

Lindbergh Again Raps British-Aid Proposal

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to have restricted the war, and I am afraid all those countries over there will be accusing us of that in the next few years." "Then you think that by giving aid to Britain we are encouraging the war?" Connally asked. Replying affirmatively, Lindbergh added that American help to belligerents abroad encouraged and prolonged and increased bloodshed.

U. S. Equipment "Poor"
Reiterating his opposition to the British aid bill before the senate foreign relations committee, the noted flier asserted that it was an "established fact" that the country's air force was in "deplorable condition." Its army "but poorly equipped," and its battle fleet "in urgent need of new equipment."

"I oppose placing our security in an English victory," he asserted, "because I believe that such a victory is extremely doubtful."

"I am opposed to this bill because I believe it endorses a policy that will lead to failure in war and to conditions in our own country as bad or worse than those we now desire to overthrow in Nazi Germany."

It was the second time Lindbergh registered his opposition to the administration's lend-lease program. Two weeks ago today he appeared as a "star" opposition witness during house hearings on the measure.

As he read his prepared statement, one of the committee he addressed was Senator Pepper (D., Fla.), who denounced him to the senate last year as "chief of the fifth columnists in this country." That was after the aviator had condemned administration's foreign policies.

U. S. Aid Now Held Futile

The 39-year-old flier said he had reached the conclusion that, given "several years," the United States was the one nation that could equal or excel Germany in aviation but he did not believe American assistance could give Great Britain air superiority over the Nazis.

He called Germany the "natural airpower of Europe," and said it was obvious that England could not reach Germany's air strength without great assistance from the United States.

Regardless of assistance, Lindbergh said he did not believe that American and British air forces could fight from the small area of the British Isles on equal terms with a German Luftwaffe that had "unlimited bases" on the continent.

"We would have a disadvantageous geographical position from which to fight, and an ocean to cross with aircraft, men, fuel and supplies, while our ships would be constantly subjected to the bombs and torpedoes of our enemy," he said.

Thinks Britain Will Lose

Observing that the "policy of depleting our own forces to aid England is based upon the assumption that England will win this war," Lindbergh said he did not believe that Great Britain could win, or at least not until years of war and an invasion of the continent of Europe.

"If we deplete our forces further, as this bill indicates we may, and if England should lose this war, then, gentlemen, I think we may be in danger of invasion, although I do not believe that we are today."

"If we ever are invaded in America, the responsibility will lie upon those who send our arms abroad."

If England should not win, he continued, or unless American aid is used in negotiating a better peace than could otherwise be obtained, "we will be responsible for futilely prolonging the war and adding to the bloodshed and devastation in Europe, particularly among the democracies."

"In that case, the only advantage we can gain by our action lies in whatever additional time we obtain to prepare ourselves for defense. But instead of consolidating our own defensive position in America, we are sending a large portion of our armament production abroad."

U. S. Planes "Obsolete"

"In the case of aviation, for instance, we have sent most of it, yet our own air forces are in deplorable condition for lack of modern equipment. The majority of planes we now have are obsolete on the standards of modern warfare."

"This bill even authorizes the transfer of the equipment that our air forces now possess. From the standpoint of aviation, at least, I believe this policy weakens our security in America. . . ."

"What we are doing in following our present policy," he asserted, "is giving up an ideal defensive position in America for a very precarious offensive position in Europe."

It's a Good Trick if it Works



invader were too great, he testified.

Force Favored

McCormick testified he favored occupying British and French island possessions "by force" if that were necessary to prevent Germany from using them as bases for an attack on the United States.

After the witness had declared it was "fantastic" to believe the United States could be invaded, Senator Pepper asked: "Suppose Germany should conquer Great Britain and take over British bases in this hemisphere?"

"I wouldn't let them do it," McCormick replied.

To prevent such a step, McCormick declared, he would seek first to acquire the island possessions in advance but that if this was impossible he would occupy them "by force."

"What do you think the effect would be on Hitler?" Pepper asked.

"I couldn't tell you," McCormick answered. "I am not interested in that."

Pepper asked what McCormick would do if "Hitler sought to take over the Azores."

"I'd get there first," the witness answered.

In saying it was "fantastic" to suggest an invasion McCormick mentioned formidable distances, transportation difficulties, and other barriers for any would-be invader.

