

EDITORIALS

Furse's Fresh Flashes

HALF DAY SCHOOLS

The National Education Association says that almost a million American youngsters are being forced to attend half-day school sessions because of a shortage of classrooms.

The NEA estimated there are 31,238,863 youths in U.S. public schools today, an increase of 1,272,811 over the last school year. The greatest shortage of facilities exists in the elementary schools in urban areas, the NEA says.

In addition, a shortage of facilities in secondary schools is now in evidence in at least 44 of the states, according to a recent NEA survey.

While there are some who claim that NEA figures are alarmist, and that the present rate of school construction is actually encouraging, the final determination of the question whether school facilities are inadequate lies in the answer to the contention that hundreds of thousands of American boys and girls are attending half-day schools.

Half-day schools are a poor investment in the future. They represent a waste of resources, human resources. They constitute a reflection on the community in which they are operated. Unless the NEA figures can be proven inaccurate, one must conclude there is an urgent need for school construction.

We favor local school control and local building programs. The responsibility of every American community is clear, to provide decent schools for the youngsters of the community. If this is done, then the need for outside aid will be eliminated.

But NEA figures, and sentiment in this and other organizations, and in some areas of the country, is increasingly devoted to the proposition of federal aid for schools. President Eisenhower has proposed that the federal government loan money to finance the construction of schools.

If federal aid to education is voted, it will be as a result of inaction on the part of communities to provide adequate schools. In many areas of the country, especially in some southern states, like South Carolina, tremendous school building programs are underway, and the need for federal aid has diminished in recent years.

YOUR HEART AND HEREDITY

Dr. Irvine Page, of Cleveland, Ohio, believes that heredity plays a major role in the increasing number of heart ailments being experienced today. Dr. Page is an expert in his field, and his comments are significant. He is president of the American Heart Association.

Dr. Page estimates that 1,200,000 Americans will succumb to heart diseases in 1960. If this is true, the death rate would represent a major rise over the present death rate, which is now about three-quarters of a million annually.

Page thinks men have lived in a high-pressure atmosphere since the time of the Pyramids in Egypt, and he does not believe today's fast pace is entirely responsible for increases in heart disease. Rather, he believes the effects of man's fast pace of living has been cumulative and that it has been handed down from generation to generation, and that this explains the steady rise in heart disease. Page thinks that heredity is the answer to the question why heart disease affects so many more Caucasian Americans than it does Japanese, or Navajo Indians.

Among other factors listed as having an influence on heart disease, Page believes that diet is a major factor and that it might be a good idea to cut down on

THOUGHT FOR TODAY

The last thing we need to be anxious about is property. It always has friends or the means of making them. —J. R. Lowell

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An Iowa farmer has perfected a wheat that looks like barley and tastes like oats. Sounds like just one more thing for the farmer to raise too much of.

We're going to change our street address to "Skid Row." It ought to drop us off of about 1000 mailing lists.

Pass the collection plate and you run a lot of people away from any meeting.

In the newspaper business you don't get ulcers from what you eat—it's what's eating you.

It always seems to take a pair of squeaky shoes the longest to get anywhere.

A scientist says radium continually gives off parts of itself, yet never gets any less. That's the stuff they ought to make money out of.

Many people never know where their next check is coming from. As for us, we never know when our last one is coming back.

The trouble with this country is there are too many legal ways to steal.

fats by at least thirty per cent. He also believes that proper exercise, before one is affected with a heart ailment, can help prevent future heart trouble. But, in the end, he comes back to his conclusion that people cannot get away from heredity as a cause of the increasing frequency of heart disease.

If Dr. Page's diagnosis is correct, it may be that you can worry a little bit less about your pounding heart next time you are engaged in an exasperating task, or in a strenuous physical effort. Nevertheless, we suggest that one's fat intake be reduced and that proper exercise be made the order of the day—if one is to have the maximum chance to live out his normal life span, without encountering a heart ailment.

