

The Plattsmouth Journal

ESTABLISHED 1881

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Syria and San Francisco

The deplorable Syrian "incident" offered an object lesson to the UNCTO delegates trying to solve the equally deplorable veto dilemma at San Francisco. Here was a made-to-order illustration of how the United Nations organization would have met a crisis under the Dumbarton Oaks proposals and the subsequent Yalta agreement on the veto.

Under the proposed charter, France could have fought on in the Middle East until every Syrian and Lebanese was killed, if the French government so desired. For France would have been able to forestall any interference by the organization through her veto power as one of the Big Five.

The entrance of British troops into the Levant states, which halted the fighting, would have been impossible. Such an independent act would have been branded by France as an act of aggression. Britain then would have vetoed any forcible action against herself in the unlikely event that it was threatened.

The inescapable result would be that either the United Nations organization would lapse into a state of impotence, as the League of Nations did after the Manchurian and Ethiopian invasions, or that it would disintegrate completely. And the stage would be set for World War III.

It is unhappily evident that the present solution of this Middle Eastern crisis, though achieved by old, unsatisfactory and potentially dangerous means, is infinitely better than would have been possible under the charter with its Big Five veto power.

The only hope for success of the United Nations organization, as presently constituted, rests upon the responsibility as well as the strength of the Big Five. Yet France has shown herself neither right nor responsible in this instance.

The great weakness of the Soviet-sponsored veto system is that it confuses a monopoly of power with a monopoly of wisdom and virtue. It argues that the Big Five are the only countries strong enough to safeguard world peace, without admitting the obvious corollary that they are the only ones strong enough to start a world war.

It may be that the San Francisco conference must accept the charter with this veto proposal in order to get anything. But the small powers should insist, and the big powers should recognize, that the only hope of real success lies in an untrammelled opportunity for the charter's further revision on the basis of sovereign equality of the United Nations.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

- Q—How many women were involved in auto accidents during 1944?
A—National Safety Council reports 700,000.
- Q—What is the area of Borneo, apparently next on the Allies' list after victory on the island of Tarakan, off its shores?
A—This third largest island in the world has area of 392,000 square miles, about 215,000 of which belong to the Netherlands.
- Q—What are the essential parts of the Norden bombsight?
A—Computing machinery that solves two problems in trigonometry and makes other mathematical computations, an optical system attached to a variable speed motor, and a gyro-stabilizer.
- Q—How much weight was lifted when two Army captains took a balloon 72,395 feet high, highest point ever attained by man, in 1935?
A—15,000 pounds. Ascension took 3 hours 49 minutes; they were up two hours.

Avoca

LEONE EVERETT, Correspondent

The Goldenrod Garden Club will hold their annual flower show Saturday afternoon and evening June 9, at the Congregational Church basement. The show will be open to the public.

Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Brendal were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Zaiser Sunday.

Mrs. Harlan Maple and sons are visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Fred Baller near Union.

Jackie Greenrod of Syracuse spent several days last week with her grandparents Mr. and Mrs. Frank Greenrod.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Kriefel are the parents of a baby boy born Thursday, May 31, at the St. Mary's Hospital at Nebraska City.

Dinner guests at the Fred Meyer home Sunday were: Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Voyles, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Caparen and family of Weeping Water, Mr. and Mrs. Emory Voyles and family and Mr. and Mrs. Ora Voyles and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Olwine of Grand Island visited her parents Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gollner Sunday.

Mrs. Anna Hawley returned Monday to her home at Palisade after spending several days with relatives in Avoca.

Miss Anna Marie Salling and Miss Matilda Madsen were shopping in Omaha Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Greenrod and family, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Abker and Larry of Syracuse, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Bassett and family of Lincoln were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCann Sunday.

Mrs. John Hallstrom of Plattsmouth spent Thursday at the Elmer Hallstrom home.

Fred Kuhahenn and Neva of Syracuse were visiting friends in Avoca Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Streeter of Lincoln were supper guests of Mrs. True Harmon and Don last Tuesday evening.

Dorothy Jorgensen, P. H. M. 3c W. S. N. H. Great Lakes, Illinois, left Saturday after spending a 7 day leave with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jorgensen and family.

Mrs. J. H. F. Ruhre, F. O. Roy Ruge, Mrs. Minnie Neumaier and Bertha, visited Sunday afternoon at the Lloyd Behrens home in Weeping Water.

