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ESTABLISHED 1881

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RECONVERTED THINKING

The dominant congressional reaction to President Truman's plea for universal military training indicates that Capitol Hill has quickly reconverted to its peacetime ways of thinking about this subject.

The majority of legislators who consented to comment on the proposal was against it. And their reasons were, for the most part, the same ones that were used to defeat similar proposals introduced in Congress in the period between the two World Wars.

They didn't seem inclined to argue the urgent reasons behind Mr. Truman's request. No one disputed his statement "never again can we count on the luxury of time in which to arm ourselves." No one took issue with him when he said, "the surest guaranty that no nation will dare again to attack us is to remain strong in the only kind of strength an aggressor understands—military power."

In fact, the recent war seemed to have slipped many congressional minds. None of the plan's opponents apparently recalled that we almost lost the war while, of necessity, we indulged in the costly "luxury of time" to train and equip an army and navy. Instead, they fell back on a familiar line of reasoning which one might have thought would have been shaken, if not destroyed, by the war.

These are typical samples of that reasoning: one member said that one year of peacetime training would "militarize America." Another referred to the proposal as "compulsory military conscription . . . contrary to our tradition and political philosophy." A third called the President's plan "a direct invitation to the other countries of the world to arm to the teeth." And so on.

The President, General Marshall and other military leaders have taken pains to point out that compulsory military training is not compulsory military service. Young men who received that training would not be inducted into the armed forces. Peacetime conscription is truly "contrary to our tradition and political philosophy." But peacetime conscription isn't being proposed.

Every congressman knows that the United States has escaped defeat twice within 25 years only because strong allies held out and allowed us to build up our weak defenses after we were already involved in war. Every member also knows, if he watches the public opinion polls, that the majority of citizens favors universal training.

Yet most of them, perhaps because of pressure from constituents who oppose the plan, seem ready to return the nation's defenses to the level of April, 1917, and December, 1941.

Q—How far into the ocean does the U. S. claim continental jurisdiction?
A—To the edge of the continental shelf, the point where the ocean floor drops sharply. The Atlantic shelf runs 40 to 250 miles out; the Pacific, about 25 miles.

Q—Who are President Truman's military and naval aides?
A—Brig-Gen. Harry H. Vaughn and Com. James K. Vardaman, Jr.

Q—How many soldiers does Russia plan to have demobilized by the end of 1945?
A—Around seven million, from an army variously estimated at 12 to 16 million.

Q—What is ramie; what is arlac?
A—Both are new textiles: ramie is glass fiber, and arlac is made from milk curds.

The WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

By DEWE PEARSON

WASHINGTON—At an appropriate time during Prime Minister Clement Attlee's visit, a secret agreement between the United States and England may be diplomatically called to his attention. This is an agreement initiated by Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt at Quebec on Sept. 15, 1944, regarding the partitioning of Germany.

At that time—just a little over a year ago—the American armies had broken through the German line of defense in Normandy, had swept past Paris, and General Marshall had returned from the European theater with an optimistic report that the war could be over in a few weeks.

Therefore, Roosevelt and Churchill, meeting in Quebec, discussed the question of occupying western Germany. The Red army at that time was stalled, and it looked as if the American army, plus Field Marshal Montgomery's much smaller British army, would have the job of taking over most of Germany.

At Quebec, therefore, Roosevelt leaned toward the idea that the United States occupy the Ruhr and much of industrialized western Germany. This brought immediate opposition from Churchill.

Actually, the late president did not trust the British to dismantle German industry in this vital iron-and-steel area without which Germany cannot make war. He recalled that after the last war the British had opposed France and her policy toward German industry in the Ruhr. And had it not been for British loans to Germany, plus the support of the British foreign office, Germany might not have staged its comeback.

Roosevelt Challenged Churchill
Roosevelt, who could be both friendly and blunt with Churchill, told him frankly of his fears regarding British policy in western Germany.

Whereupon, to satisfy the late president, Churchill dictated the following memorandum of agreement regarding the policy to be followed in dismantling German industry.

"Quebec.
"At a conference between the president and the prime minister upon the best measures to prevent renewed armament by Germany, it was felt that an essential feature was the future disposition of the Ruhr and the Saar.

"The case with which the metallurgical, chemical and electrical industries in Germany can be converted from peace to war has already been impressed upon us by bitter experience. It must be recognized that the Germans have devastated a large portion of the industries of Russia and of other neighboring allies, and it is only in accordance with justice that these injured countries should be entitled to remove the machinery they require in order to repair the losses they have suffered. The industries referred to in the Ruhr and in the Saar would therefore be necessarily put out of action and closed down. It was felt that the two districts should be put under some body under the world organization which would supervise the dismantling of these industries and make sure that they were not started up again by some subterfuge.