Down Memory Lane

20 YEARS AGO

It was 18 below zero in eastern Nebraska. A feed grinder being operated by Ray Chriswiser mangled his right hand. George R. Lushinsky, Jr., driving a bakery truck for a Lincoln firm, had lacerations when the truck overturned four miles east of Murray. When the smoke cleared away, crack bridge players Emil Rosenow and Elmer Schere had defeated experts James Hayes and Orley Clements at Elmwood. Laverne Nickel was installed a noble grand of the Elmwood Odd Fellows lodge.

30 YEARS AGO

Charles Atterberry, Union auto mechanic, purchased a garage there. Charles G. McCarthy purchased the Union Farmer elevator. Miss Lena Bauer of near Manly and William N. Frederick of near Cedar Creek were married at the bride's home by the Rev. Theodore Hartman. Platte bridge at Louisville was to be made free on Jan. 30. Joe Krejci of Plattsmouth was starting center for the Peru State Teachers College basketball team. Missouri river boosters C. C. Westcott, A. S. Ghrist, John Hatt and S. S. Chase failed to materialize at a mass meeting at Eagle after the car in which they were riding, owned by Mr. Ghrist, peacefully crossed the railroad tracks at Murray and gave up. The radiator was frozen.

The WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

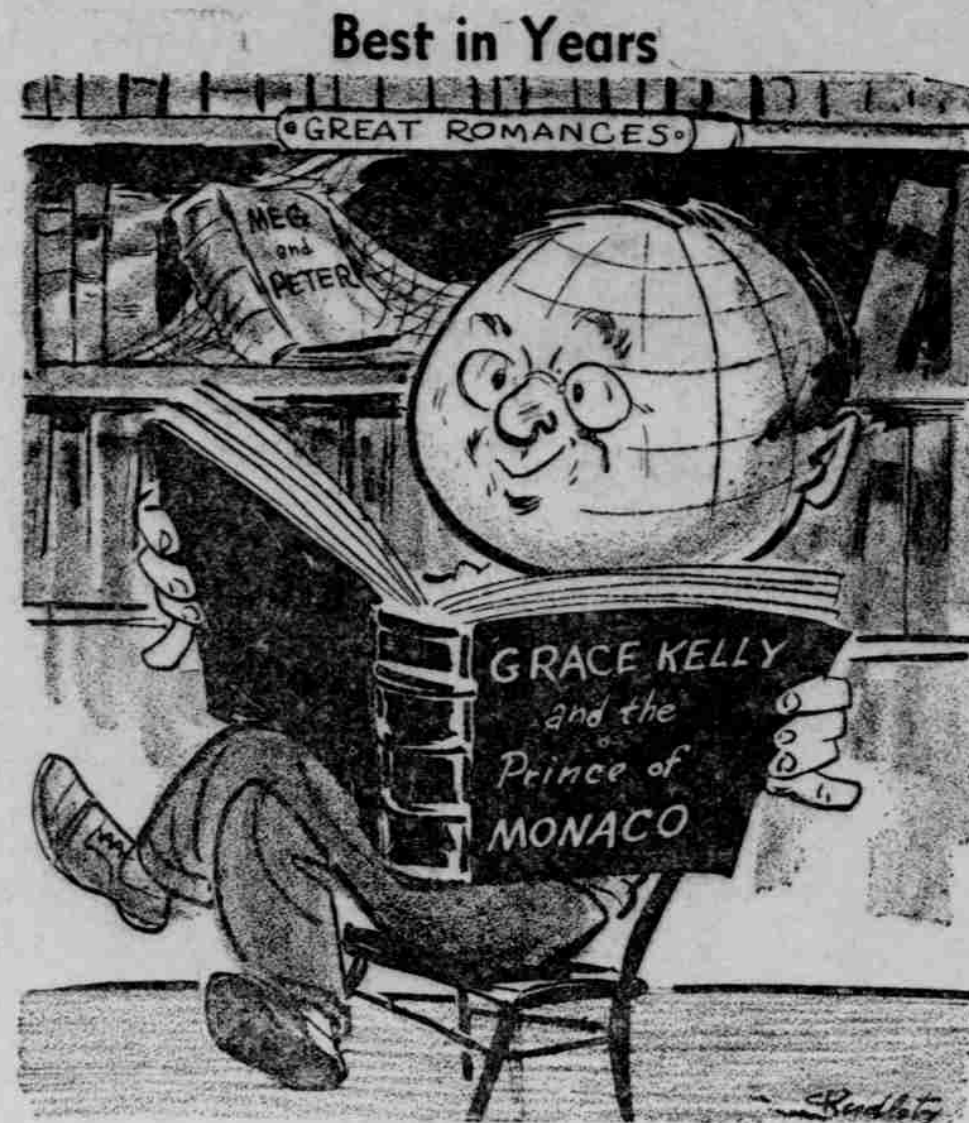
(Copyright, 1955, by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)
DREW PEARSON SAYS:

