

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"

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Korea and the President

Strict constructionists might challenge the action of President Truman in ordering armed forces of the United States into action in Korea. The power to declare war is given to the congress, but in this instance military action is taken on the authority of the president as commander-in-chief.

For this President Truman may find precedent. President Wilson sent troops into Mexico in pursuit of the bandit Villa in 1914 without authorization by congress. Farther back in history the Mexican war broke out after invitation if not provocation by Americans under orders of President Polk. And General Andrew Jackson invaded Spanish Florida pretty much on his own motion.

The president cited the resolution of the United Nations as his authority. As a member nation the United States was under obligation to respond to UN's appeal. The degree of that authorization was discussed before the charter of UN was ratified. It was noted that congress retained the right to declare war; but it was also recognized that under modern conditions prompt action by the executive would probably be required to sustain the decisions of the United Nations.

Had the question of intervention in Korea gone to the congress it might have been debated for days. Bill Langer of North Dakota and a few others might have staged an all-out filibuster. Meantime North Korea might have completed its conquest. Here plainly time was of the essence. The executive acted none too promptly to meet the situation.

In this modern world we shall probably need to alter our conception of how democracy shall work. Heretofore we have thought of the democratic forms of government as one based largely on exercise of power by a parliament. We retain, fears of a strong executive (that is true in states as well as the nation). But parliaments tend to become debating societies (and our own to become an inquisitorial body). The times however call for decisive action, and that involves greater freedom for the executive.

Does this mean the negation of the democratic idea? Not necessarily. The president is still an elected official. Most of all he is under the pressure of public opinion. In the present Korean business public opinion supported the executive's action—and congress itself swung rapidly in line in response to that same unregistered directive.

In times of crisis the people want effective leadership, no fumbling. The administration has been criticized for failure to act in Asia earlier though obstacles against effective action were apparent. Now the case was clear; swift action became imperative and swift action was taken. Even Senator Kern will have a hard time working up an argument on the constitutional question of the president's authority to wage war.

Keep an Eye on Iran

The war in Korea may be only a disturbance deliberately created by Russia to distract America's mind from other points of friction: Indo-China, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Germany and Iran. Of these, Iran now appears to be a likely next victim of communist aggression; there have been reports (as there were all along from Korea) of troop concentrations along the northern borders.

Iran, which produces half as much oil as Russia and all her satellites put together, would be a much more valuable conquest for Moscow

than would Korea. This large (634,413 square miles as compared to Korea's 85,225 square miles) Middle Eastern country is one-fifth the size of the United States. Its strategic position has made it a battleground for centuries.

Bordered by Russia and the Caspian sea in the north, Turkey in the West, Afghanistan and Pakistan in the East and the Persian gulf and Arabian sea to the south, Iran blocks Russia's land route to a coveted warm-water port with access to the Indian ocean. It also blocks Russia's overland route to Asia.

Besides the oil being taken out chiefly by British interests, Iran has untapped mineral deposits. It has forest resources, fisheries and agriculture. It is the world's largest producer of opium.

But despite these potential sources of great wealth, Iran is poor. It imports four times as much as it exports. Its peasants crowd the cities of Teheran and Isfahan as beggars. Many of the 15,000,000 inhabitants are destitute and hungry—ideal raw material for communist agitation.

Add to this the fact that the Iranian government is inept and corrupt and we have a ready-made situation for Russian exploitation. The Shah of Iran, a recent visitor to the United States, is young and modern-minded but he appears to be the political tool of a feudal class comparable to the old guard that surrounded Chiang Kai-shek and contributed to his defeat.

About the most active group in Iran are the communists. Their party, the Tudeh, was organized during World War II when Russian troops occupied Iran jointly with the British. After the war the Russians were slow to withdraw their garrisons and Iran brought the matter to the United Nations security council. In 1946 the Russians left after having coerced oil concessions from Iran.

Lately Moscow has increased its interest in this southern neighbor, and American interest in Iran picked up accordingly. Last month the U.S. agreed to send \$10,000,000 in small arms to Iran's army. Also Washington named Henry F. Grady, former trouble-shooting ambassador to Greece, as new ambassador to Teheran.

