makes the most of the American work it has. Mr. Benjamin finds American painting treated with "cool condescension" by the gallery staff. I found four of the last eight, in the series of weekly lectures presented by the gallery, devoted to American art. I also find magazine articles, as well as books on my shelves, dealing with American art, written by members of the National Gallery staff.

As for the French moderns (the term is Mr. Benjamin's) with which he says "the place reeks," he is referring to the particular paintings in the gallery to the fact that they are there at all! The question in question represents an important movement in French 19th century painting, and are always of interest to the student, whether or not one admires the work. It is impossible to ignore men like Manet, Monet, Gauguin or Cezanne, their position in French art or their influence on all subsequent work, including much of the "American art" Mr. Benjamin so sorely misrepresents from the gallery walls.

And as for the large number of guards; any one who remembers that the "Mona Lisa" was slashed to ribbons as it hung on the wall of the Louvre will agree that some of the unique and priceless canvases in the National Gallery are worth protecting.

J. C. G.

## Co-operative Monopoly?

To the Editor of The Star:

May I, as one who has been actively interested in national affairs for more than 70 years, make a suggestion for what I believe to be a greatly needed reform at Washington? It may not be generally realized that by the special privilege of exemption from taxation business enterprises known as co-operatives have come to be a most undesirable monopoly. By the exemption granted them the Federal Government is deprived of millions of dollars in taxes while these co-operatives are in grossly unfair competition with legitimate business enterprises which have to pay heavy taxes for the privilege of doing business.

Co-operatives have been given this special privilege on the plea that they are nonprofit institutions, the substance being that their profits are reinvested in additional stock instead of cash. Another special privilege given them by the Government has been easy loans at low interest rates by which co-operatives have expanded rapidly. However, perhaps the strongest indictment of co-operatives is that their promotion tends directly toward the destruction of private enterprise and the promotion of collectivism.

HENRY WARE ALLEN.

Wichita, Kan.

## Vultures in Our Midst

To the Editor of The Star:

Once when I was young, I had a vision. It produced a profound misery and foreboding in my mind that has lasted keenly through the years. Only now does its meaning approach an answer in my mind. I thought I saw a lovely eagle perched composedly upon the branch of a tree. Its eyes were open and apparently mindful of the surroundings. Soon a great black bird, somewhat smaller than the eagle, softly alighted on the same branch close to the larger bird. Quietly the monster protruded a long red tongue, slim and pointed like that of an adder. The tip of this tongue found lodgment within the ear of the eagle, but so softly and dexterously that the mighty bird seemed unaware of its presence. From time to time the tongue retracted bringing with it small increments of brain matter. As this action proceeded the eyes of the eagle slowly lost their luster; there followed a blank stare, but the noble bird in no way moved during the ordeal. Now, as I become painfully and fearfully aware of the inertia of our people and the slow attrition of the wisdom and will of my country, through the machinations of a foreign power—I wonder if my vision was not, like those beheld by the seers of old, a profound warning of momentous change. Could it mean that the United States will be menaced high unto death by the vultures in our midst are awareness of our plight causes us to find means to avert such frightful danger?

How long before effective measures are taken to cleanse this Nation of the deadly virus that threatens to destroy its economic life and the treasured freedom that has been our priceless heritage?

GEORGE H. MORSE.

## Fear as Cause of Delinquency

To the Editor of The Star:

Each of us should be alarmed, not so much about juvenile delinquency but about the causes thereof.

The so-called "delinquents" of this generation, we must remember, are the children of thousands of parents who experienced World War I, survived serious depressions and economic failures,

# Greek-Turkish Aid Policy

Its Ramifications Are Further Explored in Answer to Senators' Questions

(A condensed version of questions by Senators and State Department answers on aid to Greece and Turkey is printed below.)

Question: Is it our purpose to support the present Greek government; that is, the monarchy? Is it our proposal to support the present Turkish government?

Answer: It is our primary purpose to assist the Greek people, so that they may retain the opportunity to choose the form and composition of their government in accordance with the wish of the majority. This also applies to Turkey. We do not conceive it to be our function to influence the judgment of these two peoples with regard to their governments.

Question: Is it the view of our Government that the governments of either or both countries are democratic?

