

The Plattsmouth Journal

ESTABLISHED 1881

Published semi-weekly, Mondays and Thursdays, at 409-413 Main Street, Plattsmouth, Cass County, Nebraska, by The Journal Publishing Company.

LESTER A. WALKER.....Publisher
B. J. ALCOTT.....General Manager
ROBERT B. STAUFFER.....Managing Editor

Entered at the Postoffice at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, as second class mail matter in accordance with the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE—\$3 per year, cash in advance, by mail outside the Plattsmouth trade area.

DAILY JOURNAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Delivered by carrier in the City of Plattsmouth, 15 cents per week, or \$7.00 per year cash in advance; by mail in the Plattsmouth trade area: \$3 per year, \$1.75 for six months, \$1.00 for three months, cash in advance. By mail outside the Plattsmouth trade area, \$5.00 per year, \$3.00 for six months, 60 cents per month, cash in advance.

Neither Fish Nor Fowl

The state department has \$13,000,000 to spend on its proposed foreign information service during its first six months of existence. It has jobs for some 2600 persons in 62 countries. All it has to do now is persuade congress to breathe the breath of life into the new agency.

Given that, we shall have a permanent successor to the late OWI and office of inter-American affairs whose object, according to Assistant Secretary of State Benton, is to give foreign peoples "a full and fair picture of American life and of the aims and policies of the United States government." Its instruments will include worldwide shortwave broadcasts and wireless bulletins every day, newsreels and documentary films, periodicals and such like.

Mr. Benton has said the new agency has no intention of competing with foreign propaganda abroad. He has likewise declared that it is not intended to compete with or supplant existing private news services.

Perhaps Mr. Benton is wise in making this explanation, since both foreign government propaganda agencies and non-government news services are strongly established in their opposite fields. But he leaves us with the odd and hesitant inference that the state department is going in neither for propaganda nor for factual news distribution.

Only one thing seems definitely certain in this tepid declaration of an expensive project. Most foreign readers and lookers and listeners are going to accept the state department's foreign information output as slanted American propaganda. They've been fed too much government-issue news and views in the past to believe otherwise.

The state department implies, by its declaration of this proposed agency's purpose, that foreign peoples have been getting an inadequate and unfair picture of this country, and a distorted impression of its government's intentions.

It might be more realistic if the state department would cease to disclaim any propaganda intentions and try to compete with foreign propaganda agencies as best it could. Or, much better, it might throw its influence behind the growing efforts to promote a greater freedom of the press throughout the world.

For that world is badly in need of a free access to news for agencies which are known and trusted, and which will give the most straightforward information that human frailty and prejudice will permit. And we doubt that more government handouts will meet that need.

Q—What animals are put in the lead of caravans?

A—Donkeys or mules. Camels are pretty stupid and cannot follow a path.

Q—How many refugees found haven in Switzerland?

A—About 250,000, civilian and military.

Q—What is the population of Nuernberg, scene of the German war crimes trial?

A—430,000 prewar.

Q—Did Austria make airplanes during the war?

A—Yes, 12 types of planes and four types of engines. 3488 Austrian-made planes were delivered to the Austrian Air Force.

The WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

By DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON—Secretary of Commerce Henry Wallace isn't taking any chances on being left holding the political bag if the Truman administration begins to lose out with the public.

He continues on excellent terms with Truman, but has also embarked on a speech-making campaign which, while supporting most of Truman's enunciated program, makes it plain that the ex-vice-president still has a very forthright political mind of his own.

It didn't get much attention, but Wallace made a significant speech at a negro fraternity meeting in Washington the other night which drew wide acclaim in the negro press—a segment of the public that Bob Hannegan has been worried about ever since Mrs. Truman tossed aside the question of the DAR and Hazel Scott, wife of the negro congressman, who was barred from singing in Constitution Hall.

Wallace's next talk will be at a ten-state farm meeting in St. Paul on January 11. This will be Wallace's first farm speech in almost two years and has more significance than meets the naked eye. After January, Wallace will make three or four speeches a month all over the country, renewing his contacts with the hundreds of delegates who voted for him at the last democratic convention, at the same time checking his political fences around the nation.

Wallace doesn't plan to resign from the cabinet before June, and when he does he will go out with Truman's blessing in order to campaign for liberal congressmen who will support the Truman program. This is the type of campaigning where Truman is weakest and Wallace strongest, so there will be no break with the Truman administration—unless.

