

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS By Edward C. Wayne

War Action Shifted to Balkan States As Hitler Moves Toward Dardanelles; British Forces Sweep On in Africa; Churchill Plea: Send 'Tools, Not Men'

(EDITOR'S NOTE—When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of the news analyst and not necessarily of this newspaper.) (Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

APPEAL: But Not for Men

Winston Churchill in an address to the empire, but phrased also for U. S. consumption, said the British did not need American armies—this year, next year or ever as far as he could foresee. But England does need munitions, he said. "Give us the tools, we'll finish the job," he appealed.

There was indication that the tools were arriving. In January U. S. factories had a quota of 700 warplanes and at midmonth expectations were that the quota would not be met by 30 per cent. But this was an error. Survey showed 1,000 planes were produced. If half of them went to England, as the President promised, England was getting what it needed. The amounts will increase.

But Adolf Hitler was carrying out his threat to "torpedo" American help to Britain. The planes are being flown to England, via Iceland. German bombers raided Iceland and bombed the airfield there. Iceland is 1,000 miles from the closest German air base. In four more hours the swastika-embellished craft could reach the North American continent.

Senate Goes On

In Washington the house passed the lease-lend bill for aid to Britain. The senate began discussion with the expectation that talk would not cease before the end of February. "If this keeps up," said Senator Glass, "the Germans will be here before we get done debating."

Home from a survey of war-torn Britain came Wendell Willkie to ap-

out of the other side of their mouth. King Boris, who had ridiculed the German army, was silent.

Across the Waters

On the other side of the Mediterranean, in Africa, the British were sweeping the Italian troops before them. It appeared as though the rival armies would hold securely the opposite shores of the great inland sea.

Marshall Graziani and his Fascist legions were retreating so fast that British armies had chased them out of virtually all of Libya and were faced with the question of pursuit



ADMIRAL DARLAN Marshal Petain was bowing.

into French Tunis. There Gen. Maxime Weygand waited with 450,000 French troops. Which way he would swing was not clear. But in Vichy aged Marshal Petain was bowing to the instructions of the Fascist-minded Admiral Darlan and it was believed Pierre Laval might soon return from Paris to take over the helm of government. Spain's General Franco was en route through southern Europe for a conference with Premier Mussolini. It was said Mussolini would make a supreme effort to get Spain into the war on the side of the Axis and permit an attack on Gibraltar.

In eastern Africa, the Italians also were losing fast. Hemmed in on all sides by British troops and Ethiopian warriors they knew not which way to retreat.

Meanwhile British bombers raided Italy. They dropped 300 tons of bombs and naval shells upon Genoa where Winston Churchill said a Nazi army was preparing to embark for Africa.

The spring campaign had begun.

OH-GAY-PAY-OO: In the U. S.

A chambermaid in a second class Washington hotel opened a guest's room and found a man sprawled over the bed in a pool of blood. She called police. They found a pistol in the man's hands and notes in Russian, German and French, signed Samuel Ginsberg. A certificate of suicide was issued and police prepared to write off the case after notifying a New York lawyer who was named in the dead man's notes.

But it wasn't that easy. The hotel guest was identified as Gen. Walter G. Krivitsky, former high ranking authority in the Soviet secret service. An early Communist, General Krivitsky had taken part in many secret negotiations. Once he was chief of the Communist party's secret police in western Europe.

General Krivitsky had incurred the displeasure of the Stalin regime. When his associates went before the firing squad he fled to America. Here in a series of magazine articles he began to expose what he said were the plans of the Communist Internationale for world revolution. He foretold the agreement that later was signed by Stalin and Hitler, he said the American Communist party was under orders from Moscow, he named some of their followers in the U. S. army and navy.

Since then he has appeared before the Dies committee with additional revelations. But he told close friends that his life was in danger. He traveled under cover and hid his wife and young son in isolated areas. Just a week before his death he told friends that the most dreaded killer of the Russian secret police, the OGPU (pronounced Oh-Gay-Pay-OO) had arrived in America.

Personally, Downey favors a pension of \$60 after 60, but realizes that he has no chance at this time.



Washington, D. C. ENGLAND'S POSITION IMPROVES

Little by little the British position has improved. Gallant Greek victories, the triumphant march of British forces across North Africa, the daring of the royal navy in the Mediterranean, all have helped to balance the scales of war.

