

EDITORIALS

Furse's Fresh Flashes

AMERICANS SORRY AMBASSADORS

American soldiers generally prove to be sorry ambassadors in times of peace. Whether we like to admit it or not, the average American is flamboyant, boisterous and prone to brag a bit about his country.

Because he has lived on the highest standard of any peoples in the world, and because he usually is better paid, job for job, than his counterpart, wherever he is stationed, the aggressive front is not very appealing to local inhabitants in many cases.

Reports from the Far East indicate that American conduct has been so bad, in places such as South Indochina and Thailand, that widespread antagonism has been caused. This has been the case in many other countries in recent years since the end of World War II, and it is a problem the State Department and our foreign policy strategists must somehow solve.

As a nation, we Americans are prone to ridicule anything we do not understand or which is different from the American way. This was true during World War II, but when U. S. troops were liberating captive peoples, such conduct was condoned in a spirit of thankfulness and appreciation.

However, U. S. troops, foreign missions and training staffs in the various countries of the Far East today have not entered these countries as liberating saviors, but as representatives of the United States. Their conduct is closely watched, and it reflects on the country they represent.

WARREN AS CHIEF JUSTICE

It is fair to say that Chief Justice Earl Warren has recently come into the limelight as one of the most liberal, or left wing, as the reader would choose it, of the nine justices on the United States Supreme Court.

It is generally agreed that Justices William Douglas and Hugo Black are in the majority opinion—further left than other members of the court.

In fact, Warren has been increasingly in the minority in recent days, and is found often on the Douglas or Black side of a minority opinion.

All of which again raises the question of the Supreme Court's ultimate power. There is no doubt but that the Supreme Court has increased its authority in the last few decades—and for various reasons—various groups, blocs and senators and congressmen wish to have the power of the court curbed or controlled.

There is little chance that any such effort can succeed. If, however, sentiment in the states builds up to a point where resentment against the court is general (and the states have certainly become aware of their loss of power and the consequent growth of Federal power in recent months), then action could possibly result.

But opinion will have to be predominant on this point before Congress could act. If two-thirds of each House of Congress passed a constitutional amendment and it was ratified by three-fourths of the

THOUGHT FOR TODAY

Gallantry consists in saying empty things in an agreeable manner.

—La Rochefoucauld

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Some men have found that plenty of political bunk can be developed into a political berth.

A news report says the piano is now fighting for its life in the American home. The one we heard the other night was taking a terrible beating.

What we married men can never understand is why all bachelors are not rich.

A woman cannot divorce a husband because he has flat feet, unless of course, they were in the wrong flat.

The mother who makes a match for her daughter, generally referees it as well.

Most men need two women—a secretary to take everything down and a wife to pick everything up.

Frankly, we wish it was possible to start a day sometime other than the morning.

Kids don't know much about the good old days. When taking that picture of Cliff Shaffer's horse at the parking meter which appeared in Monday's Journal, a little boy standing nearby told us we needn't hurry, he couldn't go anywhere, as the horse had just lost all his gasoline.

ments — developments presenting the United States with golden opportunities which some diplomats never dreamed would happen in this generation:

In Italy — Pietro Nenni, the left-wing Socialist hitherto playing ball with Italian Communists, has berated Moscow and announced that he is ready to join western social democracy.

For years, Secretary Dulles' brother Allen, head of Central Intelligence, has been trying to figure out a way to win over Nenni. Eight years ago in Italy I tried to get Nenni to participate in the friendship train reception. He stuck with the Communists. But last week he took a public stand against Communism. This could pave the way for a solid democratic, central-catholic government in Italy. It's the most important development since the end of the war.

In Poland — Workers and peasants, restless against Communism, have been shot down by a government supposed to represent and protect workers and peasants.

For years, Polish-Americans in the United States have been trying to encourage such a movement. Ever since 1951, the crusade for freedom has been sending friendship-freedom balloon messages to the people of Poland. Now, overnight, the Polish people have shown their ire against Moscow.

In Czechoslovakia — riotous students have been demanding more independence, more freedom of study. The Czech people have been demanding to know why Communist leaders were shot or hanged for emulating the independence of Tito and why Tito is now feted and saluted in Moscow.

For five years the crusade for freedom has been sending propaganda balloons across the iron curtain into Czechoslovakia. Suddenly the iron curtain seems to evaporate. Suddenly Czech students go further than the fondest dreams of American propagandists.

In France, Belgium, Denmark, Britain — Communist parties are in bitter rebellion against their local Communist leaders because they never backed the Stalin reign of terror. Maurice Thorez, the French Communist who used his summer vacations as Stalin's guest, will probably be booted out of office.

In the United States — Communist leaders are so bewildered they are almost running around in circles. How bewildered they are, how bitter at their leaders, both past and present, is illustrated by the New York Daily Worker.

