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**"LOOK OUT AMERICA"**

D. A. Huley, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, recently made a speech before the New York City Rotary Club, which bore the apt title, "Look Out America: Dangerous Curve Ahead." In the course of it, he warned that the fate of the free world hangs on the strength of America — and that this strength is threatened by many within our own country who would lead us down the dismal road that ends in socialism. And he said, "We are being hustled toward socialism by the exploitation of whatever emergencies its disciples can find or create."

Then, Mr. Huley departed from his prepared talk to make the following extemporaneous remarks on a specific situation now existing in New York: "You here in the East and particularly New York State may find yourselves confronted with the entry of the federal government or the state government into actual competition with the business managed electric companies which have a long and distinguished record of excellent service. Two bills now in Congress would put either the federal government or the state into the power business. These bills provide for the construction of a power plant with a capacity of over a million kilowatts at Niagara Falls, now available for development as a result of the recent treaty with Canada. This project . . . is in no way related to a seaway, reclamation or flood control problem."

Five publicly-regulated, tax-paying utility companies are ready and eager to develop the power with private funds and to sell it at rates which will be determined by regulatory bodies. They ask no favors, no subsidies, no tax exemptions. They wait only for a green light from Congress, and they'll start the job.

What makes this nationally significant is that it is a further example of the determined political effort to force socialism down the throats of the people — at a tremendous and continuing cost to the taxpayer — where there is absolutely no excuse for it. The interest of the power industry, or any other industry, in a situation of this kind is actually secondary. The big, overriding issues are freedom and opportunity of all the people and perpetuation of free enterprise, which socialism would destroy.

**HAUL BACK THE REINS**

During the current session, Congress should thoroughly examine the problem of price and other controls — and, also examine with a critical eye the policies and the philosophies which have been established by the Office of Price Stabilization.

**OPS Domestic Policy Vital**

Just as our nation can be destroyed by war it can also be destroyed by a political or economic policy at home which destroys liberty or breaks down the fiscal and economic structure of the United States.

We cannot adopt a foreign policy which gives away all of our people's earnings or imposes such a tremendous burden on the individual American as, in effect, to destroy his incentive and his ability to increase production and productivity and his standard of living.

It follows that except as such policies may ultimately protect our own security, we have no primary interest as a national policy to improve conditions or material welfare in other parts of the world or to change other forms of government. Certainly we should not engage in war to achieve such purposes.

I don't mean to say that, as responsible citizens of the world, we should not gladly extend charity or assistance to those in need. I do not mean to say that we should not align ourselves with the advocates of freedom everywhere.

But the contribution of supplies to meet extraordinary droughts or famine or refugee problems or other emergencies is very different from a global plan for general free assistance to all mankind on an organized scale as part of our foreign policy. Such a plan, as carried out today, can only be justified on a temporary basis as part of the battle against communism. It has been undertaken as an emergency measure.

**INTERMEDIATE MOTHER'S CLUB**

The Intermediate Mother's club gathered at the home of Mrs. Paul Lantz Monday evening, with Mrs. Harold Kline and Mrs. William Rogers as assisting hostesses. Copies are available from the department of botany and plant pathology.

During the meeting our president introduced a new member,

**A FOREIGN POLICY FOR AMERICANS****History of Our Foreign Policy, And Where Are We Heading?**

BY SENATOR ROBERT A. TAFT

**CHAPTER 1**

No one can think intelligently on the many complicated problems of American foreign policy unless he decides first what he considers the real purpose and object of that policy.

Fundamentally, I believe the ultimate purpose of our foreign policy must be to protect the liberty of the people of the United States. The American Revolution was fought to establish a nation "conceived in liberty." That liberty has enabled our people to increase steadily their material welfare and their spiritual freedom.

To achieve that liberty we have gone to war, and to protect it we would go to war again.

Only second to liberty is the maintenance of peace. The results of war may be almost as bad as the destruction of liberty and, in fact, may lead, even if the war is won, to something very close to the destruction of liberty at home. War not only produces pitiful human suffering and utter destruction of many things worth-while, but it is almost as disastrous for the victor as for the vanquished.

**Not Isolationism**

Our traditional policy of neutrality and non-interference with other nations was based on the principle that this policy was the best way to avoid disputes with other nations and to maintain the liberty of this country without war.

From the days of George Washington that has been the policy of the United States. It has never been isolationism; but it has always avoided alliances and interference in foreign quarrels as a preventive against possible war, and it has always opposed any commitment by the United States, in advance, to take any military action outside of our territory.

I have always felt, however, that we should depart from this principle if we could set up an effective international organization, because in the long run the success of such an organization should be the most effective assurance of world peace and therefore of American peace. I regretted that we did not join the League of Nations.

We have now taken the lead in establishing the United Nations. The purpose is to establish a rule of law throughout the world and protect the people of the United States by punishing aggression the moment it starts and deterring future aggression through joint action of the members of such an organization.

**Theory of Preventive War**

I think we must recognize that this involves the theory of a preventive war, a dangerous undertaking at any time. Our Korean adventure shows the tremendous danger, if the new organization is badly organized or improperly supported by its members and by the public opinion of the world.

The United Nations has failed to protect our peace, I believe, because it was organized on an unsound basis with a veto power in five nations and is based, in fact, on the joint power of such nations, effective only so long as they agree. I believe the concept can only be successful if based on a rule of law and justice between nations and willingness on the part of all nations to abide by the decisions of an impartial tribunal.

The fact that the present organization has largely failed in its purpose has forced us to use other means to meet the present emergency, but there is no reason to abandon the concept of collective security, by discouraging and preventing the use of war as a national policy, can ultimately protect the liberty of the people of the United States and enforce peace.

