

EDITORIALS

ONE UP ON KARL MARX

Once there was a man named Karl Marx, a brooding man whose sleep was troubled, a man who looked darkly at the world about him. He was a thoughtful man and, as he viewed the rise of mill and factory, he devised a theory. His theory was simple; Ownership of the mills, as with ownership of the land, was the key to the future. Ownership should, therefore, be vested not in the hands of the few, but with something he identified as The People.

A hundred years later, in the United States of America, something that Marx hadn't figured was going on. Ownership by the people? Yes indeed: by the thousands, by the millions of people. Millions owned the homes they lived in, millions the land they tilled. Millions owned a share of the possession Marx valued highest, the tools of production. Young people, old people, rich people, poor people. An up-and-coming couple in Manhattan. A quiet widow in Virginia, tending by her dooryard the roses she had planted so long ago. A giant steel pudler in Gary, proud of his strength and his skill. A gentle nun in Nebraska, as trustee for a hundred orphaned juniors, owners themselves tomorrow. A lobsterman in Maine, a steamboat mate in Louisiana, an oil driller in Texas. People in droves, people in throngs, people in hordes, people in multitudes. The people. The people of the United States.

Yes, the people own the tools of production. By his own definition, Karl Marx' prophecy has been realized. How odd a quirk of fate that in Russia, where he is revered, his dream should have been shredded on the jagged shards of "state" bureaucracy. How odd to find that it is here, in the capitalism he reviled, that the promise of the tools has been fulfilled. — The DuPont Co.

THE VACCINE MESS

The Public Health Service, perhaps understaffed and possibly even underfunded, financially, cannot escape criticism for its policy of letting individual laboratories check their own polio vaccine product this year.

In 1954 there were several checks made on vaccines before they were used. This year the laboratories were supposed to do their own investigating. The fact that at least one manufacturer sent out faulty vaccine has resulted in a tragic number of illnesses, which were preventable.

We regret very much that this happened and that it provokes criticism of the Public Health Office and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Nevertheless, in our form of government those who have the responsibility must accept the blame.

The blame as we see it, should be finally determined by a real investigation into the causes of the mix-up. Congress has not yet really delved into the release of faulty vaccine by forcing witnesses to appear and by questioning everyone connected with the trouble to testify under oath.

There is much undercover talk in Washington that this is the only method by which the whole business will be cleared up. The rumors that certain highly placed government officials had a hand in getting the approval of the government for the manufacturer whose vaccine turned out to be faulty, in some cases, is also a question which should be investigated fully and completely.

The American people are entitled to the answers and they have not yet been forthcoming. It is up to Congress to search out the answers and get the facts in behalf of the people. This is one investigation which would not be a publicity-seeking exercise.

THOUGHT FOR TODAY

A good and faithful judge prefers what is right to what is expedient. —Horace

The Plattsmouth Journal

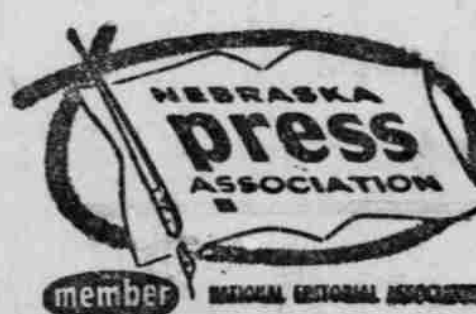
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Presented Nebraska Press Association
"GENERAL EXCELLENCE AWARD"
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Furse's Fresh Flashes

Civil service is something you get in stores and restaurants between wars.

We would advise some of the 1955 graduates to look into the bicycle business as a vocation after reading the union settlement with G. M. and Ford and with the price of automobiles crowding the \$3000 mark.

Read where they've discovered a way to build a house in a week. Now we hope some guy will discover how to make it hold together.

Milton Berle bid goodbye on his last TV show. The sponsor dropped his contract. May we express our appreciation and delight?

It won't be long until our jack of all trades goes into our vacation expense.

One of the easiest ways of obtaining publicity is to advertise.

