

United Nations' Anniversary

The United Nations recently observed its twelfth anniversary — on June 26th

Despite the fact that the New York Times proclaims with zest that the miracle of the United Nations is that it has lived so long, and is still "so vigorous and so formidable," we believe this sentiment is a minority viewpoint, not shared by the majority of senators and congressmen in Washington, or of newspaper editors in the United States.

The United Nations is good at passing resolutions, and has achieved success in certain fields. However, as a world body to keep peace, which was the original purpose in forming the United Nations, the U. N. is a flop.

We do not make this statement simply because the United Nations was unable to do anything to help recently when Hungary was brutally assaulted and conquered again, again by Russian troops. Nor do we make the statement because the United Nations let the United States do practically all the fighting in Korea. And, it must be admitted that the United Nations could not have stopped the recent war in Egypt had not the United States taken a strong hand opposing it and had not Russia threatened to send "volunteers" to fight the British and French.

The police force such as it is which is controlled by the United Nations, is not much of a world police force. U. N. soldiers may walk up and down the demilitarized line between Egypt and Israel, but there is no real fear of the United Nations police force in the minds of the leaders of Communist countries (the aggressor countries) today. Until such time as the United Nations has a genuine and effective police force, utilizing the latest instruments of war, it will remain fundamentally a debating society — which is what it is today.

Proposal On Civil Rights

Senator Richard Russell has proposed that President Eisenhower's Civil Rights bill be voted on by the entire population in next year's Congressional elections. Russell says he believes if the people are made aware of the bill's provisions, they will defeat it "overwhelmingly."

Despite Russell's proposal, there is widespread opposition to it, including opposition from the President and from Republican Senate leaders. A number of Northern Democrats are also expected to oppose the plan.

In commenting on the Russell proposal, we should note that it is now clear that Southerners have their backs to the wall in the fight in the Senate. If those in favor of passing the Civil Rights bill are determined to last the Southerners out, they might well break the filibuster this year.

In all the propaganda about the power of a filibuster, in blocking action in the Senate, it is often overlooked that the majority required to end debate is a very modest one. A two-thirds majority is not an unreasonable majority for shutting off debate.

This is true now, and has been true for years, so talk that a filibuster is an effective block against any proposed legislation is inaccurate and records show that sixty-four senators have cut off debate on issues when they were determined not to be thwarted in their purpose.

The best chance Southerners have at

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Furse's Fresh Flashes

Don't worry too much about your ship coming in — if it does it will be docked by the government.

Nowadays, when people speak of the higher things in life, they may be referring to food.

Watching TV the other night, it reminded us that what this country needs is a good five-second commercial.

About the only thing you can count on these days are your fingers and toes.

A Cass County farmer says his boy wants to be a doctor and major in obstetrics. He doesn't approve, says about the time he gets it learned somebody will come up with a cure for it.

A local 42-year-old is starting piano lessons she says because her martini glass keeps falling off her violin.

There isn't much difference in the curiosity of people — the vulgar stare and the refined peek through a crack.

The average woman is one who thinks she is different from the average woman.

the present session is in extending the session so long that supporters of President Eisenhower's Civil Rights bill will become impatient, restless to return home, decide to wait until next year — an election year — for the showdown. And if they decide to do this, they will probably bring the matter up early in the season next year. However, the prospects for blocking the bill permanently are not too good and if Southerners in the Senate manage to do so, they will have achieved a major victory for the South.

Down Memory Lane

20 YEARS AGO

Mrs. R. E. Norris, chairman of the Cass county ARC announced that the "Swim Week" program of the Red Cross would start on July 23 at Merritt's Beach to run to July 31. The same instructors as last year will be in attendance. Part of the program will be held at Stone Lake, Louisville, then at Lake Park, South Bend — Earl Lamberson, USN., was at the base hospital in the Canal Zone where he was given an emergency appendectomy and hernia operation — Seventy five men gathered at the court house on Saturday evening to discuss the grasshopper situation in this county. Jean Spangler, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce meeting was in charge D. D. Wainwright, county agricultural agent, state Cass county had put out more bait than any county in the state, he stated the hoppers are going from the grain fields to the corn — Officers of the Rebekah lodge were installed by Mrs. Georgia Whitehead and the district deputy, Mrs. Clarence Busche of Louisville, as follows Mrs. Hilda Coffman, noble grand; Mrs. Catherine Hall, vice-grand; Mrs. Myrtle McFarland, treasurer, Miss Marie E. Kaufmann, secretary; Mrs. Alice Haffke, warden; Mrs. Mary Taylor, conductress; Miss Anna Heisel, chaplain; Mrs. Ema Olson, Mrs. Henrietta Ofe, supporters to the noble grand; Mrs. Mary Mumm, support to vice grand; Mrs. Mary Kruger, support to vice grand; Miss Mildred Hall, musician; Miss Bertha Ellington, inside guard, Miss Fern Jahrig, outside guard — Tom Troop of Nehawka was suffering from an attack of appendicitis, it is hoped he can avoid an operation.

