

# EDITORIALS

## RUSSIA AND FARM SURPLUSES

The question whether to sell Russia some of the huge quantities of farm surpluses piled up in the United States in recent years has again arisen. It has popped into the limelight recently because of drought in Russia and the resistance of farmers there, and the failure of Russian agriculture to produce the food needed.

This is odd, since Russia and the countries of Eastern Europe, mainly those along the Danube, have traditionally had an excess of grain. One can remember that Russia was supposed to furnish Germany with much food and grain in the now-famous non-aggression pact and Russia traditionally has been thought of as a huge grain producer.

Communism, however, is not producing the grain needed and, therefore, there might be a good market for U.S. surplus supplies in Russia. Those who object to U. S. sales to Russia point out that this would alleviate the shortage in Russia and partly make good a condition brought on by the failure of Communism itself.

Those who are in favor of the sale of U.S. surplus goods to Russia believe that Russia is able to buy food elsewhere anyhow and that it would be well for this country to strengthen its own economy by parting with these huge surpluses. Also, they believe that if Russia becomes dependent upon the United States, or foreign countries elsewhere, for much of its foodstuffs, then any future emergency or war will subject Russia to a blockade something on the order of that used against Germany in two world wars.

One cannot accuse the United States of trading in strategic materials if this country agrees to sell some of its food surpluses to the Russians. If this strengthens the United States economy, lowers the burden on the U.S. taxpayer, and makes for higher prices for the farmers, then the United States is strengthened more than Russia. Moreover, if the Russians can buy food elsewhere anyhow, there is no need for the United States to withhold its food just because we oppose the form of government in Russia.

## THE APPROACH OF AUTUMN

Autumn begins this year at 2:42 P.M. on the 23rd of this month. Autumn is a middle season, coming after Summer and before Winter, and featuring moderate average temperatures.

Astronomically, Autumn begins with the autumnal equinox and ends with the Winter solstice, which comes just before Christmas, in December. The sun enters Libra at the autumnal equinox and enters Capricorn in December, when Winter begins. Astronomically, then, Autumn includes most of December.

In popular speech and habits, many people refer to Autumn as including the months of September, October and November. Under this custom, December is a Winter month and September is an Autumn month. However, from the astronomical viewpoint, September is a Summer month and this year only seven days of September are astronomical Autumn days.

The full moon of October 1st, coming about seven days after the autumnal equinox, is the Harvest Moon this year. September usually contains the Harvest Moon, but in a case such as this year's the Harvest Moon falls in October.

It is a common notion that the Harvest Moon is different from all other full moons during the year, and this is not technically incorrect. At the autumnal equinox, the earth's satellite rises for several nights in succession close to the same hour.

Although this phenomenon is less THOUGHT FOR TODAY He who talks too much commits a sin. —The Talmud

## The Plattsmouth Journal

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## Furse's Fresh Flashes

It's a long time since we've missed an opportunity to lose money.

A columnist says the battle between the sexes will never be won. It's probably because there is so much fraternization with the enemy.

What this country needs is less needs.

If all the wire coat hangers cluttering up closets were straightened out and laid end-to-end it would be a good idea.

One advantage of being bald is that when you expect company all you have to do is straighten your tie.

You can usually tell how long a vacation a man has had by the amount of suntan on his left forearm.

Every man needs a wife for there's a lot of things that go wrong that you can't blame on the government.

There be a lot of old soldiers here who'll learn they do not "just fade away" when they try to get into their old uniform for the KKK parades.

Flipper Fanny, our dainty little contour twister, says stockings that run are on their last legs.

plainly observed in tis country, it is very noticeable in countries further north. So, tales about the Harvest Moon allowing farmers to gather their crops several nights during this time of year, after sundown are not incorrect.

