

Syracuse-Wawasee Journal
KOSCIUSKO COUNTY'S
REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER
Published by The Journal Printing
Co., and entered at the Syracuse
Ind., postoffice as second-class matter.
\$2.50 per year in Kosciusko, Elkhart,
and Noble counties.
\$3.00 per year for all other subscriptions
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 appear on the preferential primary ballot. Harold Stassen, who is an extremely dark horse, also will enter.

It is possible, but not yet definitely decided, that these three names along with that of Governor 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 something of a key state, on the theory that its residents are about as typical a cross-section of Americans as can be found in one place. Oregon, it will be remembered, played a big role in 1948, when Stassen and Dewey campaigned the state with whistle-stop thoroughness. C. Lamar of the race was a nationally-broadcast and nationally-publicized radio debate which, in the view of most listeners resulted in an overwhelming 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 November!

Whether the New Hampshire vote will be an accurate measuring 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 winner taking the opposite. But it will provide something that is purely in the realm of speculation right now—a formal verdict of many thousands of voters as to the respective merits of the General and the Senator. The head men in both the Taft and Eisenhower camps argue as long as there is anyone around to listen that their candidates are unbeatable, and can win anywhere against all comers. Obviously, one side is wrong. And both camps have shown a great wariness 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 significant.

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 industrial 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 nothing. Some of the best observers think that it is essential for Eisenhower to do something tangible on behalf of his own candidacy before the primary if his cause is not to run the risk of irretrievable 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—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 before, when two strong candidates cancelled each other out. Such hopefuls as Warren and Stassen are doubtless hoping it will happen again, and Gen. MacArthur could come out of the convention as the candidate.

DRAWS FINE FOR RUNNING STOP SIGN ON ROAD 13

Wayne Stahly, route 2, Syracuse, paid a \$1 fine and costs amounting to \$12.75 last Saturday evening when he pleaded guilty to running a stop sign on State Road 13 in Turkey Creek township. He was arrested Friday by State Trooper J. D. Geiger.

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 going to have fun day filled with enjoyment. All the girls are asked 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 American people certainly do not believe or intend that his power shall be arbitrary and unrestrained. They want a voice in the more important 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 increased.

If the present trend continues it seems to me that the President will become a complete dictator in the entire field of foreign policy and thereby acquire power to force upon Congress all kinds of domestic policies which must necessarily 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 the treaty method prescribed in the Constitution. Undoubtedly, the necessity of obtaining a two-thirds vote in the Senate is very difficult and has encouraged many people to think that this development 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 Department has assumed to do many things which are beyond its power in the field of trade, by an executive agreement known as the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT). It has insisted that the Executive have the power to raise and lower tariffs, through reciprocal trade agreements, within constantly widening limits and without the slightest shadow of a standard prescribed by law. Political agreements 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 without such submission. It shows a complete 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 President 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 people 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 people have the opportunity to speak they as a rule decide for peace if possible.

On Jan. 4, 1951 President Truman, commenting on the Couder resolution to bar him from sending more troops to Europe without the consent of Congress, said emphatically that he did not need the permission of Congress to take such action.

On January 11, at a press interview, 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 Congress tried to tie his hands by putting restrictions in the appropriation 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 recalled that he licked them once."

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

"He repeated that his constitutional 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 expression 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 28, 1951, which was printed, though not endorsed, by the Joint Committee on Foreign Relations and Armed Services of the Senate.

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

Sweeping Claims

It ends with the most sweeping claims for power:

"As this discussion of the respective 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 example,

has fallen into abeyance because wars are no longer declared in advance. The Constitutional power of the Commander in Chief has been exercised more often, because the need for armed international action has grown more acute. The long delays occasioned by the slowness of communications in the eighteenth century have given place to breathtaking rapidity in the tempo of history. Repelling aggression in Korea or Europe cannot wait upon Congressional 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 wielded, the magnitude of present-day military operations and international policies requires a degree of Congressional support that was unnecessary in the days of the nineteenth century."

That seems a very gracious concession 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 definite 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 government and regulation of the land and naval forces."

There are other powers, such as calling forth the militia and disciplining 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 President's relationship to the armed forces is stated only in Section 2 of Article II of the Constitution:

"The President shall be Commander 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 discussed the problem—on the President'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.

He repeated that his constitutional 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 expression 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 28, 1951, which was printed, though not endorsed, by the Joint Committee on Foreign Relations and Armed Services of the Senate.

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

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 insist and see that all teamsters haul

a full yard of gravel.

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.

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 direction 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.

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.

SEPT. 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 business portion of the town, should be acquired by the town and hitch racks installed thereon and maintained as a public hitching 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 before 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 insist and see that all teamsters 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-

pany building.

Mrs. John Riddle was taken

to the Lutheran hospital in Fort

Wayne, Tuesday.

The senior class play, "Tea

Topper Tavern," under the direc-

tion of Miss Gladys Minardow,

will be given March