DAILY WORKER REVERSES
The Daily Worker's own teeth-gnashing editorials are more eloquent than anything I could write of what is happening in the Communist world.

"The blind and uncritical attitude of the Daily Worker in past years to the repression of the Soviet Union," says the Daily Worker of itself in chastising itself for not challenging the rule of Stalin.

"We are wholly ignorant that these crimes had been committed," moans the Daily Worker, "Yet there was reputable evidence had we but listened. How then explain our consistent denunciation of many people as 'enemies' of the working class because they condemned these crimes? We were wrong, terribly wrong—"

Joseph Clark in a Daily Worker column headed "Lenin Is No Icon to Hang On the Wall," proceeds to warn against other soviet leaders besides Stalin.

"Though Stalin's brutal misrule was a drastic departure from Lenin's theories," writes Clark, "it would be wrong to make a 'cult' out of Lenin or anybody else. How absurd to think that in our country the specific features of the Russian



Capitol News

By Melvin Paul
Statehouse Correspondent
The Nebraska Press Association

LINCOLN — Legislators may probe into the matter of statehouse salaries again in the 1957 session.

This is a perennial problem in state government and especially in the statehouse where there are so many people in the same classification working under one roof.

Many stenographers, for instance, get widely different salaries for the same jobs.

It doesn't take long for the fact to get around by way of the statehouse grapevine.

Some department heads, in an apparent move to combat the problem, have been hiking the salaries of employees. One department asked for pay increases for 92 persons.

State Tax Commissioner Fred Herrington turned them down. Herrington has the job of checking such requests to see if the department involved has enough money on hand to handle them.

After the request for the blanket hikes was received, Gov. Victor Anderson took over.

The Governor summoned department heads and asked them to cooperate in a "hold the line" policy on salaries, regardless of whether they come from federal or state funds.

Gov. Anderson said his policy is no blanket pay hikes. And he

Revolution can have any application. How sad that some Marxists to this very day take a pamphlet by Lenin and instead of studying it for its essence, substitute it for a study of America."

HOWARD FAST DISCOVERS AMERICA
But the most scathing criticism of Moscow, the most soul-searching reaching for America, was written in the Daily Worker by the Communist novelist, Howard Fast, who went to jail in 1947 for refusing to answer Congressional questions.

"(Khrushchev's speech) is a strange and awful document," wrote Fast, "perhaps without a parallel in history; and one must face the fact that it itemizes a record in barbarism and paranoid blood lust that will be a lasting and shameful memory to civilized man."

"I for one looked hopefully but vainly at the end of the document for a pledge that the last execution had taken place on Soviet soil. I looked for a pledge of civil rights, for the sacred right of habeas corpus, of public appeals to higher courts of final judgement by one's peers rather than by professional judges."

"Instead I learned that three more executions had been announced from the Soviet Union and my stomach turned over with the blood letting, with the madness of vengeance and counter vengeance, of suspicion and counter suspicion."

"I don't think anything that happened or is happening here in these United States could make me an enemy of the United States, a land I love so deeply and which has given me so much."

"Where I failed miserably, and where I swear by all that is holy that I shall not fail again was in not exercising the same judgement toward the Soviet Union."

"Never again will I remain silent when I can recognize injustice—regardless of how that injustice may be wrapped in the dirty linen of expediency of necessity."

These are some of the high-lights of what is happening in the Communist world today. Just what it means, just what we should do about it, will be discussed in an early column.

asked the department chiefs to explain to him by letter any changes upward in salaries.

The governor doesn't have any control over what elected department chiefs do regarding salaries. But he said he got a "fine expression of cooperation" from the chiefs.

Said the Governor "I don't care whether the employees are paid from state or federal funds. I'm just as careful of federal funds as state funds. It's all taxpayer money."

Anderson said he has a "hold the line" policy for the departments immediately under his jurisdiction.

One of the big problems in state government, he said, is inequality of wages and policy concerning employees. The Governor said at one time he felt that perhaps a statehouse personnel director might be part of the answer. But, he said, "maybe some better method could be worked out."

"Any salary hikes should be done every two years on approval of the legislature budget committee," the Governor said. "A study should be made every two years to see if we are paying fair wages."

The Legislature every session gets into the matter of salaries and observers predict the next one will be no different.

National Conventions

Nebraska delegates to the Republican national convention this summer apparently want to keep Vice President Richard Nixon.

Support for President Eisenhower is solid and delegates to the convention, answering a poll, were almost 100 per cent for Nixon.

A few said they didn't want to comment since the matter was up to the presidential candidate. Eleven of 18 delegates either listed Nixon or had previously come out for the Eisenhower-Nixon team.