"This programme for eliminating the war-making industries in the Ruhr and in the Saar is looking forward to converting Germany into a country principally agricultural and pastoral in its character.

"The Prime Minister and the President were in agreement on this programme.
(Initialed) "O. K. F. D. R."
"W. S. C."

British Back in Berlin
Since then, however, the behavior of Sir Percy Mills, British member of the allied economic directorate in Berlin, has been just the opposite of the Churchill-Roosevelt agreement. When it comes to dismantling German industry, the British have constantly hung back, sometimes with the tacit approval of American generals. Some of them recruited from Wall Street. This has aroused the bitter opposition of the Russian delegate.

However, as far as President Truman is concerned, the basic policy laid down by President Roosevelt will be followed. Regardless of the policies of certain U. S. generals abroad, Truman definitely believes in the dismantling of Germany industry.

Accordingly, the secret Quebec agreement may be discreetly recalled to Prime Minister Attlee if it seems necessary to convince him on this point.

Note: The late president told friends that after the war he planned to publish the secret Quebec agreement in order to make absolutely clear British-American policy regarding the future of Germany.

Navy Loves MacArthur
In the lobby of the Mayflower Hotel last week was an interesting navy exhibit of the photographs of all "war leaders." It was an official exhibit, with two marines standing guard night and day.

The photographs included not merely the leading American admirals, and most American generals, but also such lesser war leaders as ex-secretary of labor Frances Perkins; Chairman Sol Bloom of the house foreign affairs committee; the late Marvin McIntyre, secretary to President Roosevelt; Elmer Davis, head of OWI, and Amir Faisal, Prince of the Hejaz.

Most of the photographs, however, were military men, and they included almost every conceivable war leader—French General Juin; also General Catroux, French commander in Syria; General Romulo of the Philippine army; Colonel Hurban of Czechoslovakia; Sir James Gamell, chief of staff of the British army in the Mediterranean; General Claire Chennault, who has now retired; Admiral Byrd, the arctic explorer; and a long row of Mexican and South American generals.

But among all the rows of allied war leaders officially exhibited by the U. S. navy, there was no picture of the American commander in the Pacific, Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

The omission was so marked that it could not have been accidental. Many people remarked on it. Many rubbed their eyes and went back over the rows of photos thinking they had missed MacArthur. But he was not there.

Inescapable conclusion was that the navy did not consider MacArthur a war leader.

Note—Many navy men still smart over the fact that after the U. S. fleet fought island by island to the shores of Japan, MacArthur was appointed supreme commander in Tokyo. They claim that, had Roosevelt lived, they would have appointed Admiral Nimitz.

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LOOKS LIKE A GOOD CHANCE TO WET HIS WHISTLE



ESME OF PARIS

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MOTHER'S HEALTH FAILS

XXXVIII
I OFTEN took mother with me while rehearsing my tableau for the revue at the Palace—I knew she loved this. The Wonder Bar presentation, a spectacle which I originated, did rather well, and I received an offer from Henri Hallais and the famous cartoonist, Rip, to produce and dance two more tableaux for a revue they were presenting at the Theatre de l'Avenue early in May.

I accepted this offer, and there ensued a stormy scene with Henri Varna when I gave him my notice; he resented my leaving the Palace for another house, but it was an opportunity I couldn't pass up.

Mother spent a week or so in Spain, then went to England and wrote she was sharing a house at Marlow on the Thames—about an hour and a half by train from London—with the Australian singer, Nellie Melba. I gathered from the tone of her letters that she was feeling perfectly well and intended singing again in opera, for she spoke of studying two or three times a week in London.

One night, just as I was going on at the Theatre de l'Avenue, Marie handed me a telegram. It said: "Mother has suffered a stroke. Please come at once"—signed by a Dr. Maclean, and there was the address of a nursing home, in Marlow.

I read it twice before the full horror of that short message became clear to me. Then I automatically went on and did the best I could with my dance. It was impossible to let the performers down because of a personal sorrow. When I came off, Hallais was standing in the wings waiting for me, Marie having already told

him the terrible news. He thanked me for dancing under the circumstances and very kindly told me to go pack a bag, and he would telephone the Imperial Airlines for a seat on the first plane to England.

I DID NOT arrive at the Marlow nursing home until afternoon, and I learned that Dr. Maclean had been called the previous evening by mother's hysterical maid and found her condition desperate. He had judged it best to send for an ambulance to remove mother to a sanatorium, but on the way she suffered a further brain hemorrhage, and his hopes for her recovery were very slight. My brother had arrived several hours before me and was bitterly resentful that mother should have been moved from her own room without our consent, for he was certain the effort of the trip had produced the second hemorrhage.