Girls go to the beaches to see and be seen—men go to see and swim.

Air mail, as far as most small communities are concerned, amounts to nothing but an added postage expense.

If the Republicans want Eisenhower to run again in 1956, they had better get back on his bandwagon.

ing, vote-getting effort. As of now, there has been a strange reluctance on the part of congressional committees to get into the question from the bottom up.

And the facts are still obscure. We hope something will be done, and soon, to bring to light the full story of the tragedy which has occurred, in an otherwise bright development.

Down Memory Lane

20 YEARS AGO

Miss Evelyn May and Carl R. Keil were married at Beaver City. . . John M. Meisinger was chosen grandknight of the Monsignor M. A. Shine council of the Knights of Columbus. . . Fred A. Rothert of Harvard, Neb., a member of the Plattsmouth high school faculty, was married to Miss Alice James at Lincoln. . . Paul Iverson was one of 30 Hastings College people attending a YMCA-YWCA conference at Estes Park, Colo. . . A number of his friends planted corn for him after Jess Hardnock, of near Alvo, became ill and was in a Lincoln hospital. . . Miss Verna Leonard, assistant librarian at the Plattsmouth Public Library, was set to attend the annual convention of the American Library Association at Denver. . . Miss Clara Weyrich, one of the efficient teachers at the Plattsmouth junior high school, was elected to the faculty of the high school.

30 YEARS AGO

Verona Propst, Edward Lorenz, Margaret Weber, Marvin Tritsch, Ingeburg Reichstadt, Anna Margaret McCarty, Emily Lorenz, Mildred Murray, Mary Swatek, Florence and Margaret Nelson, Dorothy Gradoville, Helen Koubek, Luisa Albert, Jack Troop, Robert Bestor, Francis Weber, Robert Livingston, Ruth Wargis, Theresa Libershal, Helen Valley, Selma Kraeger, Beatrice Jirousek, Gretchen Warner, Alice Lorenz, Kathleen Troop, Helen Clemen, Irma Pittman, Sara Baird, Catherine Flynn, Theresa Donat, Lorene Ault and Theodore Hadraba, all students of Mrs. Lillian Freeman on Marble Street, performed at a piano recital. . . Members of the family at the Rev. Walter Robb home gathered a large bucketful of hailstones which had just fallen and made ice cream with them.

The WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

by DREW PEARSON

(Copyright, 1955, by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)
DREW PEARSON SAYS: HUEY'S SON DESERTS FATHER'S POLICY OF BUCKING BIG UTILITIES; SENATOR LONG HOLD KEY TO HELL'S CANYON; LATIN AMBASSADORS APPRECIATE CAPEHART HOSPITALITY.

Washington — Huey Long, the late kingfish of Louisiana, would turn over in his grave if he knew how his son Russell Long is lining up with some of his father's old enemies today in the U. S. Senate.

The late Huey Long probably had a more disruptive influence on U. S. internal government than any other man between the Civil War and Joe McCarthy. But despite his faults, he battled the big utility companies and the power trust right down to the ground. Huey was 100 per cent with the consuming public and against the power lobby.

His son, Russell, who until now has been a good Senator, has reversed his daddy on this point. For some strange reason Sen. Russell Long has played footsie with the Power Companies just as much as his

A Lot More to Hatch



father fought 'em. Russell voted with the power lobby on the Dixon-Yates fight when practically every other Democratic senator lined up on the other side.

Hell's Canyon is the biggest undeveloped power site still remaining in the USA. In fact, it is the only remaining big canyon dredged out by nature that can effectively be harnessed to electric power without a tremendous expense of money. All the others have been preempted by man.

Russell Long happens to hold the key in this battle between public power and the big utilities, because Russell sits on the vitally important Senate Interior committee. On that committee are eight Democrats and seven Republicans. All the Republicans plan to vote against government operation of Hell's Canyon. All the Democrats plan to vote for government operation—all, that is, except Russell Long.

Russell says he is going to vote for the utilities and his one vote can bottle the bill up in committee.

