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THOUGHT FOR TODAY

The most stringent protection of free speech would not protect a man in falsely shouting fire in a theater and causing a panic. — Justice O. W. Holmes

EDITORIALS

WARFARE COSTS MONEY

It might help some of the readers of The Journal to understand the tremendous cost of warfare if we call attention to some of the figures used by President Truman in his annual address on the State of the Union.

Mr. Truman pointed out that "we used to think that the B-17 was a huge plane" and the block-buster it carried, a huge load. The President pointed out, however, that the B-36 can carry five of these block-busters and carry them five times as far. He stated that the B-36 is much more complicated to build and more expensive.

The figures given by the President, as a comparison in preparedness costs, were \$275,000 for a B-17 and \$3,500,000 for a B-36.

Officials point out that while the B-36, the huge, long-range bomber, will be produced in increasing numbers, the Air Force is developing an all-jet bomber, which may replace it as the prime, long-range atom bomb carrying plane. One can take it for granted that the all-jet bomber will cost more money.

GET IN THE FIGHT ON POLIO

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis is making its appeal this year for \$50,000,000 which will be used to fight what its President, Basil O'Connor, calls "public enemy No. 1 on the list of epidemic diseases which threaten the health of our home."

If polio happens to strike Cass County in 1951 we will be glad that such an organization exists and that millions of Americans contribute annually to keep its work going. This is not the best reason for supporting the March of Dimes campaign but it is practical enough to suggest results.

More praiseworthy is the desire to have a part in the great effort to help the victims of polio, many of whom are youngsters. To give a little, in common with other persons, is to play a big part and to have the satisfaction, whenever one hears of the ravages of this disease, of knowing that the fight has our support.

RATIONING CAN BE FAIR TO ALL

A "big try at controlling meat prices is predicted by Alan Valentine, director of the Economic Stabilization Agency, who intimates an over-all freeze of wages and prices by March 1st. He suggests that meat controls might have to be accomplished by rationing and perhaps Government subsidies.

Immediately upon news of Mr. Valentine's declaration, Mr. Loren Banert, president of the American Livestock Association, expressed his disagreement, saying that the contemplated program would drive meat into the black markets again, increase the over-all price and result in lessened production.

Without questioning the sincerity of Mr. Banert, we suggest that his response is about what one would expect under the circumstances. Moreover, whether he is right or wrong in his conclusions is a matter of opinion, without any one being able to say whether the views expressed are correct or not.

While on the subject of rationing, we think it timely to point out that the Government, in our opinion, made a great mistake in connection with its rationing program during World War II. No attempt was made to extend the influence of rationing controls into meals served by restaurants, hotels, cafeterias, etc. The result was that a person, with money enough, could disregard rationing by eating away from home.

Furse's Fresh Flashes

What this country needs is more "lemme" and less "gimme."

Even if a man doesn't eat shrimp, there is no excuse for getting sore at those who know no better.

Progress would be much faster in working together instead of working each other.

Candy and flowers make some wives happy — others suspicious.

Why is it that the guys who brag that they can take it or leave it alone, are always taking it?

One pretty girl can make more female enemies in an hour than 10 homely girls can make in a week.

Flipper Fanny, our dainty little contour twister, says a gal needs but two lines to snare her man—one to listen to and one to look at.

A correspondent in a divorce suit is the guy who wishes that half the things he's accused of could be true.

One of the boys in the shop here says his greatest worry is the amount taken out of his take-home pay after he's taken it home.

The final test of personality is being able to search for your wife's lost glove under the feet of other movie patrons and not get slapped.

Be a gentleman. Tip your hat to everything not chewing tobacco—it might be a lady.

DOWN MEMORY LANE

10 YEARS AGO

John Benton Livingston, midshipman at Annapolis, Maryland, was among the honored group who witnessed the inaugural ceremonies at Washington. John was a member of the third battalion which participated in the parade. . . The Junior Chamber of Commerce voted to sponsor a boy from Plattsmouth for the Boys State for 1941 at Lincoln, the youth to be a junior in the high school his selection to be made by a committee for the Jaycees composed of Charles Walden, Cecil Hennings and Vernon Waterman. . . The usual flash of lights, roll of the balls and sometimes the musical sound of slugs dropping was missing from many places in the city due to a visitation from the local law enforcement officers.

