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## New School of Veterinary Medicine

Construction of a building for Louisiana State University's School of Veterinary Medicine now is assured since the Educational Facilities Branch of the National Institutes of Health, U.S. Public Health Service, approved a grant of $10,615,889 for the $15,950,000 structure. State funds will make up the difference. Urban as well as rural Louisianians have reason to be glad that at last LSU will be able to expand its Department of Veterinary Science into a professional college, offering the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.

Louisiana Polytechnic Institute and Northwestern State College, as well as LSU, teach preparatory courses in veterinary medicine and related subjects. But Louisiana youths wanting to become veterinarians have had to go outside the state to complete their training.

Through an interstate compact arranged by the Southern Regional Education Board, which was established by the Southern and border states after World War II to promote cooperative use of graduate school facilities, Louisiana for many years has had contracts with Auburn University, Auburn, Ala., Texas A&M University, College Station, Tex., and Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Okla., for training a few students. Altogether, these schools provide places for only 19 students from LSU; consequently there is strong competition for the positions.

Our great livestock industry, ranking 28th in the United States, calls for a marked increase in the number of veterinarians holding a doctor's degree. In 1967, the last year for which statistics are available, Louisiana cash receipts from livestock and livestock products amounted to $216,000,000. Unquestionably, this growing industry will gain from an increase of veterinarians. The state can expect a wider distribution of veterinarians and a higher percentage of them treating large animals instead of pets.

This new school is the only way toward an adequate supply of veterinarians in Louisiana. A full four-year curriculum will be offered, following a two-year preparatory course. Ultimately postgraduate studies will be added as now planned by the dean, Dr. Everett D. Besch. The freshmen class, consisting of 64 students, will be admitted in 1973. If everything goes as presently scheduled, the beginning class in 1975 will include 85 members.

As Louisiana's institutions of higher learning are hard-pressed for funds, this year may seem an inappropriate time to expand professional training in any field. But, as Dean Gerald J. McLindon of the new School of Environmental Design at LSU has pointed out to us, the time is ripe for Louisiana to take leadership in bettering the environment. Now the entire nation is aware of the needs to eliminate pollution of air, soil and water, to use natural resources more effectively and to improve public health. The School of Veterinary Medicine, he said, would be an important addition to a team of colleges and professional schools for study of environmental problems.

Besides training veterinarians, the school will conduct research in biology. Those investigations should contribute to better livestock, better meat and dairy products and to knowledge of relations between domestic animals and the environment. Louisiana can be glad that it will soon start building the first school of veterinary science to be established in the nation since 1948.

## New Attraction

Few persons, even among the most professional of politicians, would have guessed two years ago that the stellar attraction on the Republican Party's Lincoln Birthday dinner circuit in February, 1970, would be Spiro T. Agnew. Yet that's the way it is.

With Mr. Nixon curbing his own political appearances for the present, most of the speechmaking burden at next month's GOP fund-raising affairs will fall to Mr. Agnew. And that's a choice calculated to warm the heart of any finance chairman pushing the sale of tickets at $50 or $100.

The vice president will be freshly returned from his 11-nation, 37,000-mile Pacific tour, and it's likely that Odyssey may be a major theme of his speeches. It probably would be unreasonable to think that Mr. Agnew will point out that Abraham Lincoln, although known as the "Great Emancipator," was a segregationist who opposed social and political equality for Negroes.

Mr. Agnew's boldness and plain-speaking in attacking rebellious youth, Vietnam War dissidents and liberal commentators have excited passions among friends and foes alike. They also have skyrocketed him to third place among the nation's most admired men in one public opinion poll.

That is quite an achievement for a man who was, as he conceded, not exactly a household name only 18 months ago. And for a vice president, it's probably unique.

Diplomatic Sessions With Reds—

## U.S. Foreign-Policy Shifts

By Edward J. Mowery

**WASHINGTON** — A thinker named Marlowe once cautioned: "When you sip with the devil . . . use a long spoon."

Loyal supporters of President Nixon on the conservative side are apprehensive concerning the State Department's ever-widening gestures of friendship toward the Soviet bloc and leftist malcontents in our own country.