IKE WROTE PERSONAL NOTE TO SECRETARY MCKAY RE ROGUE RIVER "GIVEAWAY"; HE WANTED MCKAY TO EXPEDITE NATIONAL FOREST SALE; NATIONAL GAS LOBBY APPEARS TO BE INFLUENCING SOME SENATORS.

Washington—Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona took the floor of the Senate last week to rake me over the coals for revealing Secretary of the Interior McKay's sale of part of the Rogue River National Forest for only \$5 an acre. Senator Goldwater didn't seem to want the facts about this amazing sale disclosed. He also began pulling backstage wires to block further funds for investigating Secretary McKay's Interior Department.

While some of the facts first appeared in this column Sept. 29, 1954, I have now found that I omitted—or rather failed to discover—one interesting part of the story.

I have always wondered why Secretary McKay was in such a hurry to sell this valuable piece of Douglas fir worth over \$200,000 for only about \$2,270, on the flimsy excuse that it was needed for



gold mining. Other Secretaries of the Interior had refused to sell. The forest Service of Secretary Benson also was opposed. Yet Doug McKay and his staff almost jumped through hoops to slice up this beautiful piece of timberland.

They seemed so anxious that his solicitor general, Clarence Davis, actually released his 17-page report releasing the timberland one day after a new assay report had been made and without waiting for the assay report to reach Washington. Davis even telephoned Oregon to see what the assay report on the ore was going to be. He didn't wait for the report to be mailed in, he was so anxious to get rid of the timberland which other Secretaries of the Interior had refused to part with.

McKay, though nicknamed "Generous Doug," is not usually quite that generous. In this case, however, he had an interesting little note direct from the President. Buried in the Senate Interior Committee files is an interesting letter, which was picked up when the Senate subpoenaed the records of Secretary McKay.

It's a letter from a friend of President Eisenhower addressed to him, asking that the Al Serena section of the Rogue River National Forest be released to the McDonald family.

Across the letter in his own handwriting President Eisenhower had scribbled "Dear Doug." Then followed a personal request from Ike to Doug to see what he could do about granting the Rogue River request.

The Gas Lobby It's extremely difficult to track down just how a big lobby seeking to influence Congress spends its money. However, here are a few clues as to how the natural gas lobby is spending its \$1,500,000 kitty.

About \$100,000 was spent trying to oppose and dissuade the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, which is vigorously battling the Fulbright-Harris natural gas bill.

The Independent Natural Gas Association has officially spent \$46,000 to influence Congress, according to its latest lobbying report; also the General Gas Committee, \$75,000; the Committee for Pipelines, \$89,000, and the American Petroleum Institute, \$73,000.

In addition, a large and undetermined amount has been spent on stirring up artificial grass-roots sentiment. Most of the genuine grass-roots sentiment comes from housewives and is vigorously opposed to any change in the present government right to regulate gas prices.

A Butler county trapper, who speeds around his trap line settings on a motorcycle, went fast enough to catch a fox. Richard Masek, who lives four miles north of David City, found a red fox in one of his traps. Brother fox had an injured foot but is otherwise intact in a cage, says the David City Banner-Press.

