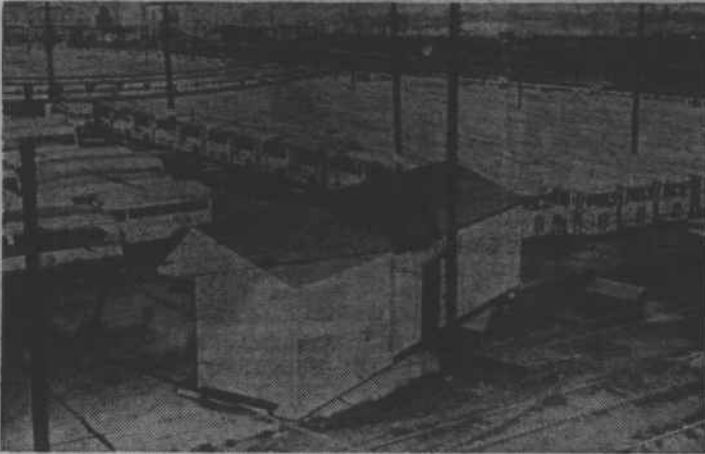


## WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS By Edward C. Wayne

### 'Long, Hard War' Now Being Forecast As FDR Indicates U. S. and Britain Will Furnish Supplies to Soviet in '42; Vladivostok Looms as Trouble Spot

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.)



When the American Federation of Labor street car and bus strike was called in Detroit, thousands of workers in vital defense plants had to find other methods of getting to work from their homes. This picture shows part of the many hundreds of busses that were idle pending the outcome of the surprise strike.

#### LINCOLN:

##### An Echo

For some time after President Roosevelt had quoted Lincoln's gloomy words following the first year of the Civil War, correspondents puzzled themselves as to what interpretation could properly be put upon them. The words (Lincoln's) were these:

"I have no word of encouragement to give. The military situation is far from bright, and the country knows it as well as I do. The fact is, the people have not yet made up their minds that we are at war with the South.

"They have not buckled down to the determination to fight this war through, for they have got the idea into their heads that we are going to get out of this fix somehow by strategy! That's the word, strategy!

"General McClellan thinks he is going to whip the rebels by strategy, and the army has got the same notion. They have no idea that the war is to be carried on and put through by hard, tough fighting; that it will hurt somebody, and no headway is to be made while this delusion lasts."

President Roosevelt wrote his own headline over this interview based on Lincoln's words to a group of Chicago women in an "off the record talk"—and let it be known that he intended drawing a parallel.

But the newsmen saw two parallels—one that the President was telling American people that some of them "were going to get hurt" in this war; the other that he was telling the people that "hard, tough days" are ahead, and "that the military situation was far from bright."

Though either of these parallels seemed simple enough to draw from the words of Lincoln, others pointed to the fact that the President himself, when talking to the correspondents, underlined that portion "the people have not made up their minds" and so forth.

And this, in view of the fact that there was still a considerable anti-administration group, and that they were extremely vocal, and claimed large numbers, seemed one of the more likely parallels to draw from the President's echoing of Lincoln's words.

Later in his talk with the correspondents the President let drop a remark which, despite his expressed wishes, formed the "lead" of most of the dispatches—that the war preparations were being made for it to last at least until 1943.

Yet he had said previously that the Russians, he believed, would hold out through the winter of 1941, that the winter, he believed, would see a general cessation of the fighting on the east front due to weather conditions, and that Britain and the United States would concentrate on getting aid to Russia for the opening of the spring campaign in 1942.

#### DAMAGE:

##### In Germany

One of the first recent eyewitness reports of actual damage in Germany from the heavily stressed new Royal Air force attacks was brought to London by a "returning neutral diplomat."

He struck the keynote of the situation by stating that the women of Hamburg, where he was stationed, were consoling themselves with the statement: "Well, it's not so bad as it is in Bressen."

#### JAPAN:

##### Australia Speaks Up

Prime Minister Robert Menzies of Australia, accusing Japan of creating all the tension that existed in the Far East, made a statement which showed that British sources still had not given up hope of maintaining some sort of peaceful cession in the Orient.

He said, in part, "any talk by Japan that Russia, America, Britain, China and the Dutch are trying an encirclement of Japan is utterly untrue."

He pointed back to the Churchill-Roosevelt conference, and stated that Japan's invasion of Indo China and her other moves in that direction were aimed at creating tension, and were unjustified.