20 YEARS AGO

Mrs. Bert Coleman was elected president of the Philathea Class; Mrs. Carl Groff, vice president. . . Burlington head saw business on the upgrade—quoting from General Manager Flynn—"If our business is any criterion it would seem that conditions in this territory are improving on Lines West of the Missouri. During the first 15 days of January, 1930, we loaded 8,913 cars of grain in Nebraska compared with 11,164 cars during the same fifteen days in January 1931." . . Miss Pearl Dugay of Omaha was assisting at the Journal in reporting the testimony in a murder case in district court.

The WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

(Copyright, 1949, by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.) DREW PEARSON SAYS: AMERICAN PEOPLE SHOULD KNOW WHAT TRANSPIRED AT WAKE ISLAND; STENOGRAPHIC NOTES REVEAL COMPLETE CONFIDENCE IN MILITARY VICTORY; MACARTHUR ADVISED AGAINST OCCUPYING KOREA.

(Ed. Note—This is another of Drew Pearson's columns giving hitherto unrevealed information regarding our Korean defeat and the events leading to it.)

Washington.—A lot of books have been written about the historic World War II decisions made at Teheran and Yalta, but nothing either official or semi-official has come out about the Wake Island conference last fall which preceded one of our most disastrous defeats in history.

Because that defeat has cost many American lives and the worst proportionate casualties of any recent war, and because it has given an equally serious setback to the United Nations' goal to prevent aggression, it is only proper that the public know something of what transpired at Wake Island.

The President of the United States flew halfway round the world to confer with General MacArthur, yet aside from a few conversational pleasantries reported by accompanying newsmen, nothing has been published regarding what happened on this mid-Pacific island.

The direct talks between MacArthur and President Truman took place with no one else present, no stenographic notes taken. It is next to impossible, therefore, to report accurately what happened. Fur-

LAFF OF THE WEEK



"I Think He Does Pretty Well Considering He Isn't A Pure-Bred Pointer!"

thermore, the stenographic notes made of the more extended conversations between Truman, MacArthur, General Bradley and the other military men are still so secret that each copy is numbered.

Touchy Formosa However, I believe it is important that the American people know what took place at Wake Island; so herewith I shall report some of the conversations recorded in these notes.

Only one clue was given in the extended conversations as to what Truman and MacArthur talked about in their private meeting. This was when someone asked the President about Formosa, and he cut further discussion short with the curt reply:

"General MacArthur and I have discussed Formosa already and we are in complete agreement on the subject."

This appears to confirm reports that one of the chief reasons for the President's long trip was to put the quietus on MacArthur's unauthorized conversations with Chiang Kai-Shek and curtail any more trips to Formosa to converse with the Generalissimo and Madame Chiang. These had stirred political dissension at home.

The trend of discussion in the rest of the conference was that a military victory was already in the bag. Almost more time was given to discussion of Korean rehabilitation, therefore, than to military strategy. When it came to the latter, General MacArthur dominated the conversation.

"The North Koreans," he explained, "have about 15,000 guerrillas left in the south, but the winter will take care of most of them. The others are a beaten force. They are only fighting to save face. It goes against the grain to have to destroy them."

Home By Christmas MacArthur assured Truman that he could "finish the job in North Korea" in a short time. According to the stenographic notes he said:

"I hope to be able to have the 8th Army back in Japan by Christmas. I may be able to send a convoy into Pyongyang immediately."

At this point, President Truman asked: "What about Chinese intervention?" MacArthur's reply was: "They could have intervened earlier when it would have been decisive, but that time has passed. We are no longer fearful of their intervention. Although there are several hundred thousand along the Yalu river, it is not likely that they could cause us much trouble. He also inferred that he could 'take care' of the Chinese, even if they decided to cross the Yalu river."

At the same time that MacArthur described his plans for completing the conquest of Korea, he also argued against keeping American troops in Korea.

Obviously this raised the question of why march across the frozen North Korean wastes to the Yalu river if the plan was to march right back again in Japan by Christmas. However, one of the Wake Island conference seemed to challenge MacArthur regarding this risky move.

