

EDITORIALS

STUDENTS AND MILITARY SERVICE

With the report of the Carnegie Corporation, the Cornell Social Science Research Center has conducted a study to determine the effects of the Korean war and the draft on the attitudes and study programs of American college students.

Prof. Edward A. Suchman, Jr., who analyzed the students' answers, reports that students react to their military obligations about the same way that the average adult reacts to income tax obligations: "He meets his obligation, but he doesn't necessarily like it."

It was found, generally that although the students are not worried over being called into the military service, they certainly are not enthusiastic about it. They feel that the present deferment policy is just and fair, and they do not view the draft as a serious disruption of their lives.

Altogether there were about 5,000 students questioned attending Cornell, Dartmouth, Fisk, Harvard, Michigan, North Carolina, Texas, Wayne, Wesleyan, Yale and the University of California at Los Angeles.

Ninety per cent of the student questioned said that if they were inducted into the armed forces before completing their course of study, they would return to school after completing their military service. Most of the students agreed that the deferment policy had increased the importance of high marks.

The study concludes that the present selective service policy as it affects students may be considered effective and successful, because the student has a clear-cut idea of what is in store for him, as compared to the confusion and doubt that existed on the campuses only about a year ago when the student was "kept in the dark."

NEW ATOMIC CANNON

The Army has released details of a new massive atomic gun, which weighs 85 tons and shoots a projectile for at least 20 miles. The gun was designed to lay down an atomic barrage in support of ground troops and has been in the building process since 1944.

The weapon is a 200-millimeter gun, transported by front and rear tractors, can be used on almost any terrain and can be set up for firing in about fifteen minutes. The gun recalls the German Big Bertha and the German gun nicknamed Anzio Annie. The Big Berthas were used in World War I and Anzio Annie was used by the Germans in resisting the Anzio landing during World War II.

However, the advantages of the American gun are many. In the first place, it is highly maneuverable, whereas the German guns were railroad guns, capable of firing in only one direction. The American gun is also supposed to be highly accurate, four or five times more accurate than previous guns of its size.

Behind the unveiling of the new Army gun lies the struggle between the Army and the Air Force for authority to deliver the atomic bomb. The Air Force has long believed it has the primary role in delivering atomic weapons, although the Army believes it must be assigned the role of delivering small tactical atomic weapons, especially some of which are admittedly now in production.

The Army contends that the huge field gun will deliver atomic missiles in a battlefield area with greater accuracy than will aircraft-dropped bombs. The Army also says it can deliver tactical atomic bombs with this gun, at any time, night or day, in any weather. The Air Force believes that the delivery of atomic weapons is a role assigned to the Air Force since it is prepared to use guided missiles, pilotless planes and other new methods of delivering them. The Air Force also stresses the fact that it can deliver bombs five

THOUGHT FOR TODAY

The principle is more than half of the whole question.

—Aristotle

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Furse's Fresh Flashes

The American taxpayer is about the best fitted human inhabiting the universe today. No matter how tough the conditions, he manages somehow to survive.

The man who lives within his income never gets as much credit as the man who doesn't.

Great Britain has built a machine to test highway bridges. Here in Nebraska we use overloaded trucks.

Psychologists declare that bow-legged girls are usually courageous. Flipper Fanny, our dainty little contour twister, says they have to be in this age of bathing suits.

Scientists announce that the human brain contains alcohol. That may account for the way those fellows in Washington arrive at their staggering figures.

It is stated that Gen. MacArthur's salary with that business machines manufacturer is \$100,000 a year. If that constitutes "fading away", we wish somebody would fade us right quick.

The average man is proof that the average woman can take a joke.

To avoid that run-down feeling, cross streets carefully.

miles, or fifty miles, behind the lines, as the occasion may warrant.

This dispute is in the best tradition of the armed services and cannot be settled on any arbitrary basis in the near future. If and when the next war comes it would be well for both the Army and Air Force to have the capability of delivering atomic weapons. There is no reason, which we can see, why one service only should be assigned the role of delivering atomic bombs.