Yet there was in his statement, as well as those emanating from London, every indication that there is a belief the situation surrounding Japan is not hopeless. Many of these observers pointed to Vladivostok as the future storm center, and that Japan's peace or war would rise or fall on her action concerning the Siberian port.

For it is to Vladivostok that all the aid for Russia from the United States and Britain must go, and although Japan had made some remarks that she could not watch such procession of military movements quietly, British circles seemed to feel that Nippon was beginning to realize that a move against Vladivostok certainly would involve her in war, and that she "must come out on the short end" if she chooses that pathway.

They saw Japan as holding her hand, as thinking things over, and that the proper policy would be for Britain and the United States to be increasingly firm, thus giving an impetus to Japanese caution.

Menzies simply warned the Japanese: "Britain and the United States, though one a belligerent and the other a neutral, are entering into a great moral partnership."

#### TRENCHES:

##### A Letter Home

With what purpose in mind it was difficult to understand, but Berlin released a story purporting to be from a soldier on the eastern front describing in detail the difficulties of trench warfare, on the keynote, "now we can tell our fathers that we, too, fought in trenches."

Although the sector was not designated, certain items caused the belief that it was in the central part of the huge battlefield, where for weeks the German advance was bogged down, and where the high command complained of weather and road conditions.

The soldier, writing home, told of the rain and the mud in the trenches, of shoes not taken off for weeks, and of the terrific dangers from Russian hand grenade and artillery fire.

Weidlich, the corporal who wrote the letter, said it was like a Punch and Judy show, for whenever a head was lifted, a grenade was hurled. This pictured a war of position, not one of movement, and bore out the Russian claim that the motorized advance had been halted, at least in the center.

## 'Be Assured'



French Ambassador Gaston Henri Hoyo is pictured being interviewed by the press following his latest conference with Sec. of State Hull. The Ambassador assured the Secretary that France has no intention of turning over the French fleet on French colonial bases to Germany. These assurances were part of the formal explanation of Marshal Petain's declaration of closer French collaboration with Germany.

### NEXT: Phases of War?

Assuming it to be correct that the Germans will be bogged down by the advent of winter on the eastern front, many were asking what the next phases of the war would be.

It was generally agreed that the center of activity and interest would shift to the Near-East, and to northern Africa, for the advent of winter in the Soviet battlefield would bring to that territory what many believed the Nazi army had been waiting for—cooler weather.

General Smuts predicted that the Nazis would try a huge assault in North Africa in September, and that it would fail.

Some sort of activity also was expected on the Syrian and Turkish fronts.

As to the Russo-German war, it was believed certain that the Nazis would try a blitz attack across the Dnieper river in an attempt to complete the conquest of the Ukraine before cold weather, and that the use of large numbers of parachute troops—similar to the attack on Crete might be looked for.

In fact there were dispatches that the Russian anti-aircraft fire had shot down large German planes actually carrying tanks—proof that this had been part of the plan the Nazis have for the invasion of Britain.

The only time that the Budenny army will have, these authorities pointed out, to prepare to meet the onslaught of the German army under General Von Rundstedt, would be that required by the Nazis to "mop up" such resistance points as Odessa and others in the part cut off by the pincer movement.

The chutists, they said, would be employed in an effort to drive Russian machine-guns from the east bank of the river, and dive bombers would be used to harass the artillery farther to the Russian rear.

#### FERRY:

##### To Africa, Suez

A method by which American fliers could ferry British war planes to Suez and Africa without technical impeding this country's war position was found.

Pan-American Airways agreed to do the delivering, hiring pilots for this purpose, and flying the bombers and fighters over already organized Pan-American passenger routes.

This showed the advantage of well-organized air lines in time of war. The Pan-American officials pointed out how difficult the ferrying job was in view of the fact that the British had no such organized routes, and that when planes were delivered, there was great difficulty on the part of the British in getting the pilots back to their starting point.

But Pan-American, with mail and passenger routes to South America and the Near-East, could send the planes over with hired pilots, and fly them back to this country as passengers on their regularly scheduled planes, or could add more special transport planes to already organized routes, with weather reports landing bases, fuel supplies and radio communications already established.

The plan, evidently soon to be put into effect, was another implementing of America's lend-lease aid to Britain, and was seen as wiping out another bottleneck.