Leave Quickly MacArthur's advice on the future of Korea was: "We should turn Korea over to the Koreans as quickly as we can get out as quickly as we can."

"Korea is a poor country," he said, "and we cannot afford to impose an occupation on them. . . Military occupations are always failures. I want to withdraw all our troops as soon as possible."

At one point Gen. Omar Bradley asked whether MacArthur could make any troops available for Europe in the next few months. MacArthur replied: "Yes, I think a division can be made available early in 1951." Bradley also remarked that he hoped MacArthur wouldn't have the same trouble he had with

American pilots in Europe shooting up railroad bridges that were needed later for rehabilitation.

"I have had the same trouble," MacArthur replied. The stenographic notes show laughter at this point.

Only other laughter came when John Muccio, U. S. Ambassador to Korea, proposed using sound trucks for propaganda purposes to sell democracy to the Korean people. This prompted the President to observe:

"I believe in sound trucks. I won two elections with them."

Highlight of the Wake Island meeting was the brilliant exposition of one man, MacArthur, completely dominated the conversation, and virtually no effort was made to challenge his opinions or to warn him that the Chinese might very well intervene.

Perhaps also this was the most tragic part of the conference.

Another Phone Strike Labor unrest in the telephone industry is so serious that another strike may shut down the nation's telephones at any time.

This is the warning of a Senate Labor subcommittee that has spent the past six months investigating telephone labor conditions.

A blistering report, not yet made public, the subcommittee charges that "bad labor-management relations exist in the Bell Telephone System. These relations appear to be getting worse. Strikes and threats of strikes are becoming more frequent."

"The Bell System," says the Senate Labor Subcommittee, "is an integrated, national network of communications vital to the health, wealth and security of this nation. It is the obligation and responsibility of both management and labor to recognize under law one another's legitimate rights. . . and above all, to recognize that neither party has any right to engage in acts or practices which jeopardize the public health, wealth, safety or interest."

The report warns both management and labor to "use the utmost restraint. . . in the exercise of their respective economic powers."

Of management, the report declares: "The Bell System, the wealthiest and largest employer in this nation, must recognize that it has an obligation under the law to allow its employees to select labor organizations of their own choosing. . . It is not important that the unions grow to become the kind of labor organizations that Bell System management would like them to be. It is important that those unions are independent of the system and its influence."

"The unions must realize the tremendous power they can wield for good or evil. As they grow in strength and power, they must assume correspondingly greater responsibilities to the employees they represent, and to the nation they serve."

Real Estate Transfers

Harry and Anna Brockhoff of Harry and Anna Brockhoff, 1-6-51, NW 1/4, 9-10-11, \$1.00. Elmer E. Ross and Wanda Buell, 1-9-51, Und. 1/2 Int. N 1/2 NW 1/4 NE 1/4 and N. 100 A. 34-10-13, \$1.

Elmer E. Ross and Wanda Buell to Clarence M. and Dolores Ross, 1-9-51, same as above, \$1.

County of Sarpy, Thomas S. Solomon, 1-9-51, Fr. NW 1/4 35-13-13, \$1.00.

Marie A. Kopp et al. to John Cechal, 10-11-50, Ls. 1, 2, 18 to 22, B. 13, Dukes Add to Plattsmouth, \$1.00.

John N. Ritter to Virgil V. Woolhiser, 1-10-51, L. 471 and 472, Louisville, \$3,875.

Hillard and Vlasta Alice Land to Mary Agnes Potts, 1-11-51, Ls. 42, 43 and N 1/2 44, Smith's add to Plattsmouth, \$1.00. Joseph and Anatolija Stodola to B. Byrie and Delores Shantz, 1-8-51, Ls. 1 to 3, Don-

JOURNALisms

Local residents will have to open their jets wide if they equal the effort farmers have put behind the March of Dimes Drive. The generosity of rural folks is exemplified by three large cribs of corn on Plattsmouth's Main Street, all donated by farmers of the territory. At this writing, between 500 and 600 bushels of corn has been cribbed.