## Down Memory Lane

### 20 YEARS AGO

Ben Schreiner of Greenwood was faced by three members of the Greenwood council, H. G. Wilken, G. E. Bucknell and E. L. McDonald at a hearing of the state liquor commission at Lincoln when the council voted to restrict beer licenses to two and liquor licenses to one, shutting out Shreiner who had just bought a lunch room and filling station on the highway between Omaha and Lincoln. Harlan Hennings, seven-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Hennings had a fractured jaw after a coit kicked him through a fence while he was doing the chores. Miss Jane Boedecker expected to leave for Fulton, Mo., where she would attend William Woods Junior College. Rachel Robertson was elected president of the high school glee club; Grace Wiles, vice-president. County Assessor W. H. Puls reported Cass county property valuation at \$33,756,411 and county commissioners set the county mill levy at 3.95 mills.

### 30 YEARS AGO

John Brady, former Plattsmouth resident, was killed at Watson, Mo., when struck by a Burlington train. A Rock Bluffs man drew a \$500 fine and 60 days in the county jail for selling alcoholic liquor. Methodist Ladies Aid Society applied \$10 to the Legion building fund in Plattsmouth. Truant Officer Tom Svoboda was hard put to it to find the home of six-year-old Harriet Fry who got lost on the way home from school. John Keil of Cedar Creek, gunning for crows, landed a nearly grown coyote instead. A man in the southwest part of Plattsmouth was fined \$5 for letting a blind horse starve.

## The WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

(Copyright, 1955, by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.) WASHINGTON MERRY GO ROUND DREW PEARSON SAYS: FRENCH MIGHT LEARN NORTH AFRICAN LESSON FROM WHAT U.S. DID IN CUBA; CUBA HAS TROUBLES, BUT IT ALSO HAS SELF-GOVERNMENT; PRESIDENT BATISTA WORKS UNTIL 4 A. M. BUT RETAINS HIS SENSE OF HUMOR.

Havana — This is a city of old Spanish fortresses with dungeons as deep as Cuban politics; of electric signs against the skyline touting Canada Dry and Cadillac; of palatial penthouses and outdoor cafes with little tables on the sidewalks where orchestras have given way to television; where the opera house features a child-welfare center; and where the growling sea dashes over the wall of the Malacca as the political opposition growls at any president in power.

It's a city where an American embassy of modernist glass juts out like a champagne bottle against the earthy jug of ancient Havana; where one of the most modern newspapers in the world, El Mundo, features aspirin tablets pasted onto its pages and perfumed ink in its soap advertisements. It's a city where you can see Johnny Meyers, senate-headlined public-relations man for Howard Hughes, get kissed on the barren bean by a Tropicana chorus girl and see Bob Jackson, one-

## Holiday Birds



time FDR New Hampshire national committeeman, dancing with a blonde among the gaming tables. It's a city where Ernest Hemingway challenges Ted Scott of the Havana Post to a duel because Mrs. Hemingway didn't like Scott's negative appetite for lion steaks.

It's a city of limousines and pishcars, of klaxons and peddler's bells; a city that is renowned for sin yet whose sin pales beside the juvenile jungles of Harlem; a city where sugar is king; where when the quota falls or America cuts the quota, unemployment, unrest and the threat of communism stalk the streets of Havana; but when sugar is up, gaiety runs riot through the stately palms, the fantastic trimmed laurel hedges, the hibiscus that line the streets of Havana.

It's a city where Radio-Commentator - Political - Leader Eddie Chibas shoots himself in front of the microphone in protest against the graft of the previous administration; it's a city both modern and medieval, whose main passion is politics, all ruled by an ex-army sergeant who once threw out Cuba's most hated dictator and is now accused by his enemies of being a dictator himself.

That is Havana. Morocco vs. Cuba I came down here partly to get away from the incessant drum-beat of American politics. I got into the more romantic bongo drum-beat of Cuban politics. I came down also to make some comparisons between what the French are doing in Morocco with what we did in Cuba.

Whereas the French have hung on to their wealthy, turbulent North Africa until it's almost their own feet, we hauled down the Stars and Stripes in wealthy, turbulent Cuba in 1902, three years after the Spanish war. And we watched the lone star of the Cuban Republic go up in its place. Later in 1933 we scrapped the Platt Amendment which gave us the right to intervene for the purpose of keeping peace and order in the neighbors, sometimes bloody, long-star republic.