What's ahead for Iran now is anybody's guess, but the smart money seems to be betting on trouble. Keep an eye on Iran—lest we be "surprised" again.

Wall Street Imperialism?

The communists will call this a Wall street imperialist war. But Wall street itself disowns it.

Look how the stock market acted. If war would boost profits and increase dividends of big corporations traders would be expected to jump in with buying orders. The opposite occurred.

Why was this? Business fears rationing, price fixing, priorities, and heavy excess profits taxes if full-scale war ensues. Traders also may have shifted their holdings from securities to commodities like lead, copper, zinc, but the chance of long profit there is greatly minimized by the probability of fixing prices for metals.

The public attitude isn't friendly to war profiteering, even if derived merely from smart trading.

Since North Bend census shows it has four more residents than Coos Bay perhaps NB should promote a consolidation of the two cities under the name of North Bend.

World's Biggest Question: 'Who Has Made or Will Make Mistake in Korea -- U. S. or Russia'

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

WASHINGTON, June 22 — The invasion of Southern Korea is an event like Hitler's recapture of the Rhineland. It is a moment in history on which the whole world will surely look back, and say, "Then, that instant, in that decision, was when they made their fatal mistake." It only remains to be seen whether "they," who are thus to be condemned, will turn out to be the masters of the Kremlin, or the leaders of the United States.

This deliberate act of aggression against a nation under American protection means, first of all, that everyone has been horribly mistaken, both about the Kremlin's timetable of conquest, and about the progress of Soviet re-arming. In both these ways, the attack on Korea is infinitely more disturbing than the explosion of the Russian atomic bomb last September.

But the attack on Southern Korea also has another, ever grimmer, meaning, which the bomb explosion did not have. It means, in fact, that the Kremlin has already embarked upon a great campaign of Hitlerite tactics of terror, with the ultimate object of bringing all of Europe and Asia into the Soviet empire. And it also means that if we do not wish the Kremlin to win this gigantic victory, we must be prepared now to counter this Soviet terror campaign with utmost firmness.

At this fearful moment in Washington, it has at least been encouraging to see how much progress towards realism has been made, since the time when the response to the Soviet atomic bomb explosion was a sickening flood of soothing syrup from every American leader.

This time, there has at least been no attempt, by any of the responsible policy makers, to pretend that what has happened is trivial or unimportant. If the Soviets bring off the maneuver which they planned so well and so secretly, it is generally acknowledged that the world situation will be rendered almost unmanageable.

The reason for this is simple. In the Far East (where bandwagon psychology is one of the strongest factors in politics) every leader, of every political color, in every country, will note what has happened and make his arrangements accordingly. Quirino in the Philippines, Yoshida in Japan, Soekarno and Hatta in Indonesia, the members of the Burmese government and the leaders of the Bao Dai faction in Indo-China who are now fighting Communists in those two countries—every one of them will be looking for a way to climb aboard the bandwagon.

While the Far East will be thus transformed into a sort of rancid mush, Western Europe will not be far behind. As has been repeatedly emphasized in this space, the great danger in Europe is that dramatic demonstrations of Soviet strength and Western weakness will drive the undefended Europeans to a mood of appeasement and surrender. The attack on Southern Korea is intended to be precisely such a demonstration.

Finally, if this Korean demonstration is allowed to succeed, it will soon be followed by others,

even more menacing and grave, in other vulnerable areas of the world. The fear that will be engendered by a Kremlin triumph in Korea will in turn make it immeasurably more difficult to meet these new challenges. While our potential allies tremble and hold back, while our own government remains paralyzed by indecision, Berlin and Jugoslavia, Iran and Indo-China, will go the way of Korea. In the end, with loud self-pitying whimpers, the whole Western world will collapse into ruin and destruction. Or, when it is too late, there will be war.

This is no irresponsible Jeremiah. This is the assessment of the stakes in play by the men in the American government who know best the world situation, and are most competent to calculate future developments.