Russell's fellow Democrats have pleaded with him. They have pleaded that his one vote will carve the tombstone of public power in the United States. They have pointed out that if this huge dam site on the Snake river feeding Oregon, Idaho, and Washington goes to private utilities, the public power fight will be lost all over that nation.

Senator Magnuson of Washington, who's up for re-election next year with tough competition from Governor Langlie, has almost got down on his knees to Russell Long.

"I need this in my campaign," Senator Magnuson has pleaded. "You and I have weathered a lot of storms together. This is life and death in the northwest. On it will depend Senate elections in three states—Oregon, Washington and Idaho. It's up to you."

But Russell Long for some strange reason has remained unmoved. Friends can't understand why he has deserted the militant anti-utility policy of his late father.

Lately in Indiana, the Indiana Republican, doesn't know it yet, but about 20 Latin-American ambassadors plan to give him a big party.

What Capehart did was to take the Latin-American envoys out to Indianapolis in four special railroad cars and treat them to a gala visit at the Indianapolis speedway. It was not merely that Senator Capehart thought up the idea and paid for part of it himself; but that he was so personally solicitous of the Latin Americans touched them.

In Washington's diplomatic corps, it's the big European countries that usually get first attention from the White House and State Department. Latin Americans, at least since the days of Sumner Welles, are treated more or less like country cousins who will be with us always.

But Senator Capehart, who started his career as something of an isolationist, has made several trips to Latin America, has become a strong roofer for Pan American cooperation. So he arranged with the Pennsylvania Railroad to send the Latin-American envoys to Indianapolis in four private cars, had nine chevrolet convertibles meet them in Indianapolis to take them around the speedway with flags flying. He also tipped off dynamic Gov. George Craig of Indiana to give them a gala reception.

Never had Hoosiers seen so many ambassadors all at one time. Seldom had the ambassadors had such a good time. Ambassador Victor Andrade of Bolivia, who brought along his guitar, celebrated by singing "Back Home in Indiana," with Argentine Ambassador Paz Crooning accompaniment.

It was one of the most successful moves to rebuild the good-neighbor policy in many months.

Merry-Go-Round
Paul Butler, the Democratic chairman, and Steve Mitchell, the ex-Democratic chairman, have been rubbing each other the wrong way on some things. Mitchell thought Butler never should have wined the Texas Shiversrats. Anyone who bolts the Democratic party, says Mitchell, should be left to stew in their own juice. . . Genial GOP chairman Len Small uses "Drew Pearson" as an excuse to get out of doing a lot of things he doesn't want to do. Asked by a caller to intervene in a certain matter, Len replied: "I've got to be very careful. Drew Pearson is watching this office very closely." . . The U. S. military, who have ties with the Argentine military, say that President Peron's row with the Catholic Church may bring a military turnabout. Hitherto the army has supported Peron. . . Cardinal Spellman has announced he will visit Argentina this autumn. . . Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota was among the few senators who voted for attaching the Davis-Bacon Act prevailing wage standards to the new highway bill. Most Demo-

cratic senators ducked the issue, didn't even want a recorded vote. . . When former Truman assistant Jonathan Daniels, editor of the Raleigh, N. C. News and Observer, bought the Raleigh Times, he got a kidding letter from former Truman assistant Jim Barnes warning him about foisting monopoly.

Sarpy county's first grand

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Capitol News

By Melvin Paul
Statehouse Correspondent
The Nebraska Press Association

LINCOLN — Even as the Legislature this week was busy closing up shop, over the horizon came a problem that promises to haunt the state in coming years.

The Loup River Public Power District announced it was going to assert its "senior rights" on water from the Loup River. This meant that about 500 farmers upriver would have to quit irrigating.

The District contended it needs the water for generating electricity. It holds rights that are senior—this is, of an earlier date—than the farmers involved.

It developed that the District would agree to allow the farmers to use the water if they pay for it.

Under the Nebraska constitution agriculture gets priority over the use of water for other purposes. But if the farmer has junior rights he must pay for the water.

The affected irrigators immediately began forming organizations to stave off the threat to their farming plans. They came to Lincoln for a meeting with Gov. Victor Anderson and to buttonhole their legislators.