Were we wise? Should the French long ago have followed our example — not only in North Africa but in Indo-China? Should the Dutch have followed our lead in Indonesia? Should the British now follow our lead in Hong Kong? Were we wise in granting independence to the Philippines? Would the whole Communistic scourge in the Far East have been avoided if the French, British and Dutch long ago had done for their colonies what we did with Cuba and the Philippines?

Most Americans would say yes. A Turbulent neighbor Some however, point out that after Cuba's "Butcher" President Machado was thrown out of office with the blessings of the Roosevelt Administration, Cuba had nine different presidents in quick succession. They point out that that graft has been rampant; that the recent Prio Administration announced it was burning several million pesos to be replaced by new currency but that these bills later turned up in the pockets of certain Prio personalities.

They also point out that one minister of education, the late Jose Manuel Aleman, under President Grau, carted so many suitcases of cash off to Florida that he owned the Miami Sports Palace plus several hotels and even had the nerve when asked by U. S. Customs what was in his baggage to tell them the truth — "cash."

Finally they point out that the sergeant who kicked out Machado is now back in the presidential palace without benefit of elections. Almost every step you take in Havana you bump into a politician or a would-be politician. Each of them can tell you what's wrong with the country — which, after all, is one prerogative of self-government. And about half of them tell you Fulgencia Batista, the ex-army sergeant, is a dictator; the other half swear by him as a savior.

To find out the nature of this remarkable man who has governed Cuba directly or indirectly for more than a decade I went to see him. The palace in which he lives I had once visited in the middle of the Machado administration. It was then lined with machine guns. Searchlights glared down from the ramparts all night. I found a couple of guards lounging round a Coca-Cola vending machine inside a rear door. Not even an armed sentry paced outside.

Inside, in the president's office, I found the man some Cubans call a dictator to be a genial, mild-mannered gentleman of about 50 with a command of the English language that put my Spanish to shame and eyes which poorly concealed a sense of humor that frequently confounded his cabinet.

"My minister to the president is getting old," he told me, with a kidding glance at the minister. "We used to work here until 3 or 4 in the morning. But I let him off at midnight and even so he's sleepy." Batista himself had worked until 4 a.m. and was up again at 6. For a couple of hours I questioned President Batista about the problems of a country which, is our third nearest and most important neighbor, and I'll report further on the visit tomorrow.

Typical of Morris's all-encompassing statements was his release to the press after his dismissal in which he said that during his superintendency, "... we have built up the best educational system of any similar institution in the country." But regardless of these traits, there was little doubt but that the state was losing a good public servant. Morris had stacked up a good record of rehabilitating men by running a full program of work inspections by Legislative committees, investigating committees, and panel experts had been uniformly favorable. It was because of all the contradictions involved that it seemed likely the Morris affair would boil for a long time.

## I See By The Papers....

By Bill Murdock

It said on his ticket it was for the whole swimming season but Ord Attorney John Sullivan found it wasn't good in some cases, the Ord Quiz reports. For instance, Mr. Sullivan was fined \$10 and costs for swimming in the Ord Swimming pool when Patrolman John Sobel came upon him taking a plunge after hours. A hot safe nearly burned down a bridge in Sarpy county. The Papillon Times reports that Deputy Sheriff Mike Crisler saved \$200 in bonds from a bridge two miles south of 48th and Harrison streets. When he arrived on the scene, after the bridge was reported burning, he grabbed the bonds before they were destroyed. He said some inflammable liquid had been poured over the 600 pound strong box. The box and several bridge planks were well scorched. The safe had been removed from a home in Omaha.

She didn't get this on the kids. Mrs. John T. Jensen, sixth grade teacher at Blair Central school, couldn't come the first day. She had the mumps, reports the Pilot-Tribune.

