

Coming Close to Home

The war in far-off Korea is now a personal war. The president's order to use the draft makes it that way. Up to Friday when the draft readiness order went into effect, the fighting on the other side of the globe seemed far off to the average person—except to those families which had husbands, fathers or brothers in the armed forces there.

But the raising of 600,000 additional men for American forces suddenly cuts those more than 5000 miles across the Pacific ocean down to local size. President Truman is hoping enough men in the draft-age categories of 18 to 26 will volunteer for the armed services. But whether the men enlist or are drafted, the effect will be local.

Trouble in Korea four times before had affected the armed forces of the United States.

In 1866, immediately after the Civil War, the navy ship General Sherman entered the Han river, which last week formed the Han river line where United Nations forces hoped to hold but failed. The General Sherman sailed up river but became grounded. Koreans maneuvered a fire raft against the ship and thus set fire to it. Officers and men were forced ashore where they were massacred.

Five years later five ships of the American Asiatic fleet sailed up the Han river in an attempt to adjust difficulties between the two countries. Fired on by forts along the river, the officer in charge ordered marines and a landing force of sailors ashore. Several forts were captured and destroyed.

Marines and sailors from the Asiatic fleet again landed in Korea during the Sino-Japanese war. That was in 1894. The detachment went ashore at Chemulpo on the west coast and proceeded to Seoul to protect the American consulate during the conflict.

Then, more recently, with the close of World War II, American troops moved into Korea which the Japanese surrendered, and the 38th parallel was set up to separate Russian forces to the north. Those United States occupation forces were evacuated last year.

The present war is too young to be in the history books. But it brings Korea closer to the people of this country than at any previous time. From now on, Korea can mean an address down the street, which some young man has left to fight for his country in a land that a few weeks ago was one of those far-off Oriental places. Or the address may be home itself.

Plenty of Presidential Precedent

Senator Taft, republican leader of the senate, recently questioned the power of the president to order American military forces into action in Korea without first asking congress for a declaration of war.

History shows that there was ample precedent for Mr. Truman's action, since presidents from the time of John Adams, 150 years ago, have been doing it without asking congress. Naval forces, marines and soldiers have been ordered into foreign territories to take military action without the consent of congress on more than 140 occasions all around the globe.

The Korean intervention differs from the others in that it was made under the name of the United Nations, in compliance with the treaty signed by the United States and other members, and our courts have upheld the sanctity of treaty obligations.

The United States News lists these interventions starting with those of President John Adams to end the preying of privateers on American merchant shipping from the port of Puerto Plata, then a French colony, now the Dominican Republic. U. S. marines landed, spiked the guns of a shore battery and seized the French craft. The interventions include not only those in the Caribbean lands, Mexico, Central America, South America, but those in China 13 times, including the Boxer rebellion, the Mediterranean, Africa, the Pacific Islands, Korea and Siberia (during World War I) all without first securing consent of congress. Says the News:

"While presidents, thus, have been using this power to send troops abroad for a century and a half, Mr. Truman is giving it a new twist. Other presidents have stated that they used such power because it was necessary to protect American lives and interests or to punish individuals or groups for harming Americans. President Truman is the first, however, to use the order of an international agency, the UN Security Council, as the basis for sending American forces into action without a declaration of war."

Russia's UN Boycott Ineffective

Contrary to the general impression, from a legal point of view there is no such thing as a "veto" by walkout under the charter of the United Nations. The numerous "walkouts" by Russia are frequently classed as vetoes both in congress and the press. The veto is merely a privileged vote.

Alexander Witold Rudzinski, former acting chief of the Polish delegation to the UN, in a published statement on this subject says:

"The 'Veto formula' incorporated in Article 27 of the Charter under the heading 'Voting' gives to every permanent member the right to prevent the adoption by the Security Council of a particular resolution on a matter of substance by voting against it. Voting takes place in the council's chamber when the president calls for affirmative and negative votes and abstentions on a specific draft resolution. There is no wholesale voting and, therefore, no wholesale veto. A vote cannot validly be cast in the council by mail nor can it be exercised in another way than by all other members of the council, e.g., by a declaration, be it in advance or after the voting is over."

The Soviet Union did not try to claim in connection with her walkout, that its boycott is tantamount to a veto, but has challenged the legality of resolutions adopted on different grounds, the presence of the representative of Nationalist China. But the boycott itself is a violation of duties and responsibilities, under the UN charter and rules of procedure, states Rudzinski.

The Security Council moreover has no provision regarding a quorum, and absence does not prevent adoption of resolutions. Russian boycott maneuvers therefore are legally unable to prevent the council from discharging its powers and responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Scared of the Facts of Life

Oakland, Calif., July 8 (AP)—R. C. Trotter says he just hasn't the heart to tell his little red hen the facts of life. He gave her some potatoes to eat a week ago. She's been sitting on them since, waiting for the spuds to hatch.