The present crisis would never have arisen if it had not been for the sharp change in American policy that was initiated by President Truman in November, 1948, that was subsequently strengthened by Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson, and that has been loudly approved by the vast majority of republicans. American re-arming, so well begun by the late James V. Forrestal, was idiotically transformed into American disarmament. Hence, the Kremlin has ventured to attack.

There is no use, however, engaging in recriminations about the past. What is important now, is the present. Let those who wish to advocate surrender, now come out and say so plainly, instead of talking about economy, or neutrality, or the unimportance of Korea. Meanwhile, if the rest of us are absolutely firm, absolutely clear-sighted and absolutely determined, we can still prove that the mistake about Korea was made in Moscow, and not in Washington.

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GRIN AND BEAR IT



"I always bring my lunch! ... If I wasted my lunch hour eating, when would I have time to shop? ..."

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

or nearly all against the school budget and the extra tax.

There is little doubt that the rural school district law has worked harshly in this county on the strictly farming areas. Neither farm values nor farm incomes can sustain without serious burden the cost of support of schools in urbanized sections.

On the other hand defeat of the budget means that individual districts would have to vote special taxes on themselves which would make their local burden extremely heavy. Thus Keizer would have total school taxes of around 66 mills and Detroit-Idanha a tax load of around 240 mills. These burdens would be acute and serious.

The question is one for decision of the registered voters of the area affected. But neither a yes vote or a no vote gives a satisfactory answer to the problem of support of these schools. After this election is over an attack should be made on the whole problem.

For what it is worth the recommendation I would offer is that the proposed budget be adopted, then attempt be made to find a solution so the crisis will not recur. For one thing Keizer should join the Salem district, for it is adjacent to this district and most of its residents work in Salem. That is what Salem Heights did, which relieved the county district considerably. If this were done the overload on the county would be greatly lightened. Or legislative relief might be sought at the next session.

Friday's election will decide the immediate issue; after that should come a real study and program for future financing of rural schools.

Better English

By D. C. Williams

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "The sun sank down behind the hills until only a glow

Hotel In Cairo Provides Fine Restful View

By Henry McElmore

CAIRO, Egypt — I've mentioned balconies several times since I started on this trip, and at the risk of being taken for a roving Romeo and Juliet reporter I am going to mention a balcony once more.

The balcony this time is the one off our room at the Semiramis hotel and the view from it would interest archeologists, horticulturists, yachtsmen, engineers, architects, as well as folks who enjoy a downright pretty view.

The Nile flows by almost directly underneath and is a deep, clean green at this point. Craft of every sort, dominated by odd, Dutch-shoe shaped sailboats, move lazily up and down the old river. On the opposite shore lush green grass and brilliant flowers slope down to the river's edge, and behind them, forming a backdrop, are giant palms and jacaranda trees ablaze with flaming blossoms.

To the right is the modern Ismail bridge where camel trains, bullock carts, and donkeys cross all day in the company of jeeps and 1950 model cars from America, Britain, Italy and France. Rising above the palm trees are the graceful minarets of mosques and, in the distance, clearly outlined against the desert sky, are the three Great Pyramids. We have our breakfast on the balcony and it's hard to keep your

still remained."

2. What is the correct pronunciation of "xylophone"?

3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Charitable, chandler, chauffeur, chicanery.

4. What does the word "ultimately" mean?

5. What is a word beginning with ha that means "to accustom; familiarize"?

ANSWERS

1. Omit down and still. 2. Pronounce first syllable as xi, i as in sigh, and not ex-i. 3. Chandler. 4. Finally. "Perseverance will ultimately bring certain results." 5. Habituate.

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TIRE HEADQUARTERS

Comes the Dawn

Comes a hair-raising report that more than 26,000 Oregon men are receiving special treatments to baldness or to color their hair. Donu Edmond of New York, hair color expert and inventor, says retirement programs are driving males to the beauty salons. (May I borrow your bobbypins, Fred?) Donu, who has been at the head of hair coloring programs for some time, estimates that about 5 per cent of Oregon's male population have been treating or coloring their hair for years.