## Capitol News

By Melvin Paul Statehouse Correspondent The Nebraska Press Association

LINCOLN — Repercussions were still echoing this week from the abrupt firing by the State Board of Control of its employee, George Morris, superintendent of the State Reformatory for Men.

The dismissal came as a climax to weeks of critical statements by Morris—duly printed in the press—blasting the Board, Gov. Victor Anderson, and the administration of the State Penitentiary.

The Board gave as its only reason that it considered firing Morris to be "in the best interests of the Nebraska State Reformatory."

But it took no searchlight to figure out that the Board had become fed up with Morris's insubordinate statements. Earlier the Board had been advised to wait until controversy had died down before firing the superintendent. But Morris made a speech before the Lincoln Junior Chamber of Commerce in which he blamed Gov. Anderson for "setting the stage" for the Aug. 16 arson riot at the State Penitentiary by his act in taking charge during the March 28 "hostage" rebellion. Morris also said that the Board of Control members "are nice people but they don't know much about institutional operation."

That did it. The Board, which had often been criticized for failing to take decisive action, lowered the boom quickly this time.

Reporters who visited Morris right after the action said he seemed stunned. He frankly said he was "surprised."

Appointed in his place was M. L. Wimberly, who compiled a good record during the 28 years he worked up the ladder of command at the State Boys Training School at Kearney. Wimberly took immediate charge including squelching a "protest" riot the first night of his command.

Repercussions Early indications were that the whole Morris affair might eventually become injected into politics. There was bound to be an effort to include his dismissal in those things the forthcoming Lancaster County District Court grand jury would be probing.

It might well be brought into politics, particularly by those unfriendly to the Republican administration of Gov. Anderson. There was strong evidence that in the two days when the Board of Control met behind closed doors to decide the fate of Morris its members decided for themselves. On this occasion apparently they did not seek the advice of the governor's office.

But since Morris blasted directly at the governor on several occasions, this same ammunition was bound to be used later.

However, the immediate reaction was that Morris was in a much weaker position than he had been two weeks ago. When he first spotlighted some of the weaknesses of the Penitentiary administration and activities by the Board of Control, he was generally hailed by the public for his forthrightness.

Later the repeated attacks may have palled on many Nebraskans. A man with a reputation for running a good institution, Superintendent Morris was never loathe to talk about it. He complained of being "hamstrung" by the Board of Control. He said sharp-tongued barbs at State Penal Director B. B. Albert, hired by the Board to supervise all the state penal institutions.

Typical of Morris's all-encompassing statements was his release to the press after his dismissal in which he said that during his superintendency, "... we have built up the best educational system of any similar institution in the country."

But regardless of these traits, there was little doubt but that the state was losing a good public servant. Morris had stacked up a good record of rehabilitating men by running a full program of work inspections by Legislative committees, investigating committees, and panel experts had been uniformly favorable. It was because of all the contradictions involved that it seemed likely the Morris affair would boil for a long time.

Relocation A firm hand was taken in another dispute as Gov. Anderson ordered the State Highway Department to relocate State Highway 35 between Wayne and Wakefield. The matter has been hanging fire for years as a group of Wakefield citizens fought in the Legislature and through the courts to keep one 10-mile stretch of highway from being relocated. A purported reason for their resistance was that they feared it was the first step to bypassing Wakefield altogether. Another reason might have been that they feared the new location would send more business to nearby Wayne.

Gov. Anderson had consented to hold the matter up while Wakefield citizens sought a ruling from the State Supreme Court on the constitutionality of LB 187, a highway reclassification bill which specifies the new road location for Highway 35. But the Supreme Court refused to hear the case and it had to be refiled in Lancaster



By Stanley James, Journal Washington Reporter

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—The huge German (West German) delegation in Moscow is providing Russians in the capital with more excitement than any other diplomatic event in years.

The Russians hold a high regard for Germans, especially for free Germans. Not a few Reds remember the Russian surrender to Germany in 1917 and the invasion, twenty-four years later, by Hitler's armies. That "invasion almost whipped Russia, again, and had Hitler not been fighting England, suppressing France and carrying on operations or occupations in the Balkans and North Africa, probably would have.

