

Farmers Retiring

One of the unrealized costs of the money squeeze on the farms is the recent trend of farmers to retire. From the Social Security Administration comes word that self-employed farmers are retiring four times as fast as the administration estimated in 1954.

The claims, it seems, really started rolling in April, 1956, when farmers could first qualify under an amendment to the Old Age and Survivors' Insurance bill, by showing net earnings of \$400 for 1955.

In that year, 1956, claims totaled \$160,000. Then, in 1956, Congress passed another amendment which allowed coverage to include city farm owners who supervised their share-croppers, an amendment which is somewhat controversial.

In 1957, 400,000 claims have been filed by farmers or their widows. Obviously, if farming were more prosperous than it is today, fewer claims would be filed. This is another cost of our relative farm recession.

Senator Knowland's Plan

Senator William F. Knowland, Republican Minority leader in the Senate, has proposed that Norway be neutralized in exchange for Soviet troop withdrawal from Hungary. As we see it, the proposal is a poor one and sure to run into objections from the Western nations.

In the first place, Norway is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. She has a perfect right to be a member of any treaty organization she wishes to join, and a pledge from Norway that she will become neutral is something the United States is not justified in asking.

On the other hand, the Russians should remove their troops from Hungary on purely moral and humanitarian grounds, but have refused to do so. There is no reason to expect Russia to withdraw them now, after having spent much money and some blood to subjugate the Hungarian people.

The proposal is off base in that it would commit Norway to take an unnatural position, giving up her free right to be a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in exchange for correction of a wrong. It is not a good bargain.

Farm Support Losses

The largest loss for any ten-month period in the history of Government farm price operations was recently reported by the Department of Agriculture. It announced that, in the ten-month period ended April 30, of this year, \$1,056,900,000 was lost on farm price supports.

These losses were incurred largely through the sale, at less than cost, of surpluses acquired from farmers under price support loans. These surplus products were sold mainly to countries abroad during the period. Losses for the comparable period of last year were \$771,958,909.

The Department also reported that its investment in surpluses under price support programs declined \$817,600,000 in the year ended April 30. The total investment was \$7,815,865,000, compared with \$8,633,465,000 a year earlier.

While this is a very large sum of money for the Government to lose on any of its programs, it must be remembered that the Government subsidizes many phases of our national economy. For years it has been accepted that the Government

THOUGHT FOR TODAY

Knowledge is proud that he has learn'd so much; Wisdom is humble that he knows no more. —Cowper.

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241 PHONE

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A man owes it to himself to become successful — after that he owes it to the Internal Revenue.

The modern young man doesn't leave footprints on the sands of time, just tire tracks.

A good neighbor is one who can watch you taking it easy without thinking you're lazy.

Flipper Fanny, our dainty little contour twister, says a boy becomes a man when he would rather steal a kiss than second base.

A child is something that stands halfway between an adult and a TV screen.

We don't know much about the speed of light, but we do know that it gets here too early in the morning.

Our preacher tells us there is great satisfaction in growing old — but, we can assure him there isn't much future in it.

One doesn't need to be smart to say things that do.

should aid the steamship lines, the major air lines, the Post Office and other important industries through the use of subsidies and tariffs. The farmers of our nation are one of the most necessary segments of our economy and are entitled to their rightful share of the nation's prosperity.

Down Memory Lane

20 YEARS AGO

Walter H. Smith of Bellwood, who was given his degree of bachelor of law at Creighton university, June 3rd and was admitted to practice by Chief Justice Charles A. Goss in the supreme court, June 4th, is locating in Plattsmouth to engage in the practice of law — Miss Betty Kalina has accepted a position as stenographer in the office of County Attorney J. A. Capwell, she succeeds Miss Anna Zitka, who is soon to be married — Plattsmouth Ad club took action in endorsing the proposed city ordinances to follow the "Green River" ordinance in force in Green River, Wyo. the "bill peddling" law was discussed — Carl Chriswesser was operated on at Omaha for a bone growth in the wrist, which was injured while working around his place of business at "Wimpy's Inn." — Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Devoe are moving to Lincoln for the summer, as Mr. Devoe is working on his master's degrees at the University of Nebraska, he will also act as dean of boys and recreational supervisor at the University during the summer school — Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Billings of Deadwood, S.D. were in the city to look after the preservation of the Billings family cemetery in the south part of the city, which was started in the late sixties by Spenser S. Billings, pioneer resident of this city — Miss Maxine Clويد departed for Boulder, Colorado, where she will take summer school work, she is teaching at McCook.