The most recent shift of U.S. foreign policy is resumption of talks with Red China—after a two-year lull—on possible creation of diplomatic relations with the viciously anti-American thugs of Mao. State Secretary William P. Rogers gave a green light to the talks with the obvious approval of Nixon.

**RENEWAL OF** Sino-American diplomatic sessions followed other Rogers-initiated moves to "liberalize" our international dealings with Communists. The moves, of course, directly contrast with Nixon's campaign pledge to "clean house" at the State Department which the American Conservative Union says harbors "virtually all of the men directly responsible for formulating and executing America's disastrous, 20-year-old foreign policy."

Those men are pseudo-Commies, pinkos or of radical bent.

First came a "forgive and forget" leniency policy toward Robert Williams, a Negro ball jumper on a kidnapping conviction and black power enthusiast, who used his eight-year, self-imposed exile in Cuba and Red China to castigate the United States. Williams should have been left to rot in his Communist paradise.

**BUT HE YEARNED** for U.S. freedoms, food and luxuries and asked to come back. An airline refused to book his passage. But Rogers issued the precious U.S. visa, and Williams had a red carpet return on a special, private jet which landed him in Detroit. Did your taxes pay for this one?

(Subsequently, Rogers lifted the return ban on an agitator named Cleaver.)

On the "cultural" level, Rogers paved the way for the showing of 12 films from Communist Yugoslavia. Coming with the films were four "directors" and an actress, for their New York debut. These are unadulterated Commie vehicles with a breathtaking propaganda potential.

**IN EARLY** November, Congress indicated the scrapping of our 20-year ban on exports to the U.S.S.R. and its allies. A new "policy" would require the government to "prove" how such a sale would be detrimental to the United States. A few days later Rogers warned the Senate that deeper foreign aid cuts would indicate that Uncle Sam was "turning away" from the world's "poor." (The Senate banned House-approved $54,000,000 for fighter jets for Chiang Kai-shek.)

On Dec. 19 came the big blow. The President partially lifted the embargo on trade with Communist China with the hope of "improving" relations with Peking. Rogers recommended and Nixon okayed the move. Adopted in 1950, the U.S. embargo reflected the mood of Americans who watched the terrible battlefield toll of GIs by Chinese Reds in Korea.

**ROGERS' INEPT** handling of foreign policy next swept to the touchy Middle-East scene where the Israeli-Arab "grass fire" is burgeoning into a major war. Rogers laid an egg with this suggested solution:

"Our policy is to encourage the Arabs to accept a permanent peace based on a binding agreement, and to urge the Israelis to withdraw from occupied territory when their territorial integrity is assured."

The Rogers proposal angered both sides.

**OUR INITIAL** retreat on trade with Communist China evoked no comment from the Peking Marxists. Mighty Uncle Sam was on his diplomatic knees. If the Reds accepted the offer, it was likely to accompany a demand that we abandon free Taiwan.

But happily, Peking was scheduled to resume ambassador-level meetings with the United States this week. Won't we ever learn?

## I Never Quite Understand Economists

Police-Jury Form of Government Endorsed—

## Letters to The Journal

**The Journal welcomes readers' comments on matters of current interest. Such letters should be courteous and brief—not more than 300 words—and are subject to editing. Each letter must be signed.—The Editor.**

### Alternative Systems Of Parish Rule Disliked

Editor,
Shreveport Journal.

May I take this means of publicly commending the members of the Caddo Police Jury who voted against the creation of a charter commission? In my opinion, the jury form of government has served this Parish well and, I believe, will continue to do so. Jurors have made some mistakes, as is to be expected, but this is preferable to rule by so-called "experts."

Someone said that after the jury is reapportioned, there will be a "different ball game." In other words, after reapportionment, the new members will be among the missing, and the city will have complete sayso. May I say, the rural people have been the "salt" of the Earth, and their thoughts and ideas are needed in the government of this parish.

**ALSO,** it should be known that the Supreme Court ruling on the reapportionment deal is based on the 14th Amendment to the Constitution. Now the 14th Amendment is a fraud. It was never legally ratified by the required number of states, and one of these days the people may get enough of these rulings based on the 14th.