Answer: It is the view of the State Department that both the Greek and Turkish governments are essentially democratic and that both are progressing along the road of democracy. The essential democracy of these two governments is, it is believed, demonstrated by the fact that in both countries substantial opposition parties are not only legal but are carrying on an energetic campaign of criticism of the governments in power without hindrance by the governmental authorities.

The United States Government does not propose to dictate to either Greece or Turkey the form or composition of its government.

The Communist Party is legal in Greece and carries on its activities freely within the limits of the law which regulates all political groups.

The existence of a Communist Party is not permitted in Turkey and it is believed that there are very few Communists in that country.

Activity of Greek Communists.

Question: What evidence has been submitted which would lead one to believe Russia is attempting to take over the government or establish governments which would be dominated by Russia in either or both countries? Is there positive evidence of Russian infiltration?

Answer: An examination of the President's message and of the proposed legislation will indicate that the President has not charged that any specific country is attempting to take over the Greek or Turkish governments or to establish governments dominated by it in either or both countries.

With regard to Greece, it would appear to the department that the information available to it, that the principal threat to Greek independence comes from armed groups in Greece led by Communists. The purpose of these armed groups appears to be to prevent the reconstruction of an independent, democratic Greece. There is no doubt that these armed groups are receiving encouragement from abroad.

So far as is known, there are at present no organized armed groups in Turkey intent upon undermining the independence of that country. The pressures of various kinds which have been exerted upon Turkey from without during the last 18 months are so well known that it would appear to be unnecessary for them to be set forth in detail by the State Department at this time. It is hoped that aid to Turkey would prevent the development of conditions within that country which would render it difficult for it to withstand pressures from without which might threaten its independence.

No precise figures are available regarding the number of members which the Communist Party has at this time in Greece and Turkey. It is believed, however, that that party has relatively few members in each country. The threat to Greek independence comes not so much from the number of Communists in Greece as from the groups which the Communists have been successful in dominating as a result of the economic misery of the Greek people. The Communist Party in Turkey is outlawed and, therefore, such Communist activities as are carried on in that country must be of a secret character.

Possibility of War Doubtful.

Question: Do our military authorities feel that Soviet Russia's military strength is such that they are likely to take action against the United States either in connection with our entrance into Greece or as the result of some other dispute arising during the next two years?

Answer: In the opinion of the State Department, there is no reason to believe that any country would find provocation for action against the United States as a consequence of our proposed course in the Greek crisis.

Question: After our missions have moved into Greece and reestablished the Greek Army and spent millions on reconstruction, could Greece, with our assistance, resist invasion?

Answer: The purpose of our proposed assistance to Greece is not to put Greece in a position to resist overt aggression by foreign countries. Our objective is to strengthen the internal economic structure and the internal security of Greece that she will be relieved of the danger of the overthrow of constitutional government by an armed minority.

Question: What is the size of the Greek Army? The Turkish Army?

Answer: According to such information as is available, the Greek Army numbers approximately 100,000 men, and the Turkish Army between 500,000 and 600,000.

Assistance to China.

Question: Does the administration contemplate action to "assist" the Central government in China against its armed Communist minority similar to that now being proposed in Greece?

Answer: As was explained by Secretary Acheson in testifying before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, March 20 and 21, the situation in Greece is quite different from that in China. This Government, therefore, does not propose to follow identical courses of action in the two countries.

Question: Is there more need for protecting the present form of government in Greece than in any of the other Balkan countries.

Answer: Greece is the only Balkan country which has thus far been successful in maintaining a democratic form of government, and the State Department is of the opinion that it is in the interests of the United States that Greece should be permitted to exist as an independent, democratic, economically sound state.

Question: If British troops are withdrawn from Greece and American troops do not replace them, what plan will be followed to maintain law and order?

Answer: It is our expectation that

development of the atom bomb nevertheless fear that they will be blown to bits some day. This also applies to adults. When children of World War II parents grow up, unless we assure them of more security, and not cause them to feel that each generation must fight and die in wars in order that others might survive, they will not be any different than the "delinquents" of today, perhaps much worse.

