

**Syracuse-Wawasee Journal**  
KOSCIUSKO COUNTY'S  
REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER  
Published by The Journal Printing  
Co., and entered at the Syracuse,  
Ind., postoffice as second-class mat-  
ter.  
\$2.50 per year in Kosciusko, Elkhart,  
and Noble counties.  
\$3.00 per year for all other subscrip-  
tions in U. S. A.  
J. B. COX, Publisher.

**PRIMARY CANDIDATES**  
One of the smallest of the  
states may play a dominant role  
in deciding the big question of  
who is to be the Republican  
standard bearer. The state, of  
course, is New Hampshire, where  
the names of both Senator Taft  
and General Eisenhower will ap-  
pear on the preferential primary  
ballot. Harold Stassen, who is  
an extremely dark horse, also  
will enter.

It is possible, but not yet defi-  
nitely decided, that these three  
names along with that of Gov-  
ernor Warren will be placed on the  
Oregon primary ballot. Oregon,  
which is also on the small size so  
far as population is concerned, is  
considered by many to be some-  
thing of a key state, on the  
theory that its residents are about  
as typical a cross-section of Am-  
ericans as can be found in one  
place. Oregon, it will be remem-  
bered played a big role in 1948,  
when Stassen and Dewey cam-  
paigned the state with whistle-  
stop thoroughness. Climax of the  
race was a nationally-broadcast  
and nationally-publicized radio  
debate which, in the view of most  
listeners resulted in an over-  
whelming victory for the New  
York governor. Mr. Stassen's  
stock as a potential candidate  
went down hill fast thereafter  
and Mr. Dewey had it all his own  
way—until the following Novem-  
ber!

Whether the New Hampshire  
vote will be an accurate measur-  
ing of any candidate's standing in  
the nation at large can and will  
be argued—with the backers of  
the loser, naturally, taking one  
side and the backers of the win-  
ner taking the opposite. But it  
will provide something that is  
purely in the realm of specula-  
tion right now—a formal verdict  
of many thousands of voters as to  
the respective merits of the Gen-  
eral and the Senator. The head  
men in both the Taft and Eisen-  
hower camps argue as long as  
there is anyone around to listen  
that their candidates are unbeat-  
able, and can win anywhere  
against all comers. Obviously,  
one side is wrong. And both  
camps have shown a great warn-  
ess against taking a chance  
where the outcome is doubtful.  
That's what makes the entry of  
Taft and Eisenhower in New  
Hampshire so important and sig-  
nificant.

Senator Taft will undoubtedly  
stump the state thoroughly. That  
is what he did in the last Ohio  
senatorial race, with enormous  
success, especially in the indus-  
trial areas where he was supposed  
to be weak, due to the Taft-  
Hartley law controversy. The  
Eisenhower people will be at a  
very definite disadvantage if their  
man stays abroad and says noth-  
ing. Some of the best observers  
think that it is essential for Eis-  
enhower to do something tangible  
on behalf of his own candidacy  
before the primary if his cause is  
not to run the risk of irretriev-  
able ruin. All of which remains  
to be seen.

In the meantime, a great many  
people seem to think that the  
only question is whether the  
GOP candidate will be Taft or  
Eisenhower—that one of the  
two is a cinch. That is not so.  
There is a definite possibility that  
the strength of one will offset  
the strength of the other—a case  
of the irresistible force meeting  
the immovable object—and that  
neither one can get the needed  
601 convention votes as a result.  
Then a more or less dark horse  
would be tapped by the weary  
delegates. It has happened be-  
fore, when two strong candidates  
cancelled each other out. Such  
hopes as Warren and Stassen  
are doubtless hoping it will hap-  
pen again, and Gen. MacArthur  
could come out of the convention  
as the candidate.

#### DRAWN FINE FOR RUNNING STOP SIGN ON ROAD 13

Wayne Stahly, route 2, Syra-  
cuse, paid a \$1 fine and costs  
amounting to \$12.75 last Sat-  
urday evening when he pleaded  
guilty to running a stop sign on  
State Road 13 in Turkey Creek  
township. He was arrested Fri-  
day by State Trooper J. D. Gei-  
ger.

#### Girl Scout News

The Starlighters met Saturday  
at the Scout Cabin where they  
finished their coasters and made  
other designs.