The "unless" hinges on plans to get Wallace to testify before congress regarding Truman's recommended labor legislation and the much debated cooling-off period. Wallace is opposed to this, and if called before congress will be forced to say so—in which case he will follow customary practice and submit his resignation. Trouble-makers on capitol hill already are maneuvering to put him on the spot.

Secretary of Agriculture

Secretary of Agriculture Anderson has come a long way from the day when he went out to New Mexico many years ago, suffering from tuberculosis. Attaining membership in the cabinet of the U. S. is quite a climb for a country boy. There are only a handful of men every four years who attain that honor and distinction.

At heart, however, Clinton Anderson is still a frustrated man. Most people don't know it, but his secret ambition long was to become an author.

When he first went to New Mexico, Anderson had plenty of time to write. And he turned out dozens of magazine articles, aimed primarily at the Saturday Evening Post. As fast as he sent them to Philadelphia, however, Post editors sent them back. Anderson collected a fine assortment of rejection slips and finally stopped writing. He turned to insurance, cattle raising and politics, in all of which he has been eminently successful.

The other day, however, Anderson got his revenge. Bearded Forrest Davis of the Saturday Evening Post, sometimes nicknamed the "Missing Link" dropped in to see Anderson and offered him a part-time writing job. He said the Saturday Evening Post could use one article per month from the secretary of agriculture, and offered a very juicy fee.

But the secretary of agriculture, now one of the busiest men in Washington, said he had no time to write. He gave the Saturday Evening Post a "rejection slip" of his own.

NOTE—One of the best pieces of literature written by any Washington official in recent months was Secretary Anderson's guest column for the Washington Merry-Go-Round last summer, in which he found time to express the hope that some of the neighborly habits of the war, such as car pools and victory gardens, might be continued in times of peace.

Byrnes Vs. Leahy

Jimmy Byrnes' most vigorous critic inside the white house is now presidential Chief of Staff Adm. William Leahy.

When Leahy read the final text of the Moscow communiqué, he hit the ceiling. He then burned the midnight oil writing a blunt analysis of the Moscow decisions for the president. He even went so far as to describe Byrnes' Moscow agreement as a "veritable Munich."

He also took occasion in the same white house memo to chastise Byrnes for the complete breakdown of liaison between the white house and the state department.

Actually the decisions at Moscow now have Truman's blessing. Both Truman and Byrnes, held a love fest aboard the S. S. Williamsburg, Truman's private yacht, during the New Year week end when Truman agreed that Byrnes had taken the only reasonable course with the Russians and British in the soviet capital.

Admiral Leahy is now saying that Byrnes is trying to have him ousted from the white house, which may be true. Actually, Leahy has long wanted to retire and has talked to Truman about doing so. Each time, however, the president has urged him to stay on. Now the admiral is so upset over our relations with Russia that he would probably like to remain until they are ironed out.

State Department Sabotage

A significant off-the-record meeting took place in the state department shortly after President Truman announced his plan to bring European refugees into the United States by filling up immigration quotas during the remainder of the fiscal year.

The meeting consisted of members of the state department's visa office and, although it wasn't said so in these exact words, net result of the session was to sabotage the president's plan for admitting refugees.

The state department officials decided: (1) That they did not have enough staff to handle more immigration visas; (2) that they would have to concentrate first on bringing home the foreign-born wives of American soldiers.

(Copyright, 1946 by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)



Skimpy Clothing Supplies Expected In 1946; Must Fill World's Orders

NEW YORK, (U.P.)—Skimpy wardrobes and empty shelves in the linen closet will remain a consumer problem through most of 1946 even if textile production can get back quickly into the giant strides taken during the war emergency.

That's the viewpoint held by numerous cotton, wool and synthetic fabric manufacturers after a survey of prospects for the New Year.

Producers warn that it is going to take at least one year to get the domestic distribution pipelines flowing with enough dresses, shirts, shorts and suits to meet normal demand.

One trade authority does not expect the supply of shirts and underwear to be normal until the fall of 1946. The scarcity of combed sheets and pillow cases is probably the severest ever experienced in the industry, a National Industrial Conference Board survey showed.

In addition, the principal burden of clothing the world will fall upon the United States, government officials point out, as the United Kingdom, Japan or China, leading prewar exporters, cannot supply large quantities of textile for some time to come.

Sentiment Found Better

The final weeks of 1945 witnessed a decided change of sentiment in the cotton goods industry. The let-down in optimism which followed V-J Day began to reassert itself because of three main factors: 1. The tremendous pentup domestic and foreign demand; 2. A belief that the worst of the labor strife in the industry is over; 3. A feeling that Government price control policies, at least at the mill level, will be liberalized sufficiently to encourage greater production.