John Evans, Broken Bow attorney representing one group, said there was no reason why other power plants with senior rights on Loup water couldn't demand payment. For instance the town of Spalding apparently is considering it.

Evans said that the price asked by the Loup District, \$15 an acre foot, could make a lot of irrigation "absolutely prohibitive."

The State Irrigation Department had no other recourse under the laws of the state. All it can do is follow the system of priorities which have been strictly on a "first come, first served" basis.

There was little doubt but what there would be some court suits out of the affair. Also, the Legislative Council, which will be studying the ground water situation, probably will look into this question.

The national magazine in an article forecasting the next 25 years of political life in the United States listed 11 major areas of conflict. Water led the list.

Nebraska has been considered blessed because of its abundant water supply running out of the Sandhills areas. But the Loup River difficulty shows that "it can happen here."

Along this same line, one of the bills passed in the closing days of the session amends the watershed development law passed by the 1953 session.

In practice it has been found that 1953 law was so restrictive that it was difficult to form districts. The law was amended under LB 384, allowing districts to be formed under petitions signed by five landowners in a majority of the precincts within the proposed district.

After petitions are signed, they must be approved by the county commissioners and a vote of the landowners held. Approval is 55 per cent of the voters under LB 384, as against a 60 per cent requirement before.

Purpose of watershed districts is to build structures and dams to keep water on the land, saving floods that spoil land and endanger towns. The term "watershed" refers to all the land drained by a given stream or group of streams.

This Legislature proved anything but blather about lining up studies for itself in the time between now and the next session. These studies are made by the Legislative Council, which is composed of the same 43 senators in the regular Legislature.

Already scheduled are studies of schools, highways, county highway laws, tax laws, the Board of Control, and the State Game Commission. In all about 16 studies are planned. While this is less than the 22 studies inaugurated by the last session, they are on broader subjects this time.

Most of the studies by Council committees result in suggestions for legislation. These have had rather good success in past sessions, saving time, wear and tear in the sessions themselves.

Big Budget
As the Legislature went into its final week, there was a good chance that the final total state budget might soar as high as \$225 million. The increase over the \$219 million figure when the bill was first advanced in the Legislature might come if certain truck revenue bills passed. These would provide more money to spend on highways and thus hike the total budget.

That might mean that the budget would be \$30 million higher than the previous record breaker of \$194 million, passed by the 1953 Legislature.

The 1955 session was well on its way to smashing some other records too. It promised to be the longest in state history, lasting past the previous latest adjournment date of June 13, set in 1953. It also appeared it



By Stanley James, Journal Washington Reporter

WASHINGTON, June 16 — The world is being treated to a strange spectacle these days. President Eisenhower and Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson are beaming confidence about the status of U. S. armaments and air power.

Wilson told the world, a few days back that it was the U. S. aim to maintain a military capability superior to that of "any potential enemy." Adlai Wilson "We can and are doing this." These are big words.

When present-day leaders of Russia took over from Georgi Malenkov some months back, they bragged to the world that Russia had carried on hydrogen bomb tests that made U. S. efforts in this field seem almost primitive. And Russian military leaders warned that the Red Air Force and Army were, by far, the most powerful on earth.

Even back in the thirties, when Adolph and Benito were bragging about their millions—and lying about number a little bit too—it was rare for the West and the dictators to swap boasts about their ability to swat the other to the ground. The dictators finally came around to that, but that was later.

What is the stage of U. S. military preparation, compared to Russia's? All recent history published few years after the war, that the Soviets have more than they have shown the world. That is the very nature of the Russians, even forgetting Communism. This has been the traditional characteristic of Russia for centuries.

This characteristic fooled Hitler badly in 1941. He attacked Russia under the optimistic assumption Germany's tank forces were almost equal to those of Russia. General Heinz Guderian—the foremost Nazi tank leader of the war—wrote in his book, published few years after the war, that Germany's tank strength on June 22nd, 1941—the day of the attack on Russia—was 3,200.