Next Saturday the girls are go-  
ing to have fun day filled with  
enjoyment. All the girls are as-  
ked to come and bring a game or  
song.

We still have lots of hose—  
both mesh and plain, to close at  
\$1.00. LaPetite Shoppe.

## A FOREIGN POLICY FOR AMERICANS The President and Congress In Matters of Foreign Policy

BY SENATOR ROBERT A. TAFT  
CHAPTER 2

No one can question the fact that the initiative in American  
foreign policy lies with the President. But, if I can judge from my  
mail and from many considered editorial expressions, the Ameri-  
can people certainly do not believe or intend that his power shall  
be arbitrary and unrestrained. They want a voice in the more im-  
portant features of that policy, particularly those relating to peace  
and war. They expect their Senators and Congressmen to be their  
voice.

There can be no question that the  
executive departments have claimed  
more and more power over the field  
of foreign policy at the same time  
that the importance of foreign policy  
and its effect on every feature  
of American life has steadily in-  
creased.

If the present trend continues it  
seems to me obvious that the Presi-  
dent will become a complete dicta-  
tor in the entire field of foreign policy  
and thereby acquire power to  
force upon Congress all kinds of  
domestic policies which must nec-  
essarily follow.

The fundamental issue in the  
"great debate" was, and is, whether  
the President shall decide when the  
United States shall go to war or  
whether the people of the United  
States themselves shall make that  
decision.

#### Action by Executive Agreement

Also, for many years the State  
Department has been developing a  
theory that almost any action can  
be taken by executive agreement,  
which does not absolutely require  
any congressional approval at all,  
instead of by treaty method pre-  
scribed in the Constitution. Undoubt-  
edly, the necessity of obtaining a  
two-thirds vote in the Senate is very  
difficult and has encouraged many  
people to think that this develop-  
ment was necessary. But if the  
treaty method is not satisfactory,  
then the Constitution should be  
amended to provide for the approval  
of all executive agreements and to  
define the scope of and effect of  
such agreements much more clearly  
than at present.

More and more the State De-  
partment has assumed to do many  
things which are beyond its power  
in the field of trade, by an execu-  
tive agreement known as the Gen-  
eral Agreement on Tariffs and Trade  
(GATT). It has insisted that the  
Executive have the power to raise  
and lower tariffs, through reciproc-  
al trade agreements, within con-  
stantly widening limits and without  
the slightest shadow of a standard  
prescribed by law. Political agree-  
ments as important as those made  
at Yalta have never been submitted  
to Congress at all.

I think it is fair to say that the  
State Department has adopted an  
attitude of hostility toward Congress  
and an unwillingness to submit any  
matter to Congress if it thinks it  
can possibly carry it through with-  
out such submission. It shows a com-  
plete distrust of the opinion of the  
people, unless carefully nursed by  
State Department propaganda.

#### A Serious Issue

The matter was brought to an  
issue by the intervention of the Presi-  
dent in the Korean War without  
even telling Congress what he was  
doing for several weeks. And it was  
brought still further to the fore by  
the proposal that we commit troops  
to an international army under the  
control of a council of 12 nations. I  
do not think that the American peo-  
ple have ever faced a more serious  
constitutional issue or one which in  
the end may present a greater threat  
to their freedom.

If the President has unlimited  
power to involve us in war, then  
I believe that the consensus of  
opinion is that war is more likely.  
History shows that when the peo-  
ple have the opportunity to speak  
they as a rule decide for peace if  
possible.

On Jan. 4, 1951 President Truman,  
commenting on the Coudert resolu-  
tion to bar him from sending more  
troops to Europe without the con-  
sent of Congress, said emphatically  
that he did not need the permission  
of Congress to take such action.

On January 11, at a press inter-  
view, according to the Washington  
Post:

"Mr. Truman, whose right to  
send troops to Europe recently was  
challenged by Senator Taft, said he  
had the power to send them any  
place in the world. This, he said,  
had been repeatedly recognized by  
Congress and the Supreme Court."

"A reporter asked Mr. Truman in  
effect what would happen if Con-  
gress tried to tie his hands by  
putting restrictions in the appro-  
priation bills for the forces to be  
sent to Europe."

#### Claimed Clear Authority

"That, said the President, was  
up to Congress. If they wanted to  
go to the country about it, he said,  
he would go with them—and he re-  
called that he liked them once."