R. KAUCHER.

# The Political Mill

Truman's 'Doctrine' Wins First Victory

Committee Support of Greek Aid Heralds Approval by Congress

By Gould Lincoln

Unanimous action by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee gave the "Truman Doctrine" (designed to prevent a further territorial expansion of communism into the Near East, the Middle East and western Europe) its first victory in the halls of Congress. The committee, by its vote of 13 to 0, sent to the Senate the administration bill, in amended form, authorizing a \$400,000,000 loan to Greece and Turkey. This is, in reality, a strategic and military move, intended to safeguard this country and the world from another war.

In order to overcome the charge that the United States had passed the United Nations in proposing to make this loan, the committee has written into the bill a modified version of an amendment offered by Chairman Vandenberg. The amendment gives the United Nations the right to veto the Truman program in Greece and Turkey if and when the U. N. should be ready to go forward with a program of its own in those countries, or if and when the program is no longer deemed necessary.

The United States is pledged to stand aside and oppose no veto, as it might do as a permanent member of the Security Council of the U. N. The demand for cessation of the American program in Greece and Turkey could be made either by the Security Council or by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Soviet Veto an Obstacle.

A foremost reason why President Truman did not, in the first instance, propose that a program for the aid of Greece and Turkey—to strengthen them both economically and militarily—be undertaken by the United Nations, lies in the fact that Soviet Russia stood ready to veto the proposal. Russia, too, is a permanent member of the Security Council, the executive agency of the United Nations. Since it is from the communist expansion movement, backed by Russian might, that Greece and Turkey stand in danger, it was necessary to move for their aid in a way which could not be blocked by a mere Russian veto in the Council.

The United States has played a foremost part in the creation of the United Nations. America has made clear again and again that it looks to the United Nations as the agency for security and world peace, and that the United States will do its utmost to build up this agency.

However, the unwillingness of Soviet Russia to act co-operatively within the U. N. has been, up to this date, a great stumbling block. Russia has continued her expansionist moves almost unchecked. The United Nations is committed to the principle of freedom of a people to decide upon its own form of government. This principle has been side-tracked through the activities of small, heavily armed minorities. Greece, apparently, was next on the list to go the way of communist expansion.

U. N. Action Is Unlikely.

While the Foreign Relations Committee was willing, in reporting out the loan bill, to make the program subject to a United Nations veto, it is obvious that this Government does not expect such a veto. It is not expected either in the Security Council or in the General Assembly. For only Soviet Russia and her satellite countries, where communist governments are already installed, could be counted opposed to the American program. It has been suggested that perhaps France, which has a strong communist party, might join with Russia. But that seems improbable.

The American program, as has been said, provides for Greece both economic and military aid. For Turkey it is frankly admitted the loan is to enable that country to maintain and improve its military forces. Turkey at present is in fairly sound economic situation, but if it had to put the situation which this country proposes to lend her to further military expenditures, the economic rug might be pulled from under her feet.

Every effort in committee to limit the loans merely to relief and rehabilitation, as proposed by Senators Pepper of Florida and Taylor of Idaho, both Democrats, were defeated. In other words, the "Truman Doctrine" was sustained by the committee to a man. The administration has insisted that the program will lead, not to war as charged by its opponents, but to peace. This may very well be true. Suppose, for example, that no aid is provided Greece, and Greece comes under the domination of Soviet Russia. The next step would be into Turkey, and then the makings of another world conflagration would be at hand. The American people have seen, not so long ago, the step by step expansion of another totalitarian power—now, fortunately, no longer a power. Congress will be in line with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee when the showdown comes on this Truman program.

## Going Pretty Far

From the New Orleans Times-Picayune.

A Scotsman found an error of \$60,000,000 years in the estimated age of the earth. His research started with a tuppence shortage in his bank account.

## Difficulty Anticipated

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

In an idle moment we were wondering what kind of stream we'll be crossing in 1948 not to swap horses in the middle of.

## Booker T. Washington

Nameless, he chose an old and stately name

To bear with blended humbleness and pride

Till his own selfless living won acclaim, Unthought, undreamed-of honors multiplied.

To know him is to wonder and admire At greatness worn with such simplicity, At purpose burning with such eager fire For the uplifting of humanity.

Wisdom was in his heart. Cautious vision taught.

That will is noble, that rank matters less

Than hardihood overcome and ignorance fought—

The truer measure of a man's success.

To search his spirit is to find that prayer And faith that trust in guidance from above

Were wellspring of his courage and his rare

World-shaping gifts of tolerance and love. INEZ BARCLAY KIRBY.