Mrs. Fred Emchoff Sr., is spending the week at Wm. Emchoff home.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Linhardt and family of Powerville, Mo. visited several days with relatives and friends in Avoca. They returned home Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hal Gannett and Madge of Plattsmouth, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Harmon of Weeping Water, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Swindle and Jennie of Lincoln, Miss LeAnna Stubbendick, Arlene, Beasons, Norton Neal and Vela Johnson had dinner with Mrs. True Harmon and Don, Memorial Day. Afternoon callers were Mrs. M. G. Kime, Mrs. George Kine and daughter of Nehawka.

Mrs. Ed Habel and daughters of Louisville are spending a few days with her mother Mrs. Laura Stovall and George.

Mrs. Edith Wessel left Monday for Omaha where she is employed at the Blue Star Produce Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Snively and Jimmie of Nebraska City visited friends in Avoca Wednesday.

Mrs. Roy Olson of Plattsmouth is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. James Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. George McFadden, Dorothy and Janice and Mr. Charles McFadden of Nehawka spent Sunday in Avoca.

Mrs. Caroline Marquardt left Thursday for a visit at the Ted Hill home at Russell, Ia. She plans to visit her sister Mrs. Ed. Christie at Chicago, Ill. before returning home.

Mrs. J. Zimmerman, Oscar Zimmerman and Mrs. Wm. Hollenberg were shopping in Lincoln Friday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Heine and Mrs. Edward Nelsen were in Nebraska City, Monday.

Lee Hauptman is working at the Ed Morley Service Station.

Lawrence Rohlf's 82c left Monday evening for Treasure Island, California after spending a two weeks leave at home.

As recently as 1927 only four airlines totaling 4,508 route miles and reaching 26 points were in operation in the United States while today 350 cities are served the country over by 42,600 miles of airways.

The WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

By DREW PEARSON

Drew Pearson Says—Thomas feared AFL running country, tells Truman; Old line patent defenders gain strength on investigating committee; Funds aren't good enough for Hurley, now he has to walk.

WASHINGTON—President Truman had a significant talk recently with labor's undiplomatic dilemna, R. J. Thomas, president of the CIO Auto Workers Union, during which the latter opened up on Truman's appointment of Judge Lewis Schwellenbach as secretary of labor.

"I'm worried about that, Mr. President," Thomas said. "I understand Schwellenbach is Dave Beck's man." (Beck is head of the Teamsters Union in Seattle, and a powerful AFL leader.)

"Don't you worry about Schwellenbach's representing anybody but me," shot back the president. "Any one who's in my cabinet speaks for me. If he doesn't, he'll get out on his car."

"Well," replied Thomas, "I just wanted to make sure that the A. F. of L. isn't running the country."

"No one, from either the A. F. of L. or the CIO or the National Association of Manufacturers—or even the Auto Workers Union—is going to tell me how to run the country," was Truman's quick rejoinder.

RECONVERSION MESS

Thomas then made an impassioned appeal to the president for swift action on the reconversion front. He pointed out that tens of thousands of auto and aircraft workers are being fired daily.

"My boys aren't going to stand for much of that, Mr. President," said Thomas. "They're going to blame you and the administration unless something's done in a hurry."

"I realize that," Truman replied. "But you've got to remember that no man ever came to the White House at a more unfortunate time than I did. I've got a million things to do and I'm trying to get to them just as fast as I can."

Finally Truman asked Thomas to write him a detailed recommendation for reconversion.

"Will you read it if I send it in," Thomas asked, "or will it just go to some clerk?"

The president promised to look it over carefully himself.

Just as Thomas was about to leave the president's office, he turned to Truman and said: "I'm no communist, Mr. President, but I don't like the mess Stalin has got us into. Roosevelt always was able to keep a good balance between Russia, Britain and ourselves. But now this bird has got us into the position where we're a kite on the tail of the British lion."

"You can't blame Stalin for that," replied Truman. "The situation after the president's death was so confused that we had to get straightened out in a hurry. I don't like it any more than you do. There wasn't enough preparation for the conference. But you and your boys can be sure I am going to get it straightened out."

WALLACE SWINGS RIGHT

Big business representatives, once worried over Henry Wallace, are smiling broadly about his new committee to study patents. They have managed to put one of the ablest defenders of the old patent system in the position of writing the vitally important patent report for Wallace.

He is Houston Kenyon, attorney for Standard Oil of New Jersey, which withheld synthetic rubber patents from the American public before the war and which is now engaged in a lawsuit with the U. S. government to recover 2,000 alleged nazi patents seized from Standard by the alien property custodian.