Surely it is no coincidence that there are those in the process of destroying our republic at the federal level; there are those insisting on rewriting our state Constitution; the police-jury form of parish government is under attack and "labor" and "commerce" evidently think we must have a different form of city government. All of this frightens me, since there are many who are misinformed and misled.

**METRO GOVERNMENT,** commonly called "1313" because it is located at 1313 East 60th St. Chicago, has circulated "model" charters for state and city. They also promote the "short ballot" which takes away the citizen's right to elect his officials. Under this plan, a few officials are elected, but the majority are appointed. These appointed officials have more authority than the elected ones, and since they are appointed, the everyday citizen cannot reach or touch them. This, to my way of thinking, is undesirable.

Again, let me state my appreciation of the jury members who voted down the motion to create a charter commission.

Mrs. M. C. WALTON,
Box 870,
Shreveport.

### Support for Ross Perot's Mission for POWs Asked

Editor,
Shreveport Journal.

Journal readers in many states and cities are aware that Asian Communists and Red warlords in Paris refused to allow H. Ross Perot, Red Cross workers, newsmen et al to land planes in Hanoi to distribute food and medical supplies for American prisoners. Russia, in typical Red style, managed to block mailing packages via Moscow.

However, this mercy mission wasn't a total failure, since it put Americans and foreigners who are pro-Viet Cong or anti-American on notice as to the barbaric inhumanity of world communism.

**RED VIETNAMESE** said Perot's offer to send food and gifts to North Vietnamese children was "to hide his evil intention." What evil has been and is being perpetrated in North Vietnamese prison camps that Red leaders fear Red Cross inspections (per Geneva Conference regulations signed by North Vietnam)? Why are Communist Vietnamese and Russians afraid to allow American POWs to write home; or to furnish a list of Americans being held as political-ransom prisoners? What evil intentions are they hiding?

World Communists publicized the anti-war moratoriums and riots, and how they encouraged the Communist Vietnamese and Viet Cong. Communists referred to "the workers, the masses" who want America to abandon the south (Vietnam) to the Communist invaders.

**THE ENTIRE** Perot project follows International Red Cross and Geneva rules and regulations. If we, the people of America, our workers and masses will send millions of letters to H. Ross Perot, Box 45142, Dallas, Tex., stating that we supported his mercy mission; that we demand lists of Americans being held prisoner; inspection of prison camps to prove or disprove Communist claims that our men are treated "humanely," then world Communists will be put on notice that the workers of America, our masses, do not consider our POWs to be forgotten men, abandoned, to be mistreated and abused.

Millions of dollars have been spent on anti-Vietnam propaganda and moratoriums. Surely millions of loyal Americans will spend money for letters and telegrams in answer to the pleas of POW's wives, children and relatives. If American Legion posts would send resolutions signed by members, and labor leaders encourage their members to write, this project could become a reality instead of a dream.

J. VANCE HOAGAND,
Manager,
American Legion Post 21,
2344 S. University,
Fort Worth, Tex.

Views From Other Newspapers—

## 'And It Came to Pass'

### Has HEW Replaced NRA?

Thirty-seven years ago an unbelieving editor sat down and wrote an editorial for his paper. The Monroe Evening News, of Monroe, Michigan, U.S.A. The date was Wednesday, Sept. 13, 1933.

Under the Lead Line, "Not That!", that incredulous American newspaper editor went on to ask his readers of three decades ago, "Are the schools of America to be used as a propaganda agency to mould public opinion into conformity with the policies of the administration?"

Still in a tone of utter disbelief that editor went on to quote from an interview with one Louis P. Alber, chief of the speakers' division of the NRA (National Recovery Act). "Just read these astounding utterances by Mr. Alber," the editor challenged his subscribers.

**"THE RUGGED** individualism of Americanism must go, because it is contrary to the purpose of the New Deal and the NRA, which is remaking America.

