

EDITORIALS

MALENKOV'S SPEECH

Premier Georgi M. Malenkov's recent speech to the Supreme Soviet was one of the new dictator's most significant utterances to date. In that speech Malenkov devoted most of his time and effort to domestic issues and not to the field of foreign policy.

Although the Russian Premier uttered opinions which were at variance with U. S. policy he, nevertheless, stated that the U. S. S. R. and the United States could live at peace in the world. Malenkov made the same statement in March, when he made his first speech to the Russian people.

In devoting the greater portion of his speech to domestic issues, the economic condition in Russia, and the neglect of the living standard of the average peasant and worker in his country, Malenkov revealed his thoughts center on that theme more than on a theme of major aggression.

Malenkov announced his intention to devote more of the Russian productive capacity to production of civilian goods, rather than to production of heavy capital goods, which include heavy war weapons. Thus the Russian people are promised more automobiles, more refrigerators and more appliances, possibly at the expense of more tanks and other heavy war weapons.

This note is especially interesting since it indicates that Malenkov does not foresee a major conflict between the U. S. S. R. and the United States in the near future. He knows well that the United States harbors no aggressive designs on Russia itself, and therefore, has the advantage of knowing whether or not there will be war between the two countries. It would appear from his speech that he does not expect war in the near future.

GENERAL VAUGHAN'S TROUBLES

It seems that there are some Senators who are not inclined to vote to confirm President Dwight D. Eisenhower's nomination of General Harry Vaughan for a permanent reserve commission as Major-General. The Senate recently adjourned without confirming Vaughan and nine other retired reserve generals.

Vaughan, who is now retired and drawing \$744.71 monthly, was declared "permanently unfit for duty by reason of physical disability" by the Army in January. The ruling declared him forty per cent disabled and that the disability was incurred while he was entitled to receive basic pay.

Thus Vaughan is already retired and drawing his pay. The only thing involved in the current dispute is whether the Senate will confirm him as a permanent reserve commissioned Major-General. The main thing involved, it seems, is the honor of having a permanent reserve commission as Major-General.

We suspect General Vaughan will have to be content with his present status, since he managed to antagonize some members of Congress in both parties during his long period of service as military aide to former President Harry Truman. If the Army Medical Board, declaring him unfit for duty, made the correct appraisal, then it would actually make little difference whether the Senate confirmed Eisenhower's nomination or not, since there would be little possibility that Vaughan would be recalled even if he were given a permanent reserve commission as Major-General.

U. S. MORALE IN KOREA

Now that a truce has been effected in Korea, Army authorities are concerned lest the morale of American troops sag because of a lack of constructive tasks. There is a natural tendency among soldiers to lose interest in any war effort

THOUGHT FOR TODAY

He is bare of news who speaks ill of his mother. —Irish Proverb

The Plattsmouth Journal
Official County and City Paper

ESTABLISHED IN 1881 —
Published Semi-Weekly, Mondays and Thursdays, at
410 Main Street, Plattsmouth, Cass County, Neb.
Three Times Winner Ak-Sar-Ben Plaques for
"OUTSTANDING COMMUNITY SERVICE"
1949 — 1951 — 1952
Presented Nebraska Press Association
"GENERAL EXCELLENCE AWARD"
Second in 1951 — First in 1952
(In Cities Over 2000 Population)

RONALD R. FURSE Publisher
FRANK J. CANE Editor
FRANK H. SMITH News Reporter
ALBERT E. BACK Advertising Mgr.
SOPHIA M. WOLEVER Society Editor



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

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.

Furse's Fresh Flashes

Alimony is like paying off the installments on the automobile after the wreck.

Collectors tell us there are several rare American stamps. But the rarest, we think, is the one letter writers say they are enclosing for a reply.

One thing we've learned the past couple of weeks—we're getting back in the printing business and will stay there.

A local young buck says he wants to marry a girl like the one that married grandpa. Of course, grandpa just got married yesterday.

Some good ladies warm a bridge seat with the consistence of hens hatching eggs—but the hen produces results.

We never get too old to find some new way to be stupid.

A pedestrian is a man whose son is home from college.

The best way to find a helping hand is at the end of your arm.

Doctors can cut out most anything that is the matter with you except your darn foolishness. You have to cut that out yourself.

after the actual fighting ends, and since Korea offers relatively few attractions for U. S. troops on leave, the desire to return home is sure to increase among Americans there.