The special committee was set up by Secretary Wallace at the suggestion of President Truman, who strongly criticized monopolistic patents and the "misuse" of patents, and cited the need for revising the whole patent system. Following this, Wallace appointed two old-line patent defenders, Charles F. Kettering of General Motors and Dr. Vannevar Bush, to sit on the patent committee.

This was interesting enough. But, on top of it all, Houston Kenyon, defender of the Standard Oil-G. Farben cartel patents, is actually writing the first draft of the report for the Wallace committee and doing the main spade-work for its members.

It was originally expected that Attorney General Biddle, the other cabinet member delegated to act with Wallace, would serve as a break on the big business patent boys. But present dope is that the patent report will be held up until after July 1, when Mr. Biddle will be out of the cabinet.

CAPITAL CHAFF

After Ambassador Pat Hurley had a swank Cadillac car dismantled and flown in two planes from India to Chungking, he isn't using it. At first an army sergeant drove it. That was all right. But later, when a Chinese chauffeur took over, something went wrong and Hurley recently wired the state department that he has no transportation.

Previous ambassadors have used a Ford or a rickshaw. . . . Directors of the Associated Press were invited to dine with the Chicago Tribune's Colonel Bertie McCormick in honor of AP chief Kent Cooper. When they arrived at the dinner they were startled to find that the isolationist publisher had also invited a prize array of fellow isolationist guests, including: Charles A. Lindbergh, ex-congressman Hamilton Fish, Eddie Rick- enbacker and Frank Gannett.

CONTINUED CENSORSHIP

With the European war over, everyone expected press censorship to ease up. In some respects, however, especially in the Pacific, it is getting tougher.

Not only are newspapers barred from even speculating regarding certain international phases of the Pacific war, but the navy for some weird reason pushed up the bombing of the airplane carrier Franklin from April 26, when she got to New York, to May 17, when the disaster finally was announced. There were obvious reasons for keeping the news quiet while the ship was en route through the Panama Canal. But once it passed the canal and was safely tied up in New York all danger was past, however, the navy still invoked censorship.

Again, if Senator Langer of North Dakota had had his way, the lives of five children and one woman who climbed a tree to examine a Jap balloon in Oregon would have been saved. Last January, Langer urged the secretary of war to let the public know these balloons were coming over and quietly warn people to keep away from them. But the army refused until finally rumor became so rife that it reluctantly yielded.

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United Press Head Tells Of Attack On Clark Field

Editor's Note—On the day the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor they also attacked the Philippines and in what became known as the "Little Pearl Harbor" destroyed the bulk of the American Flying Fortress force in the islands. Security prevented revelation of the loss at the time and many rumors circulated as to what had happened. In the accompanying dispatch Frank H. Bartholomew, United Press vice-president, presents the first full account of the tragedy at Clark Field.

By FRANK H. BARTHOLOMEW
United Press Staff Correspondent
MANILA.—(UPI)—On two separate nights before December 8, it may now be revealed, formations of Japanese reconnaissance planes flew down the coast line of Luzon and were picked up by our detecting devices.

The detection of the Japanese reconnaissance aircraft was the first definite indication to the American command that hostilities were coming.

The story of what followed has finally been made available from army records and accounts of officers who served with Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the defense of the Philippines.

Lieut. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, now commanding the First Airborne army, was then commanding our Far East air force, made up of fighters, medium bombers and 35 B-17 Flying Fortresses.

After the first reconnaissance foray, Brereton, on orders of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, instructed his fighters to intercept any further flights on a shoot-to-kill basis.

When the Japanese approached for the second time Brereton's fighters took to the air but were unable to locate the Japanese planes in the darkness, not having at that time modern night-fighter equipment.

At the same time, on MacArthur's direction, orders were issued to remove the 35 B-17's which had only recently arrived at the islands in what was then a record-breaking mass flight. They were ordered to move from Clark Field to a newly prepared field at Delmonte on Mindanao.

Clark Field, it was recognized was vulnerable to attack from Formosa and it was hoped the Japanese intelligence had not yet learned of the Delmonte base which was not open to attack from Formosa and was likely to be attacked only from Palau.

Despite these orders, it was developed that the planes were not immediately moved. Accounts are uncertain as to why. However, Lieut. Gen. Richard K. Sutherland of MacArthur's staff discovered that the B-17's were still at Clark Field and, acting in MacArthur's name, re-issued orders for their removal.

Fourteen of the B-17's were moved to Delmonte where they were safe for the time being, long enough for Colin Kelly and other legendary heroes to carry out their desperate attacks on the Japanese invasion fleet.