Germans "No So Tough"
Pepper asked McCormick whether he favored the policy of "sending our navy there first" if American security were threatened in any part of the world, and the witness agreed.

"Suppose Hitler declared war on us," Pepper observed.

"Then we'd be in for a fight," McCormick replied, adding: "These Germans aren't so tough, senator. I've been up against them and I'm not scared of them."

The witness testified that he had spent 16 months overseas as a staff and field artillery officer in the last war.

When Pepper said he thought the Nazis might obtain control of the seas if they captured the British fleet, the newspaper publisher said he did not believe the combined British, Italian and German fleets were "bigger than ours."

Humor Injected
"We don't know how many ships of those fleets are still floating," he said. "The Italian

force is mostly on the bottom."

"You mean all those the British have been able to catch," Pepper supplied, adding humorously: "Have you heard that Mussolini promises Hitler all aid 'short of war'?"

"The Italians have a new secret weapon—the German army," McCormick replied in like mood.

McCormick said in response to further questions that he would like "to have the Azores right away."

Pepper then suggested that Germany might "conquer Britain and put a Laval in Churchill's place."

"They are not going to conquer Britain," the witness responded.

McCormick said he did not believe that Britain, if she were in real danger of invasion, would have sent a large motorized army to Africa.

Amendments Agreed on
While the senate committee was hearing Lindbergh, democratic members of the house foreign affairs committee agreed on an amendment to the British-aid bill to put a five-year limit on the president's power to make contracts under the legislation.

The extension of the contractual power three years beyond the proposed expiration date of the law, it was said, would permit the completion of large projects, warships for example.

Also, in a bid for increased support for the bill, the house committee decided to sponsor another amendment, reading: "Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize or permit authorizations of the entry of any American vessel into a combat area in violation of the neutrality act of 1939."

Drastic Criminal Laws Established in Rumania

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Feb. 6.—(AP)—(Passed by Military Censor).—The most severe criminal code in modern Rumanian history was announced today by Premier General Antonescu, providing such penalties as death for drawing anti-government cartoons and five to 15 years at hard labor for singing political songs in the streets.

The code also establishes the death penalty for misappropriation of more than \$4,000 in public funds and one to five years imprisonment for parents whose children are convicted of crimes. Penalties equal to those for adults are provided for children over 15. The prison terms are doubled for Jews, communists and those of non-Rumanian ethnic origin.

Flood of Gambling Cases Jams Oregon City Courts

OREGON CITY, Feb. 6.—(AP)—Accused owners of gaming devices jammed Clackamas county justice courts yesterday, but were turned away because the district attorney had not time enough to file complaints against all.

The men answered summons to appear in court after a raid on which 20 slot machines, 42 punchboards and 107 pinball games were seized. Fred A. Miller, district attorney, said 21 gambling charges were filed and 148 more were being prepared.

MARKET REPORTS

LIVESTOCK

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 5.—(AP)—(U. S. Dept. Agr.).—HOGS: Market generally steady with Tuesday's advance; few outstanding lots 190-203 lb. butchers \$8.60; practical top \$8.50; bulk good-choice 170-215 lb. weights \$8.35-50; bulk 230-270 lb. kinds \$7.50-75; light lights \$7.50-8.00; few slaughter pigs \$6.50-7.00; packing sows under 450 lb. \$6.00-50.

CATTLE: Calves steady; few medium-good steers \$8.75-10.25; odd head common \$8.00. Heifers absent; common cows \$5.50-6.00; canner-cutter cows \$4.00-5.25; few good bulls \$7.25-50; medium bulls \$6.50-7.00; few select vealers \$12.00; bulk good-choice vealers \$10.50-11.50; medium \$8.50-10.25; common grades down to \$7.50; few culls \$5.50-6.50.

SHEEP: Small lot medium 72-lb. fed, woolled lambs \$9.00; package medium 85 lb. freshly clipped lambs \$8.00, about steady; good-choice fed, woolled lambs quotable to \$10.00; good-choice slaughter ewes quotable to \$5.50.

PRODUCE

PORTLAND, Feb. 6.—(AP)—ONIONS—Oregon Danvers, \$1.10-25; Yakima, per 50-lb. bag; Idaho, Oregon, large Spanish \$1.00 sack. Other produce steady unchanged.