The mystery of the fireballs near Ord, which startled passersby on the highway by seeming to rise from one side of the road glowing and to go out after a short distance, was cleared up when Dale Philbrick, a World War II veteran reported to the Ord Quiz he is satisfied the mystery came when he fired off some old tracer ammunition into the air.

Five children were taken from their parents in South Omaha after a juvenile court hearing

of the biggest oil-gas men in Texas. In view of these contributions, you can understand why Butler is listed as ready to vote with the gas lobby and against the consumers of Maryland. Furthermore, he comes up for election this year and will need more campaign funds.

Tomorrow this column will diagnose how certain senators have been manipulated into voting against the interests of their own constituents.

LETTER BOX

The Journal welcomes letters from readers for this column on any subject. Your name must be signed to all articles intended for publication, however, by request. It can be omitted from the letter appearing in print. (Contents do not necessarily express the opinions of this newspaper.)

Alvo, Nebr.
Jan. 23, 1956
Plattsmouth Journal
Plattsmouth, Nebr.

Dear Mr. Editor: I'm writing to tell you a story which I think is very worthy of being published, especially after our penitentiary and reformatory have been so much in the news; seldom do we read the good that is being done.

As president of the Alvo Parent-Teachers Association, I invited the new Superintendent of the Men's reformatory, Robert Nickel, to be guest speaker at our Jan. 19 meeting. He spoke on the topics, "The Rehabilitation of the inmates" and also "The operation of The Institution." He also brought with him a six piece western band composed of inmates, which is under the direction of Mr. Gunar Sorenson and assisted by Mr. Martin. They played several numbers. A special number was a duet played on one guitar which drew a very hearty applause from the 100 members in attendance. Another feature was a number written by a member of the group and sung for the first time. The final number, which was very touching was a vocal solo, "It is no Secret what God Can Do." The applause was so great that they gave an encore. They do have another fourteen-piece dance orchestra which I'm hoping to hear in the future.

This band has only been playing together seven weeks and this was their first public appearance. Everyone hearing them were so overwhelmed with their fine accomplishments and their entertainment that we are looking forward to their return here at a later date. After the program the inmates were given a warm handshake by the members and extended good wishes for their future.

A lunch of cookies and coffee was served. Those helping in the serving were Mrs. Talbert Edwards, Mrs. Frank Ecker, Mrs. Maurice Snavelly, Mrs. Clyde Jipp and Mrs. Laverne Sutton.

Yours Truly,
Verna Heier
Pres. Alvo P. T. A.

OUT of OLD NEBRASKA

Madison County (69)
Madison County in the Elkhorn Valley originally was a part of old Burt County, one of the first counties created in 1854. Later, part of it was included in a short-lived county known by the name of McNeale and a part in what was then known as Loup County.

In 1856, however, the Legislature established Madison County, so this year might be thought of as the county's centennial year.

Actual settlement, however, was delayed for another 10 years. The first settlers, a group of Germans from Wisconsin, came to the county in the summer of 1866. The year before a committee representing this group, primarily a church group, had come out to Nebraska to select a new location and had decided upon the junction of the Elkhorn and North Fork rivers. Out of this settlement, the city of Norfolk developed.

Legend has it that the settlers had selected the name, "North Fork," but postal authorities thinking the word had been misspelled changed it to "Norfolk."

The next year, 1867, a group who had originally been briefly in the Norfolk area, but who had retreated to Columbus upon the arrival of the German colony, returned to start a settlement on Union Creek, now called Madison. Also, that same year saw a settlement started on Battle Creek.

Earlier, in 1859, the Battle Creek area had been the site of the so-called "Pawnee War," in which General John M. Thayer and the territorial militia subdued the Pawnees who had been molesting settlers in the Elkhorn Valley. It was



By Stanley James, Journal Washington Reporter

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—Secretary of State John Foster Dulles has touched off, indirectly, the greatest foreign policy debate of this election year. By allowing a magazine writer to attribute to him a heretofore undisclosed policy, said to have been used on at least three occasions while dealing with the Communists, Dulles has placed himself in the middle of a furor on Capitol Hill.