Top-flight leaders in the industry expressed confidence that it might be possible to boost production in 1946 to between 11,000,000,000 and 12,000,000,000 yards, or almost equal to the record-breaking level achieved during the war emergency.

Saul Nelsen, director, materials and production division, Civilian Production Administration, estimated that world export markets stand in immediate need of at least 4,500,000,000 yards of cotton goods in 1946 as compared with combined exports from all sources in 1945 of some 2,500,000,000 yards.

Nelson said exporting countries outside the United States might increase their 1945 level by some 500,000,000 yards, but the indicated remaining deficit of 1,500,000,000 yards would have to be made up as far as possible out of United States production.

Wool Reconversion Slow
The woolen and worsted fabric industries, besides contending with a serious labor problem, found the changeovers from the production of military to civilian goods more prolonged than expected. Production dropped sharply, and at the year end, deliveries of worsteds were running four to six weeks behind schedules at a time when garment manufacturers were hard put to meet the clothing requirements of discharged vet-

Notes on Nebraska Farming Carrier Telephones

New equipment devised by engineers of the Rural Electrification Administration and the Bell Telephone Laboratories and now being tested in Arkansas may be the means of providing telephone service to thousands of Nebraska farm homes now served by rural electric lines, but out of reach of telephone lines.

REA Administrator Claude R. Wickard has expressed the hope that the Arkansas test will prove the practicability of providing telephone service over the same lines that deliver electricity to rural users. The 1940 census showed a total of 63,124 Nebraska farms without telephone service.

In the Arkansas test, carrier telephone equipment has been installed by the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company of St. Louis for everyday use in the homes of four members of the REA-financed Craighhead Electric Cooperative. Speech is transmitted to and from these homes by means of a carrier wave of radio frequency, which travel on the cooperative's power lines along with the power supply.

Electronic transmitting and receiving equipment is installed at the switchboard in the telephone exchange and at the subscribers' end of the line. The dial telephone is used in the same way as in regular telephone service.

Several years ago, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports, the Bell Telephone Laboratories started work on the problem of adapting carrier telephone technique to rural power distribution systems. REA, originally interested in devising a means of communication between power line maintenance crews and their home office, assigned engineers to work with Bell in a joint carrier telephone research project in 1939. Numerous field tests of the equipment were made before the war and were resumed last summer.

The Arkansas installations are the first to be made for continuous operation under actual working conditions.

Damage Suits Seek \$110,000 for Death Of Two Men Oct. 7

GERING, Neb., (U.P.)—Two damage suits, filed in District Court Saturday ask a total of \$110,000 for the death of two Minnarete men on Oct. 7, 1945. The North Central Gas company was named defendant in both actions.

R. L. Alkire and Frank Ruff were burned fatally when an explosion rocked the Kenneth Grier Building at Minnarete Oct. 6. The men died the next day.

There were no natural gas connections to the Grier Building, and a gas expert said the gas had seeped into the store from the outside.

A Minnarete city ordinance requires the gas company to maintain its lines up to and including the meters. The gas company was alleged to have been negligent in several phases of maintenance and checking of its lines.

Nazi Journalist
COPENHAGEN, (U.P.)—Former Nazi journalist Flemming H. Larsen died before a firing squad Saturday in the first Danish execution since liberation. He had been convicted of murdering his colleague Carl Henrik Clemmensen, in August, 1943.

Murray

Dr. and Mrs. Gilmore were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Frays at Union on New Years Day.

Bob Wohlfarth left Wednesday evening for Ft. Leavenworth where he will be inducted in the army.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lutz spent from Sunday till after New Years with Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Lutz and family at Malcolm, Neb.

Major Henry Nelson who has served several years in the army medical corps received his discharge recently from the army. He and Mrs. Nelson, and daughter have moved to Michigan where they will make their home.

All the members of the Guy Kiser family were guests on Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Sporer and family.

Olin Morris was recently promoted to Staff Sergeant in Tacloban, Leyte, Philippine Islands. Mr. and Mrs. Towner Livingston and family were spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Parr Young.

The Murray school opened Wednesday following a two week Christmas vacation.

Pvt. Robert Finkle spent Monday with his aunt and uncle Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Mead. He returned to his station at the Separation center at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas on Wednesday.

A baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ople Morris at St. Mary's Hospital in Nebraska City on December 23.

Morgan Stewart left here Saturday after a few days visit with his sister, Mrs. Charles Bodeker. He will go to Chicago and will enroll at DePaul University at the beginning of the second semester.