WHEAT

PORTLAND, Feb. 6.—(AP)—Open High Low Close
May .73 1/2 .73 1/2 .73 1/2 .73 1/2

Storm Damage Inflicted In Roseburg Area Slight

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twisted so that doors jammed. A slashing fire broke out of control near the Ashland watershed, and flue fires were numerous in town.

Italians Fleeing From Stronghold of Bengasi

(Continued from page 1)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—(AP)—A gusty rainstorm whipped into northern California today, riding a gale that caused extensive property losses in the city of Ukiah and damage to communications, power lines and trees as far south as the San Francisco bay region.

Winds reached an estimated velocity of 75 miles an hour at the Humboldt bay entrance.

For the first time in years, the entrance to the Golden gate was so rough that a pilot could not board the inbound freighter Aztec. The vessel was guided across the bar by a pilot ship.

Cutting a path several blocks wide through Ukiah, the gale damaged a number of buildings, the hardest hit being the Ukiah Fruit Growers cutting house. This structure was lifted from its foundation and blown across a street.

Four Bills Ask Changes In Jobless Pay Law

(Continued from page 1)

10 years in jail, or \$10,000 fine, for persons who advocate overthrow of the government by force, was placed on tomorrow's calendar in the senate. The measure, which Ellis said was aimed at communists, was reported out by the senate military affairs committee, but without recommendation as to whether it should be passed.

The house yesterday passed and sent to the governor a bill to exempt from taxation cooperative and mutual telephone companies valued at less than \$2,500.

A bill to provide for a tax commissioner, to replace the present three-man state tax commission, was introduced by Representative J. D. Perry (D., Columbia). The commissioner would be appointed by the board of control, but could be removed by the governor.

Representative Warren Erwin (D., Multnomah) introduced a bill

to increase the tax on fortified wines from 15 to 50 cents a gallon, leaving the tax on fermented wines at 10 cents a gallon.

The senate game commission introduced a bill to close the McKenzie river above Belknap bridge to boat fishing.

Italians Fleeing From Stronghold of Bengasi

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major defense by Marshal Graziani's retreating armies. It was not immediately clear whether the withdrawal of motorized columns signalled abandonment of the town.

Greeks Deal Fresh Blows
In the Greek-Italian war, an Athens spokesman declared that the Greeks had smashed two fascist counter-attacks in the Adriatic and that the fascists had been driven from "positions of great strategic importance."

Bayonet-wielding Greek troops, it was said, drove the Italians from an unidentified village, capturing 148 prisoners, a storehouse loaded with munitions, and quantities of machine-guns, mortars, rifles and materials. Torrential rains swept the fighting front.

German bombers struck at London and southern England last night in a short but intensive

raid. The British officially classified the attacks as light.

One hotel in the London area was set afire, but the flames soon were controlled without casualties. There were casualties, however, on the city's outskirts when bombs smashed several houses before the occupants had a chance to take shelter.

Bad weather cut short the German attacks and prevented the RAF from making any major sorties over Germany, the British reported.

French Crisis Increases
France's political crisis moved nearer a showdown in the thinly veiled struggle between the 84-year-old chief of state, Marshal Philippe Petain, and the conqueror, Adolf Hitler.

Sharp German pressure was reported on Petain to reinstate his ousted former vice premier, Pierre Laval, an ardent proponent of cooperation with Germany.

Today, Petain's No. 1 aide, Naval Minister Admiral Darlan, returned to Paris for new conversations with Laval amid indications that the French government was sternly opposed to restoring Laval to the cabinet on his own terms.

Dispatches from Vichy said Laval's first demands were rejected as exorbitant at a meeting yesterday of Petain and his ministers.

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Stock and Bond Averages

Compiled by Associated Press February 6.

	STOCK	BONDS
	20 10 10 10	30 15 15 60
Ind's RR's Ut's St's		
Thursday	54.16.9 34.5 42.4	62.6 104.8 100.1 41.4
Prev. day	59.0 17.0 34.3 42.2	62.4 104.7 100.1 41.3
Month ago	63.8 17.6 35.3 44.9	63.4 105.2 101.1 39.9
Year ago	71.8 19.4 39.4 50.4	58.1 102.2 96.3 51.2
1941 high	63.9 17.7 35.5 45.0	64.2 105.3 101.3 41.4
1941 low	58.3 16.1 34.0 41.6	61.1 104.6 99.8 38.0

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