Three persons are deserving of recognition for their services. Henry Nolting not only delivered a truck load of corn out of his own crib, but joined forces with Sterling Sand Wednesday to add another 250 bushels to the stock pile. Using Mr. Sand's truck, the pair visited farmers of their community picking up car corn. Within a few hours they were back with their truck overflowing.

And while on the subject of corn, we'd like to put in a plug for Cliff Shafer, who, we've noticed, has been on the handle end of a scrop at nearly every unloading job.

When polio strikes close to home one never forgets the March of Dimes Drive.

Eddie Wehrlein told us an interesting story the other evening that revealed to us for the first time origination of the phrase "In the Limelight." When in Omaha he met an old gentleman of 89 years who had spent his lifetime in the manufacture of oxygen. Knowing that oxygen was not used extensively 70 years ago, Eddie asked how he got into the business.

The old gentleman revealed that years ago arc or flood lamps for stage work was not known. In order to get stage lighting effects he developed a mechanical contraption using manufactured gas. Placed in this flame was a piece of limestone. Upon this stone was played a small stream of oxygen giving forth a brilliant light. That accounted for being in "The Limelight."

An interesting experience of the old man disclosed that in the early 90's a noted actress, who died only recently, played an Omaha theatre. Brilliant arc lamps were being used and, as the actress was getting along in years, the new type lamps revealed too much of the girl's age and she refused to go on the stage. A husband and our friend brought forth his mechanical gadget and put her in the "limelight."

It was a happy day for the actress, and, until her death, she frequently corresponded with the gentleman who did for her what mudpucks failed to do.

Plattsmouth is not the only Nebraska city to feel increased utility rates. At Lincoln both Consumers and the "Mun" plant are scraping the bottom of the barrel and have notified users that electric rates will be higher soon. It is interesting to note that Neb City is talking about installing additional generating facilities, claiming they can manufacture electricity at about half the cost they can buy it for.

The city council out at Hastings pulled a quickie that seems to have backfired, thanks to action by the Tribune. The city council, without public hearing, power of the Board of Public Works which operates the water and lights departments, was stripped. The Tribune jumped in with both feet pointed out that the board was created to keep utilities out of politics.

Here in Plattsmouth we are fortunate in having a Board of Public Works with an outstanding record in handling affairs of the city owned water system. Fred Rea and C. Johnson, with the aid of E. H. Bernhardt, and now John Clويد, are doing a remarkable job of improving and keeping our water system in tip-top condition and paying off a heavy indebtedness.

We are also fortunate in having a City Council that is more than happy to retain the status quo.

WASHINGTON REPORT

By Howard Buffett, 2nd Dist., Nebraska

Last August a company of Omaha Marine Reservists were called to active service. Then they were quickly shipped to the Korean battle front. These were boys who had generally signed up long before the Korean war started. Now their fathers and mothers are asking me questions.

They ask, "Was not this call to combat service a violation of the government's contract with these lads?" A careful reading of the contract makes their doubts understandable. The basic sentence in the contract reads as follows:

"I understand that as a member of the Marine Corps Reserve I am subject to call to active duty without my consent only in time of war or national emergency existing during my term of enlistment. . . that I may be discharged in time of peace upon my own request."

John Add to Plattsmouth, \$8,250.

DALE CARNEGIE

AUTHOR OF "HOW TO STOP WORRYING AND START LIVING"

It Pays To Discover Your Faults

HERE IS A YOUNG WOMAN who could take it when a friend told her of a fault. More than that, she benefited by it. She is Mrs. Roberta Renner, Cincinnati, O.

She came from a large family, five boys and five girls. It was a hospitable family, and with so many boys and girls, each having individual friends, the house was filled with company most of the time.

That was all very well for the boys, and for the girls too little to bear the brunt of company. But Roberta was of the dishwashing age! And friends were made just as welcome at meal-time as at any other hour.

When Roberta saw friends arriving just before luncheon or dinner, resentment would swell within her. The dishes piled up high enough when only their family was present. And to have to wash dishes not only for her friends, but for the friends of all those brothers and sisters, was enough to wear down anyone's energy. She began to dislike people. Friends to her were just people to wash dishes for.

Naturally, her resentment began to show itself in her greetings. She dropped her old friendly manner, and at best took on only a casual attitude. The hordes of people—hordes to her—who came there were not welcome so far as she was concerned—and she wouldn't pretend that they were. So she shunned them whenever she could.

