

## WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

### New German Troop Movements Threaten Sweden's Neutrality; Norway's Battlefront Widened

(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

#### THE WAR: Two Million Men

As the British government announced that the empire "now has 2,000,000 men under arms" military experts were speculating as to how many of this number had landed in Norway, current theater of World War II. There was terrific fighting in Norway and Norwegian coastal waters, that much was sure. But conflicting reports from London, Berlin and Stockholm clouded the picture.

Nazi official sources admitted for the first time that their forces had clashed with allied troops on Norwegian soil. Direct combat was centered around Steinkjer, where it appeared the British had been routed, and around the "gateway" to Oslo, a strategic valley north of that city.

It was in this sector near the city of Dombas that Robert Losey, U. S. military air attaché, was killed during a German air raid. He was hit in the heart by a bomb splinter as he stood near a mountain tunnel being used for air raid protection.

Around Oslo itself, guerilla warfare was in progress. Small bands of the scattered Norwegian forces teamed up with British troops and staged periodic raids upon points held by the Germans. Germans claimed to be beating off these attacks and said they were pushing their outposts further into the interior.

British air patrols were busy raining bombs on German, Danish and Norwegian coastal bases of the Nazi air force in desperate efforts to cut off homeland communications and supplies of troops. Meanwhile German officials claimed that England was attacking non-military objects and threatened reprisals — they feared bombing of open villages and towns.

#### Digging In

At home, allies and Germans alike were taking measures to strengthen the home front. While Germans pulled in their belts another notch with more restricted rations being effected, England launched a salvage campaign similar to the Nazi requests for scrap iron. (See cut.) Staging an "Old Iron day," the British government asked for scrap metal of every description. And they got it. Bedsteads, stoves, perambu-



BRITISH SALVAGE DRIVE  
A lesson from Mr. Hitler.

lators and washing machines were among the thousands of articles tossed into the melting pot to become sinews of war.

England also announced a new budget and imposed a host of new taxes and levies.

#### CONGRESS:

##### Slush

Seeking the aid of G-men, the senate campaign investigating committee is opening up inquiries into complaints of "slush" funds and other political misbehavior in five states—Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Maryland and West Virginia. Chairman Gillette, Democrat of Iowa, omitted to name the source of the complaints but ordered investigators to check reports he had received.

As far as West Virginia was concerned there was no secret about the complaint source, for that state's Senator Neely (Democrat) stated he had requested the inquiry to "prevent the statehouse machine from debauching and corrupting the elections with the use of money and whiskey." Neely is a candidate for governor this year.

## STATIC-OF-THE-WEEK



Fred A. Howe (above), a marine radio operator, told the Dies committee that the Communist party had members aboard several American merchant ships so that "in time of war they could help establish a Soviet system here." He said that some of the employees on these ships were radio operators. Plans call for them to execute Soviet orders from their key positions. Howe also charged that the Communist party controls the American Communications association, C. I. O. operators' union.

#### TRAGEDY: Holocaust

Usually it is the feared flood that brings news of disaster from along the banks of the Mississippi, but now fire has made its bid for dishonor in the land of the levee. In a Natchez, Miss., dance hall, 247 Negro men and women were burned to death as racing flames trapped them from all chance of escape—a single doorway.

About 500 persons had been dancing for hours to the swing music of Walter Barnes' Negro orchestra of Chicago, when suddenly the decorative—but dry—Spanish moss that hung from the rafters burst into flame. Survivors said that a mad rush for the door followed as the band continued to play in an attempt to avert a panic. At least eight members of the 12-piece band perished.

Investigation showed that there was but one exit to the hall—the front door. Side windows had been boarded up. Exactly what caused the first flame, formal investigation could not determine.

#### PRESIDENT: Visitors' Day

When, late in the summer of 1938, in a speech at Kingston, Ontario, Franklin Roosevelt declared that his country would intervene in Canada's cause should that nation ever be invaded, U. S. citizens were inclined to discount his words, for war in Canada seemed far away.

Now, with a Canadian forces backing up Great Britain in Europe's conflict, the picture has changed and as W. L. Mackenzie King, Canadian prime minister, sat down around the conference table with the President in the "Little White House" at Warm Springs, Ga., that Kingston speech stood out with special significance. What was discussed at the conference was not disclosed but one thing seemed sure: Western hemisphere war problems were not neglected.