At the President's conference a  
week later, on January 18, accord-  
ing to the press:

"He repeated that his constitu-  
tional authority to send American  
forces to Europe to take up their  
positions in an integrated European  
army was clear and did not depend  
upon the consent of Congress. What  
he would be glad to have, he said  
in substance, was a Senate expres-  
sion that affirmed his constitutional  
authority."

Furthermore, a document was  
submitted to Congress, entitled  
Powers of the President to Send the  
Armed Forces Outside the United  
States, dated February 23, 1951,  
which was printed, though not en-  
dorsed, by the Joint Committees on  
Foreign Relations and Armed Ser-  
vices of the Senate.

In effect, the document asserts  
that whenever, in his opinion, Ameri-  
can foreign policy requires he may  
send troops to any point whatso-  
ever in the world, no matter what  
the war in which the action may in-  
volve us. The document also claims  
that in sending armed forces to  
carry out a treaty the President  
does not require any statutory au-  
thority whatever, and it does not  
recognize the difference between a  
self-executing treaty and one which  
requires, even by its own terms, con-  
gressional authority.

**Sweeping Claims**  
It ends with the most sweeping  
claims for power:  
"As this discussion of the respec-  
tive powers of the President and the  
Congress in this field has made  
clear, constitutional doctrine has  
been largely molded by practical  
necessities. Use of the Congressional  
power to declare war, for exam-  
ple, has fallen into abeyance be-  
cause wars are no longer declared  
in advance. The Constitutional power  
of the Commander in Chief has  
been exercised more often, be-  
cause the need for armed  
international action has  
grown more acute. The long delays  
occasioned by the slowness of com-  
munications in the eighteenth cen-  
tury have given place to breath-  
taking rapidity in the tempo of his-  
tory. Repelling aggression in Korea  
or Europe cannot wait upon Con-  
gressional debate. However, while  
the need for speed and the growth  
in the size and complexity of the  
armed forces have enlarged the  
area in which the powers of the  
Commander in Chief are to be wield-  
ed, the magnitude of present-day  
military operations and interna-  
tional policies requires a degree of  
Congressional support that was un-  
necessary in the days of the nineteenth  
century."

That seems a very gracious con-  
cession to Congress. Congress no  
longer has any power to act. It is  
simply given the right to support the  
President after the President has  
acted.

**He Has Wide Powers**  
Of course, the President has wide  
powers in foreign policy, but the  
framers of the Constitution provided  
expressly that only Congress could  
do certain things. Those powers are  
expressed in Section 8 of Article I.  
Of course, Congress is given the  
power, and the exclusive power—  
"To declare war, grant letters of  
marque and reprisal, and make  
rules concerning captures on land  
and water."

"To raise and support armies,  
but no appropriation of money to  
that use shall be for a longer term  
than two years."

That reflects a certain and defi-  
nite suspicion of a possible desire  
on the part of some President to set  
up a great permanent military  
force. Further powers of Congress  
as stated in Section 8:

"To provide and maintain a navy."  
"To make rules for the govern-  
ment and regulation of the land  
and naval forces."

There are other powers, such as  
calling forth the militia and dis-  
ciplining the militia.

**Power to Make Treaties**  
The Constitution also provides that  
the President shall have the power  
to make treaties, but only by and  
with the advice and consent of the  
Senate, provided two thirds of the  
Senators present concur. The Presi-  
dent's relationship to the armed  
forces is stated only in Section 2 of  
Article II of the Constitution:

"The President shall be Com-  
mander in Chief of the Army and  
Navy of the United States."  
There is one very definite limit  
—and I think it is admitted by every  
responsible authority who has dis-  
cussed the problem—on the Presi-  
dent's power to send troops abroad:  
he cannot send troops abroad if the  
sending of such troops amounts to  
the making of war.

Most of the cases which have  
been cited as authority for the  
President sending troops abroad are  
cases where the use of our troops  
was limited to the protection of  
American citizens or of American  
property.

**NEXT WEEK:** Senator Taft  
tells why he believes the Presi-  
dent exceeded his power when  
he sent troops abroad to join the  
European army under General  
Eisenhower.

(From "A Foreign Policy for Ameri-  
cans." Copyright 1951 by Robert A. Taft.  
Published by Doubleday and Company,  
Inc. Released by The Register and Trib-  
une Syndicate and WNU.)