"Russia and Germany are attempting to compel a new order by means typical of their nationalism—compulsion. The United States will do it by moral persuasion. Of course we expect some opposition, but the principles of the New Deal must be carried to the youth of the nation. We expect to accomplish by education what dictators in Europe are seeking to do by compulsion and force."

Mr. Alber went on to explain that a "primer" outlining methods of teaching to be used, along with motion pictures on the subject were being prepared for distribution to all public and parochial schools in the country, and commented: "The NRA is the outstanding part of the President's program, but in fact it is only a fragment. The general public is not informed on the other parts of the program, and the schools are the places to reach the future builders of the nation." . . .

**FROM OUR** vantage point in history we know that the notorious NRA was laid to rest early in its incubation period by the United States Supreme Court.

What is important to each and all of us today is what has transpired in the intervening years since 1933. That editor of long ago remarked, "So, according to Mr. Alber, NRA—it is—is only a fragment of a greater program of which the public knows nothing, and this unknown program is to be inculcated into the minds of pupils in the schools everywhere, by official efforts and at government expense . . . now our schools are to become—like those in Germany and Russia—an agency for the promotion of whatever political, social, and economic policies the administration may desire to carry out. And the taxpayers whether they like it or not, are to pay for having their children converted to those policies."

**THE EDITOR** closed by stating: "The whole proposition is so amazing, and so alarming in its implications, that we refuse to take it seriously."

Take a look about you today, with the Washington-directed school policies. Is the Health, Education and Welfare Department doing exactly what the defunct NRA started out to do?—JACKSON (Miss.) DAILY NEWS.

Job Delineations—

## Rail Crisis

By Victor Riesel

**WASHINGTON** — This could be the requiem for a movement. Or the anatomy of a strike. Or analysis of an emergency, all depending on whose railroad is gored and whose commuter line is paralyzed in midwinter.

Because a handful of members of a tiny section of a small national union refuses to yield jurisdiction over the cutting of a few wires there may well be a national railroad stoppage (except of Penn-Central) shortly after Jan. 19. This would include commuter lines, of course.

This is what the British call a "demarcation" dispute—a defense of old work rules, which Prime Minister Harold Wilson told me this summer has helped unhinge the United Kingdom's stability, sometimes called cash balance.

**IT WAS ALL** discussed recently at Camp David, a retreat generally reserved for such minor decisions as American posture in Asia or the timetable for a Mars landing. But by this month's end it may well be stirring Congress into passing new emergency labor laws.

The unit involved is the 8,000-member rail shop craft section of the 100,000-member Sheet Metal Workers' International Assn. (AFL-CIO) which has been described by at least one high government official as the prime purveyor of ulcers to the labor movement and executive suites of the nation. Without sheet metal workers precious little can be constructed in this nation, including atomic and nuclear weapons. The public may not know this but the Sheetmetal Workers' rank and file is aware of this indeed. They've tackled everything of size from the United Steelworkers union to the Atomic Energy Commission over some mighty minute issues.

**THIS PAST DEC. 17,** they took on the White House, the government, the Association of American Railroads and some of the American labor movement. The railroad section of the national union forced the rest of the AFL-CIO rail shop craft division (made up by four labor organizations bound by a unit voting rule) to reject a $75,000,000 24-months contract which had been more than a year in the making.

This contract called for a total cash wage increase of $57,000,000. In addition there were all sorts of inflationary goodies, such as double time on the seventh day. Some specialists say that it would be conservative to estimate the cost to the low profit railroads at as much as $50,000,000 million a year for 47,000 workers if scientifically calculated. Certainly the pay hikes and benefits came to more than anything paid outside the construction industry—about 11 per cent minimum. Not bad in these days of the disappearing dollar.

**THE MACHINISTS,** the boilermakers and the electricians liked it and voted for it. But the 8,000 (out of 47,000) sheet metal workers voted it down. That killed it under the unit rule.

The railroads were willing to get up this bundle of cash in exchange for one simple work rule change:

They wanted the right, mark you, only in some shops, small ones at that, on some lonely stretches of road, to assign a mechanic to repair a train so it could be kept rolling without having to call in a sheet metal worker to remove and replace, or to disconnect and connect a part or an appliance such as a wire, piping, covers, shielding or other appurtenances incidental to the main work assignment in order to accomplish the assignment.