For 10 ghastly days we fought to save her life. The day following my arrival, I went to London and arranged for the best specialist I could find, Sir Frederick Treves, to drive down to Marlow immediately for a consultation. His opinion was that mother might live, but would remain an invalid, partially paralyzed, for an indefinite length of time and that there was nothing science could do to effect a complete recovery.

When I met father at the boat train a week later, he looked so old and frail, my heart ached for him. It was not difficult to see that my mother's illness was the crowning blow to a long series of sorrows he had suffered, all his married life and that the thought of losing her had completely unnerved him. He would not accept the opinion of either the doctor or the specialist, nor could he believe that such a brilliant, beautiful woman would be tied to a bed

in helpless inertia, to drag out her remaining days in a way that would have revolted and horrified her.

During the third week of her illness, she improved enough to speak a few words, recognized my father, and even smiled at the flowers he brought her every day.

FATHER'S finances were in no condition to stand the terrific expenses involved in a long illness, so I did what I could to help by making a quick trip to Paris to break my lease, if possible, and send Marie and the animals to Violette, whose sympathy and kindness, like that of many such friends, were beyond expression. I was trying to do some packing when I received a long-distance call from father. I could hear the anguish in his voice vibrate over the wire as he told me that Dr. Maclean had noticed a change in mother that morning and thought I should come back at once. Violette drove me to Le Bourget where I caught the afternoon plane.

When I arrived in Marlow at 6 o'clock that evening my mother was dead. The doctor cautioned me to get father back to the hotel as soon as possible, for there was a possibility of his having a complete nervous collapse. All sorts of sad details had to be attended to, so I begged him to stay with Bunnie at the hotel and let me do everything. I could not stand the look of utter misery in his tired gray eyes, and the thought of saving him a moment's sorrow that could be avoided strengthened me to spend the night in vigil beside my mother's body. As the nursing home was a Protestant one, father had encountered all sorts of obstacles in obtaining their permission for a priest or nun to remain with mother as he wished.

Perhaps the only consolation to the whole tragedy was that she died in a coma, without fear or pain or ever realizing what happened. Her beautiful face was peaceful as it rested in the pillows of flowers father had arranged. We buried her in the old Marlow cemetery, whose dead sleep beside the River Thames.

(To Be Continued)

Learn to Make Glass Products

CORNING, N. Y. (UPI)—One of the nation's leading glass centers, this western New York city has developed its own source of manpower for the huge Corning Glass Works—all for five cents a day per future worker.

Three years ago, instruction in glass manufacturing was started for boys at the Corning Free Academy, and since then about 70 per cent of the students taking the course have joined the company in producing glass, first for war and now for peacetime usage.

Under the program, a school glass shop was set up, colorfully decorated with student-made murals, depicting industrial scenes, and a huge floor map of the United States, showing sources of glass materials and their transportation routes to Corning.

Built Glass Furnace
Actual glass-working equipment in the shop includes nine metal-sheathed tables, each supplied with glass lamp, glass furnace and all the modern tools of the industry. Also at hand is a portable glass furnace, one of a few in

existence, which was produced right in the school shop.

The young glass workers began their instruction with the Phenicians' discovery of glass centuries ago and its development to date. Along with this study goes blackboard drill on the types of glass and their uses.

Practical training in the fundamentals of rotation, manipulation, file-cutting, flaring, bending and sealing is designed to develop coordination between hand and brain and the extreme manual dexterity needed for glass-making.

Supply Chemistry Classes
The students turn out apparatus for the chemistry classes and, at the same time, become familiar with many of the types of laboratory apparatus which are supplied by Corning Glass Works to 90 per cent of the laboratories in the country.

Glass furnace instruction begins in the winter, and the students soon learn the intense heat of furnace and red molten glass. They must "gather" and "blow," understand the timing necessary between gatherer and blower and the various idiosyncrasies of glass at different temperatures. They also must learn the use of such things as blowpipes, glass scissors and art boards for shaping.

Establishment of the glass school was inspired by an instructor Roy L. McIntosh, who believes "if the schools will co-operate with industry, industry will help the schools."

The glass works has given McIntosh not only material help but also expert instructors, who teach the young glass students the fine points of glass manipulation. And partly because of this assistance, cost of operating the glass shop is kept at five cents per day per pupil.

BARBS

BY HAL COCHRAN
MANY a birthday has a party, but a lot of parties have topped having birthdays.

B-natural is the real key to your true self.

At least rationing has led to a lot of youths stepping into their fathers' shoes.

Most wives agree that a man around the house every day is useless. Every home should be without one.

The kids won't beat around the bush about what they want for thanksgiving. They'll talk turkey!

EDSON'S WASHINGTON COLUMN

BY PETER EDSON
NEA Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The atomic bomb has been a deadly subject right from the first and is growing more and more serious. But it has had its share of gaffes and cute stories.