BY BECK

Actions You Regret



THE FIRESIDE PULPIT

Churches Are Hospitals for The Soul in Spiritual Problems

BY REV. GEORGE H. SWIFT

Rector, St. Paul's Episcopal Church

Strange as it may seem, churches and hospitals have at least one function in common. They both try to make people well. Hospitals do not cure all patients that are admitted, neither do churches cure every sick soul; but both hospitals and churches have marvelous records of good accomplishment.

Notwithstanding this, we often hear criticisms of churches because they have spiritually ill people in them. Christ said, "They that are whole need not a physician, but they that are sick."



Rev. George H. Swift

A decision to enter a hospital should be made, not on the basis of an examination of the charts of all the patients to determine whether they are enjoying perfect health or not, but such a decision should be based on one's own actual need of treatment and upon the advice of his physician. The same is true in regard to a question of church membership. A critical examination of church members should not be

the determining factor, but the decision as to whether one should become a church member or not should be based on one's own recognized spiritual need and on the recommendation of the Great Physician of souls.

Christ revealed the true mission of the church when He answered some critics who found fault with Him because they said, "He receiveth sinners and eateth with them."

Christ said, in reply, "I came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance."

Christianity is, among other things, a remedial system, bringing within its influence those who are in need of what it has to give.

Perhaps you yourself may be one of these!

When you feel the lack of something,—could it possibly be that you are suffering from a spiritual deficiency? A hospital for sick souls, the church, may be the answer to your problem.

OPEN FORUM

Comment on Salem Ball Club

To the Editor: If the Salem Senators would quit signing up all the pitchers that the other teams in the league discard and sign up 3 or 4 good pitchers, if they are to be had and sign up a few ball players that can hit the ball, they might keep out of the cellar this year.

In my opinion there isn't really a good pitcher on the team. None that pitch over 4 or 5 innings effectively — there isn't a player on the team that can place a hit over or through the infield — most of the balls they happen to tag are popped up in the air — all trying to hit the ball out of the lot for a Cascade ham. Better cut out the Cascade hams and teach the players to hit the ball — they do field very well, having few errors.

Salem could and would support a good ball team.

W. L. NEWTON,
368 1/2 N. 13th St., Salem.

Builds Bomb Shelter—in Case —As Summer Spare-Time Project

Santa Monica, Calif., July 8 (AP)—Just in case John Drescher is building a bomb shelter.

The 37-year-old consulting engineer is erecting a business building, with the shelter as a sub-basement 25 feet below ground. It'll be a room 20 by 40 feet, with eight-foot reinforced concrete walls.

Drescher figures it would withstand even direct hits from ordinary bombs and would be effective protection from an atom bomb, unless it's a direct hit. He plans to make it radiation-proof, and stock it with bottled oxygen, food and water.

Costing about \$3,500, the bomb shelter itself is Drescher's summer spare-time project.

KRISS-KROSS

How to Win at Canasta: Play by Your Own Rules

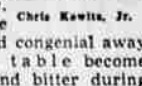
By CHRIS KOWITZ, Jr.

Are you one of the nation's few existing non-canasta players? Do you feel that you are a social outcast just because you can't canasta? Before plunging into indulgence of canasta, take a few tips from a guy who learned the hard way.

In the first place, don't spend any time studying the rules. It won't do you any good. Everyone you play with will have rules of his own.

Next, don't expect to sit down and relax over a "friendly little game" of canasta. The game just isn't played that way. Folks who are kind, gentle and congenial away from the card table become cruel, brutal and bitter during a game of canasta. They're out to beat you, buddy, even if they have to manufacture a half dozen new rules to do it.

If you want to be a success at canasta, just learn the bare fundamentals of the game. Then invite some friends over for an evening of play. That will give you, as host, the privilege of conducting the card game according to your own rules. Just make them up as you go along. . . . your guests won't



Chris Kowitz, Jr.

However you play canasta. It's an entertaining game. But I only wish to heaven that the rules were all the same.

When Peter Kalischer, American newsman, dispatched a story from Korea regarding his experiences while behind the North Korean lines with a group of American soldiers, newspapers throughout the United States were eager to print Kalischer's story. . . . they scrambled for a picture of Kalischer to run with story. . . . newspapers got the picture. . . . from the Associated Press wirephoto service. . . . Kalischer writes for United Press.

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Admiral Leahy Gets Shrug As He Calls Ike 'Professor'

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—Ike Eisenhower got his comeuppance from sardonic Admiral William D. Leahy at a recent White House meeting.