Then one day a friend who was really a friend told her that no one liked her. That was a blow! She didn't like people, but she had not thought of people not liking her. There was a difference!

Her friend's remarks stuck in her mind. She was troubled; she didn't want to be disliked. She decided to see what she could do to change the situation. She made friendly remarks, and she smiled. Although some seemed a little surprised at her sudden change in her approach, they also seemed pleased. By and by, she was taking a real interest in the joys and sorrows of these erstwhile "enemies."

Then came the time when she was faced with a long period of inactivity, when she might have been very lonely except for the friendly attentions of her friends and neighbors.

Yes, Roberta Renner says she is grateful to the friend who told her of her fault, who informed her of a bitter truth.

We are not at war in Korea, says President Truman. So that bloody business did not supply a legal basis for calling up these reserves. And not until December did the President declare a national emergency. How, then, could the government legally grab these lads for active service last August?

As it turned out, many of them were literally signing their own death warrant when they joined the reserves. Answering their parents' question is not a pleasant business.

HITCHHIKING SNAKE If it had lived a snake found recently in Broken Bow would have had quite a story to tell its grandchildren. Employees of a local grocery store found a red yellow and black-striped snake among some bananas believed shipped from South America. The "hitchhiker" is thought to have been a coral snake or one of some other poisonous species.

There seem to be several answers the government might give. (1) Officially we are still in a limited emergency declared by Roosevelt September 8, 1939. (2) Officially we are still in a state of unlimited national emergency proclaimed May 27, 1941. (3) Officially we are still at war (with Germany and Japan).

Apparently the Marine reserves were forced into active duty under one of these technical conditions. But were these young men told they were walking into such legal booby traps when they enlisted? Do you suppose they were plainly told then that the conditions already ex-

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SUCCESSFUL PARENTHOOD Mr. CATHERINE CONRAD EDWARDS Associate Editor, Parents' Magazine

THE CHILD who habitually counts himself out is a pitiable soul and very apt to grow up into that kind of make-believe martyr whom everyone dislikes. The problem is to make the child see what he is doing to himself, and it isn't an easy one.

The situation of this sort most familiar to us all is that of the child, jealous of a brilliant or attractive brother or sister, who refuses to compete. "I'm not as smart as Billy, so what's the use of trying," he tells himself. Or he pretends he isn't interested, adopting an air of indifference which says, "I could be as smart as Billy if I tried—but it's chicken (the current word for sissy) to get good grades in school."

Parents should make every effort to understand the fear of failure back of such retreats. All the loving and encouragement both father and mother can give the child is required to restore the balance between his low estimate of himself and his exaggerated idea of his rival's endowments. Also, every effort should be made to develop the fearful child's own talents so that some area can be found where he is actually superior. Being supported by his parents' faith in him is only part of the child's need—a few triumphs of his own are essential, too.

But along with the help you can give the child in building up his own sense of worth, it seems to me there must be considerable firmness in your demands that he do his best. Don't feel so sorry for the troubled child that you let him get away with the "I-won't-try" approach to life. Naturally you won't force him to compete in fields where he has no talents. Admitting that his brother can paint a better picture than he can is part of a healthy acceptance of one's limitations, but that shouldn't excuse the child from trying equally as hard to excel in another field—music or sports or scholarship or frying hamburgers.

The hardest aspect of this problem is the "nobody likes me" feeling which plagues these insecure children. Unfortunately we are apt to take our acquaintances at their own self-evaluation, and to grow up imagining that one is not liked is very apt to bring about the very exclusion from the regard of others that the child dreads. Unhappily, the damage to the child's self-esteem was probably done when he was a baby—but that doesn't mean it can't be repaired. Although praise, and plenty of it, will be needed, flattery is a trick the child will see through. Praise his genuinely good qualities—not the ones you wish he had—and above all mention his behavior when it is praiseworthy.

But again, be firm in showing the child that he owes something to the family as a whole—agreeable behavior, cooperation in daily tasks. You do him no favor by letting him get away with the sulks at home. Even the most lavishly endowed child has to practice friendliness in order to earn it.