One of the ways more fortunate Americans, who have not been sent to Korea, can help out in this situation is to write frequent letters to friends and relatives in Korea. The Army has found that letters from home are a reliable morale builder, and that there is no substitute for them.

Thus military officials are urging wives, mothers, fathers and brothers—and friends—to step up the letter-writing to intimates in Korea, rather than let up, now that a truce is in effect.

Down Memory Lane

10 YEARS AGO

Approximately 500 quail are to be released in Cass county through the Soil Conservation Service. A year ago 400 quail were liberated on 20 county farms . . . Pfc. and Mrs. Don Mrasek are the parents of a son born August 14 . . . 190 were at Hutchison Grove for the annual Rock Bluff reunion Sunday . . . Cpl. William Charles Young and Miss Jean Berridge of Dayton, Ohio, were married August 9 . . . Ray Story has purchased the residence property and acreage northwest of the Masonic Home from William Kriskey . . . Mr. and Mrs. Harold Austin are the parents of a son born August 12.

20 YEARS AGO

An alarm, which apparently was set off accidentally at Farmers State Bank, caused considerable excitement here about six o'clock this morning. A radio aerial on an adjacent building had fallen on the control box causing the alarm to go off . . . Selected to the other ladies all-star kittenball team were Velma Wells, Rose Marie Burcham, Gertrude Mason, Isabelle Rainey, Lucy Gaylord, Marie Gradoville, Helen Sedlak, Marjorie Lindeman, Amelia Kief, Rose Sedlak . . . Miss Dorothy Bell and Chester D. Todd were married at Greenwood on August 9 at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Bell. The groom is the son of A. L. Todd . . . Lights for Memorial Athletic Field have been assured and will be erected for the remainder of the kittenball season.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

(Copyright, 1952, By the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

DREW PEARSON SAYS:
GENERAL MOTORS UNSCATHED BY DEFENSE CUTBACKS; FORD AND STUDEBAKER DENIED FURTHER CHANCE TO BID; CHARLEY CLARK'S COURTING DAYS FACE DAY IN COURT.

WASHINGTON—It may be pure coincidence, but Secretary of Defense Wilson's former company, General Motors, seems to be the only outfit that hasn't been hit by the drastic cutback in defense spending. Factories all over the nation have felt the impact of Wilson's order last month to start demobilizing plants engaged in producing tanks and vehicles. But so far, his own company, General Motors, has escaped.

Strategy behind Wilson's order is to reduce the number of plants until only one is left making each item. This has the laudable goal of increasing efficiency and saving money, though it's in direct contrast to the previous policy of spreading production so as to make it harder for Russia to strike a crippling A-bomb blow.

While the general policy of reducing

Away From It All



costs has merit, what really raised eyebrows in industrial circles was the selection of plants to be closed down.

For example, three big auto companies—Chrysler, Ford, and General Motors—are producing the Patton M-48 tank. Following Wilson's new policy, Ford was arbitrarily declared out of the running—by direct order of the Pentagon. This means that Ford won't even be given a chance to bid for the right to continue producing. It will be left up to Chrysler and General Motors to bid against each other, and the losing bidder will go out of production next March.

Likewise, Studebaker was ruled out of the bidding over the 2.5-ton truck, and was ordered to wind up its production by September. This will leave B. M.'s truck and coach division to bid against Reo Motors, Inc., for the truck contract.

The Pentagon also ordered production stopped on the M-47 tank, which happens to be manufactured by Chrysler and American Locomotive. General Motors was not affected.

On the other hand, the production of M-41 tanks will be continued full speed at G. M.'s Cadillac plant in Cleveland. In addition, General Motors will take over the added production of anti-aircraft guns, now manufactured by American Car and Foundry. The excuse is that many gun-carriages and M-41 parts are interchangeable.

Brig. Gen. Carroll H. Dietrich, commander of the Detroit automotive center, insisted to this column that the army was not deliberately showing favoritism to General Motors. He acknowledged, however, that the instructions came straight from the Pentagon as to which companies should be allowed to bid.

"I haven't received any orders not proper and in the best interests of the government and the taxpayers," he hastened to add in defense of his boss, Secretary Wilson, onetime boss of General Motors.

A high Pentagon source, who asked not to be identified, explained that Wilson wasn't trying to enrich his former company so much as he was sincerely convinced that General Motors could do everything better than anyone else.

"Wilson really believed it when he said what was good for General Motors was good for the country," said this Pentagonian.

Note 1—When Charlie Wilson protested to senators last January that he did not want to sell his General Motors stock, he said he saw no conflict between the public interest and General Motors' interest.