When Ike greeted Leahy, who was chief of staff to President Roosevelt in World War II, the admiral looked Eisenhower over carefully and replied:

"Hello, professor." Ike shook his head vigorously.

"Well," Admiral Leahy commented, "I can't call you 'Mr. President'—yet."

Ike flushed and changed the subject.



Drew Pearson

DRIBLET TO KOREA

There's been a lot of talk as to why only a dribble of aid was sent to Korea—\$200,000—when congress voted \$10,500,000 more than a year ago.

Republican Senators Homer Ferguson of Michigan and William Knowland of California have been raising Cain about this, and quite rightly.

There were two inside reasons for this shocking neglect. One was a wrong guess by military intelligence, the other was a standoff attitude by General MacArthur. Part of this story came out at a closed-door meeting of the senate appropriations committee, but not all.

Here is the rest of the story. 1. The national security council, on advice of the joint chiefs of staff, also MacArthur's SCAP headquarters, also central intelligence, all specified that Korea's problem was "internal security." Attack by an enemy was ruled "possible but not probable." This meant that Korean aid, under a joint chiefs of staff directive, was limited mainly to replacement parts for the \$110,000,000 in military equipment left behind by U.S. occupation troops, and small arms.

Actually the "internal security" program was effective and 5,000 guerrillas had been knocked off in recent months. 2. Aid to Korea was put in a low priority by the security council, behind arms for western Europe, Greece and Turkey. It was not until Ambassador John Muccio returned to Washington this spring and pleaded desperately for speed that haste was ordered. Muccio argued that, contrary to military reports, an emergency existed in Korea.

3. The able and conscientious military aid coordinator, Maj. Gen. L. L. Lemnitzer, tried to persuade General MacArthur to release materiel from his stocks in Japan for immediate shipment to Korea. General Lemnitzer argued this would save from two to four weeks time. But General MacArthur said he could not afford to release the requested supplies.

4. Congress itself was in no hurry to push military aid. President Truman sent his message to capitol hill in January, 1949. Hearings began in late July. The house passed the bill August 18, the senate September 22. The law was signed Oct. 6, 1949, and the appropriations approved 22 days later.

Another delay holding back General Lemnitzer's staff was that the treaty with Korea was not signed until January. Then, the job of assembling, ordering, transporting arms began. The general had to fight the apathy and slowness of a military bureaucracy which was none too alert, even in getting aid rolling into Europe.

Note—Ironically, some of those now crying the loudest about "shocking disclosures" tried to stop aid to Korea. Both Ferguson and Knowland, now raising Cain, voted for the amendment by Senator George of Georgia to cut military aid \$400,000,000. Knowland was author of a defeated amendment to cut \$300,000,000. Other critics are Ohio's Senators Bricker and Taft, who voted against aid along with 22 other senators.

Sen. George Malone, who attacked administration incompetence on aid to Korea, not only voted against the bill, but said on the senate floor: "The whole present proposal is a waste of money."

WHO PAYS THE BILL? California democrats are still burnt up over a \$634.04 bill handed them to pay for a luncheon in honor of Secretary of the Interior Chapman at Perino's swank restaurant in Los Angeles after his Jefferson-Jackson day dinner speech.

In fact, Amerigo Bozzani, treasurer of the democratic state central committee, was so burnt up that, for about three months, he refused to pay the bill.

No criticism of Secretary Chapman was implied, for Chapman did not know what he was getting into. For, though Chapman is a vigorous foe of California in re-

gard to Tidelands oil, he found himself seated with A. T. Jergins of the Jergins oil company, William Keck of the Superior oil company, a devout Truman-hater; Fred Bixby, an oil-well owner; and radio executive Lewis Allen Weiss, one of the most rabid Truman-haters on the west coast.

In fact, the luncheon was so heavily larded with oilmen, republicans, and aviation executives, that Chapman got the impression it was a lobbying set-up.

Democratic Treasurer Bozzani, who got the same impression, figured the GOP, oil and aviation moguls could pay for their own luncheon. He saw no reason why it should be charged to the Democrats. So he refused to pay the \$634.04. However, George Lucky, Truman's No. 1 democrat in California, overruled him. Bozzani finally paid the bill, but marked at the bottom: "Paid by order of George Lucky under protest."

Thus, though Secretary Chapman came out to California to raise money for the democrats at the Jefferson-Jackson day dinner, he found himself the unwitting excuse for nicking the democratic treasury to the tune of \$634.04.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

The senate crime committee will hold public hearings this month in Miami, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago. . . . The salmon industry has raised \$150,000 to fight Alaskan statehood. It fears higher taxes. . . . An Ohio political survey indicates that Senator Taft's endorsement of Senator McCarty is the worst political blunder Taft has made since March 9, 1941, when he told the Cincinnati Enquirer "War is even worse than a German victory."

