

EDITORIALS

Furse's Fresh Flashes

THE MAN OF THE HOUR

One could not help but feel for President Dwight D. Eisenhower as he stood on the inauguration platform at the Capitol January 20th and saw the hope and expectations of the multitude which had gathered to see him sworn in.

It was a bright sunny day. The bright red uniforms of the Marine band were directed in front of him. The crowd was eager, and people in all the states looked to Eisenhower to bring them through the next four years wisely and safely. They were confident in him. The destiny of these people—the destiny of the greatest nation in the world, and of the free people in the world—was suddenly to be entrusted to one man.

As Ike stood there, bared in the sunlight, with the little hair he has left blowing up in the wind, he must have thought to himself that this was some responsibility for one man. He saw, in the parade that followed the swearing in, the reminders of the greatness of all the forty-eight states. He saw the old and historical military units which have fought for freedom, and won it, over the years. He saw the greatness of a wonderful country and he realized just how wonderful this country is, for he has served so long overseas. Looking at the young men, young women, and the marchers of all ages, he could not help but feel the awful responsibility which had become his.

For General Eisenhower has become President at a time when the fate of the civilized world hangs in atomic balance. He becomes the nation's leader at a time when a bomb, powerful enough to destroy our civilization, is being perfected. He comes to power with the masses of Asia turned against the land of the free, for the most part. He comes offering hope and guidance, and pledges his efforts to peace without fear, defense without intimidation and fairness to all.

He is the man of the hour, for the entire world. Upon his shoulders, more than on any other one man's rests the fate of the free world. It is a sobering thought, and the new President will face hard decisions in the months and years to come. He will never be able to completely get away from the weight of his new job, and decisions, until he retires from it or dies in it.

Meanwhile, the free world looks to him. May he have the strength and guidance to bring this country through the next four years safely. It will not be an easy task.

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WATCH FOR "BAIT ADVERTISING"

We are happy to note that Omaha's Better Business Bureau has finally gotten around to call public attention to "Bait Advertising," which they claim was the most frequent advertising abuse during 1952.

It was encouraging to learn that this group was acknowledging publicly the stack of complaints they received from customers who failed to read between the lines on bait advertising of such articles as used vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, television sets, appliances and other merchandise.

Bait advertising was described by the Bureau as "an alluring offer to sell something which the advertiser does not sincerely want to sell." It added the primary aim of this type of advertising is to get the customer interested so he can be sold something else, "usually at a higher price or on a basis more advantageous to the advertiser."

While we blame the public for falling for this type of advertising and never learning that neither here in Plattsmouth, Omaha, or anywhere else can merchants

THOUGHT FOR TODAY

Keep not ill company lest you increase the number.

—George Herbert

The Plattsmouth Journal Official County and City Paper

ESTABLISHED IN 1881

Twice Winner Ak-Sar-Ben Plaques for "OUTSTANDING COMMUNITY SERVICE"

1949 — 1951

Presented Nebraska Press Association "GENERAL EXCELLENCE AWARD" in 1951

(Ranked Second in Cities Over 1000 Population)

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SUBSCRIPTION RATE: \$3.50 per year in Cass and adjoining counties, \$4.00 per year elsewhere, in advance, by mail outside the city of Plattsmouth. By carrier in Plattsmouth, 20 cents for two weeks.

WANTED: Man to Grind Axe



over the small amount of heavy ammunition in the front lines, as differentiated from reserve stores behind the lines. Real fact is that we are short of ammunition, not only in Korea but have fallen down in our shipments both to Indo-China and Formosa. This will be one of Charles E. Wilson's first jobs to remedy as secretary of defense.

1600 Pennsylvania Ave. New Ike appointments in the works: Robert Sprague of the Sprague Electric Co., North Adams, Mass., to be undersecretary of the air force. Harold Vance, head of Studebaker, to take over the national production authority and defense mobilization. Bernard Shanley of Newark, N. J., counsel of the New Jersey Republican state committee, is getting an FBI clearance for Arthur Vandenberg's job on the White House staff. Tom Stevens will then move up to be Ike's appointment secretary—the job held by Matt Connelly under Truman. On the Monday before inauguration, Maj. John Eisenhower walked all over Washington without a single soul recognizing him. Ike has tried to entice Fred Seaton, the Nebraska publisher who made such a fine senator, back to Washington as a member of the White House staff. So far Seaton has resisted.

Jobs Regardless of protests from Messrs. Taft-Millikin-Knowland, Ike has tried to entice the senators with the way the senators want.