Down Memory Lane

10 YEARS AGO

Lillian Livingston was elected president of the Credit Women's Breakfast club. Other officers elected were Mrs. Don Siever, vice president; Miss Anna Hassler, secretary; and Glenna Stockton, treasurer. Rev. L. W. Bratt, pastor of the Methodist church, has been commissioned a lieutenant in the army and assigned to the chaplain corps. Mrs. Ivan Balfour of Union has been elected president of the Cass County W.C.T.U. Other officers are Miss Minnie Kunz of Elmwood, secretary; and Mrs. Myrtle Robertson of Eagle, treasurer. Recent enlistees in the armed forces include Orville A. Koop of Louisville, Paul F. Sands of Louisville, John G. Oberle of Eagle, Willard J. Wilson, Jr., and Horace F. Keil of Plattsmouth.

20 YEARS AGO

A. H. Duxbury of Plattsmouth has been elected president of the Cass County Association of Christian Education. Other new officers are Mrs. Fred H. Gorder of Weeping Water, vice president; and Mrs. Fred Marquardt of Avoca, secretary-treasurer. Martha Peterson of Plattsmouth has been elected district guard for the Woman's Relief Corps. John A. Libershal, James Rebal, A. J. Snyder, A. R. Johnson, C. L. Pittman, democrats; and Frank Claus, L. R. Sprecher, Oscar Wilson, John E. Schutz and Edward Gabelman, republicans, have been nominated for precinct assessors in Plattsmouth. Albert Olson has been elected commander of Plattsmouth Legion post. Also named to offices were Jim Farnham, Joe Capwell, Elmer A. Webb, Eugene Vroman, A. H. Duxbury, Dr. G. L. Taylor, Kathryn Lugsch, Frank Smith and Fred Herbster.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

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DREW PEARSON SAYS: SENATOR WHO ATTACKS GOVERNMENT GETS AWAY WITH AMAZING FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS; SEN. MCCARTHY RECEIVED \$24,000 IN CASH IN SIX YEARS; MCCARTHY ALSO RECEIVED \$75,000 IN UNIDENTIFIED BANK DEPOSITS IN THREE YEARS.

Washington.—It is an axiom of military strategy that the best defense is to attack. But in political strategy it looks as if the best defense against income tax investigation is to charge that the government is full of communists.

If you repeat that charge often enough and shout it loud enough, you can get away with all sorts of things as far as your personal taxes are concerned—or at least that seems to be the experience of Wisconsin's Senator Joe McCarthy.

This may be because government officials know that they raise the cry of "martyr" and "revenge" if they prosecute a critic who has attacked them.

It is a safe statement that the average newspaperman who kept financial records



"Note the twin bathtubs—one for Junior!"

the way McCarthy does, and juggled his finances the way he does, would have landed in the jug sometime ago. However, it is a known, though not officially admitted fact that Senators and members of the House of Representatives never have their tax returns too carefully scrutinized. This is the unwritten rule of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

The fact that McCarthy merits investigation and scrutiny, however, is indicated by the amazing fact that during the past six and a half years the senator from Wisconsin deposited \$24,135.44 in cash to his bank accounts.

McCarthy's Cash

The average citizen does not deal in large amounts of cash. Cash is the medium of the underworld, where pay-offs and protection money must be concealed. However, here is the record of the cash deposited by a member of the distinguished United States Senate, the most important deliberative body in the world:

1946	\$2,640
1947	\$2,778
1948	\$1,778
1949	\$5,346
1950	\$4,068
1951	\$1,709
1952 up until June 30	\$6,185

Even more amazing is the amount of money received by the senator from Wisconsin from unidentified sources. Deposits turned up in the senator's accounts with no record by the bank or brokerage firm as to where they came from.