#### A WIDOW:

Though declaring herself still certain that she is a widow because one of Josef Stalin's secret agents assassinated her husband, Mme. Leon Trotsky, in an interview on the first anniversary of her husband's murder, expressed the prayer that Russia would win the war with the Nazis.

## Washington Digest

### REA Has New Program For Aiding U. S. Farmer

Electrification Administration Backs Plan for Placing of Nourishing Foods on Rural Dinner Tables.

By BAUKHAGE

National Farm and Home Hour Commentator.

WNU Service, 1343 H Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

For the past few weeks the directors of rural utility companies and the members of co-operatives which furnished electric light and power have been hearing about a new idea. The idea has to do with a judicious mixture of kilowatts, vitamins and dollars—its purpose is to bring the kitchen to the schoolhouse and more nourishing food into the home.

The idea was launched at a dinner at Grand Island, Neb., and the dinner was addressed by four prominent persons who weren't there (they talked by telephone and loud-speaker) and by officials of the Rural Electrification Administration. The people who weren't there were the secretary of agriculture, Claude Wickard, the federal security administrator, Paul McNutt, the commissioner of education, John Studebaker, and the REA administrator, Harry Slattery.

The next day the plan was described in detail to the Grand Islanders.

#### Wallace Statement.

Perhaps the best way to explain the plan is to begin with a recent remark of Vice President Wallace: "On a foundation of good food we can build anything. Without it, we can build nothing. . . . We want to make sure that our millions are so fed that their teeth are good, their digestive systems healthy, their resistance to premature old age enhanced through strong bodies and alert minds."

That is part of the credo of the "food for defense" program. And the Rural Electrification Administration hit on the idea of starting things in the one-room schoolhouse.

The electric power and light wires of the 824 systems which receive loans from the government pass by some 11,545 school buildings. More than half of them are one-room. Many already are electrically lighted and more lines are being constructed by more schoolhouses.

Says the REA to people in these communities: "Install electric equipment in these one-room schools which will make it possible for the children to have warm lunches. Make the school a nutrition center where the proper choice and preparation of foods is taught. If possible, obtain equipment for three methods of preservation of food for the use of the community. (The three methods are refrigeration (perhaps freezing), canning, and dehydration.) Also, add an inexpensive mill for the grinding of whole grains which have the vitamins and the other contents which we know the American diet now lacks."

#### Aids Free Equipment.

The REA also suggests to the men who own the co-operative power lines that they install the equipment free. Two large manufacturing companies have already agreed to sell the schools the necessary equipment at low rates and on easy terms.

The cheapest equipment, without the refrigerator, would cost about \$50. That would provide hot plates, a roaster, a small flour mill, a small dehydrator.

The most expensive equipment includes a walk-in refrigerator with a freezing equipment, larger mills and dehydrators, water pressure and water heater systems.

The purpose of making such installations is two-fold. One is to make available proper lunches and demonstrate their preparation to the children in the hope that they will carry home the ideas. The second is to provide centers for demonstration by experts, and also a place where the women of the community can preserve food, where food can be kept in frozen storage and where facilities for drying and canning for the use of members of the community are at hand.

The final goal of this plan is expressed in Vice President Wallace's reference to "strong bodies and alert minds." The immediate purpose is to provide a practical means of starting the nutrition program in the place where it will sprout—the school.

#### Food From Home.

Imagine the child, instead of carrying a cold lunch to school, taking the food that can be cooked there. There is food on the farm. Suppose the children bring their own

wheat, have it ground in the mill. Suppose some of the bread is taken home, and the folks get to eating it. Then, suppose the farmer decides to buy a little mill of his own:

Say he has an average of 4½ people for whom he grinds his own grain in the grinder. Then—he gets six times the vitamin B that he would get from store bread, he gets five times the iron, four times the phosphorus, twice the calcium, eight times the magnesium, and—he saves \$34.50.

The kitchen has been to school, and paid for its education.

#### Suppose Hitler Stubs His Toe?

In a grass-covered triangle in historic Pennsylvania avenue's "elbow," where it obligingly stops to keep from running into the Treasury building, stands a temporary glass house. Around it are booths and tents, a bandstand, and fierce-looking cannon. In the glass house defense bonds are sold. In the booths, there are representatives of the Red Cross and the United Service organizations. Recruiting officers for the army, navy, and marines will politely explain the tools of their trade.