What the solons want is for Eisenhower to give them the initiative, let them propose the names, then have the White House appoint. What the White House is going to do, on the other hand, is to propose the names, then let the senators O.K.

This is what FDR did when his administration was in top gear. FDR never let the senators initiate, except for minor jobs and except for his favorite senators. Truman, in trying to appease the senate, let it get the upper hand on jobs and never really recovered his appointive power. The result was that more the more senate demanded, C. E. Wilson's Stock

Credit Gen. Wilton "Slick" Persons, the new White House contact man for congress, with "locking the scales with Eisenhower to have Charles E. Wilson sell his General Motors stock.

Persons used to be army contact man with congress during the war, knows what makes the boys on capitol Hill tick.

From the first, he kept telling Ike that Wilson would have to divest himself of G. M. stock. Later, Persons went further, told the president Wilson was in trouble not merely over his stock but because of his arrogant attitude toward the senators.

Certainly others around the president didn't buy into the idea that Ike surrendered on Wilson so he could get no experienced

businessmen in his cabinet, would end up with back politicians around him. Ike sided with General Persons, put the heat on Wilson, told him he'd fight for his confirmation and fight for a chance for him to do a good job at the Pentagon—if he divested.

Note—At a famous dinner party at the F Street Club in 1948, Ike horrified Senator Taft and some other Republicans by saying that when a boy was asked to give up his life for his country he saw no reason why businessmen should not give up their profits in wartime. Perhaps that was in the president's mind when he pressured Wilson.

Retiring Secretary of Defense Lovett had rigged it so that his pet, Assistant Secretary of the Navy John Floborg, former attorney for the Chicago Tribune, would be in charge of the navy during the Truman-Eisenhower change-over. He had both Floborg and Francis Whitehair, who outranks him as undersecretary of the navy, send in their resignations at the same time, both addressed to the "President of the United States."

But watchful Don Dawson of the Truman White House staff carefully lost Whitehair's resignation. Floborg's was accepted. So today Whitehair, who, thanks to Dawson didn't resign on time, is secretary of the navy while waiting for Ike's nominee, Bob Anderson of Texas, to be confirmed.

Washington Pineline New Secretary of State Dulles wants to move his personal office from the Svelte modern state department building near the Potomac to the garbled and ugly old state department next door to the White House. Floborg's office in the same building where his grandfather served as secretary of state, leaving all other state department officials several blocks away. If sentiment prevails over practicality, General "Beetle" Smith's undersecretary of state, will be running the state department. Ellsworth Bunker, Truman's ambassador to Italy, was offered the important job of assistant secretary of state for Latin-American affairs by John Foster Dulles. Bunker turned it down on the ground that he's a Democrat. Though there's supposed to be unification of the armed services, a backstage battle is brewing over which service should be in charge of guided missiles. So far, all three have been duplicating by experimenting on guided missiles. When the program goes into full production, however, a guided missile corps will be set up either in the army, navy, or air force, and Ike will have a tough time deciding which.

Under the Dome As the incoming and outgoing vice presidents rode up the Capitol elevator together, 38-year-old Nixon kidded 75-year-old Barkley about his weight. "This is the only way I built for a fat man," needed Nixon. "Don't look at me," replied Barkley.

VETERANS' COLUMN

By RICHARD C. PECK, Cass County Veterans' Service Officer

1953 INSURANCE DIVIDEND: The Veterans Administration has announced that another regular dividend will be paid in 1953 to approximately five million veterans who hold National Service Life Insurance policies. The first payments will follow within 30 to 40 days after the anniversary date of the policy. This will mean that if the anniversary date of a policy is during the month of May, payment of the dividend can be expected sometime during the month of June or July.

To participate in this dividend, a policy holder must have paid premiums for three or more months between the anniversary date of the policy in 1952 and the anniversary date in 1953. The rate of the 1953 dividend will be the same as the

"I'm lean as a buggy whip." Ex-Senator Brewster of Maine spends as much time around the senate now as before his defeat. Vice President Nixon has had a little trouble finding anyone who'll accept the job as his aide. The position pays only \$4,474.20 a year.

Capitol News

LINCOLN — Governor Robert B. Crosby went before the Legislature this week to recommend that it appropriate \$166,379,614 to operate the government of the state of Nebraska for the next two years.

The figure is about \$4 1/2 million less than recommended by ex-Gov. Val Peterson and about \$7 million less than was appropriated for the current biennium.