**IN OTHER WORDS** what the rail executives are willing to pay millions for is the authority to tell a mechanic to open a connecting pipe in a stalled locomotive, twist a screw inside, reconnect the pipe and send the train on its way. This is called incidental work. Under the present rules, the mechanic must stand by while the sheet metal worker is sought out, called in, disconnects the pipe, waits while the mechanic does his bit, then rescrews the pipe.

The proposed, rejected agreement, says that the sheet metal worker may not be displaced if the main work assignment is in his jurisdiction. This work still is his. It is only the incidental tasks such as cutting a wire or opening a pipe which he now surrenders. His loss in work would be minuscular. The savings to the rail lines could be significant.

**BUT THE SHEET METAL** system, can tell the rail lines, the other unions, the secretary of labor, the Congress and the rank and filers, under our White House to go to hell. They just did.

Now they're all scheduled to meet again on Jan. 19. They could work out a peace depending on what the sheet metal people want in exchange for opening and closing a pipe. Or they could force a national rail lockout. That's not the point.

What is important is the concentration of such industrial power in the hands of a few men—and not the new youth either. These are old timers.

It is this sort of grasp on the jugular which is choking once merry old England.

A legendary railroad leader once wrenching an appeal to reason. Unfortunately this appears to be out of style.

Half Filler—

## Safer Cigarettes?

By Paul Harvey

**CHICAGO** — What's the future of the cigarette?

While medics continue to accumulate evidence concerning the potential hazards of smoking and Congress debates how much—if any—advertising to allow, almost unnoticed research promises a tobacco substitute.

For cigarettes made of dried lettuce leaves acceptance has been less than impressive.

But now under examination at the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research is a cigarette which is half tobacco and half filler.

**UNDERSTAND,** the cigarettes you now smoke are only about two-thirds tobacco leaf. The other third is comprised of "filler," granulated stem's ribs and dust.

American Machine and Foundry has developed a filler of foam, adhesives and cellulose fibers. It's dried into a sheet and shred and shredded as is ordinary tobacco.

Cigarettes made with this new technique are half filler, half tobacco.

Most encouraging is evidence that the chemical nature of the smoke is thus sufficiently altered so as to "improve the biological effects," as the scientists say. What they mean is this new cigarette may be less harmful to your health.

**DR. ERNEST WYNDER,** who conducted the Sloan-Kettering tests, says "foam tobacco" results in a product with improved combustion and lower tar and nicotine.

When tar from this product was painted on the skin of laboratory mice there was less tendency to tumors than with tar from ordinary cigarettes.

While this process was being patented, the industry has been considering a variety of substitutes and additives and fillers.

Many don't taste good. Many show no improved "biological effect." Many are still undergoing testing. Proving or disproving a relationship to human health is agonizingly tedious and time-consuming.

**MEANWHILE,** tobacco farmers are being advised from some quarters that they should "switch rather than fight."

Dr. Richard E. Stanley, University of South Carolina marketing specialist, is convinced that when the smoke clears—whatever the resolution of the problem—there will be a lesser market for leaf tobacco.

He believes tobacco-producing states should use this borrowed time to look for replacement crops, "to protect their citizens from the inevitable economic effects" of reduced tobacco consumption.

**IN HIS OWN** state of South Carolina this industry involves some 9,000 seasonal laborers with an annual payroll of almost $6,000,000, plus countless others in related jobs.

Many growers stubbornly cling to the hope that "something will be discovered" to rescue the tobacco industry.

On the contrary, some things are being discovered which are convincing tobacco-country economists that tomorrow's cigarettes will be mostly something else.

Hear Paul Harvey on KEEL at 8:10 a.m. and 12:15 noon daily.

## Bible Digest

By H. B. Dean

**I rejoice, because I have perfect confidence in you. —II Cor. 7:16.**

True prosperity is the result of well-placed confidence in ourselves and our fellow man. —Maxwell S. Burt, American novelist.

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