When news of Pearl Harbor was flashed to Manila on the morning of Dec. 8 (Manila time), Sutherland learned that 21 of the B-17's were still at Clark Field. He instructed Brereton to have the planes gassed and keep them in the air during daylight.

Junior members of the air force were eager to carry out an immediate attack on the Japanese bases in Formosa. However, Brereton was reluctant to issue orders for the attack until photographic reconnaissance had been made of two fields in the southwest and southeast corners of Formosa.

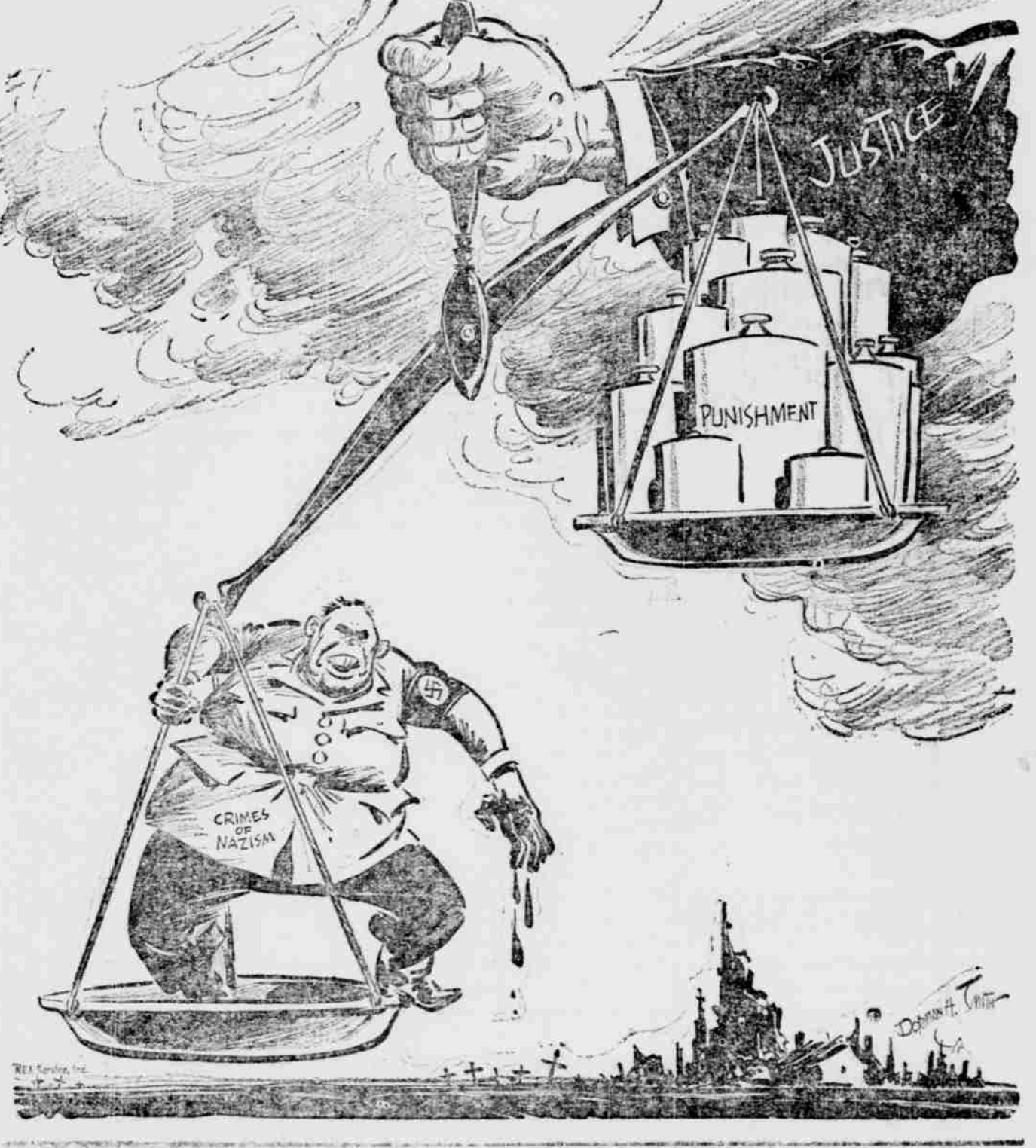
While preparations for taking the reconnaissance photos was under way a mysterious telephone call was received at Clark Field from Manila. The telephoned instructions ordered the bombers not to make the attack.