Perhaps the significant totals for most tax-paying Nebraskans is the amount to be spent from the General Fund, supported principally by state tax money. Here are the comparisons: all funds \$173,383,571; general fund \$58,081,519.

Asked by state agencies: \$173,608,666, all funds, and \$61,918,553 from general fund. Suggested by Peterson: \$170,830,874, all funds, and \$59,241,814, general fund.

Suggested by Crosby: \$166,379,614, all funds, and \$54,765,554, general fund.

JOLT Gov Crosby's budget message contained a rude jolt for the counties. He proposed legislation shifting from the state to the counties the \$1 million a year for health service payments.

"The cost of health services has been mounting rapidly during recent years," the legislators were told. "At the centralized level of state government it has been impossible to exercise an effective control over the amounts paid for nursing home service, hospital service, nurses, drugs, doctors and so forth. Local financial responsibility should supply effective local control."

The scheme, Crosby said, enabled him to trim \$2 million from Peterson's budget. Crosby stressed that his recommendations for substance payments totals the same as Peterson's. He said he thinks every assistance recipient should be allowed to live decently and if the present state ceiling is not high enough, it should be raised. A bill has already been introduced to boost the ceiling to \$70 a month.

MORE JOLTS There were more jolts in Crosby's message — two stiff ones for the town of Milford where are located the State Trade School and the Home for Unwed Mothers.

Crosby proposed cutting both agencies off with no appropriation. He said he had voted for establishing the trade school when he was a legislator himself in 1941 but now "I think the need for the school is behind us."

Of the Home for Unwed Mothers he said, "I do not think that Nebraska taxpayers are so affluent that they should indulge themselves in this exceptional activity."

From a dollar standpoint, Crosby's recommendation of the University of Nebraska was the same as Peterson's: An additional \$2 million in General Fund money over its current appropriation of \$12.5 million. The University had asked \$16,356,000.

But there was one significant difference. Peterson said he was recommending the additional \$2 million to enable the University to continue its present program and left up to the Legislature the question of whether the money was to be spent for expansion.

Crosby's message indicated he thought no money should be spent for such things as cost-of-living salary increases and the additional \$2 million should go for the College of Medicine and for agricultural research.

BREAKDOWN Here's a breakdown on some of the larger agencies. The first figure is Crosby's recommendation, the second is the amount each agency expects to spend this biennium and the last figure is ex-Gov. Peterson's recommendation: Highway Department, \$39,683,000; \$51,122,811.66; \$40,427,000.

Assistance, \$34,728,367.02; \$36,532,998.51; \$36,899,617.02. University of Nebraska, \$33,961,600; \$29,288,065.13; \$33,661,600.

Board of Control, \$29,606,013; \$22,408,401.17; \$27,046,793. Normal Schools, \$6,419,000; \$5,680,637.15; \$6,559,000. Military Department, \$2,740,070; \$976,830.96; \$2,730,070.

Health Department, \$2,717,100; \$3,888,770; \$2,771,200. Vocational Education, \$2,655,000; \$5,367,965.96; \$3,131,600. Game Commission, \$2,588,000; \$2,259,416.39; \$2,605,000.

State Superintendent, \$2,121,250; \$2,065,248.03; \$2,272,500. Labor Department, \$1,980,200; \$1,837,737.98; \$1,980,200. Agriculture Department, \$1,914,500; \$1,781,283.48; \$2,040,600.

Aeronautics Department, \$1,409,000; \$1,346,009.25; \$1,409,000. Educational Lands and Funds, \$1,067,337; \$1,004,818.39; \$1,042,337.13.

Twenty-nine other departments \$5,789,076.90; \$5,415,934.18; \$6,254,357.32. Total, \$166,379,614; \$170,976,428.15; \$170,830,874.47.

BILLS After hearing the governor, (Continued on Page Seven)



By Stanley James, Journal Washington Reporter

Washington — An official U. S. Intelligence appraisal of the revival of Nazi sentiment in West Germany shows surprising results. For the first time since the end of the war, the sentiment for a revival of national socialism is above twenty per cent.

Moreover, less than fifty per cent of the West Germans are said to favor some post-war policies of the Bonn government aimed at righting wrongs of the Nazi party. This report comes only shortly after British occupational officials seized seven former Nazis and charged them with plotting to restore a Nazi government to power.

Thus, indications in all areas of West Germany point to a revival of the Nazi spirit among a minority, but a growing majority and the dangerous factor involved is that this sentiment is strongest among the younger adults of the former Hitler state.