Note 2—A report suppressed by Sen. Lyndon Johnson's defense investigating committee shows that General Motors made as much as 30 per cent profit on Sabrejets and was also far behind in production. This delay was one reason for our one-time failure to have enough jets in Korea.

France's Lobbyist
Charles Patrick Clark, the bumptious gentleman who draws \$100,000 a year from Dictator Franco and who has lobbied \$187,500,000 out of congress for France, is having a hard time these days. It isn't Franco or congress that's causing him trouble. It's love letters.

Charley wrote quite a few love letters back in 1934 and they're about to be produced in court. The only trouble is that Charley can't remember what he wrote 20 years ago.

Since he can't remember, it would be an act of kindness to refresh his memory before he has to go on the witness stand. There was one letter he wrote in 1934 in which he told the lady he was about to marry that his father—not hers—was a "lousy old man" and that his brother Arthur was an "exact counterpart."

Then there was another letter written on March 24, 1934, which asked the fiancee to marry him. "Do you think I have an intelligent profile? I mean, do you think I look like Warren Williams (the movie actor)?"

Some of Charley's amorous statements can't very well be published in a family newspaper. They would burn up the page. But one curious tendency he exhibits is to cheat on his age. Though he claims to be

Capital News

LINCOLN—As the tax problem quieted down for the time being, Statehouse attention this week turned to the question of whether the present one-house non-partisan Legislature needs improving.

A committee of nine men—both republicans and democrats—which has met several times in Lincoln, has announced it is sure the people of Nebraska want a change.

After its latest meeting State Republican Chairman Dave Martin of Kearney said that the committee had made its decision but wasn't ready to announce it yet. He said there were some legal technicalities to straighten out and that the press and the public would just have to wait until the end of August.

That didn't stop enterprising reporters who the next day called up members of the committee one by one and discussed the matter. No one would come right out and say what the decision had been but enough hints were dropped to lead reporters to believe that the goal will be a return to the two-house partisan Legislature.

Nebraska is the only state in the Union with a one-house non-partisan Legislature. It has had it only 16 years.

When a reporter asked one member of the committee, State Democratic Chairman William Meier of Minden, about speculation that the committee planned to push a bicameral idea, he answered that such an assumption is "pretty well justified."

Sam Reynolds of Omaha said that the two-house system was good enough for the Founding Fathers and should be good enough for Nebraska. He said that while they still thought it might be difficult to sell the bicameral to the voters (who must ultimately decide because the matter will take a constitutional amendment), Reynolds replied, "I think it is the Senate's business to decide what it thinks is best for Nebraska and not just what it thinks will be easiest to persuade people to vote for."

Another committee member, Hugh Riley of Fairbury, said that a private poll had shown a surprising number of people want to bring back the two-house system.

Cost
But a different kind of reaction wasn't long in coming. Statisticians at the statehouse came up with the figure that a bicameral would cost at least \$400,000 a session.

The 1953 session, longest in unicameral history, only cost \$155,000.

Here's how they figured the bicameral cost.

The final two-house session in 1935 cost \$202,000.

The first one-house session in 1937 cost \$103,000.

That indicated that a bicameral cost about twice as much as a unicameral Legislature. The 1953 unicameral cost doubled would be \$306,000.

But actually the increase in the cost of living in recent years means that it would probably take a lot more than that. For instance salaries for legislators were \$800 apiece in 1935. They are now \$1,744 apiece.

Suppose there were a senate of 33 members and a house of representatives of 100 as it was in 1933.

At \$1,744 apiece, the salary figure alone would be almost \$232,000. That's about \$80,000 more than it cost to run the whole unicameral this year.

Employees' salaries in the 1953 session totaled \$59,494. Hugo Srb, clerk of the Legislature, estimates it would take at least twice as many employees for two houses because of all the extra clerks for committees and secretaries to handle legislators' correspondence. That might mean \$120,000 in employees' salaries.

So even if incidental expenses stayed at around \$44,000 and bill drafting costs at \$10,855—and it is hard to see how they could—it doesn't take much addition to see that \$232,000, \$120,000, \$44,000 and \$10,855 will add up to around \$405,000. And that is about 2 1/2 times what it cost to

Ten Word INTELLIGRAM

- Check correct word.
- 1. A morass is a (bog) (type of donkey).
- 2. Red and (blue) (black) make purple.
- 3. (Fishing) (mining) is Alaska's chief industry.
- 4. The first king of Israel was (Saul) (David).
- 5. Joe Louis was boxing champ for (13) (12) years.
- 6. Amelia Earhart was the first woman to fly across the (Pacific) (Atlantic).
- 7. There are (7) (12) books in the Aeneid.
- 8. (St. Augustine, Fla.) (Bath, Va.) is the oldest U. S. city.
- 9. Man o' War died in (1948) (1947).
- 10. The first Christian martyr was (St. Paul) (St. Stephen).