That square is the symbol of this capital city, once more a seething town, into which government workers have poured at the rate of 3,000 a week for a whole year. And still they come. New government buildings have pushed far outside Washington's borders, across the Potomac. One after another, apartment houses are being changed into offices.

Dollars pour out of the treasury at the rate of more than a billion a week.

#### That's Washington today.

##### If a Toe Is Stubbed.

But suppose that Hitler stubs his toe!

Suppose he doesn't stub it until 1944—that is when we will have reached full production, total employment—and suddenly peace is upon us.

Over night 23,000,000 men will have to find new jobs because planes and ships and tanks and bombs and shells will be a drug on the market.

Three and a half million more men in the armed services will have to be demobilized, and most of them will have to earn their keep at peaceful trades.

There are some people who think it is not quite patriotic to think about such things, right now. But the thoughtful ones know that preparation for peace is an even bigger problem than preparation for war and now is hardly soon enough to begin thinking about it.

#### Planning Board.

And so they are thinking about it. Especially a little group with modest offices in the state department—the National Resources Planning board.

The chairman of this board is Frederic Delano; one of the vice chairmen is the noted political scientist, Charles Edward Merriam. The board was established in 1939, under the Reorganization act, as a principal division of the executive office of the President. It operates with technical assistance, co-operating with federal, state, regional and private agencies and institutions, preparing reports and outlining plans and programs on the use and conservation of natural resources.

Right now, this board is beginning the tremendous job of preparing for peace. Its members believe that switching back to production for peace will be easier than switching over to production for war.

These planners say that production of peacetime goods can be balanced by consumption; that the process, thanks to this nation's great resources, will pay for itself, and that a higher standard of living will be possible for everyone.

Two things are necessary to achieve this end: First, detailed planning. Second, co-operation of government, industry, agriculture and labor. As in all such government-guided efforts, the degree of co-operation obtained will determine the amount of regulation required, so that, in the end, it comes down to the individual. In the hands of each of us rests the solution of this great problem—the preparation for peace.

## Invasion an Old Tale to Britons

Count Stands at 54; John Paul Jones Made Two Of Coast Sorties.

LONDON.—Adolf Hitler's invasion plans are an old story to British historians who list the anticipated Nazi attempt as No. 55 in a long list of attacks on the coast line of the British Isles.

The Daily Mail 32 years ago published "an invasion map of England," revealing that through the centuries the United Kingdom had been invaded 54 times—twice even by John Paul Jones during the Revolutionary war period when he was attacking English shipping.

Few of the attackers have been able to make their invasions more than mere stabs. But historians admit that invasion No. 55, if it materializes, is going to be the most difficult of the lot.

German soldiers landed 2,000 strong back in 1486—but they were just part of a parade of Normans, Danes, Dutch, French, Italians and Spanish. In the words of the Daily Mail historian: "Few who came to strafe remained to stay."

#### Two Attacks by Jones.

John Paul Jones successfully attacked the English port of Whitehaven in 1778, landing sailors to scuttle dock ships and burn part of the quay. Jones also attacked Leith, Scotland.

One of the strangest stories involved the German troops when a 10-year-old boy, son of an Oxford tradesman, led them and an Irish force in a landing at Fourday on the coast of Lancashire. He was Lambert Simnel, a puppet pretender set up by the Yorkist Kildare to overthrow the Lancastrian Henry VII. Henry himself had won the throne by invasion with the aid of 3,000 Frenchmen.

It was the first and only time German soldiers had landed in England. They were defeated at the village of East Stoke, Nottinghamshire, and their general, Marten Schwarz, was killed. Henry gave the would-be King Lambert a job as a turnip in his kitchen.

In 1667, the streets of London echoed to the roar of guns from the Dutch fleet which sailed up the Thames, burned Chatham dockyard and captured one of England's finest men-o'-war. But that was the thirty-second invasion attempt.

#### William of Orange Next.

Twenty-one years later, William of Orange led the only successful large-scale invasion. He sailed into Torbay with 600 transport boats and 30 men-o'-war and entered England with 13,000 men. Historians describe this as more of a response to an invitation than an invasion. There was no battle.

During Shakespeare's day there also was much talk of invasion when Philip of Spain cast ambitious eyes toward the powerful islands north of him. He formed a twelfth century Axis with Italy and chose the southwest coast of Ireland as the point of attack. Four times—in 1579, 1580 and twice in 1601—the Spaniards came but never conquered.