For this and other reasons, McCarthy was able to parlay \$70,490 of income during eleven years (1938 through 1948) into stocks that cost him \$180,000. McCarthy did this long before he began his communist campaign. But since he took up the communist issue he has continued to gamble on the stock and commodity market. And though the public generally has the impression of a man dedicated to the cause of ridding the world of communism, the senator's bank accounts indicate that he is chiefly out to make something for McCarthy.

Public office seems to agree with McCarthy financially. For after he got into public office he really began to make money. In 1935 he earned only \$777.81. And during the entire period from 1935 to 1942 he averaged only \$4,163.32 a year in salary. Just one year later, in 1943, he reported income of \$40,500.92 from the sale of stocks that he had bought. Just how he was able to acquire such valuable stocks when his income had averaged only \$4,163.32 for seven years is difficult to say—especially since McCarthy was in the Marine Corps during part of this time.

McCarthy also had a strange habit of deducting from his income-tax returns disproportionate contributions to charities, one of them to a catholic charity in far-away Burma which actually did not exist. Finally tax returns in Wisconsin returned him that this didn't look quite kosher, and in 1950 he stopped.

Unidentified Money

However, the unique thing about McCarthy's income was the money which came from anonymous or unidentified sources. In three years a total of \$75,000 of unidentified funds were deposited in the Riggs Bank alone.

Another case involved the Appleton State Bank in Wisconsin. In 1946 it was dunning McCarthy for funds in order to cover a loan, when suddenly from a completely unidentified source a total of \$38,045.72 was deposited to McCarthy's account.

One of McCarthy's financial schemes was a joint banking account with his office assistant Ray Kiermas. Mr. Kiermas has had an average annual income of about \$6,500. Yet from sources best known to himself, Kiermas has made large deposits not only to his own account but has also deposited funds to the Senator's account.

It is possible that the Senator has banked through his office assistant in order to cover the source of certain people who have paid him. He has also apparently used his brother, William P. McCarthy.

On August 26, 1948, for instance, a commodity credit account was opened with Dan F. Rice and Company, Chicago grain traders, in the name of William P. McCarthy. Though his brother's name, the \$10,000 used to open the account

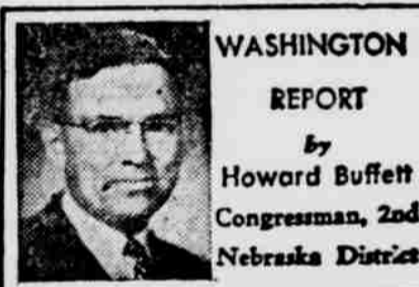
actually came from Ray Kiermas to the extent of \$6,223.72, while the balance was supplied by a check on the Appleton State Bank which suddenly seems to have lost its records and cannot now identify the source of this money.

Three years later, March 8, 1951, the account with D. F. Rice was closed out, a check for \$7,159 going to William P. McCarthy. This check was cashed, and the cash was deposited ten days later back with the same D. F. Rice Co.

This time, however, the trading account was in the name of Julia Connelly, the maiden name of William McCarthy's wife.

In 1951, the date when the commodity account was closed out and then re-established under Julia Connelly's name, it so happened that the Senator from Wisconsin was beginning to come under the scrutiny of his fellow Senators for extracurricular conduct.

This is just one chapter in the operation of a senator who has set himself up in judgment over his fellowmen.



WASHINGTON REPORT

by Howard Buffett

Congressman, 2nd Nebraska District

"And Nero fiddled while Rome burned." Now let's look at 1952. On October 24, the United Nations will hold a modern version of fiddling while Rome burns. In 23 cities around the world, a "Cold United Nations Day Ball" will be held for UN drawing-room commandos, whose only smell of powder is from milady's powder puff.

Before me is a fancy invitation to this high-brow shindig—sent to me in a dainty envelope wrapped with a blue ribbon and fastened with a wax United Nations seal. The tickets are \$15 dollars each—formal dress is required—a buffet supper will be served.

The invitation says, in part, "The first UN Day Ball will inaugurate what will one day be a worldwide tradition in observing this holiday of peace sending gifts and greetings to peoples in other UN countries."