30 YEARS AGO

Miss Anna Micklewait, daughter of the first mayor of Plattsmouth, died at the Nebraska Masonic Home in this city where she had been employed from 1916 to 1924. She had resided at the home of a cousin, Lee Sharp until the last illness. She was 57 years of age. Burial service was by the Eastern Star — Forest Shrader, son of Mr. and Mrs. Homer Shrader was elected as superintendent of the schools at Stockville, for the year 1927. He graduated from the local schools in 1925. He received his degree at Peru — Mr. and Mrs. John McLean departed for New York City on the first steps of a journey to their old home in England at Gateshead-on-Thyne — Fred J. Warren departed for the west coast to locate at Oakland. He has been clerk at the Burlington shop here — Louie Lohnes was given a surprise at his home on west Pearl street (First Ave) on the occasion of his 21st birthday.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round by Drew Pearson
Copyright, 1957, By The Bell Syndicate, Inc.
ASTUTE SOUTHERN LEADERS HAVE WON LARGE PART OF CIVIL RIGHTS BATTLE: LIBERAL DEMOCRATS UNHAPPY AT GOP KNOWLAND'S LEADERSHIP: SOUTHERNERS ARE BITTER AT NIXON.

Ticklers By George



"This breakfast food is awfully old... Johnny Mize hasn't played with the Yankees for years."

WASHINGTON — One of the most skillful jobs of senate maneuvering in years has been done by Sen. Dick Russell of Georgia and southern leaders in the civil rights debate. Even before this week's vote to take up the bill, they had come close to arranging private deals by which they should win about 90 per cent of their points.

Southern leaders still have two opponents: Vice President Nixon on one side, and an embattled group of northern liberals led by Sen. Paul Douglas of Illinois on the other.

Nixon, who sees the huge bloc of negro votes almost within republican grasp, is determined that there be now throw-away on civil rights. As a result, he has aroused the undying enmity of southern senators. They say privately that they can get along with Nixon's fellow Californian, Bill Knowland. Only last January Knowland voted with them on the ending of filibusters, and they expect him to compromise now.

But Nixon is tougher. The bitterness against him is intense. Irony is that the liberal democrats, including Douglas, McNamara of Michigan, Clark of Pennsylvania, Pastore of Rhode Island, Neuberger of Oregon, now find themselves led by a man they have always opposed, Senator Knowland. Or if he compromises, then they may have to go over to Nixon, a man they have opposed even more. For years they fought for civil rights when the going was really tough. Now they find the play taken away from them by GOP Johnnies-come-lately.

Shrewd Southern Maneuvers
Meanwhile, here are the shrewd moves made by southern leaders to strip the civil rights bill down to a skeleton even before the real debate got started.

1. Jury trial — Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas has a jurisdiction amendment just about tied up in blue ribbons. A good many republicans and several northern democrats are secretly ready to wipe out trial-by-judge in case a judge's injunction is violated, and substitute trial-by-jury — in many cases trial-by-white-jury.

2. Other civil rights — This is section 3 of the bill which embraces all civil rights, not merely voting rights, and would include the enforcement of school desegregation. President Eisenhower and Georgia's Dick Russell have now cut a lot of support from this part of the bill. After Dick told the senate this would permit the federal government to force segregation on the south with bayonets, the President announced that he didn't "participate in drawing up the exact language of the proposals" and that his only objective was "To prevent anybody illegally from interfering with any individual's right to vote."

Eisenhower obviously wasn't familiar with his own power as President, nor hadn't read the civil rights bill which has been under consideration in congress for two years and under active debate for nine months. He did not know, among other things, that as president he has always the right to send troops into any part of the United States, and that in this half century other presidents have sent them into portions of the south. Ike's confusion about the "exact language" of the bill has bolstered Russell's charge that the bill is "an example of cunning draughtsmanship," and has helped another proposed compromise. Many northern leaders now agree that the bill should not pass unless it makes clear that military power will not be used to enforce civil rights.