Before leaving Washington, the President outlined for the Senate a method to help the treasury meet its deficit by reducing capitalization of a few large U. S. spending agencies.

**SUPREME COURT:**  
Pickets

In two opinions the United States Supreme court upheld the right of freedom of speech by declaring unconstitutional laws in Alabama and California which regulated the acts of "peaceful" pickets in industrial strikes. Both leading U. S. labor groups were cheered by the decisions for the cause of each was involved. In Alabama, the American Federation of Labor had challenged a state law regulating pickets which was passed in 1923. In the California case, C. I. O. fought against a 1938 statute, claiming it infringed on freedom of speech. Justice Murphy delivered the opinions and Justice McReynolds dissented.

## Bruckart's Washington Digest

### U. S. Bureaus Subject to Check Under Logan-Walter Legislation

Passed by House, Bill Would Allow Courts to Review Decisions and Findings of Nation's 'Little Dictators.'

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

WASHINGTON.—I sat in the gallery of the house of representatives one afternoon recently. There was as much confusion as ever on the floor of the house. Members were engaged in debate, and there was a great hubbub. Finally, the voice of the speaker of the house came clearly through the loud speaker system. It said: "The question is, shall the bill pass?" There was more commotion, but above the din someone was heard to say: "I demand the yeas and nays." A roll call was ordered. It brought 279 yeas and 97 nays. So the bill was passed by the house.

In relating those details, I merely wanted to set the stage to tell the story of a most important vote and the passage of a most important bill in the house of representatives. The bill bears the number of H. R. 6324. I doubt that many of the several thousand gallery occupants that afternoon recognized the importance of the scene then taking place. For on that occasion, the house was taking a long step toward restoration of democratic processes in government.

The bill under consideration and which was passed that day had come to be known as the Logan-Walter bill. As briefly as may be, we can describe it as a bill to allow the courts to examine the decisions, determinations, rulings or opinions of men and women in places of official responsibility from whom hitherto there has been no appeal. Moreover, the bill would allow private citizens the right of appeal for consideration of the facts, as well as the law, involved in any matter that had come to any one of these hundreds of little dictators—otherwise known as bureaucrats—in the course of their administrative job.

#### Ideals of Woodrow Wilson Contained in This Legislation

In short, I must recall the famous statement of the late President Woodrow Wilson respecting some phases of government administration when he said "The individual . . . should find justice against the government, itself." It is applicable to what H. R. 6324 is designed to do—enable the private citizens to protect themselves by seeking redress in the courts if they believe they have been wronged by some agency of the federal government which has acted as prosecutor, judge and jury. As the number of federal agencies have grown up—bureaus, boards, commissions, a veritable alphabet soup in recent years—the abuses sought to be reached by the Logan-Walter bill have multiplied many fold.

Now, the reason that I called attention to the scene in the house and the vote favoring the bill was because I have seldom seen so many government lobbyists scurrying around the Capitol. I believe the days when President Roosevelt was attempting to pack the Supreme court with six additional judges was the only period in the last few years when more government bureaucrats were to be found around the halls of the Capitol building.

Why? It is clear that the bulk of those men did not want the bill to pass for the simple reason that it took away some of their power. Under its terms, they can make their unwise or biased rulings to their heart's content, but the citizen who gets it in the neck can turn to the courts for justice. That is, the citizen can turn to the courts if the senate approves the bill.

#### Nation's 'Little Dictators' Dislike Tone of Bill

The house vote of 279 to 97 is not to be taken lightly. The house actually voted its convictions. It broke away from the sneers and the threats and personal pressure—even over the stated objection of President Roosevelt—and it passed a bill that was as distasteful as quinine to the hundred little dictators.

If amendments are needed, if changes will improve it, they ought to be made, but the public as a whole ought to push the senate into action before adjournment.

After the house action on the bill, the political columnist, Mark Sullivan, printed a decision by a court in Germany. It read, in part: "Today's constitution is dominated by the principle of political leadership. The courts have, therefore, no right to decide upon the legal

validity of political acts of the administration."