For instance, there was the pronouncement of Dr. L. Szilard, one of the hundreds of scientists who worked on the project: "I'm an optimist," he declared. "I believe the future is uncertain."

It was matched by Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer of University of California, who was in charge of the actual bomb construction and testing at Los Alamos, New Mexico. "I'm an optimist," he said, "I believe civilization has one chance in ten."

After work on the Clinton Engineer Works at Oak Ridge, Tenn., had been going on for a couple of years—but before the bomb was dropped—the then-Undersecretary of War, Judge Robert P. Patterson, began to get a little worried. He called in his construction adviser, M. J. Madigan, and told him to go down there and inspect. He came back shaking his head.

"I don't know what they're doing down there," he told his boss, "but if this thing doesn't work you aren't going to have to worry about any other mistake that may have been made, because this one will be the biggest mistake that was ever made."

TO Will H. Davis, former War Labor Board Chairman and Economic Stabilization Director is credited an atomic bomb allegory. It goes something like this:

The Archangel Michael, who had been in charge at the creation of the earth, had done a pretty good job. He had taken care of all the big things and had seen to it that they would work all right without too much worry to man himself.

But a lot of the little things, the Archangel Michael didn't take too much trouble to work out in detail, believing it would be just as well for man to figure those things out for himself. The result was that man sometimes got himself in trouble. There were fights.

The Archangel Michael would always pass this over. "It's a good earth," he would say, "and man's fundamentally all right. Give him a little time and he'll get over it."

THAT went on for war after war, but still man didn't seem to learn. Finally there was a war so big that nearly everybody was in on it and it looked as though man really was going to destroy himself. This time even the Archangel Michael was worried.

"I'll fix that," he said after thinking it over a while. "In the past man has always been getting himself in trouble over the little things. Let's give him something big to work on. Let's give him a little, tiny bit of the Creation itself. Let's let him find the power that lies in the atom, and play with that for a while. It will be man's last chance. He'll either lick it, or it will lick him."

Army and Navy Wrangle Over Proposed Unity

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (UPI)—Congressional efforts to promote greater coordination between the army and navy led the services Saturday into their bitterest brawl since pre-war days.

The dispute reached cabinet levels when Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal protested to Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson about remarks made by Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle of the army air forces to the senate military affairs committee.

Doolittle's charge of "hypocrisy" could have referred to Forrestal himself who on Oct. 22 told the committee that he believed in unity of command in the field but opposed the suggested merger proposals.

Nothing Settled
Forrestal said he felt he should challenge charges of "hypocrisy" or of partisanship to the point of callousness.

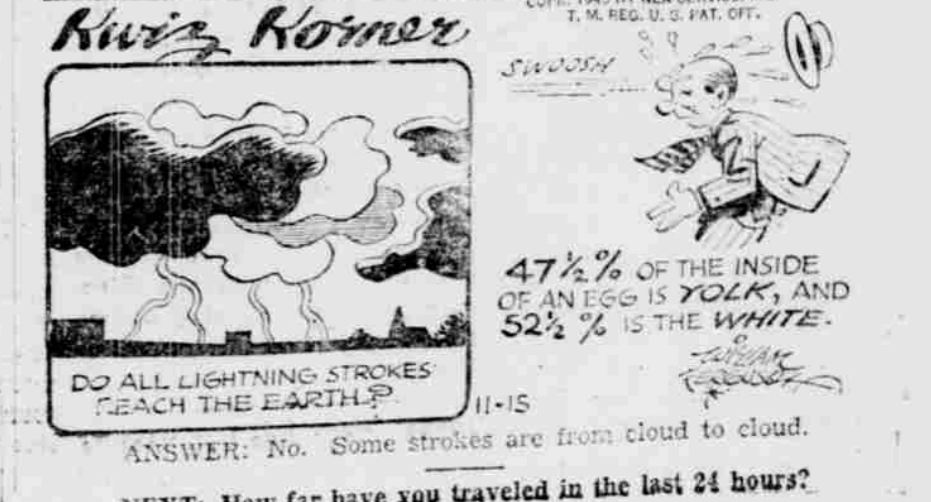
Doolittle, who is soon to retire, outlined the air forces wish for a standing air army of 5,000 planes. Attacking the future value of sea power he said aircraft carriers would not be needed after land-based planes developed sufficient range.

He conceded, however, the advantages of bases close to enemy targets. He said four per cent of the air damage to Japan was inflicted by carrier-based planes while 96 per cent was caused by land planes based mostly in the Marianas, won after some of the bloodiest land and sea fighting in the Pacific.

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Forrestal described Doolittle's testimony as "injurious acrimony" and asked Patterson to "join with me in seeking to keep the discussion of the (army-navy merger) proposal now before congress free

THIS CURIOUS WORLD



NEXT: How far have you traveled in the last 24 hours?