3. Voting rights only — southern leaders also want the language of the civil rights bill confined strictly and solely to the protection of voting rights, and they have lined up enough

The governor has said if the petition drive announced by the farm groups blocks the seven cent per gallon tax from becoming effective September 20, he may have to consider a special session of the Legislature. This, the governor indicated, would be to provide road revenue.

Meanwhile, the Better Nebraska Association announced serious consideration was being given to another campaign to put the ton-mile tax for trucks up to voters again.

And, also in the background loomed reports that a group may start still another petition drive to repeal the law that allows farmers to get a refund of the state tax on gasoline used for agricultural purposes.

Undaunted, farm group officials including the Farm Bureau, Farmers Union and State Grange, filed notice with Secretary of State Frank Marsh of the form of the petition to be circulated.

It will take 28,397 legal signatures to put the repeal question to the voters. If the groups get 56,794 signers, the law boosting the gasoline tax would not take effect as scheduled September 20.

In the midst of the furor, State Engineer L. N. Ress announced he has stopped all planning on about \$37.2 million worth of extra road building that would have been possible with the extra penny revenue.

Of the \$37.2 million total, \$30 million would be construction on the Interstate Highway between Lincoln and Omaha and the remaining \$7.2 million on regular roads.

Ress said he can't undertake any long-range planning without knowing how much revenue he will get and when it will be available.

The action of the state engineer will slow and possibly stall action on the Interstate Highway between Omaha and Lincoln.

Gov. Anderson, meanwhile, said: "I just don't believe the people of Nebraska want us not to go forward with the Interstate Highway."

The governor said the four-lane super route is essential to Nebraska's economy. "The highway," he said, "means more to Nebraska than any state I know of. Nebraska is a bridge state and people want to go through here if they can."

Tourist travel, he said, means money in the pocket for Nebraskans since the average traveler spends \$20-\$25 per day.

Robert Crosby, of the Better Nebraska Association, said his group would actively fight the petition drive planned by the farm organizations.

He said it has made no decision on whether to join the reported move to repeal the agricultural refund law which gives farmers five cents refund on the six cent tax.

Crosby said it is interesting to note that the amount of gasoline taxes turned back to farmers in a year is some \$3 million—the exact amount the extra penny of gasoline tax would produce in per year.

Elton Berck, head of the Farm Council which is spearheading the gas tax repeal drive, said: "Our decision to proceed is based upon our firm conviction that this tax increase is one which should not be imposed except by the expressed will of the voters of this state."

Noticeably missing from the list of supporters announced by Berck was any representative of the Nebraska Motor Carrier Association.

The association has in past years joined hands with farm and petroleum groups in backing higher road revenue. But observers said the association must decide on whether to break the alliance or join the fight.

If the motor carriers join the fight, and the gasoline tax increase is blocked, they run the risk of a special session and the possibility that senators may enact a truck tax instead to supply the road revenue.

POLITICS

Gov. Victor Anderson has hinted strongly he is going to toss his hat into the ring for a third term as chief executive on the Republican ticket.

Shortly after the governor's statement that he "probably" would run again a flood of filings began coming into the Secretary of State's office—but not for governor.

Three persons already are seeking the state treasurer's post—to be vacated by Ralph Hill. The treasurer can serve only two terms under the Constitution.

Political observers said the governor's statement probably will forestall any ideas from other Republicans who had been thinking about the governor's chair.

Taxes
It appears more certain this week that Nebraskans might possibly get by without a hike in the state Liberty Tax by this year.



By Stanley James, Journal Washington Reporter

WASHINGTON, July 18—Continuing purges and dismissals in Moscow threaten to break down the stability and authority of the Communist government in Russia. Even though many are saying and writing that the latest dismissals, of Molotov, Malenkov and Kaganovich, strengthen Khrushchev, the net result is to weaken the Communist system.

The Russian people were accustomed to accepting things as they were for a long time under Joseph Stalin. Stalin was in power from the twenties to the fifties and many younger Russians grew up under his regime and knew nothing else but dictatorship.

Now, however, in recent years they have seen Malenkov on top, only to be removed a year after having apparently taken over. They have seen Beria arrested and publicly attacked. They have heard attacks on Stalin himself. Now they have seen Malenkov brought back into power to some extent in the meantime, kicked out again—with two other top members of the party and the ruling clique.