The quotation struck me as being especially important to this discussion because of remarks made on the floor of the house, during the debate of the Logan-Walter bill, by Hatton W. Summers, the Texas Democrat. Judge Summers is chairman of the important committee on the judiciary. In the course of his support of the bill, Judge Summers said: "Operating the machinery of government are nearly a million people. Of that million, there is only one who has been elected by the people, and that is the President. The President cannot know who these million people are. He cannot know what they are doing with the gov-



HATTON W. SUMMERS — "The private citizen . . . has no power to resist."

ernmental powers entrusted to them. They make the rules that have the force of law; they construe the rules; they enforce the rules.

"When one of these people goes to an ordinary private citizen, he goes possessed of all the powers that a king ever had. This private citizen may be 2,000 miles away from Washington. He has no power to resist, practically speaking, the mandate of an agent of these bureaus. We have got to make it possible for a citizen to resort to the only place under Anglo-Saxon systems of government that an aggrieved person can come to, and that is the courts."

#### Judge Summers' Statement Outlines General Situation

Judge Summers put his finger on the spot. He told exactly what the situation is. But the judge did not go quite far enough, in my opinion. When it was popular to pass "must" bills that were drawn by braintrusts, professors and theorists, a few years ago, congress passed those bills. Congress added to, expanded and exaggerated the powers of the bureaucrats. It has created such things as the National Labor Relations board, the Federal Trade Commission, the Agricultural Adjustment administration, the wage-hour division of the department of labor, the Securities and Exchange Commission and scores of others. Indeed, it willingly handed over to all manner of persons the powers to do the very things that Judge Summers pointed out should never be done under democratic processes.

I wish there were more space available that I could give samples of how some of these agencies have used the powers given them by a formerly subservient congress. They can be summarized only in this space by showing that, for example, a citizen is accused of having failed to comply with a certain regulation which is just like a law. The bureau or board having charge of administering that law calls the citizen to account. The federal investigator inquires into the situation, makes a report of the "facts" as he sees them. The board may or may not accept those "facts." If it accepts them, as it usually does, it makes them its own findings.

Under many present laws, no court can review those facts. It can receive the case to see whether the board has applied the law properly or not. But the finding of "facts" must remain forever in the record. They are accepted as true, regardless of how crooked, how stupid or how wronging with injustice they may be. The bill passed by the house, and now up to the senate, will let the courts of justice see those facts.

## Speaking of Sports

### 'Laughing Boy' Most Colorful Links Menace

By ROBERT McSHANE  
(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

JIMMY DEMARET, "Laughing Boy" of the links and champion of the masters, is the hottest thing in golf today.

His victory in the recent Masters' tournament at Augusta, Ga., made him winner in 6 of the 11 major tournaments in which he played on the winter circuit. He was out of the money in only three. This incredible streak is an achievement comparable to a ball player pitching two consecutive no-hit, no-run games or a track star running the 100-yard dash in nine seconds.

The greatest victory of these was in the Masters'. Jimmy won it the hard way. He was a sick golfer when play started in his semi-final round, and even considered withdrawing from the tournament. After a half hour's delay he went out to win.

Demaret, the pride and joy of Houston, Texas, is more than a championship golfer. He's a shot in the arm to every tournament he enters. He has ability, courage,



JIMMY DEMARET

calmness under fire and all the other attributes needed to win top honors. His power to relax, even while the going is toughest, continues to amaze onlookers and opponents alike.

#### That Friendly Grin

As colorful as a painting by Raphael, Jimmy has a smile of Grand canyon proportions, a tremendous flair for making friends, and the happy-go-lucky attitude of a nigger craphooter. He is endeared to every golfing gallery that follows him. When he cuts loose with one of those ear-to-ear grins after executing a good shot he makes a friend out of every fan within viewing distance.

His golf isn't particularly spectacular. He doesn't belt out terrific drives, nor does he can every putt with a wizard's touch. He is, however, amazingly accurate. He hits every shot with the utmost in natural ease and grace. He combines the knack of relaxing with the ability to concentrate through 72 holes of the toughest kind of golf.

#### Goodall Test Next

His woods are played with a swing as smooth as a lullaby. He is one of the best of iron players, and is especially good around the greens. Because of his always well-oiled performance, Jimmy has been called the present day's nearest approach to the "old masters"—Jones, Hagan and Sarason.