#### BIRTHS

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Barnhart,  
a daughter, Pamela Kay, by  
Caesarean section Feb. 20th, at  
Goshen hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Nyce, a  
daughter, Linda Lou, Feb. 21, at  
Goshen hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Bush-

ong of near Cromwell, are the  
parents of a son, Stephen, weigh-  
ing 11 pounds, born Feb. 18 th  
Wolf Lake hospital. Mr. and  
Mrs. Gerald Bushong of Syracuse,  
are paternal grandparents.

A son was born Thursday,  
Feb. 21, in the Goshen hospital  
to Mr. and Mrs. William Whet-  
ten of north of Syracuse.

## FROM THE SYRACUSE TOWN BOARD

AUGUST 6, 1912.

The Clerk reported that the  
County Surveyor had set grade  
stakes for the sidewalks on North  
St., Harrison St., Main St., and  
Washington St., but that he had  
not yet submitted the grades for  
approval by the Board. Further,  
that the grade stakes set on  
Main Street had been pulled up  
by George W. Miles for the reason  
that he did not think they  
were set on the line, and Clerk  
was ordered to have the Surveyor  
set new stakes and be sure they  
were properly set, and if same  
were pulled up again to institute  
malicious trespass proceedings.

AUGUST 20, 1912.

The matter of repairing the  
hitch racks along the streets was  
brought up and discussed and the  
Board decided that to maintain  
the hitch racks along the streets  
as heretofore was somewhat of a  
nuisance and very unsanitary and  
decided that a small tract of land,  
situated convenient to the busi-  
ness portion of the town, should  
be acquired by the town and  
hitch racks installed thereon and  
be maintained as a public hitch-  
ing ground. It was suggested  
that F. M. Ott would possibly  
sell a portion of the saw mill  
grounds on Mill Street and the  
Board decided to confer with him  
and ascertain whether or not  
same could be purchased.

SEPT. 3, 1912.

Mr. "John Doe" appeared be-  
fore the Board and stated that  
the Clerk had sent him a bill of  
\$1.00 for thawing out water pipes

at his residence last winter, and  
that the freeze was between the  
curb and the water main, and  
objected to the paying for this  
work, on the theory that the town  
was supposed to bring the water  
to his curb.

APRIL 15, 1913.

Marshal was instructed to in-  
sist and see that all teamsters  
hired to work on the streets haul  
a full yard of gravel.

## 25 YEARS AGO

MARCH 3, 1927

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Bushong  
are the parents of a daughter,  
Betty Lou, born Feb. 26.

Mrs. C. C. Disher was pleasant-  
ly surprised when her children  
and grandchildren gathered at  
her home to help celebrate her  
birthday. Each came with well-  
filled baskets and a bountiful  
supper was served. She received  
several nice gifts.

The senior class was entertain-  
ed at dinner Friday evening by  
Rebecca Fleming. The guests  
were dressed as they thought  
they would look in 1950. Helen  
Leacock won the prize for the  
most clever costume and Marion  
Bushong for the most comical.

Miss Margaret Freeman, now a  
freshman at Beloit college, was  
among several young women re-  
cently initiated into Pi Beta Phi,  
national social sorority.

Mrs. B. F. Hoy's Sunday School  
class of the Methodist church will  
be entertained tomorrow evening  
in the home of Mrs. Clarence  
Snyder.

Arrangements have been made  
with N. M. Buckingham of Hunt-  
ington, Ind., to operate a moving  
picture show in the new com-

munity building.

Mrs. John Riddle was taken  
to the Lutheran hospital in Fort  
Wayne, Tuesday.

The Goshen District conference  
of the Methodist Episcopal  
church met in Syracuse Feb. 24-  
25. Large crowds were present  
at all of the sessions.

The senior class play, "Tea  
Topper Tavern," under the direc-  
tion of Miss Gladys Minardow,  
will be given March 25.

Mrs. N. C. Insley was taken to  
the Lutheran hospital in Fort  
Wayne, Wednesday. Mrs. Insley  
has been confined to her bed for  
the past five weeks.

## CAPITOL



## REPORT

(By Charles A. Halleck, Con-  
gressman, 2nd District.)