In addition, Admiral Leahy's sea-dog diplomacy in Vichy is reported to have had some effect upon General Weygand, to whom he has promised American gasoline and oil; while the passage of the lease-lend bill is found to have tremendous reverberations throughout all Europe.

Furthermore, preliminary reports indicate that the trip of Wendell Willkie had a stirring effect, not only upon British morale, but upon Germany. The fact that the son of a German sent an anti-Hitler message to the German people is bound to percolate beneath the surface.

Germany cannot forget that it was American entrance into the World War which finally turned the tide and defeated the kaiser. And that is why the Willkie visit plus the lease-lend bill are so important. Both indicate an American people united regardless of politics.

Second Battle of Marne.

Hitler's position today is not unlike that of Germany after the Battle of the Marne in World War I. In the first Battle of the Marne German troops came within 14 miles of Paris, could have taken the city had they not stopped to consolidate their forces. But not knowing what lay ahead, they waited for reinforcements, giving General Joffre time to send his "taxicab army" from Paris.

German defeat at the Marne turned back the tide of the war in 1914, and by the time the German army had come back for the second Battle of the Marne in 1918, the Allies had mobilized sufficient strength to stop them.

Similarly, Hitler's forces last summer probably could have taken England had they pushed immediately across the channel to the disorganized British Isles after the fall of France. But uncertainty of what lay ahead, Hitler waited, and with typical German efficiency consolidated his position on the Continent. This gave the British just enough time to hold back a Nazi invasion last September in the first "Battle of the Marne," 1940 version.

Soon will come the Second Battle of the 1941 Marne—the second attempt to invade England. Into that second attempt Hitler is going to put more than ever before. He may succeed. But on the other hand, the British are in a far stronger position now to withstand invasion, and if they do withstand it, sooner or later the war will veer toward them.

\$30 PENSIONS

Mrs. Roosevelt's recent statement in a pension magazine, favoring a \$30-a-month federal pension, tips off what the President has up his sleeve on broadening the Social Security act.

During the 1940 campaign and in his annual message to congress, he advocated a revision of the law by which a flat federal pension would be substituted for the existing state-contributory system. Also he proposed enlarging the scope of the law and adding medical features. He gave no details, but here is what he is planning:

- (1) A federal annuity for all "senior citizens" over 65, without a "means test"; in other words, regardless of their financial condition.
- (2) In states where a larger pension already is paid, as in California, which pays \$40 monthly (half from the state and half from the government), the difference between \$30 and the larger sum would be made up by the state. This would apply only to California, the only state paying more than \$30. The next closest is Colorado at \$29.68. Twenty-one others pay \$20 or slightly more.
- (3) Extend unemployment insurance to groups not now covered, such as seamen and farm workers.
- (4) A nation-wide program of medical and hospital service for low-income groups.

Roosevelt will submit his recommendations in a special message to congress sometime this month. He already has had several private discussions with Sen. Sheridan Downey of California, No. 1 Townsendite on Capitol Hill, and Sen. Jimmy Byrnes, astute South Carolina legislative adviser.

Personally, Downey favors a pension of \$60 after 60, but realizes that he has no chance at this time.

CAPITAL CHAFF

Average taxes in the United States are \$96.75 per person, of which \$40.10 goes to the federal government and \$56.65 to state and local governments.

The government now has the greatest force of sleuths in all its history: a total of 10,200 divided among the FBI, Secret Service, Postal Inspection, Internal Revenue bureau and Narcotics division, to say nothing of Harold Ickes' and Paul Appelby's sleuths in the interior and agriculture departments.



GENERAL HUGH S. JOHNSON Says:

WINDOW DRESSING

The lease-lend bill, as it passed the house amended, carries a lot of meaningless window-dressing but it meets one principal objection of those whose only real opposition was because, in its original form, it almost completely transferred the power of the purse from the congress to the President.

It has been said that no such power was intended or would ever be used. So—well, why grant it? The good faith of the administration in disclaiming any such wide purpose or intent was pretty well evidenced by permitting the amendment limiting the value of certain defense articles to be disposed of "procured from funds heretofore appropriated shall not exceed \$1,300,000,000."

