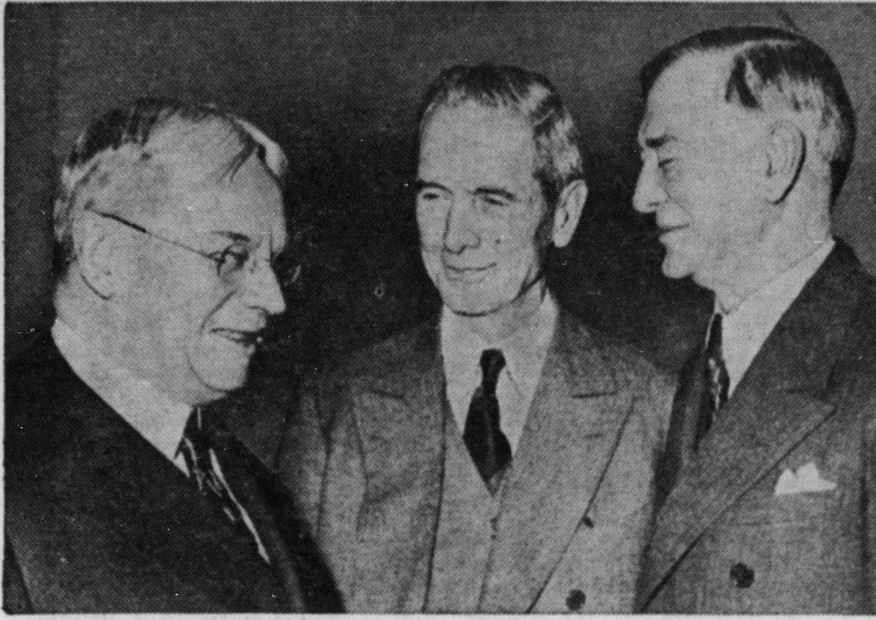


Weekly News Analysis

U. S. Seeks Peace Safeguards As Bulwark in Case of War

By Joseph W. La Bine



SENATOR JOHNSON, STATESMAN LONG, SENATOR PITTMAN He didn't like . . . but he did like . . . his proposal.

EDITOR'S NOTE—When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of the news analyst, and not necessarily of the newspaper.

Europe

Without waiting for Adolf Hitler's speech on April 28, President Roosevelt knew what reply to expect from his peace appeal.

Mediterranean. Internationalized Tangier lies opposite Gibraltar. Observers fear trouble because 40 German warships are now making unprecedented maneuvers in this area, also because Spanish Moroccan troops are massed nearby and thousands of fresh Italian troops are landing in Spain.

Another possibility: Powerful Portuguese Fascists are rumored working for internal blowup of Dr. Oliveira de Salazar's regime, uniting the entire Spanish peninsula under Nazi-Fascist domination without risking any international repercussions from an invasion.

Balkans. Chief public German activity nowadays is to recoup eastern

the senate foreign relations committee, Bryn Mawr college's Professor Charles Fenwick uttered one of the month's most sagacious remarks: "I do not think there is any such thing as neutrality."

But plans persist, chief of which are: (1) Sen. Key Pittman's "cash-and-carry" principle under which any belligerent could buy all the war materials it wanted, provided it paid cash and hauled them away in its own ships; and (2) Sen. Elbert Thomas' sanctions plan whereby the President could designate treaty violators and cut off commercial relations with them.

After a week's testimony, jittery committee members were less optimistic about a Utopian neutrality. On the Thomas plan, Utah's wizened Sen. William E. Borah commented it would lead us into war, in fact, was a war in itself.

In the end, cash-and-carry held most favor. Testified Breckenridge Long, former ambassador to Italy and World War undersecretary of state: "I am thinking of what would be best for the U. S., not what would help any other country . . . Cash-and-carry . . . entails no sense of discrimination by positive act . . . It more nearly approximates real neutrality and does not prevent development of industry in the U. S., upon which we might some day have to rely."

Economic. Assistant War Secretary Louis Johnson outlined instantaneous mobilization of manufacturing resources in case of war. Present status: Of 7,000 industrial items needed by a marching army, converted private factories could produce all but 55 within six months, the remainder in another six months.

Military. Publicly booked to testify before the house foreign affairs subcommittee, exiled Col. Charles A. Lindbergh sprang a surprise by jumping from his steamship to a desk in the war department, there to survey all aviation research facilities available to the army.

Miscellaneous. Considered by the U. S., a government commission to explore un-official American claims in vast Antarctica, where Britain, Germany and Norway are chief contenders in a race for potential raw materials.

Political. Under the neutrality act as finally amended, congress hopes to keep peace with the world. To

Science

In 1934 General Motors dedicated its Chicago World fair exhibit at a banquet where great industrial advances were prophesied, many of which came true.

Truck crops produced in soilless "bathbaths"; television as vital as radio; chemically produced fuels and foods, with raw materials coming from farms; clothing so inexpensive it could be discarded when soiled; automatic machinery to perform routine jobs; dustless, air-conditioned homes; daily plane service from the U. S. to Europe at 500 to 600 miles per hour.

Most vital prophecy: Chemical advances which will postpone old age.

Labor

Broadly speaking, proposed revisions in the Wagner labor act would cut the national labor relations board's power and give judicial color to decisions involving employer-employee disputes.