The House of Representatives  
took a significant step recently  
when it passed the Berry Resolu-  
tion calling on the Executive De-  
partment to tell Congress what,  
if any, secret "agreements, com-  
mitments or understandings" were  
made by the President or  
Secretary of State during confer-  
ences some time ago with the  
Prime Minister of Great Britain.  
Specifically, the resolution was

designed to find out whether the  
head of this government had  
made promises to the head of a  
foreign government which require  
the shipment of additional mem-  
bers of the Armed Forces of the  
United States beyond the contin-  
ental limits of the U. S. or in-  
volve our troops in armed con-  
flict on foreign soil.

A great hue and cry was raised  
by opposition forces who con-  
tended that such information  
would be valuable to Soviet Rus-  
sia. I pointed out in floor debate  
that "too often in recent years  
our enemies have known more  
about what we were doing than  
did the Members of the House."  
The only ones kept in ignorance  
were the Members of Congress  
and the American people.

Nothing in the resolution called  
for a full and detailed report  
of all the conversations and dis-  
cussions. We were interested only  
in knowing how far down the  
road to another war we had been  
taken.

No one denies the authority of  
the President of the United States  
to carry on the conduct of for-  
eign affairs. But the Constitu-  
tion of the United States also  
sets out very clearly that it shall  
be the prerogative of the Con-  
gress, and the Congress only, to  
declare war. And unless the  
Congress knows what is going on  
in the twilight zone between cold  
war and hot war, the authority  
to declare war becomes pure ac-  
ademic, with the Congress merely  
following along blindly down  
whatever trail the Executive De-  
partment may lead this nation.

The resolution passed by the  
House is not binding on the Ex-  
ecutive Department.

Actually, it represented a vote  
of "no confidence" in the Admin-  
istration.

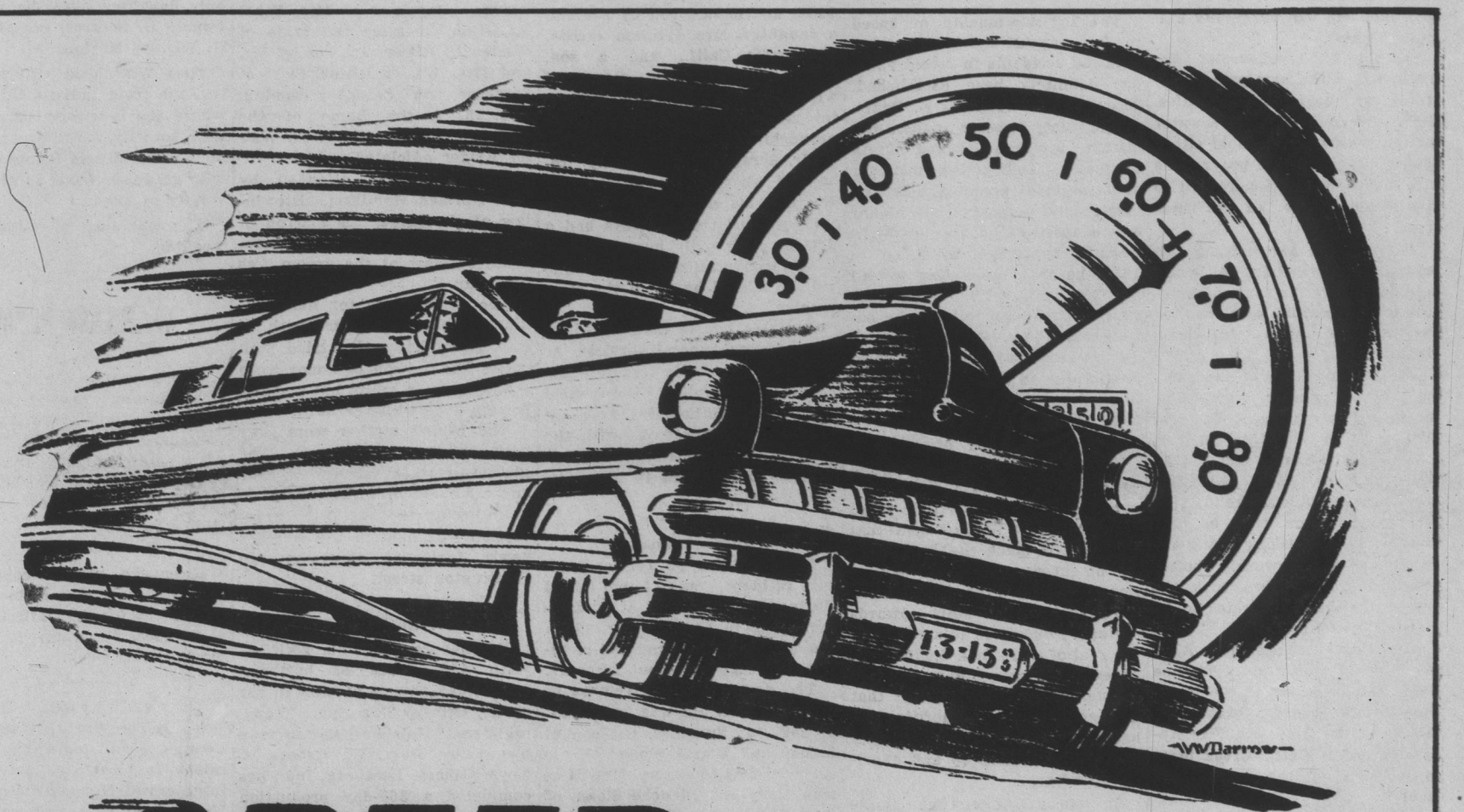
Passage of the resolution re-  
flects the conviction of a majority  
of Members in the House of Rep-  
resentatives that one-man diplo-  
macy can spell serious trouble for  
this country, something we all  
want to avoid.