All these surprises and intrigues are certain to unsettle the people, plodding Russian, who inevitably will wonder whose number is up next and what the game is. Even a people as easily managed as the Russians can get the idea that things are turbulent and in a state of flux in Moscow.

The United States, despite long coffee watches in the State Department and much ponderous blabbing about the words, isn't sure what is happening in Moscow itself. First reports from the State Department warned that nothing was changing. Yet things are definitely changing and the recent purges are all-important. The rise of Marshal Zhukov, the Defense Minister, is one key to the solution. Whether Khrushchev is actually getting a tighter hold on Russia and becoming another Stalin is highly questionable. Whether he can get away with it is doubtful.

The truth is that Russia, ground down by ruthless terror in Stalin's day, is having a hard time releasing some of the oppressive police control while keeping the reaction in bounds. Both the Russians and the citizens of the stogie countries are restless for more and better goods—a higher standard of living.

There has recently been unresistance in Poland, Hungary and several other satellite countries. China is stirring. Khrushchev is going to have a hard time maintaining the influence of Russia in these countries. The prospect is that the deterioration of Communism is just beginning.

The major danger which might emerge from this situation is one which would tempt Moscow to gamble on military ventures

to restore Soviet prestige, influence and control over Communists everywhere. Chances are that Khrushchev, uganin and Khukov (backing them up) will hold on for a time in Moscow. It is probably better for the United States that they are in power rather than Molotov and Malenkov, etc.

The fear among Southern senators—in the present civil rights debate—is not that a bill will be passed guaranteeing everyone's right to vote. Few can oppose such a goal. But the fear is that Attorney General Brownell has written a slick bill which would allow him (or a President) to use military force to run matters in the South to the liking of those in power.

Southerners do not fear Mr. Eisenhower in the present controversy. They know the President is balanced enough not to rashly employ troops and that he realizes this will do more harm than good. But they fear a leftwinger, like Brownell, who knows little about conditions in the South (he came to Washington from New York) and Vice President Nixon.

Southerners sincerely believe the bill's most dishonest part is its name—popularly called a right-to-vote bill. Yet this question only comes up in section four of the bill—the bill having four sections! President Eisenhower also has his doubts about the wisdom of parts of the bill. It is probable that Southerners would agree to a pure right to vote bill, with jury trial safeguards written into it. And they do not accept the charge that all Southerners would be unfair jurors.

Tomato Blight
Many tomatoes are seriously damaged this year by blight (Septoria leaf spot). The disease develops more rapidly during periods of wet weather with temperatures ranging from 60 to 80 degrees. During hot, dry seasons the disease is of little importance.

The disease occurs on plants of any age, but first spots appear after the plants have begun to set fruit. When the spots are numerous, the leaves die and drop from the plant. This exposes the fruit to sunscald.

Spraying the plants with a copper fungicide, Nabam, Zineb, Ziram or Maneb will give adequate control if done before the disease is evident. These chemicals are sold under various trade names.

It is advisable to start dust or spray applications when the tomatoes begin blooming and make applications every 10 to 14 days. During periods of wet weather applications may need to be made more frequently. Directions for use of the compounds will be found on the container labels.

The disease lives from season to season on the old infested leaves that drop to the ground. It also over winters on several weeds.

'57 WHEAT
The Agriculture Department has predicted a wheat crop this year at 970,333,000 bushels, about 29,674,000 bushels or about 3 per cent less than the 997,207,000 bushels produced last year. It is considerably below the 1949-55, average of 1,131,000,000 bushels.

Decoded Intelligram
Check the correct word:
1—President Eisenhower's controversial 1958 budget projects a (surplus) (deficit).
2—Israel (does) (does not) border on the Red Sea.
3—King Faisal of Iraq is a (brother) (cousin) of King Hussein of Jordan.
4—Japan (is) (is not) a member of the 16-nation U.N. command.
5—Supreme Court justices (can) (cannot) be impeached by the House of Representatives.
6—Joe Foss is governor of (South Dakota) (Utah).
7—He is (Republican) (Democratic).
8—Ghana's membership in the U.N. brings the number of members to (80) (81).
9—"The Grapes of Wrath" was written by (John Dos Passos) (John Steinbeck).
10—George Washington (was) (was not) a signer of the Declaration of Independence.
Count 10 for each correct choice. A score of 6-20 is poor; 30-80, average; 70-80, good; 90-100, excellent.