Of course, there is no limit on future appropriations, but as to them congress still keeps the "power of the purse." The important point is that without that amendment, the total field in which this authority could have been executed might have exceeded \$50,000,000,000. What is it now?

As to articles "procured from funds heretofore appropriated"—guns, planes, ships and the like—clearly it is 1.3 billions of dollars of value. But how about that gold hoard of billions for example? Was that procured "from funds heretofore appropriated?"

A similar objection probably applies to other commodities which were not "procured from funds heretofore appropriated"—a field too complex to discuss in this limited space. I am informed by some congressmen in charge of the legislation, that the 1.3 billions is a limitation designed to cover all these things and if it does not, it will be made to do so.

If that is done, it would deflate 75 per cent of the valid objection to this bill. It is hard to see why it should not be done. The obscurity as to the true effect of the limitation in this regard is very real and this is no time for obscurities.

NEW ANGLE ON LEASE-LEND

Mr. Arthur Krock's column in the New York Times recently was more important than Mr. Willkie's testimony on the same day, even though it will not receive one-tenth the publicity.

Arthur, who rarely writes until he has sifted out the possibilities of error, cried "unclean" of the provision of the lease-lend bill which terminates the extraordinary powers it grants the President if and when congress shall pass a concurrent resolution quashing them. He says that, according to constitutional lawyers, this provision "was writ in water on the atmosphere." In other words, it is a deceptive fake—splendidly null.

This is a very serious matter. The question is not too technical from the legalistic angle for lay discussion. The central point is this: Without a congressional delegation of its own war powers, the President could not possibly exercise them. Such a delegation can be made, within flexible constitutional limits, by a majority vote in both houses. As matters now stand, the very wide proposed powers of the lease-lend bill could obtain such a majority vote. They could not conceivably obtain a two-thirds majority vote.

But if they are once granted, according to Mr. Krock's legal advisers, they could never be retaken by congress over the opposition of the executive except by a two-thirds majority.

Mr. Krock's reason is that the President, under the Constitution is, by his veto and approving power, a part of the law-making machinery, that while a concurrent resolution of both houses does not require the action of the President, yet, if it "contains a legislative proposition" it does require full presidential action under the Constitution.

Concurrent resolutions usually govern only the business of congress with no application in the general statutory sense. The point of view of Mr. Krock's advisers is that, since repealing a law is as much a legislative action in the general statutory sense as enacting a law, no concurrent resolution can repeal a law except subject to veto.

It is a strong point and one never decided by the courts, but it certainly would be a strange result if congress can, in part, suspend the Constitution by a majority vote, but can't restore it by less than a two-thirds majority, when the Constitution itself provides that an amendment may not even be proposed except by a two-thirds majority ratified by three-fourths of the states.

The contrary view is that whenever congress grants an extraordinary power, it can condition what it grants. It can put a time limit on it and thus work its repeal without any legislation whatever.

It can make it depend on any contingency it likes, such as some administrative finding of fact or future conditions of time, tide and weather. If those conditions do not occur, it does not speak. It becomes silent while they continue. It becomes silent when they cease—regardless of presidential veto power and with no new vote.

Eject Protesting Women From U. S. Capitol



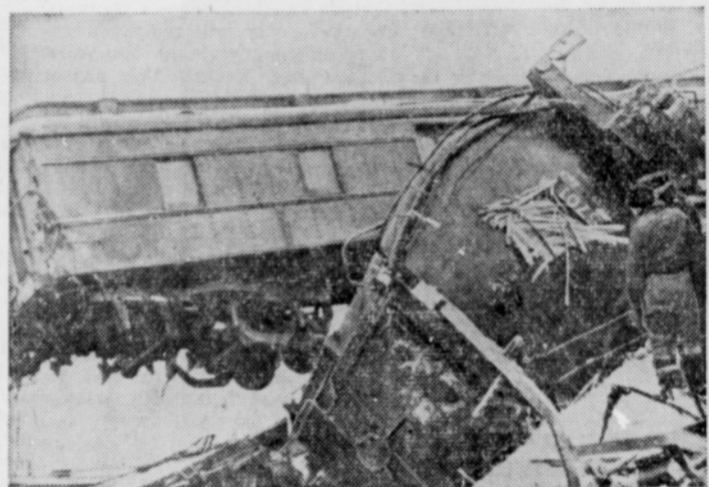
About 500 members of the Mothers Crusade of America went to Washington to oppose the pending lend-lease bill. Carrying American flags, they chanted "kill the bill, not my son." They were ejected by Capitol police for creating a disturbance in the senate chambers. Photo shows police removing the leaders.