**Economic, Military Aid**

As we have had to adopt as a temporary measure the policy of extending economic and military aid to all those countries which, with the use of such aid, can perhaps prevent the extension of Russian military power or Russian or Communist influence. We have had to do before in time of peace, in order to meet the Communist threat. I believe this effort should be directed particularly toward a development of an all-powerful air force.

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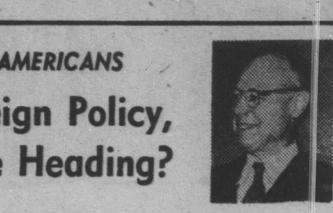
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**Beyond Our Capacity**

Our foreign policy in ordinary times should not be primarily in



# CAPITOL REPORT

(By Charles A. Halleck, Congressman, 2nd District.)

A one-man treasure hunt is now under way in the Capitol building. Object of the search is not listed in the official catalogue.

The treasure hunter is F. C. Boland, an employee in the Capitol architect's office, who took on the project as a sideline to his regular duties. He's been at it a month now, poking in offices and cubby holes in his search for overlooked masterpieces.

Boland says he already has made what may be a major discovery in one of the offices, but he isn't ready to give any details. He has found a painting by an outstanding artist. If it turns out to be an original there may be red faces in art circles, because the original is supposed to be somewhere else.

For many years the Capitol had an official curator — Charles Fairman. Since his death some years back, however, no successor has been named.

Meanwhile, new works of art — in oil, stone and bronze — are always being hauled into the Capitol. Many are privately owned and serve as decorations in various offices. Occupants of these offices are periodically moving out, with new tenants moving in. Sometimes there art objects are forgotten in the moving process. On occasion, Boland thinks, portraits of the members themselves are left on the walls for future generations to admire.

Many of Boland's discoveries on the Senate side of the Capitol are portraits of unknown statesmen of past generations, including one life-sized likeness in oil. He hasn't the slightest idea how he will ever identify such subjects.

While a member may decorate his office with personally-owned art, no such works are placed in the public rooms and corridors until they have been officially accepted by Congress. Right now the store room is a repository for many pieces awaiting approval.

On the other hand, Congress provides funds for portraits of every Speaker of the House and for busts of every vice-president and chief justice of the Supreme Court. But Congress makes no provision for similar honors to Presidents.

The Clerk was instructed to prepare and serve notice on J. C. Druckmiller and Charles Estep of such action.

H. W. Buchholz appeared before the Board and made complaint that Milton McPherson had failed and refused to construct his half of a certain line fence between the property of said persons although notified orally to do so, and requested that the Board take action in regard thereto.

The Board, being fully advised in the premises, instructed Mr. Buchholz that before they could take any action in the matter, he would have to first serve a 20 day notice in writing on said McPherson.

and later U. S. Senator.

Of the many priceless paintings housed in the Capitol, one, a fresco by the Italian artist, Brumidi, is no longer visible. It is painted on the wall of the House Chamber which was redecorated two years ago. No one wanted to take responsibility for destroying Brumidi's work and cost of removing it intact would have been prohibitive. But it don't "fit" with the new decorating scheme, so it was carefully covered over with mahogany paneling.

According to Boland, all art, once it is accepted by legislative action, is "owned" by the Congress and may not be removed from the building without Congressional approval. But the presence of many paintings and pieces of statuary unlisted by the Architect's office poses something of a problem. It represents an accumulation that just doesn't fit with the new scheme.

Boland hopes to complete his big treasure hunt in another month. After that he will do his best to determine the value of what he has found, identify and catalogue his discoveries for posterity.

## FROM THE SYRACUSE TOWN BOARD

MAY 4, 1909.

There having been considerable complaint that the sprinkling wagons operating in said town

have been taking water from numerous hydrants thereby causing some hydrants to leak, making mudholes and unsightly places in the streets, it was unanimously decided to limit said wagons from taking water from only certain and specified hydrants. The board designated said hydrants as follows, to-wit: Hydrant located at corner of J. K. Mock's lot on Huntington street, hydrant located in front of H. W. Buchholz residence on Huntington street.

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As a result the Capitol, Boland finds, is singularly free of presidential memorials. Jefferson is the only historic figure who rates two heroic-sized statues. Lincoln is represented by two busts and Washington's statue is on display because Virginia chose him as one of her two "favorite sons." Each state is entitled to representation by two statues of distinguished citizens. Indiana's are Gen. Lew Wallace, who reportedly wrote much of his famous book, "Ben Hur" on the banks of the Kankakee river, and Oliver P. Morton, Civil War governor

of Indiana.

1. We have had to set up a much larger armed force than we have ever had to do before in time of peace, in order to meet the Communist threat. I believe this effort should be directed particularly toward a development of an all-powerful air force.

2. We have had to adopt as a

temporary measure the policy of

extending economic and military aid to all those countries which,

with the use of such aid, can perhaps prevent the extension of Russian military power or Russian or

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3. We have had to adopt a policy of military alliances to deter, at least, the spread of Communist power. To control sea and air throughout the world, the British alliance is particularly important. Again, we hope that with the decline of Russian power and the re-establishment of an international organization for peace such alliances may be unnecessary.

I opposed that feature of the Atlantic Pact which looked toward a commitment of the United States to fight a land war on the continent of Europe and therefore opposed, except to a limited degree, the commitment of land troops to Europe.

NEXT WEEK: The place of the President and Congress in foreign policy.

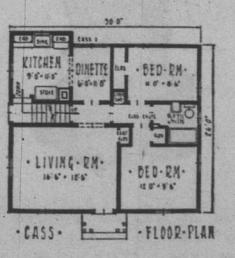
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THE CASS

What can be more livable than this small yet fully equipped home. The rooms are large enough for easy living. The kitchen with its commodious dining area and picture windows is especially attractive.

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