30 YEARS AGO

St. Luke's Episcopal church was the scene of the ordination to the priesthood of Walter C. Middleton, who has been serving as rector of the church. Bishop Ernest Vincent Shayler conducted the impressive ceremony. Master of ceremonies was Father Bertram L. Smith of St. Barnabas Church, Omaha. The ordination sermon was preached by Father Adlbert J. Smith of Falls City, presentation of the candidate was by Father D. J. Gallagher of St. Andrews Church, Omaha. After services at the church the members of the clergy and the Middleton family were entertained at the Henry Herold home — Plattsmouth and Cass county residents had the thrill of a steamboat excursion ride on the old Missouri river, the steamboat, "Joan Heckman" was tied up just below the ferry landing, some 300 persons were on deck when the boat pulled out at 9 p.m. for a trip down stream, the Teten orchestra of Nebraska City played for the dancers as the boat floated down the river five miles and back up stream.

After the original copy of the Nickerson memo was confiscated by the Pentagon, a second copy was obtained from sources which must remain nameless. To illustrate some of the things the public has a right to know about, there follow some of Colonel Nickerson's conclusions: "The Wilson memorandum (Banning the army from intermediate ballistic missile production) is a broad denial to the army of essential tools for modern warfare. The army must be kept modern by application of modern technology to weapons. This is particularly important because of the numerical inferiority of the U. S. army to the Soviet army.

The Wilson memorandum is solely an expression of air force views backed up by Admiral Ralford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The secretary of the army, the army chief of staff, the assistant to the secretary of defense for guided missiles, and the assistant secretary of defense for research and development all hold strongly to the view that army

WASHINGTON.— Ike's commission on Government security has now recommended that a newsman who publishes secret data shall be jailed for five years and fined \$5,000. Yet last winter when this writer voluntarily asked the Defense Department which portions of a guided missiles memo could or could not be published without risk to the nation, the document was confiscated.



The incident helped to touch off the current court-martial of Col. John Nickerson at Huntsville, Ala., a very fine officer whom I had never met and who was not the source of the secret memo. This is why my junior partner, Jack Anderson, has been called to Huntsville to testify.

The incident also illustrates how a newsman is between the devil and the deep blue sea. If he doesn't consult the Pentagon, he may, under the new Ike-commission rules, go to jail. If he does consult the Pentagon, his information is confiscated and a possible source of that information court-martialed.

A newspaperman has a moral obligation to keep the public informed. He especially has an obligation to inform the public regarding a weapon vital to the defense of the nation which appears to be the object of a battle by big business.

The public has a right to know, for instance, when secretary Wilson's former company, General Motors, together with Douglas Aircraft and Bell Telephone want to control guided missile production through the air force; while Chrysler, rival of G.M., and Minneapolis Honeywell favor the army's side.

With the possibility that airplanes may fade out as weapons in favor of guided missiles, the combine that controls guided missiles will dominate defense production in the future. This is something that should not be a military secret.

According to Colonel Nickerson, in his secret memo: "The aircraft industry, and particularly the Douglas Aircraft Co., openly oppose the development of any missile by a Government Agency. High officials of the Douglas Company have stated that Douglas is paying particular attention to the possibility of killing off the operation at Huntsville, Ala."

It was last November 26 that Secretary of Defense Wilson sided with Douglas Aircraft, the air force, and his own former company, to rule that the army at Huntsville must quit producing the medium range ballistic missile. This put Chrysler and Minneapolis Honeywell, plus the army, out of virtually all missile work and concentrated it with the air force and friends, Douglas, A. C. Sparkplug division of General Motors, and Bell Telephone. Deputy Secretary of Defense Donald Quarles is a former official of a Bell Telephone subsidiary.

Thus the battle over guided missiles is not just old school tie football rivalry between the army, navy, and air force, but a battle between big business for the control of the future weapons of the nation.

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has an urgent requirement for the IRBM (Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile).

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"Discontinuance of Jupiter (Army IRBM) means an ever greater overconcentration of key defense development programs in the Douglas-Bell combine.

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Capitol News

By MELVIN PAUL Statehouse Correspondent

The Nebraska Press Association LINCOLN—It took the Nebraska Legislature a long time to wind up its business this session, and it will be even longer before the action is forgotten.

The major ruckus throughout the session—outside of the perennial problems of taxes and roads—concerned state spending.

Gov. Victor Anderson set the stage early when he announced during his budget hearings prior to convening of the Unicameral on Jan. 1, that he would go all out for a "hard tack" budget with no frills.

He fought for this continually with three major addresses—his inauguration and budget statements and a special appearance late in the session.

The fight began because the governor said the state had been hard hit by drought and needed tax relief—or at least no increase in agriculture could start recovering some of its losses.

At the end of the session, floods were plaguing many portions of the state.