Historic Meeting



This picture was sent to New York via radio and to Chicago via sound-photo, and shows the historic meeting of Mussolini, right, and Gen. Francisco Franco, near Italy's frontier. Franco was accompanied by his foreign minister, Ramon Sauer.

Two Killed, 15 Hurt in Rail Wreck



Here is a view of the wrecked baggage and mail cars of the Canadian National railroad passenger train, which struck a freight train some distance east of Ternton, Ontario. The engineer and fireman of the passenger train were killed, and 15 passengers were bruised.—Soundphoto.

To Be Spain's King?



Don Juan, 27 years of age, prince of the Austrias, who may become king of Spain. His father, former King Alfonso XIII, has renounced all right in favor of his son.



WINSTON CHURCHILL

"... Not this year, next year, or ever." He said Britain can halt an invasion. But he urged that the U. S. send them more destroyers. He said five to ten a month will be necessary to keep the sealanes open.

SPRING:

In the Balkans

Spring and Adolf Hitler came to the Balkans. The fuhrer's great criticism of World war tactics was that Germany permitted itself to become involved on two fronts at the same time. He has always avoided this.

Whether his movement into Bulgaria and toward the Dardanelles was an indication that he did not intend to move against England immediately was not clear. But it seemed apparent that Germany's next campaign would be toward the Mediterranean.

For months hundreds of thousands of German troops have been moved into Rumania. The revolution that ousted King Carol put Nazis in control of the government. These native Nazis quickly put themselves under order of Germany. Rumanian oilfields and railroads became subject to their direction.

First news of the infiltration of German soldiers into Rumania came in a speech by Winston Churchill. Sofia denied it, but within 24 hours neutral sources made it known that thousands of German soldiers in uniform, but wearing civilian overcoats, were passing the border into Bulgaria. Then came swarms of Nazi transport planes with parachute troops. Bulgarian railroads suddenly restricted civilian traffic.

Bulgaria had depended upon Russia for protection. It was a false hope. Moscow sent an envoy to tell Bulgarian ministers not to expect them to fight. Bulgaria and Turkey, who had spoken big but not mobilized their troops, suddenly began to talk

'All Quiet on the Western Front'



A German anti-aircraft gun and its crew are shown somewhere in occupied France. One gunner is having his hair cut by a battery mate; the others are taking it easy around the gun position. In the background may be seen an anti-tank gun in position, and, in the foreground, rifles and helmets laid out in readiness—for what?

One-Man Stretcher



This new type of stretcher, invented by an Australian, is being demonstrated on the beach at Sydney, Australia. It is designed for use in bombed buildings by one-man rescue expeditions. The stretcher's straps and footrest will hold a patient firmly, even when tilted at a sharp angle as shown here.

Knox-Knox, Who Goes There?



The navy and war department employees, from the office boy to the secretary, have to show identification badges carrying their picture before they can enter the departments. This new ruling is now in effect. Photo shows Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox showing his badge to guard on duty at entrance to navy department.

Anti-Tank 'Cocktail'



An Australian soldier examines two anti-tank bombs, taken from Italians at Bardia, Libya. The bombs are made of gasoline-filled bottles attached to hand grenades.

HIGHLIGHTS . . . in the news

Czar—Professional football has become big business. Last year the National league played 55 games to almost 1,500,000 people. Now the league, modeled after big-time baseball, has taken another step toward stability. Elmer Layden, one of Notre Dame's "Four Horsemen" back in 1924, has been named boss of the league, with powers like Kene-saw Landis has in baseball.

Death—During his 30 years in the U. S. senate, Reed Smoot, leader in the Mormon church, rose from an obscure member to leader of the Republican majority. He was defeated in 1933 in the Democratic sweep. The co-author of the Smoot-Hawley tariff act died far from his native Utah, while on a visit to relatives in Florida. He was 79 years old.