The source of this call has not been determined, records show. It definitely did not come from MacArthur's headquarters which issued its orders only directly to Brereton.

In accordance with this message the bomb loads were removed from the Fortresses. However, the fighter forces were active and twice during the morning took the air to turn back attempted Japanese attacks. At noon, according to reports of those present, the fighters were ordered down and the airmen went to lunch. Some of the anti-aircraft gun crews were also reduced for the lunch period.

At just this moment the Japan-

An Impossible Equation



BARBS

THE OPA has allotted more movie film for entertainment pictures. Can we depend on that "entertainment"?

Maybe little Johnny is doing Mom and Dad a favor when he acts up just before dinner and spoils their appetites.

The unconditional surrender of Japan is dependent on the surrender of all the funds we can spare for the 7th War Loan Bonds.

Shortages and rationing have caused some folks to act like they've been eating raw meat. Wouldn't they love to!

If all Americans are as interested in the outcome of the 7th War Loan Drive as the Japs must be, it will go over the top without any trouble.

ese bombers swept in in force with the Fortresses on the ground and in a single blow virtually eliminated Clark Field and the precious B-17 force from the defense of Luzon.

After the disaster Brereton eventually took the remnants of the B-17's to Australia as there were no other fields in the islands suitable for them to operate from.

Didn't Pan Out
DUBLIN, N. H. (UPI)—Gold was discovered here in 1875, but after one season of unsuccessful operation, the Diamond Leige Gold Mine Co. dismantled its shafts and moved away.

EDSON'S WASHINGTON COLUMN

BY PETER EDSON
NEA Service Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—With some 40,000 to 45,000 native-born Americans of Japanese extraction still to be released from War Relocation Authority centers in the west, the problem of re-fitting these citizens into civilian life is being looked on with growing concern. They have perfectly good legal and constitutional rights. Yet, because the United States is still at war with Japan, there are some elements of the population who seem to believe that anyone of Japanese ancestry must be kicked around.

In the first five months of 1945, there have been 70 "incidents" of threats or terrorism against Japanese-Americans who have attempted to return to their pre-war homes after being released from War Relocation Authority centers. Sixty-five of the incidents have been in California.

Nineteen of these cases have involved shootings. Ninety per cent of the shootings have been in four central California counties—Merced, Fresno, Madera and Tulare. None of the shootings has been fatal, but there have been several near misses, an attempted dynamiting, several cases of setting fire to houses in which Japanese-Americans were living, labor disturbances in which men refused to work alongside descendants of Japanese, and a number of visits by local citizens who have threatened bodily harm to the Japanese-Americans if they remained in the area.

The significant thing about all these incidents is that there have been no convictions of the offenders.

To W. R. Cozzens, Deputy Director of the War Relocation Authority, in charge of its western operations throughout the war, these incidents are looked upon as the possible beginning of what he calls "Local opinion on citizenship."

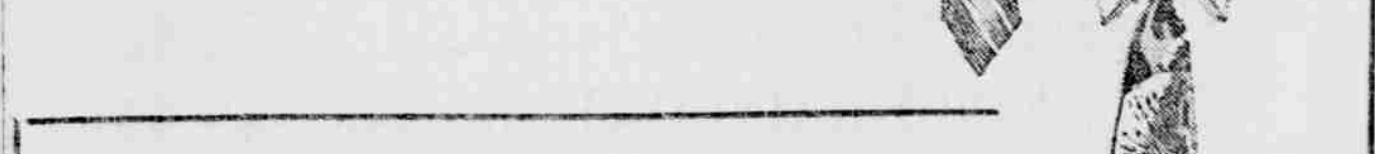
"Hitler got his start," Cozzens points out, "by sanctioning abuses against one group of native-born German citizens. First they were deprived of their citizenship and denied its rights. Then there was terrorism against them and confiscation of their property. These abuses grew until they became the atrocities committed against the Poles, the Dutch and all the German-enslaved people of Europe."

ANALYSIS of the motivation behind the 70 incidents reveals several curious factors. Only a few of the acts of terrorism have been committed by outright hoodlums, though such incidents have been perhaps the worst. In a majority of the cases, there has been a motive of selfish economic gain, the perpetrators being other American citizens who have been profiting by war-time operation of land or property belonging to the Japanese-Americans while the owners were detained in war relocation centers. As soon as the rightful owners return to reclaim and resume possession of their property, or their jobs, the trouble begins to brew.

Edson

FATHER'S DAY

JUNE 17



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