Thus the Russians have reason to fear—or respect — German capabilities. The German Government represented by Chancellor Konrad Adenauer is backed by 50,000,000 Germans, more than the total population of France, Italy or England. The East German "stooge" regime of Russia's claims the allegiance of about 18,000,000 Germans.

So the real Germany is represented in Moscow this week for the first time in years. West Germany does not maintain relations with Russia and is not recognized by some of the other Communist nations. The large delegation which is now conducting negotiations in Moscow, and which arrived—in part—in a special train, complete with power station, sleepers, automobiles and conference rooms, is a western-orientated government.

It is recognized by the western powers, is a member of NATO and is a party to the Paris agreements, opening the way for the rearmament of Germany. Russia opposes this rearmament program bitterly and hopes to establish diplomatic relations with West Germany, prevent rearmament and bring about a neutral foreign policy in West Germany. That is the reason for the warm reception and words of recent months.

But Russia faces the same problem in pacifying—or winning over West Germany—that the western powers faced in the thirties. The Russians have stolen much German territory, in the rearrangements made after World War I. The Russians have placed millions of Germans under the domination of other governments.

David Lloyd George warned the Allies during the historic days of treaty-making, in 1919, that placing a Polish corridor through Germany, neutralizing Danzig, and putting millions of Germans in the newly-created Czechoslovakia, that this meant eventual war in the future.

But Lloyd George's wisdom did not win out. And the Allies, in bad faith, failed to live up to their promise to negotiate on this understanding and when greed and petty policies resulted in the Versailles boundaries, a new war was certain. On this injustice Hitler later fed.

Now the Russians face the same problem. The Germans not only want Germany reunited but they bitterly resent and will not accept the Russian eastern boundaries which place millions of Germans in Poland. The Kremlin may not be willing to make concessions to satisfy West Germany, and a majority of those in East Germany.

If Russia does not make such concessions, eventually there will be trouble on Germany's eastern boundaries. The echo of Lloyd George's voice is almost audible in this respect. And Russia does not seem to be in position to give back to Germany what has been taken, since that would involve taking much from Communist stooge governments.

The conference will probably produce results, concerned with recognition, and other issues, possibly including rearmament, but the real issue, the straightening out of the boundary injustices of 1945, cannot be settled. It would seem. And therein lies the seed of evil days in the distant future.

## WEEKLY CROSSWORD PUZZLE

### Wild Duck

- HORIZONTAL
- 1 Depicted fowl
- 8 It is found in the hemiplex
- 13 Interstices
- 14 Acoustic
- 15 Uncooked
- 16 Record
- 18 Sheep's cry
- 19 In the same place (ab.)
- 20 Showed contempt
- 22 Niton
- 23 Lateral part
- 25 Speed contest
- 27 Salute
- 28 Limited
- 29 Direction (ab.)
- 30 Depart
- 31 "Tarheel State" (ab.)
- 32 Chemical suffix
- 33 Measures
- 35 Spanish jug
- 38 Land measure
- 39 Middy
- 40 Parent
- 41 Containers
- 47 Hawaiian Islands (ab.)
- 48 War god
- 50 Aromatic plant
- 51 Spanish cape
- 52 Smart device
- 54 Lighting
- 56 Aids
- 57 Bedient

- Here's the Answer
- 3 Moisture
- 4 Interjection
- 5 Masculine
- 6 Path
- 7 Smooth and unspun
- 8 River in Africa
- 9 Preposition
- 10 Polish
- 11 Catleptic state
- 12 Warm
- 17 Measure of area
- 20 Chose
- 21 Cavalrymen
- 24 Meal
- 26 "od of beauty
- 36 Starve
- 34 Card game
- 36 City in Punjab
- 37 Negative ions
- 42 Tatters
- 43 Any
- 44 It is a duck
- 45 Biblical name
- 46 Hire
- 49 Trouble
- 51 New (comb. form)
- 53 Notary public
- 55 Tellurium (symbol)