Your participation will aid in establishing an international custom which will help promote understanding and friendship among the peoples of the world. How do you suppose American boys on "Old Baldy" will feel about the revelry at 23 UN Balls?

My mind goes back to 1945, when the United Nations was formed. Then, too, big talk was the order of the day. At least one writer called that conference the most important since the Last Supper.

A picture of the original UN conference showed two men on the rostrum. One was Molotov, now deputy prime minister of Russia. The other, presiding, was Alger Hiss. At the Washington United Nations Ball will be many of Hiss's associates. They will dance, drink champagne and mouth wordy toasts to the UN—while 90% of those who fight and die in the faraway hell-holes of Korea are American boys.

Forester Advises Watering Trees and Shrubs For Winter

Water your trees, shrubs and lawn thoroughly now in order to prepare them for winter. That's the advice of Extension Forester Earl G. Maxwell of the University of Nebraska.

All of the plants will survive the winter better, he says, if the ground is moist to begin with.

GAMBLERS

The Internal Revenue Bureau charges that gamblers are hiding their real activities and evading the Federal tax on their business by "taking over" local chapters of tax-exempt non-profit organizations.

Capitol News

LINCOLN — Nebraskans will ballot next month on six proposed changes in their Constitution. The issues were placed before the voters by the 1951 Legislature. Bills to place five other changes on the ballot were rejected.

The following is a factual summary of the proposed amendments. It is intended to argue neither for nor against the proposals and is based largely on material supplied by Dr. Roger Stamata, research director of the Nebraska Legislative Council.

Equalization of Salaries of Courts, Boards, Commissions

This proposal simply would change the time when salary increases or decreases—provided by the Legislature become effective.

Under the present law, when the Legislature changes the salaries of, for example, the judges of the Supreme Court, the judges are barred from receiving it during their current term of office. Since most boards, commissions, etc., are made up of members whose terms are staggered, this often means that some members receive more than others.

If the proposal is adopted, it will mean that whenever a salary increase is voted, all the members of a court or board will receive it whether they are beginning new terms or not.

Motor Vehicle Taxation

This is the only one of the six proposals about which any serious controversy has arisen. Some educators have questioned whether it would curtail income to school districts. The attorney general's office has said that whether it does or not is entirely up to the Legislature.

Briefly, the amendment would allow the Legislature to "provide for a different method of taxing motor vehicles." Motor vehicles are now classed as tangible property and are taxed at the owner's home.

Said the Legislative Council: "When the public hearing was held on this proposed amendment, no one appeared in opposition to it. The bill was supported by the chairman of the County Commissioner's Association, who stated that his organization was unanimous in its support. Representatives of the Omaha City Council and of the Omaha School District also spoke in its favor. The Nebraska Motor Carriers Association also appeared in its behalf and it passed the Legislature without a dissenting vote."

"The fact should be emphasized that while the amendment envisages some sort of motor vehicle tax system to take the place of the present property tax on these vehicles, the proceeds from whatever new tax may be levied will continue to be allocated to each county and taxing district in the same proportion as under the present tax law."

Salaries of Legislators

This is a proposal to raise the salary of members of the legislature from \$872.09 a year to \$1,250.

Present legislative salaries were set in 1935 and have not been changed since.

Said the Council: "Most legislators do not expect to be highly paid for their services, but many cannot afford to serve at present because the salary scarcely covers the actual and necessary expenses."

State Board of Education

This proposal would hand the "supervision and administration of the school system of the state" to a six-member board, elected by the people from six districts, as regents of the University of Nebraska are now elected. They would serve for six-year terms without pay, except for their expenses.

The board would name, and fix the salary of, the Commissioner of Education who would serve as the executive officer of the board.

Freeman B. Decker, the present state superintendent, testified in favor of a state board before the last legislature. He said the plan was educationally sound. Numerous other organizations sent representatives to the Legislature's hearing to endorse the proposal.