Mrs. Robert Rae was hostess to the Pinochle club on Thursday night.

The Blackwood Brothers of KMA will present a concert at the U. P. church on January 9, Wednesday night.

EDSON'S WASHINGTON COLUMN

BY PETER EDSON
NEA Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The lineup of the new, bigger and better State Department organization is gradually emerging under Assistant Secretary in Charge of Administration Donald Pussell, formerly of Spartanburg, S. C., where he was a junior law partner to Secretary Byrnes.

Late in January the department will go before Congress with estimates of what it's going to take to run a modern office of international affairs, working as energetically for peace as it worked for war. Tentatively, the blueprint will show how an expanded Foreign Service, an increasingly important division of economic affairs, new information and intelligence divisions will be fitted into the purely political divisions which have in the past done most of the U. S. government's business with foreign countries.

Because a lot of new jobs have been dumped in its lap, the Department of State, which in 1939 had less than 4700 employees and in 1945 had 10,600 employees, will, for the fiscal year 1947, require at least 15,000 employees, maybe more.

Its budget, which in 1939 was 18 million dollars and in 1946 was 76 million dollars, will, for fiscal 1947, be in the neighborhood of 150 million dollars.

SOME of the things that have been found unco-ordinated about the State Department are almost unbelievable. For instance, it was found that cables coming into the department from all over the world might be referred to 127 different offices. Messages took days to code and decode and deliver, and no wonder some got lost. The department was 30 days behind in its duplicating and printing. Files were in terrible shape. Employees weren't getting paid promptly, and their War Bonds weren't delivered.

Gradually, some of these things are being corrected. The number of offices getting cables has been cut to 17. A new message center has been set up under three young Army officers who ran message centers for General Eisenhower and know the importance of speed in coding, decoding and delivery. Borrowing printing facilities from other agencies, the duplicating work is being caught up. So are the payrolls. And any day now, all the economic functions will be moved into one building or one general area.

THAT'S principally what reorganization of the State Department is going to amount to. It isn't going to be any drastic reshuffling of everybody all at the same time.

Decision has not been made on how the civilian government organization will be set up to replace military government in Germany. This is a temporary job. Eventually it will be liquidated, as will be the remaining functions of the Foreign Economic Administration, disposal of surplus property overseas and some of the wartime work done by the overseas Office of War Information, Office of Inter-American Affairs and Office of Strategic Services.

Mrs. Willkie Makes Appeal for Memorial Cancer Center Campaign
Mrs. Wendell Willkie recently urged getting behind the \$4,000,000 memorial cancer center fund campaign in a statement to the press she had, previously made an appeal over the radio for support of Memorial's direct all-out effort to bring cancer under control.

Expressing great interest in the only children's war in the world devoted exclusively to the treatment of children with cancer, Mrs. Willkie said, "A most shocking fact is that more children die of cancer than die of infantile paralysis, meningitis, scarlet fever, diphtheria and small pox combined, with all facilities at work at one spot, memorial cancer center fights cancer with every known agency. It does so with limited resources. That is why memorial is raising \$4,000,000 to build and maintain a center large enough and with sufficient personnel to expand and put into action its extensive program."

"One of the most important features of this vital campaign of mercy," Mrs. Willkie added, "is the training of young cancer specialists in the latest techniques of cancer diagnosis and treatment. Specialists graduated at Memorial have already gone into twenty-four states and twenty foreign countries, and what is needed is hundreds more just like them, able to diagnose every type of cancer, capable of organizing and directing cancer clinics, ready to practice and bring relief to cancer sufferers in communities where such facilities do not exist. Memorial cancer center, for twenty years, has been training cancer specialists in association with Cornell University. Those who know these facts will agree with me, I am sure, that it is a public responsibility to support a campaign of such international importance."

"With the start of another year, it is heartening to know that memorial cancer center, the largest in the world, provides real hope for the eventual control of cancer," Mrs. Willkie said. "Cancer is the first cause of death among women between the ages of 35 and 55. It kills one out of every nine persons in these critical states. That means that fifteen million persons now alive in this country are doomed unless cancer can be brought under control."

THIS CURIOUS WORLD

IN 1941... IT IS ESTIMATED THAT 54,000,000 PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES TOOK TRIPS IN 16,000,000 AUTOMOBILES AND SPENT \$6,000,000,000 ON GASOLINE, REPAIRS, LODGING AND OTHER TRAVELING INCIDENTALS.



Read Journal Want Ads