The democratic national committee will purchase a seven-story office building opposite the Mayflower hotel in Washington. Only 18 months ago, the democrats were having trouble meeting their telephone bill—nothing succeeds like success.

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Dead But Not Forgotten

Oklahoma City, July 8 (AP)—Oscar E. Wyatt, a democrat candidate for secretary of state, polled several thousand votes in Tuesday's Oklahoma primary election although he died a month ago.

SEVEN-DAY WORK WEEK

Eyes of MacArthur Reflect Only Competence, Confident

By ERNEST HOBERECHT

Tokyo, July 8 (AP)—Anyone with the slightest doubt about the outcome of the war in Korea should look into the eye of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

They would see only competence and confidence. Although he once said he cannot foretell the future, I believe he thinks he can influence the future—at least in this case. There never has been any sign that he has any doubt who will win.

Like the troops he has sent into action, he is putting in extra effort himself. He has extended his office hours, while continuing to observe his customary seven-day work week. He has visited the front and he is keeping closely informed on every development.

MacArthur's personal headquarters is a modestly-appointed room in the former Dai Ichi Insurance building, across the moat from the Japanese emperor's palace. A special staff headquarters has been set up merely to put his decisions into effect.

His day begins at home, where he attends to some official matters before going to his office about 10:45 a.m.

He makes the five-minute drive from his home to his office in his black Cadillac, accompanied only by a couple of honor guard jeeps.

In normal times, he stayed at the office until about 2:30 p.m. Now, he remains at his desk until about 3:10 p.m., getting the latest reports from his chief of staff.

He spends a couple of hours at home during the afternoon, but by 5 p.m., the honor guards are snapping to attention again as the tall, straight figure Jackknifes out of a big Cadillac and strides into headquarters. He remains at least until 8:30 p.m.

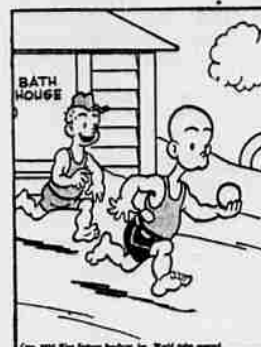
Every day since the occupation, Americans, other allied nationals and Japanese have gathered outside MacArthur's headquarters to watch him enter and leave. They still do, but now the crowds are bigger.

There is no telephone in his private office.

His aide, Col. Lawrence Bunker, and his chief of staff, Maj. Gen. E. M. Almond—who occupy adjoining offices—keep him in touch with developments.

BY CARL ANDERSON

Henry



Carl Anderson



Carl Anderson

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

GI's Fighting in Korea Find Odd Customs, Ancient Ways

By HAL BOYLE

New York (AP)—American GI's fighting in Korea find themselves in a country of odd customs and ancient ways. There is little about either the land or the people to remind them of home. The main impression is one of bareness.

The Koreans are one of the world's most durable races. They've had to be to survive grinding poverty and disease.

They are all lighter-skinned than the Japanese, and they can do more work on less food. Only Chinese farmers compare with them in the intensity with which they till the soil.

They live with both feet in the past and were kept in ignorance under Japanese rule. In the larger cities, however, there is an eagerness to accept western ideas and modes of life.

Gradually, both men and women are giving up the old practice of wearing only white clothing.

This tradition began centuries ago, when people were required to don white garb as a sign of mourning for three years after a ruler died. Then three rulers died in succession, and the Koreans got so in the habit of wearing white they've been doing it ever since.

But now they prize American-style hats and coat jackets—worn over white robes. If you call on them, they rarely offer you tea, as in Japan. They haul out tobacco. And they like a cool smoke. They use a pipe about a yard long. These pipes are particularly convenient to the old men, who wear long white whiskers. The pipes reduce the fire hazard to grandpa's beard.

The Koreans don't hiss through their teeth when they smile—a Japanese trait—and they laugh more like the Chinese. They love meat, vegetables, red pepper, pickles, radishes and garlic. Butchers rate lowest in their social scale, scholars rank highest.

Boys used to wed at 11 or 12, girls at 14 or 15. But the custom of child marriage is slowly dying out.

The husband swears his oath before a wooden wall goose he brings to the bride's home. When she goes to live with him in his parents' abode, she has to handle all the housecleaning chores. Her mother-in-law is the boss, and takes life easy from then on.

Rich men have more troubles with their relatives than a Hollywood producer. They must care for any impoverished member of the family, no matter how distant the kinship, and this often requires houses with 90 to 100 rooms. But the number of rooms is restricted also by his rank. A commoner can have up to 20.

The Korean religion is a mixture of nature worship, Buddhism and Confucianism. But the devil they fear is a demon-god called Tyunsun. They put up wooden images of him around the countryside to appease his anger.

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