But, a check of the democratic convention delegates showed they are more interested in finding someone who could unseat President Eisenhower than they are in listing names.

Several of the candidates said they would support whoever seems most likely to unseat the present administration.

The way the democratic line-up now stands, Sen. Estes Kefauver has four votes, with eight delegates uncommitted. Kefauver was the only democratic entry in Nebraska's May primary.

But there was no indication of objections to Kefauver and if he went to the convention this summer with considerable strength he could possibly get the support of the entire delegation from Nebraska.

Generally, on the matter of a vice presidential candidate the democratic delegates were non-committal.

Polio Changes

There have been some changes in the Salk polio vaccine program that have met with the approval of the State Board of Health.

The Board agreed to a recommendation of the advisory polio committee that all persons under 20 years of age and expectant mothers now may receive the shots. Previously, persons one year old through 14 were eligible.

Booster injections will be given seven months after the second shot. Nurses who work with acute polio cases, and technicians who work with live virus may be given the inoculations.

Normal Board

Complete plans are going to be drawn up for two new dormitories and a combination dining hall-student union at Kearney State Teachers College.

The State Normal Board, which governs the teachers colleges, has approved preliminary sketches of the new buildings. The dormitories, one for men and one for women, each will house about 100 students and cost around \$300,000 apiece. The other structure is expected to cost about \$200,000.

The buildings will be financed by issuance of self-liquidating bonds.

At Wayne State Teachers College, a new \$750,000 auditorium-gymnasium will be built. Bids will be handled in August. It will be constructed from the special state building levy.

Also authorized are 16 additional married student housing units at Chadron State Teachers College. They are expected to cost about \$90,000.

FOREIGN AID

Senator Richard Russell (D-GA) breaks with his colleagues, Senator Walter George (D-GA) on foreign aid issue. Russell asks that 3.8 billion dollar foreign aid bill be diverted to Air Force and the Strategic Air Command, George, on the other hand, says foreign aid should be increased over House-passed figure.

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By Stanley James, Journal Washington Reporter

WASHINGTON, July 5 — A fast-moving policy fight is going on inside the Democratic Party and the presidential nomination hangs in the balance. Generally speaking, there are two theories on the best way to conduct this year's Democratic campaign.

Adlai Stevenson and his strategists favor doing everything within the party's power to maintain a united party. They believe that the loss of the South this year would leave the Democratic candidate no chance.

But even though Stevenson's forces want the party to stay in one piece, they cannot go too far, in identifying themselves with the conservative viewpoint on civil rights, all-important to Southerners. And Stevenson is basically a liberal Democrat himself.

The other school of thought is that espoused by such leaders as Averell Harriman, Mennon Williams and other non-Southerners. They think the party will benefit by adopting a strong civil rights plank, endorsing the Supreme Court School segregation ruling, even if some Dixie states revolt as a result.

They believe the South will not act as a political entity at the convention (based on recent history) and that the loss of support of a few Southern states would be more than compensated for by votes picked up among eastern minorities in metropolitan areas of key states.

Both agree that if the South acted as a political unit, solidly organized, the Dixie delegates would constitute a powerful force at the convention and the more than 100 electoral votes could become critically important in the actual election.

The real, basic disagreement is on the mood of the South. Stevenson's supporters fear a real rupture is possible if the South is largely ignored in the civil rights field. Others are working on the same calculated strategy that won for Harry Truman in 1948—and that is to go ahead with a policy and platform to satisfy non-Southern Democrats, and Southerners do what they please.

If the former theory is accepted by most of the delegates and party strategists at Chicago, Stevenson will be nominated. If Harry Truman, Estes Kefauver and others join the Harriman camp, in matters of party strategy, Stevenson might have a tougher time. But in any event, he is going to be pretty hard to stop next month.

General Nathan F. Twining, who was the focal point and personality of the western world during his trip to Russia, made a dignified appearance at Russian functions and events and played his cards pretty straight. Russian leaders did not get the best of the Air Force Chief of Staff, in spite of the fact that they were polished diplo-

matic tricksters and Twining was a military man. When Communist party boss Khrushchev proposed a toast to the Chinese Communist General attending an affair at which Twining was present, the American officer kept his seat.

When the Russians let loose with many appeals for disarmament, at another function, Twining carefully and effectively replied that the United States had long ago proven it was a peace-loving nation, and always got into wars late—never started them.

Moreover, he said, we had disarmed in good faith both after World War I and World War II. After the later war we had been forced to rearm by Korea, he asserted. Now, we were not ready to disarm again until the other countries would agree to effective disarmament controls.

British, French and American diplomats and military officials applauded the Air Force Chief of Staff at this point in his reply. Twining said the Red air show impressed him, but the Russians apparently didn't show observers too much at this annual show.