In between, the struggle over state spending continued.

The Legislature rebuffed the governor on his major items which the chief executive said would cut state taxes by 10 per cent. Action of the Legislature will raise the state levy five to nine per cent, the governor said.

The budget committee, headed by Sen. Karl Vogel of Omaha, was in the forefront of the battle.

It chopped a sizeable amount off the budget recommended by the governor. But the Legislature

has an urgent requirement for the IRBM (Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile).

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ture put it back and considerably more.

However, the final action of the Unicameral was only two per cent above the governor's property tax recommendations, but up six per cent from the level suggested by the budget committee and nine per cent higher than in 1955.

The Legislature okayed a total budget of about \$341 million, compared with \$237 million for 1955-57. Most of the hike, however, was the result of increased amounts of federal funds which must be included in the budget bill in order for them to be spent.

When the appropriations measure came up for a final vote last week, before adjournment, the showdown came.

The budget committee, bolstered by 10 other economy-bent senators, formed a 16-member coalition that twice stopped passage of the bill.

A third attempt was successful—with 30 voting for passage, 11 against. The total number of opposition on the third try was the amount expected to show up on the first vote.

Twenty-nine ballots were needed in order that on July 1, the state could spend money to operate state government.

Momentarily, during the hectic final hours of the last day, it appeared a special session would have to be called before July 1.

But, after turning down the budget the senators twice tried to adjourn the session, and failed.

Then came a recess of one hour—which took two votes to get.

It was after the recess that five senators switched, enabling the bill to pass and adjournment to come as scheduled.

Commented the dean of the Legislature, Sen. Charles Tvrdek of Omaha: "We showed a bit of adolescent irresponsibility."

HEALTH BOARD The State Board of Health is going to continue again this year its policy of inspecting hospitals throughout Nebraska.

About 41 such establishments were checked by a committee of the board and other state officials. The result was a comprehensive analysis of condition of the institutions.

Some came in for sharp criticism. But on the whole, the report was favorable.

This year, nursing homes will be checked in the communities in which hospitals are inspected.

According to Verne Pangborn, director of the hospital division, this is in line with a plan approved by the Health Board to start blueprinting standards for operation of nursing homes.

A study will be made and a report to the board will follow on standards for nursing homes. There is a movement afoot to require better homes for the aged, and some observers see eventually close regulation by the state of their operations.

Some of the impetus was given by recent fires in nursing homes that caused considerable loss of life.

The board also voted to give some \$18,000 in federal funds—subject to approval of the federal government—to South Dakota for rehabilitation use.

Pangborn said about 2,000 Nebraskans per year are admitted to South Dakota's hospitals and many of these need rehabilitation treatment.

Otherwise, the funds—which cannot be used in Nebraska—would revert to the federal government and probably would go elsewhere where Nebraskans would not get even an indirect benefit from them.

Speed Law This fall Nebraskans will be able to increase speed on the highways by five miles per hour.

That will make the limit for passenger cars 65 in the daytime and 55 at night. Trucks unloaded would have the same limit, but loaded trucks under state law will have to continue at 50 miles per hour maximum, day or night.

The bill was signed by Gov. Victor Anderson. However, it did not carry the emergency clause and therefore will not become effective until 90 days after the session ends. Bills with the emergency clause become law upon signature of the governor.

The bill was the target of some hot debate in the Legislature. Main arguments against the proposal centered around the fact that a higher speed would cause more accidents and thus deaths. Sponsors of the bill said cars are better designed and roads in better condition than 20 years ago when the present limits were established and there would be no increase in accidents.

SERVICE CUTBACKS Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson has issued orders to the Army, Navy and Air Force to cut back their contractine during June—the final month of the 1957 fiscal year—to the tune of about \$500,000,000, with the Air Force to bear about half the load. The Army was ordered to cut \$100,000,000 and the Navy \$150,000,000.



By Stanley James, Journal Washington Reporter

WASHINGTON, June 27—Disarmament fever in Washington is at its highest pitch since just before the Korean War. Although some hitches may develop and there are many opposed to any kind of disarmament agreement with the Reds, chances are better for some slowdown in nuclear tests and perhaps some form of disarmament than they have been in years.

The Eisenhower Administration is willing to do something in an effort to control the production and tests of nuclear weapons. Whether the Russians will agree to an open skies inspection plan and a halt to all nuclear tests, is a question but the Communists are certainly coming closer to such an agreement than they ever have before.

The Administration does not propose to let its guard down completely but is willing to cautiously try an enforced first step toward reducing the cost and growth of the huge armament program. Military men differ in their appraisal of the situation, some being hotly opposed to any disarmament agreement, which they think will weaken the western world and benefit the Communist world.