Check your answers, scoring yourself 10 points for each correct choice. A score of 0-20 is poor; 30-60, average; 70-80, superior; 90-100, very superior.

Decoded Intelligram

1—box, 2—blue, 3—mining, 4—Saul, 5—12, 6—Atlantic, 7—12, 8—St. Augustine, Fla., 9—1947, 10—St. Stephen.

run the Unicameral in its longest, costliest session this year.

Taxes

State officials on the State Board of Equalization seemed increasingly confident that the statewide valuation changes they ordered will "stand up."

A psychological help came when the Burlington and Union Pacific railroads withdrew their suits against the State Board. Attorneys for the railroads said that while they still thought railroad assessments are too high they believed the board had made a real effort and they didn't want to stand in its way this year.

Although Buffalo and Dawes Counties had asked re-hearings, the State Board was given an opinion by the attorney general's office that it is too late now. The only recourse is with the State Supreme Court. Buffalo County was one of six counties which appealed its assessment hikes by the board.

But an unmistakable feeling of confident relaxation was seen on the part of state officials with regard to the tax question. The fact that North Platte citizens, apparently hit hard with a valuation raise, learned that their tax mill levy rate was dropping 30 mills was cheering news.

To be able to pay \$30 less taxes on each \$1,000 worth of property was a fulfillment of predictions by state officials that equalization would hurt most people less than was feared.

Slow-Down
State highway officials ran into a buzz saw of opposition to re-location of US 30 at Kimball. State Engineer L. N. Ress said that the highway is being improved all along so it can take greater volumes of high speed traffic. It wouldn't be good to take that kind of traffic through the middle of Kimball, as is now done. So a by-pass around the south end of the city is planned.

But citizens vigorously objected. As a hearing at Kimball Ress said he became convinced the department will just have to wait "until the people of Kimball realize that it really isn't in their best interests to have the highway where it is now."

Ress said both he and the federal bureau of highways were willing to compromise to the extent of continuing to maintain the present highway as a city route in addition to building the by-pass highway.

But since Kimball apparently wants no change for the present, the project will just be temporarily shelved. Ress said. The Highway Department's attention will go some place else.

But Ress expressed confidence that Kimball will "see the light" so that the project can still be launched sometime within the next two years.

County Retail Business Shows June Increase

Business in Nebraska flexed its muscles in June and showed a strong movement upward, according to the August issue of Business in Nebraska, a business survey bulletin prepared by the University of Nebraska's College of Business Administration.

"For the first time in months every city reporting showed an increase in general business over a year ago," the bulletin said. "Our prosperity keeps rolling back on us like waves at the seashore."

The optimistic report showed that every type of activity increased in comparison with 1952, ranging from 4.2 per cent for retail sales to 12.4 per cent for building activity.

"In comparison with May of this year, gas usage was down seasonally and newspaper advertising was off a little, but here also the picture was one of good business," the bulletin pointed out.

The retail sales situation in June was called "particularly good, especially since it did not, as often, depend upon automobile sales to bring it up. Auto sales were up over 1952, but less than the general average. Every type of sales showed a rise except fuel and ice."

Although Nebraska as a whole showed an increase in retail sales, a few cities—Chadron, Omaha and Nebraska City—experienced a slight decrease over June, 1952. Reporting more than a 10 per cent increase were Scottsbluff, Beatrice and Lincoln.

Cass county ranked among the top in counties showing retail gains during the period, the report shows. The county was up 5.7 per cent over retail sales of June, 1952, and showed a 5.6 per cent increase over May, 1953. The county ranked sixth among the thirteen counties with increases over a year ago, while it placed fifth among the same counties for increases over the previous month.

SEA-DARTS

The Navy has revealed its XF2Y-1 Sea Dart, the world's first water-based fighter plane that floats and takes off on retractable "hydrofoils" instead of propellers and is said to be able to attain supersonic speeds.

Edwin T. McHugh
ATTORNEY
Office in Corn Growers
State Bank
Murdock Nebraska