Called to testify before the senate labor committee, NLRB Chairman J. Warren Madden protested so vehemently against employer charges that committee members were rather certain he favored labor instead of sitting on the fence like most judges. Yet he gave figures to back up NLRB's fairness claim.



NLRB'S MADDEN Good start, questionable ending.

Advocates of amendment of the Wagner labor act have been knocking at the door a long time. Recently, the knocking has resembled sledge hammer pounding. A very large number of senators and representatives have heard it.

As a matter of fact, it was Mr. Roosevelt's efforts to get A. F. of L. and C. I. O. back into a single national union that has delayed the moves in congress looking to amendment of the labor law.

While the administration's plans for a union reunion were slipping, there came that sensational verdict by a federal court jury in Philadelphia which assessed \$700,000 damages against the sit-down strikers in a hosiery plant.

Finally, the labor board itself appeared before the senate committee and announced it had an "open mind." Its mind was so open that it submitted a document of 360 type-written pages, analyzing the proposals for changes and arriving generally at the conclusion that the proposed changes were no good.

It is unnecessary here to review what the labor relations board has been doing. Time after time, it has been accused of dancing to the bagpipes played by C. I. O. The American Federation of Labor, among other critics, has charged it with rank C. I. O. favoritism.

It is, perhaps, as much because of the terrible administration of the law as from the inequities of the loosely drawn law itself that the criticism has been so widespread.

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Bruckart's Washington Digest

Signs of Impending Trouble for National Labor Relations Board

Advocates of Amendment of Wagner Act Grow More Vociferous; Law Itself and Its Administration Cause Widespread Criticism; Some Expert Stalling.

By WILLIAM BRUCKART WNU Service, National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON.—It was only a few years ago that any politician, seeking a harvest of votes, would rather have cut off his right arm than offend organized labor.

But labor started fighting within its own ranks and there came the C. I. O. Rather, John Lewis, the leader of the mine workers, got ambitious and broke away from the old established and respected American Federation of Labor and gave birth to the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

So, many politicians, including President Roosevelt, turned to C. I. O., because it was modern, streamlined, aggressive. It appeared, for a time, that C. I. O. was going to be the big power among the workers. Having that advantage, C. I. O. went to town, as the football players say. Its strength was manifest in congress and under the impetus of C. I. O. force, Senator Wagner, the New York Democrat, brought forth the national labor relations act, under which the national labor relations board was appointed and began functioning.

That much is history. But now there are signs of impending trouble for the national labor relations board. With its main support, the C. I. O., having its troubles in collecting dues, and with the peace efforts of President Roosevelt who sought to get union men of the United States back in one organization having failed dismally, the labor board is up against it. In fact, to summarize the situation in the homely expression of my boyhood home: it looks like the swash-buckling, defiant calf is just about ready to choke itself because of too much rope.

It may not happen in this session of congress, but it will happen before long. Why? The answer is that organized labor, as represented by the Lewis faction, made the same mistake as greedy big business frequently makes. It became arrogant; it bit off more than it could chew. The reaction has now set in.

Demands for Amendment of Labor Act Grow Noisier

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Towels or Picture In Quick Stitchery



Pattern No. 6242

You'll love these quaint motifs that make a hit wherever they're used! The appropriate mottoes (they come in pairs) make them unusual as towels and equally effective as small pictures or for pillow-tops.

To obtain this pattern, send 15 cents in coins to The Sewing Circle, Household Arts Dept., 259 West 14th St., New York, N. Y.

Please write your name, address and pattern number plainly.

SAFETY TALKS

The Careless Male

It appears that the male of the species is more careless than the female.

Of every 100,000 males in the United States, 119.6 were killed in accidents during 1937, reports the National Safety Council.

Only 51.3 of every 100,000 women suffered accident deaths.

Painful Shaving

Shaving in the South Sea islands until recently was a painful process. The operation was performed by means of a shark's tooth set in a wooden handle.

Advertisement for 'Black Leaf 40' insecticide, featuring the text 'KILLS MANY INSECTS ON FLOWERS & FRUITS VEGETABLES & SHRUBS' and an illustration of a beetle.

It is much harder to be honest with yourself than with others.

NERVOUS?

Do you feel so nervous you want to scream? Are you cross and irritable? Do you avoid these dearest to you? If your nerves are on edge and you feel you need a good general system tonic, try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made especially for women.

Not to correct one's fault is to make new ones.—Confucius.

Can't Eat, Can't Sleep, Awful Gas PRESSES HEART

"Gas on my stomach was so bad I could not eat or sleep. It even pressed on my heart. A friend suggested Adolca. The first dose brought me relief. Now I eat as I wish, sleep fine, and never feel better."

Sold at all drug stores

SHOPPING Tour

Make a habit of reading the advertisements in this paper every week. They can save you time, energy and money.

QUIZ

If you read Weekly News Analysis, these questions will be easy:

Identify: Breckenridge Long; Paul Teley, Oliveira de Salazar, Franz von Papan.

There were (more) (fewer) labor strikes in 1938 than in 1937.

What nation plans a world fair in 1942?

Name three strategic raw materials which the U. S. lacks.

How may cities be lighted in the future?

What famous transatlantic flier now works in the U. S. War department?

U. S. exports to Britain in January and February, 1939, were (higher) (lower) than U. S. imports from Britain?

What European nation's independence is being threatened unexpectedly by Italy and Germany?

What country owns Tangier?