Altogether, Twining was a dignified, reserved guest and well received in Russia. He did not harm the U.S. cause, as some had feared when it was first announced he would attend the Moscow air show.

One of the latest theories, or analyses, on Russian intentions, is that the Soviets are now determined to engage this country in a long term economic battle. For this reason, some intelligence sources believe war is not likely between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. for ten or fifteen years.

The economic competition — which Khrushchev brags about — could become somewhat of a challenge in a few years—especially if the U.S. suffers an economic setback.

Nashua takes Camden Handicap, is top world winner.

Sime, Duke, ties world mark of 0:09.3 for 100 dash.

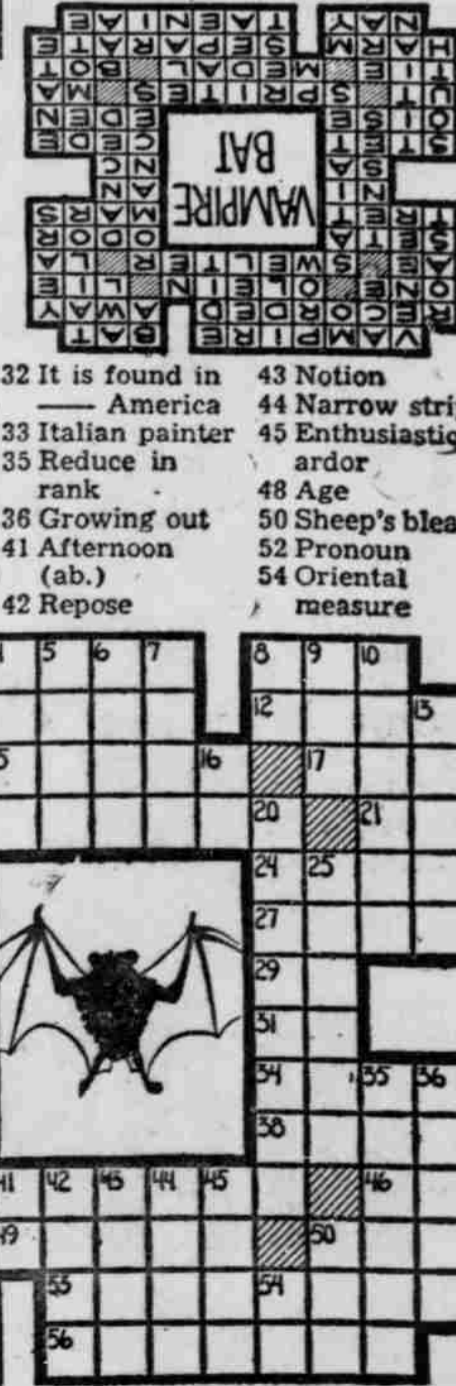


WEEKLY CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Flying Mammal

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| HORIZONTAL | 4 Ship's bow | 43 Notion |
| 1,8 Depicted | 5 Unoccupied | 44 Narrow strip |
| 10 normal | 6 Staggon | 45 Enthusiastic |
| mammal | 7 Revise | ardor |
| 11 Registered | 8 Bachelor of | 48 Age |
| 12 Apartment | Arts (ab.) | 50 Sheep's bleed |
| 14 United | 9 Piercing tool | 52 Pronoun |
| 15 Oily | 10 Sartor | 54 Oriental |
| compound | 11 Cook in an | measure |
| 17 Falsehood | oven | |
| 18 An (Scott.) | 13 Measures of | 32 It is found in |
| 19 Suffer heat | time | America |
| 21 Note of scale | 16 Northeast | 33 Italian painter |
| (ab.) | 35 Reduce in | 45 Enthusiastic |
| 22 Bristle | rank | ardor |
| 24 Smell | 19 Cloys | 48 Age |
| 26 Waste | 20 Love stories | 50 Sheep's bleed |
| allowance | 23 Verb forms | 52 Pronoun |
| 27 Damages | (ab.) | 54 Oriental |
| 28 Nickel | 25 Moved | measure |
| (symbol) | rhythmically | 42 Repose |
| 29 Any | | |
| 30 Samarium | | |
| (symbol) | | |
| 31 North | | |
| Carolina (ab.) | | |
| 32 Printing term | | |
| 34 Grant | | |
| 37 French river | | |
| 38 Paradise | | |
| 39 Note of | | |
| Guido's scale | | |
| 40 Fairies | | |
| 46 Parent | | |
| 47 Bind | | |
| 49 Decoration | | |
| 50 Insect larva | | |
| 51 Injure | | |
| 53 Divide | | |
| 55 Negative vote | | |
| 56 Headbands | | |

Here's the Answer



VERTICAL
Thin wood layer
Playing card
3 Month (ab.)