There was some opposition to the plan. The Legislative Council says, "Mr. G. E. Colterman of the Rural School Board Association of Pierce County stated that he thought the amendment would lead to centralization in the educational system and that his organization was in favor of keeping the superintendent on an elective basis at present."

Constitutional Convention Membership

This proposal does not provide for the calling of a constitutional convention. The Legislature killed a bill which would have provided that. Instead, it proposed that when and if a convention is called, it shall be made up of more than 43 members, as the present Constitution provides. The amendment would set the number at no more than 100, with the exact number to be prescribed by the Legislature.

Publication of Proposed Constitutional Amendments

The Council's report says: "The present provision of the

Test Your Intelligence

Score yourself 10 points for each correct answer in the first questions.

- Which of the following games was originally, sometimes still played on a green?
—Tennis —Tiddly winks —Bowling —Ping-P
- Which of the following is the thigh bone?
—Digit —Cranium —Femur —Fibula
- Two states bordering on Canada have territory on peninsulas reachable only by crossing Canadian territory. One of them named below. Can you find it?
—Maine —Minnesota —Michigan —Montana
- Which of the following men led the "Rough Riders" in Cuba during the Spanish-American War?
—Stonewall Jackson —John J. Pershing —Garci
- Pick out the following word which does not match the other three.
—Mold —Fungus —Mildew —Trichinosis
- Which of the following writers became famous for books which were not written in his native tongue?
—Joseph Conrad —Honore de Balzac —William Faulkner —Sinclair Lewis
- Match the following writers with their respective countries. Score yourself 10 points for each correct choice.

- (A) Peron —France
(B) Tito —Argentina
(C) Schuman —Germany
(D) Adenauer —Yugoslavia
- Total your points. A score of 0-20 is poor; 30-60, average; 70 superior; 90-100, very superior.
(Answers on Page 5)

Legislative SIDELIGHTS..

by BERNIE CAMP
Information Director
Nebraska Farm Bureau
Federation

(Legislative Sidelights is made available by this local newspaper as a service of the Nebraska Farm Bureau Federation. Opinions expressed are not necessarily those of this newspaper.)

Vote on Candidates and Issues

Several of the legislators who are sponsoring the six Amendments to the Nebraska Constitution have recently expressed fears that Nebraskans will not take sufficient interest in registering an opinion on the Amendments to give a clear-cut decision on them.

Thirty-five per cent of the total ballot cast in the election must be favorable to such amendments to the State Constitution before they become a part of the Constitution. State Legislators sponsoring these amendments fear that insufficient numbers of voters will be interested enough to register an opinion because they have noted relatively little discussion of them among the electorate.

Citizenship in a representative democracy involves a primary responsibility on the individual to take an interest in the choice of people who will represent his interests in government. Generally, far more citizens appreciate this responsibility than accept responsibility for expressing themselves on referendum issues such as the six Constitutional amendments on the November 1952 special ballot. Too often citizens fill out the political ballot and disregard the special ballots.

Those who fail to fill the special ballot disregard the fact that the opportunity given them to express a direct opinion on issues of their government is unique to the American system of representative democracy. In few other democratic governments of the world are the citizens given such an opportunity to directly express themselves on issues.

This column has, during the past several weeks, discussed the six amendments trying to present them as impartially as it is humanly possible to do. The primary interest of this column has been to encourage voters to analyze and discuss the six proposed changes in the State Constitution so that they will be able to cast an intelligent vote on November 4.

The six amendments on which voters are asked to express themselves are:

- To provide for equalization of the salaries of members of courts, boards and commissions which are a part of the state government. Listed on the ballot as 300.

Constitution requires proposed amendments to be published once each week for four weeks immediately preceding the election at which they are to be voted on, and in at least one newspaper in each county. The only purpose of the proposal now under discussion is to reduce this requirement to three weeks and thus reduce the cost to the state of publishing proposed amendments.

Sen. Glenn Cramer of Albion, who introduced the bill, said that had it been in effect in 1950, it would have saved the state several thousand dollars in publishing costs.

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