Most of the men seeking henna rinses on the sly these days frankly admit they do not want to be involuntarily retired from their jobs because of age. If this sort of thing keeps up — this mad reaching for colorful cranium coverings—another few years may find at least 10 per cent of the U.S. male population tinting their thatches to look younger. When that happens the men in this country will only be one happy skip removed from backless sport coats, open-toed dress shoes, strapless sweat-shirts, garter-belts to hold up their anklets, flower-garden hats, false mustaches and padded chests. (Whoops, fellows, don't you think Jim's new hair-do just matches those maccarra splotches on his mink tie?)

Most American men with raggy mops in need of a tune-up, added Donu, still have the decency to sneak into hair salons or make private appointments (they'd rather dye than get caught with their pants down). New methods, however, are being developed which may soon enable men with fading head herbage to tint their tresses at home. So that mates who now battle over mutual use of razor blades, cigarettes, jeans and fishing gear may look forward to the day when they'll be in each other's hair over a bottle of pastel pate paint.

William D. Horgan, who writes stock market stories for Associated Press, may know a lot about bull markets, but only a little about bulls ... other night he reported "1949-50 bull market finished last week with a lusty bray." ... cattle-conscious AP dispatcher, more familiar with bully noises, substituted a "snort."

Dick Wherley, head man at Karr's on North Liberty street, recently added three priceless packages to the store's fabulous cigarette collection ... collection already past 700 mark ... contains many out-of-make brands and lots of hard-to-get newer ones ... matches nicely collection of steins.

mind on ham and eggs when all this is here to look at.

While on the subject of views, let's move upstairs to the roof garden of the Semiramis, where a table is always reserved for King Farouk, who frequently dines here. Cairo is a brilliantly lit city by night, and all of it spreads out before the diners and dancers on the roof. This is the middle of the summer, when the thermometer is doing its best to blow its top, yet the roof is so swept by breezes from the Nile that women find fur wraps comfortable.

The Semiramis is Cairo's newest and most comfortable hotel, but Shepherd's, in the heart of town, still has great allure. One of the world's most celebrated hotels, it is said that if one sits on the verandah of Shepherd's long enough everyone one ever knew would eventually pass by. Jean and I sat there a good two hours the other afternoon and didn't see a soul who looked even slightly familiar. Jean said she thought the legend was exaggerated—that she could see many more familiar faces simply by going to a drugstore for a soda at home.

Cairo is a city where a man whose only language is English feels pretty foolish. The Cairenes are nearly all trilingual, switching from Arabic to English to French with no hesitation. It still makes me mad that I took such things as manual training and chemistry in school instead of more languages. Even the Sudanese, who form a large part of the servant class here, speak idiomatic English. The Sudanese are charming folk. They average about six feet in height, are

ebony colored, and have a delightful sense of humor. Efficient, too.

If you are an outdoor cafe man, then Cairo will suit you almost as well as Paris. The streets are lined with them and they do a rushing business except during the siesta hours. The siesta time here is from 1 to 4 when all shops close and about all to be seen on the streets are American tourists, impatiently waiting for the shops to open. Cairo's excuse for the siesta is the heat. I say the Cairenes should visit two-thirds of the American cities in summer. They'd never go out at all, but would have a siesta all day and all night.

This afternoon I am going to visit the pyramids and the Sphinx, and I am going via camelback. So I must stop now and read up on how to canter on a camel.

(McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

Two Outings Set By Chemeketas

Two outings this week end sponsored by Salem Chemeketas were announced Wednesday, with anyone interested asked to sign the bulletin board at 248 N. Commercial st.

George LaBorde will lead a trip to Yakima park on the north side of Mt. Rainier for Saturday and Sunday. Leaving here Saturday morning, the group will camp at White River campgrounds and take sunrise and sunset hikes along the ridge to St. Elmo's pass.

On Tuesday, July 4, will be a canoe trip on the Willamette river, led by Kenneth Jennings, from somewhere upstream to Salem.

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