This is not surprising in view of the fact that Hitler indoctrinated every German youth from 1934 through May, 1945, with a warped sense of German pride and nationalism. These German youth of that era are now grown men and women, have become the thirty-to forty age group today, whereas, in the thirties they were the ten-to-twenty age group.

The British arrests in their zone signal the first serious plot to restore Nazi power discovered in Germany since the end of World War II. The official British viewpoint is that Nazi sentiment is on the rise and that the situation in West Germany is growing more delicate as a result of Bonn government's embarrassment at the revelations, but seems powerless to discredit the right-wing groups in Germany. In the end, the outcome of the threatening situation will depend on what the German government can and will do about it.

The Weimar Republic never won the hearts of the German people to the extent needed to protect it against right and left wing threats. Whether the Bonn government is strong enough to survive today's threats is highly problematical.

Evidence is steadily mounting that U. S. spies (and allied agents) are giving the Reds increasing security worries. In fact, there is some indication that the Russians are undergoing a wave of spy jitters something like that which has gripped the United States in recent years.

Radio Moscow recently referred to the "army of spies" being sent into the Soviet sphere in what is believed to be a most encouraging admission of the troubles of the Communists inside the Iron Curtain. The recent attacks on the Jews in the communist countries indicate an increasing uneasiness on the part of the Reds about security leaks.

In addition, armed forces publications have warned Russian members of the Army and Navy to beware of U. S. agents. Both in Poland and in Czechoslovakia, government officials have admitted concern over foreign spy operations in the last two months.

The reason Charles E. Wilson ran into such trouble before a Senate Armed Forces Committee, looking into his qualifications before confirming him as Secretary of Defense, was partly the result of a statement he made before the committee ear-

ly in the hearing. Asked by committee members if he would transact any business with GM (General Motors) when he became Defense Secretary, he replied that he would not hesitate to do so. That would have been a direct violation of the law of the land, since no one with direct financial interests in a business concern is allowed to transact business with that same firm as an official of the U. S. government.

Wilson might have known as much if he had studied the testimony taken at the James Forrestal confirmation hearing, or the transcripts of the Louis Johnson confirmation hearing.

Both men had to take care to satisfy the committee. Forrestal had to get rid of some stock and Johnson pledged not to do any business with a concern, in which he was directly concerned financially.

Evidently, Wilson had not boned up on the history of such cases and he answered a couple of the big questions the wrong way.

The departure of Harry Truman from 1633 Pennsylvania Avenue means a number of things but to reporters assigned to the White House, it means the end of an era when the President was likely to come up with anything at all the most unexpected time. Harry Truman was a President who made big stories for reporters unexpected. They never knew what he would say next, and whether he would blast some prominent official severely without advance warning.

Naturally, reporters loved it. Dwight D. Eisenhower is expected to be more cautious.

The vampires never have any trouble in finding men to help them vamp.

4 OUT OF 5 NEED AND GET HELP ALL 5 BENEFIT MARCH OF DIMES



STRUGGLING STATUE—Writing in the clutches of iron-fisted thought control is the sculptured figure titled "Political Prisoner." One of 3500 statues entered in the London contest, the statue is being examined by Miss M. Stiles. The artist winning the World Contest will receive \$32,000. All have submitted statues interrelating the same subject.

WEEKLY CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword puzzle grid with clues: HORIZONTAL 60 Small lakes, 1.6 Pictured motion picture, 11 Add flavor, 12 Oil, 14 Permits, 15 Ireland, 18 Modify, 19 Lincoln's nickname, 20 Conveyed by deed, 22 Beverage, 23 Mail (ab.), 24 Mixed type, 25 Exclamation, 28 Cut, 30 Exalted, 32 Feminine suffix, 33 African antelope, 34 Shrub, 36 Water lily, 39 Preposition, 40 Lieutenant (ab.), 41 Comparative suffix, 42 Tellurium (symbol), 43 Cover, 45 Calyx leaves, 50 Consumed, 51 Noisy, 53 Opposed, 54 Raced, 55 Shows contempt, 57 Guides, 59 Cubic meter. Here's the Answer: CAPRA, FRANK, HANGS LOOSELY, COMFORT, PROMISSORY NOTE (AB.), REPOSITION, IMPERFECTLY ORGANIZATIONS, SCOTCH WHISKY, ORIENTAL COIN, RAILROAD (AB.), TWO-PART SONG, TOWARD.