Some solons were frankly surprised at the assertions in the article. They had known nothing of this so-called "brink-of-war" foreign policy the United States is supposed to have employed in Korea, in the Formosa crisis and in the Indochinese crisis.

Some of the Senators and Congressmen who raised their eyebrows were in a position to know all that Congress had been told on these crises. Their comment was restrained, but they expressed surprise, on some occasion, at the tone of the latest claims from Mr. Dulles.

The Secretary implies in the new appraisal that this country made a thinly-veiled threat, passed on to Communist channels, to go into action with nuclear weapons if a settlement was not possible in Korea. The same threat is reported to have been successfully employed in the other two crises.

The implication is clear; it is that this get-tough policy of the Eisenhower Administration forced the Communists to terms, and won diplomatic victories for the United States. If the threat was used as the writer claims,

hardly a war or even a battle for not a shot was fired. The first election was held in 1868 and a site near the present city of Norfolk was chosen as the county seat. That site, however, failed to develop as Norfolk grew up a short distance away. The county officials moved the county seat to the new town of Norfolk, but the settlement that was to grow into Nebraska 10th largest city was not destined to keep the seat of government. Several spirited elections and a Supreme Court decision resulted in its transfer to Madison in 1875 and the town on Union Creek has retained the honor throughout the years.

The county had a good deal of difficulty in railroad development. The Burlington selected about 88,000 acres of land in the county in 1872. These "leu lands" never produced a railroad. In the late seventies and early eighties, however, the county got three railroads, thus setting the stage for continuing growth.

Madison County has always been one of the state's banner agricultural counties and, in addition, Norfolk has developed considerable industry. Madison County reached its population peak in 1930, when it returned a total of 26,037. The population declined to 24,269 in 1940 and increased slightly to 24,338 in 1950.

The two most influential men in the Eisenhower Administration are said to be Sherman Adams and George Humphrey. Adams is the undisputed Chief of Staff for the President and actually ran the country when the President was completely incapacitated recently.

Humphrey exerts an enormous influence on domestic policies, the budget, and on other Cabinet officers and the President. It is said that both Humphrey and Adams have no presidential aspirations and therefore want Ike to run again, if he is physically able. If that is true, Ike may have a hard time saying no.

WEEKLY CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Stringed Instrument

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| HORIZONTAL | 3 Employ |
| 1 Depicted instrument | 4 Measure |
| 8 Steps | 6 Unaspirated |
| 13 Lives | 7 Domestic slave |
| 14 Entertains | 8 Peel |
| 15 Driving command | 9 Part of "be" |
| 16 Interior suffix | 10 Hint |
| 18 Superlative suffix | 11 Hebrew ascetic |
| 19 Half an em | 12 Hunting dog |
| 20 Hardened | 17 Hebrew deity |
| 22 Diminutive suffix | 20 Strongest |
| 23 Bird's home | 21 Portrayed |
| 25 Sea eagle | 24 Smirk |
| 27 Group of three singers | 26 Sharp reply |
| 28 Equal | 33 Old French coin |
| 29 Creek letter | 34 It is popular |
| 30 Pronoun | 44 Encircled in |
| 31 Liquid measure (ab.) | 45 Ogle |
| 32 Company (ab.) | 36 Make certain |
| 33 Biblical pronoun | 37 Severed |
| 35 Journey | 42 Augments |
| 38 Auricles | 43 Naval Reserve (ab.) |
| 39 Heating device | 53 Eye (Scott.) |
| 40 Direction (ab.) | 55 Parent |
| 41 Snailed | |
| 47 Older (ab.) | |
| 48 Siamese | |
| 50 More arid | |
| 51 Except | |
| 52 Greased | |
| 54 Breathe | |
| 56 Michigan city | |
| 57 Handled | |

Here's the Answer

VERTICAL
1 Imperative
2 Sharper