Guderian said he recalled a visit of Russians, to German tank factories, in the spring of 1941, when Hitler had told his

would be the longest session so far as legislative days was concerned, cracking the 1953 record of 113 legislative days.

The final days of the session were made tense by the investigation by a special committee on alleged "improper practices" on the part of certain senators. The hearings by the committee were culminated by Sen. Sam Klaver of Omaha himself going on the stand and under oath denying any allegations that he had ever received any fees in connection with legislation.

The testimony offered in five days of hearings fell into four main categories. One group concerned a bill to tax coin vending machines—drafted but never introduced by Sen. Klaver.

Another concerned a bill to regulate trailer courts—which was killed in the Government Committee of which Klaver is chairman.

The third concerned letters on legislative stationery, soliciting advertising for Klaver's newspaper, the Omaha Public Ledger.

A conversation between State Health Director E. A. Rogers and Klaver over Roger's job was a final category of testimony offered.

officers to show the Russians everything. The Russians refused to believe the Panzer VI was Germany's heaviest tank. They were so insistent in asking to see the heavy tanks, it made home of the Nazis wonder if the Russians did not have a heavier tank.

One month after Hitler attacked, the T-34 (the name tank that out performed American tanks in Korea ten years later) appeared on the Russian front. Not only did Russia have a heavier tank, but Russian tank production was far in excess of Nazi tank production.

Guderian says German tank production in 1941 was about 1,000 of all types. Yet he recalled visiting one Russian tank factory in 1933, which was producing 22 tanks a day of the Christie-Russki type. That was a rate of 8,000 a year from this one tank factory! Guderian also notes in his book that Hitler told him at a general staff conference on August 4th, 1941, that if he had known Russian tank strength was as Guderian had reported before the attack, he would never have started the war against Russia.

Fourteen years, to the month, after the attack on Russia, the United States is looking through the same rose-tinted glasses Hitler looked through, according to many military experts, and underestimating the achievements of the Russians. Wilson says, we are maintaining superiority. But where?

The Russians, it is admitted, far outnumber us in tanks and unless we have a superior tank for the first time in our history, the Russian tanks are better. The Russians have far more personnel jet fighters. They are known to have thousands of MIG-17s, which compare with our F-100s. We have one squadron in operation!

The Russians, in addition to this, have a 1000 mile-per-hour fighter in operation. Numbers U. S. goal is for similar models of them have been sighted. The MIG-17s, which compare with our F-100s, we have one squadron of these. They are our F-104s.

In the intercontinental jet bomber field, we have recently been shocked by the appearance of at least ten Type-37 bombers over Moscow. The U. S. has only a few of these giants the first squadron scheduled for activation this summer. So Russia could be ahead here too. No one knows perhaps but Wilson has ordered our production speeded up? Why wasn't this done before? Why weren't we building as fast as possible all along? The whole world knows we are in an aviation race.

The picture adds up to one that is disturbing some Senators and Congressmen here on Capitol Hill. It isn't hard to see why. Only in the medium jet bomber field are we apparently safely ahead of Russia.

MARINE CORPS MUSEUM
Historic New Hall, built in 1791 in Carpenter's Court near Independence Hall in Philadelphia will be restored as a memorial museum to the Marine Corps, according to an announcement by the Interior Department. The memorial will commemorate the establishment of the Marine Corps in Philadelphia on Nov. 10, 1775, and will be part of Independent National Historical Park.

WEEKLY CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Comedienne
Here's the Answer

3 Incarnation of Vishnu	4 Proposition	5 Shield	6 Baton	7 Angers	8 French article	9 Kind acid	10 Ester of oleic acid	11 Wealthy men	13 Before	17 Chief priest of a shrine	25 Memorandum	26 "Emerald Isle"	27 Handle	28 Erect	33 Liken	34 Take into custody	35 Stupor	37 Damper	41 Gull-like bird	42 Prayer ending deity	43 Canvas shelter	44 Transpose (ab.)	45 Era	46 City in Nevada	47 Dismounted	52 Babylonian	54 Size of shot
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