The 29-year-old Texas pro is expected to make a strong bid for the annual \$5,000 Goodall round robin tournament in May at Flushing, Long Island. Fifteen top pros meet for this event, which is generally agreed to be one of the stiffest tests of the entire year. Following that will come the National Open, to be held at Cleveland in June. Jimmy is looked upon as the contender to beat for the National Open title.

In other words, "Laughing Boy" is going to be very busy this summer. At present he is at his home club in Houston, but starting in May he'll be hitting the tournament trail for all he's worth.

#### Battle Royal Seen

Ben Hogan, another Texan who headquarters at White Plains, N. Y., will offer serious competition in the Goodall meet. This tournament will mark the opening of a battle between Demaret and Hogan for pro golf leadership. Hogan got searing hot and won the North and South and the Greensboro and Asheville opens in succession, with the exceptional score of 34 under par for 216 holes.

The Flushing tourney will place the two sensational Texans on a man-to-man basis for the first time this year. They will be compelled to meet in a hand-to-hand encounter for 18 holes.



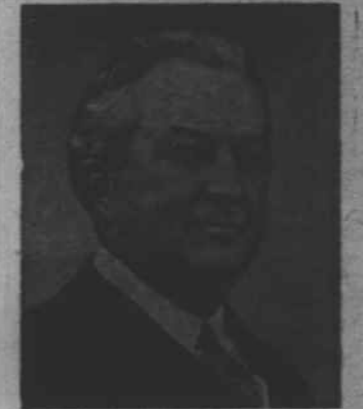
GENERAL HUGH S. JOHNSON

Says:

AIR POLITICS  
Up to 18 months ago, the chief beef of this column was the appalling series of commercial airplane accidents and the sloppy work and unsatisfactory reports of the bureau of the department of commerce in charge. Under the former secretary it was a political pet house and the influence of big aviation interests was not conspicuous by its absence.

Then, after four years' effort, Senator McCarran got his bill through setting up the Civil Aeronautics authority as an independent non-partisan agency. It separated executive function from judicial and legislative ones, put the former in the hands of an administrator, set up an independent safety board to plug up the ghastly gap in the departmental administration. The authority was promptly manned with competent experts.

This column hasn't seen anything to kick about for more than a year in which about \$15,000,000 passenger miles were flown without a death—an unprecedented safety record. CAA is not entitled to all the credit, but it rates its share. It is now proposed, under the reorganization act, to abolish the safety board and reduce the authority to



SENATOR McCARRAN  
Is His Reform Doomed?

old status as a bureau of the department of commerce—right back where we started from.

Many in congress, the commercial air pilots and informed air travelers are up in arms against this shocking proposal, but the big aviation interests are not saying a word. They prefer King Log to King Stark and King Sugar Papa most of all. The dope is that the change will go through if they do not oppose it. It is doubtful if they will, but the air-traveling public ought to join the air pilots in forceful opposition. These are the people whose hides are endangered.

There are only two apparent reasons for wrecking a unit that was working so well to go back to a system that wasn't. One is politics and the other is amateur professorial piddling with an organization chart in the rarefied academic atmosphere of the Brownlow committee. Neither is good enough. Politics is what we don't want here. The best reorganization chart in the world is no good without the right men in the proper places with unhampered opportunity to do their stuff.

#### MEDICAL ADVANCEMENT.

If the astonishing developments in medicine continue at their recent rate, many will have to be shot on Judgment day.

There is a professional prejudice against laymen discussing these developments. The most cruel deceptions have resulted from ignorant ballyhoo of quack cures. The medical profession has suffered so much on the rebound that any popular publicity touches its most sensitive spots.

Recent developments are marvelous—the control of many types of pneumonia and one of the most stubborn social diseases by sulfapyridine—the still experimental five-day cure for syphilis—the checking of the anemia of old age—these are but an acceleration of the improvement in four decades which saw the conquest of typhoid, typhus, yellow fever and several tropical diseases.

Surgery does not lag. In a recent minor siege with it myself, I ran across a professional paper of which a co-author with a navy surgeon is one of our most distinguished army medics. The service group has lagged behind none in its contribution to this revolution which is revising the mortality tables by amazingly extending the years of our lives. Reed, Gorgan, Keller, Grayson, Metcalf, Magee, McIntyre—they are the peers of any.