One factor being considered by some is the beneficial effect such an agreement would have on the U. S. budget. If several billion dollars could be saved, then taxes might be reduced and the budget more easily balanced. Some of the national debt might even be paid off. These prospects are the bright ones.

If the opposition is right, and a disarmament agreement paves the way for a weakening of U. S. defense and a strengthening of Communist forces, then the dark prospects might become very dark indeed. It should be remembered that disarmament after World War I and World War II left the United States in a disadvantageous position. Yet the President does not propose to disarm to the extent of the programs in 1921 and 1945-49. It is a cautious, first step approach the country is exploring now.

There is no secret about the failure of long range guided missiles which the Air Force is striving to perfect before the Russians. At a recent test in Florida, the Atlas gained a few thousand feet and then exploded. As yet a successful test firing has not taken place, as far as can be learned.

The Army, which reportedly has a workable intermediate range missile, feels that it has done a better job with its rocket program than the Air Force. However, the Army has enjoyed the services of some of the leading German scientists who designed the V-2 for Nazi Germany in World War II. That rocket missile bombed England for almost a year until the war in Europe ended.

The Atlas is a much greater project than any ever undertaken in the rocket field. The German V-2 traveled several hundred miles, the intermediate range missile is designed to fly 1500 miles and the ICBM 5,000 miles. With each increase in range, problems in the construction and firing fields multiply tremendously. So the Air Force currently has the toughest assignment of all the services. Moreover, the state of progress achieved by

the Air Force seems to be greater than that of the Communists—according to intelligence reports.

However, the Air Force is not yet in possession of a satisfactory intermediate range missile, which again brings the Army into a favorable light. In the next few months, or perhaps the next six to nine months, progress of the two armed services, will again be reviewed and what happens in the meantime might have a decisive influence on the outcome of the rocket program this country—and the role of the various services in it.

Should General Alfred Grunther an Army man, replace Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson this may also affect the tug of war now in progress.

The general consensus of opinion is that business is getting set for a mild pickup. The let-down, which the country has experienced in some lines, is expected to end this year. Next year is forecast as a better business year than 1957 by many economists now analyzing the economic picture.

No boom is expected in 1958 but greater profits, and slightly higher prices, are now to be anticipated.

Omaha Fat Cattle Steady To Higher On Moderate Supply Active fat cattle trading on moderate supply at Omaha Monday was on a steady to mostly 25-50 cents higher basis with warm-weather water-fills additional favorable factors for sellers.

Prime 1071 pound steers at \$24.50 topped the trade. Plainer shorted cattle sold at \$21.75 down.

The cow market was somewhat slower at steady prices with cow supplies nearly the same as a week ago, the reduction in overall cattle numbers mainly in fed steers and heifers. Stocker and feeder cattle and calves found ready outlet at firm prices Monday.

The Omaha butcher hog market was mainly steady with instances strong to 25 cents higher, most strength on medium-weight butchers that took most of the losses on previous sessions.

Spring lambs sold 25 cents lower in the week's opening trade to return \$20-\$21.75 and there were 50 cent losses on old crop shorn lambs.

Some of the sales of shippers from this area at Omaha Monday: Willis Meyers, 6 hogs, weight 216, \$20; 4 weight 231, \$19.25.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS Business, as a whole, is optimistic over business prospects for summer. While the first half of the year failed to show a booming economy, and the summer months may not be over-optimistic, prospects for a rousing fall seem assured.

POPULATION ESTIMATE The Census Bureau estimates that the population of the United States, including the armed forces overseas, on June 30, was 171,000,000. The population is growing by about 8,000 per day or 3,000,000 every year. The last national census, in April 1950, counted 151,132,000 persons.

Ten Word INTELLIGRAM Check the correct word: 1-Independence Day has the statutory sanction of (all) (three-quarters) of the state in the Union. 2-The Declaration of Independence (was) (was not) signed on July 4, 1776. 3-The document was written by (Richard Henry Lee) (Thomas Jefferson). 4-Second most widely spoken language in the world is (Russian) (English). 5-A canard is a (false statement) (type of fruit). 6-Artist (Michelangelo) (Leonardo da Vinci) was also an inventor. 7-An (incandescent) (fluorescent) lamp uses less electricity. 8-New French premier is (Edgar Faure) (Maurice Bourges-Maunoury). 9-Canada (is) (is not) a member of NATO. 10-The first white settlement in what is now the United States was (Jamestown, Va.) (St. Augustine, Fla.). Count 10 for each correct choice. A score of 6-20 is poor; 30-50, average; 70-80, good; 90-100, excellent.

Decoded intelligram