Rep. Richards, (D.) S. C.,  
chairman of the House Committee  
on Foreign Affairs, recognized  
this lack of confidence. Richards  
fought against passage of the res-  
olution, but in his remarks urg-  
ing the House to turn it down he  
said this:

"There is a lot of talk about  
what happened at Yalta, and  
about secret agreements. I do  
not wish to engage in any debate  
on that subject. Probably some  
things happened at Yalta which  
should not have happened. Prob-  
ably some agreements were made  
to our detriment and Russia's  
gain."

Had it not been for the disas-  
trous results of these previous  
Administration attempts to make  
secret "deals" this present dis-  
trust would not exist.

The vital and fundamental  
questions are these: Shall the  
Congress of the United States be  
completely dealt out on momen-  
taneous decisions which affect the  
whole history of America? Shall  
the Congress abjectly surrender  
to the results — no matter how  
devastating — of one man's se-  
cret diplomacy? Do the people  
want Congress to be a mere ac-  
cessory-after-the-fact as far as  
war-making powers are concern-  
ed? I do not think so. That is  
why I voted for the Berry res-  
olution.



# SPEED-KILLER NO. 1

Out of 35,000 lives lost in traffic accidents in 1950, 26,700 were sacrificed on the  
altar of carelessness. Speed—excessive, killing speed—accounted for nearly half that  
number. Speed, claiming 13,300 dead and 475,000 injured victims in a single year,  
is the nation's Killer No. 1.

While all traffic deaths declined from 1946 through 1949, even then fatalities  
on the open road kept creeping up. In 1950 a deadly spurt of speed accidents  
claimed 3,200 more victims in rural areas than it had the year before. Last year  
speed deaths again mounted.

Why do drivers race so heedlessly to destruction on the highway? Hardly to  
save time. Scorching at 70 is an invitation to disaster. Over any distance, 50 m.p.h.  
takes only a few minutes longer and offers a better chance of a safe arrival.

When you start out with your family or friends, discount speed before you  
take off. Give yourself and others in your car an extra margin of safety by leaving  
earlier and holding your speed within bounds. It's your responsibility to them and  
to others on the road.

Remember—more than one out of every three fatal accidents is due to speed.



Drive As Though Your Life Depends On It -- IT DOES!

The following firms and civic organizations are co-operating with The Journal in the  
drive to bring the above message to the people of our community:

ED STEPHENSON — REAL ESTATE

COMFO — SLEEP

WAWASEE POST 223  
OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

WAWASEE LAKE PROPERTY  
OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

SYRACUSE RUBBER CO.

KOSCIUSKO BEVERAGE CO.

JONES COAL CO.

OVERHEAD DOOR CO.

SYRACUSE-WAWASEE  
ROTARY CLUB

ANONYMOUS DONOR