Napoleon had similar dreams and staged blitzkriegs on a more formidable scale. His theory was that the best way of invading England was through Ireland or southwest Wales. But these attempts were historic failures.

The last time an enemy force succeeded in making a landing on the soil of England, Scotland, Ireland or Wales was in 1798, but many conquerors still think about it.

#### German Amazed; Finds

##### No Wild West Heroes

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.—Herbert Spiro was a little disappointed when he came to the United States from Germany. He wasn't disappointed so much with the United States as a whole as he was at Texas.

"The first thing I expected to see in Texas was a whole flock of Wild West heroes and Indians," he says. "You see, that's what we believed in Germany about Texas."

The 16-year-old Hamburg, Germany, boy said that Nazi youths accept most Western fiction as fact. One German, he said, had grown quite popular as the author of 60 books dealing with Wild West heroes and Indians with Texas as a locale.

#### Draftee Learns Quickly

##### About New Game—Poker

SAN JOSE, CALIF.—A draftee offered to sell his automobile for \$250. He said he had to pay some debts before entering the army, explaining he had met a couple of farm boys from Iowa who had been teaching him a new game called poker and he needed the money right away to pay his indebtedness.

## Old U. S. Destroyers Now Doing Good Job

Warships Traded to Britain Making Fine Record.

AN EASTERN CANADIAN PORT—American destroyers traded to Britain last fall are doing an excellent job in the battle of the Atlantic, according to an English sub-lieutenant who has served aboard them.

"You come across them off the English coast all the time," he said. "They're doing a grand job of patrolling for subs and raiders."

"I came to Canada toward the end of last October," the young officer continued. "We took one of the 'Yankees' back two weeks later, and I must say I found it very good."

"They did a quick job on her as soon as we got her to an English port," he said. "For one thing, we fitted her with more anti-aircraft guns. There were a few other changes as well, then we got out to sea as fast as we could."

"That new ack-ack armament was a good idea. Several times in later weeks we were attacked by German planes and were able to drive them off. Those old ships are right on the job."

"After we'd had her for a couple of months, our destroyer was taken over by a complete Norwegian crew. The last I heard of her she was still going at it over there."

Earlier, this young sub-lieutenant had sailed in a British destroyer of the "V and W" type. They are ships comparable in age to the former American vessels.

"It wouldn't be quite fair to compare the British destroyer I was in with the 'Yankee,'" he said. "This particular British ship had been supplied with a lot of the latest equipment for experimental purposes. "But as far as accommodations go, you couldn't want anything better than the American ship had."

#### War Shortages Put Rome

##### Zoo on Stricter Diets

ROME.—War rationing has struck so heavily at Italian zoos that many of their carnivorous animals have become strict vegetarians.

Wolves, hyenas, foxes and other animals which formerly lived on a raw meat diet now subsist on vegetables and bread boiled into a mass with a bone tossed in for flavor. They appear to like it. Zookeepers said that, paradoxically, the more stupid animals are receiving the best food because they refuse to change their habits.

The Rome zoo's 37-year-old orangutan Marko, which formerly lived on a diet of bananas, has not tasted one in a year, but does not seem to mind his new diet of carrots and spinach.

Tigers and lions which formerly ate nothing but the best cuts of beef now willingly devour lungs, livers, hearts and huge loaves of bread soaked in fresh ox blood. Sometimes slabs of fresh donkey meat are tossed in to keep the big cats' teeth strong.

The keepers have been unable to wean the snakes from a diet of rabbit to fresh vegetables, but as part of the rationing they are now getting fewer meals.

#### Swallows Remove Home

##### From Abandoned House

PUEBLO, COLO.—For years swallows returned each spring to their mud nests at the Female Center building of the Colorado State hospital—just like their famous cousins of the San Juan Capistrano. They returned on the same date each year and every autumn all departed en masse, as regular as a clock.

Last winter the Female Center, an old structure, was abandoned for hospital inmates in preparation for its demolition.

When the swallows returned this spring they inspected the building and evidently decided that if it was not inhabited they wouldn't live in it either. So they built mud nests in eaves of newer buildings about the other old buildings on the grounds.

Now while workmen tear down the old building and its deserted swallow nests, the little feathered creatures—snug in their new homes—look on.

#### Standardized Clothes

##### Prepared for Britons

LONDON.—Standardized men's clothing will be on sale in Great Britain next fall and standardized women's and children's clothes are expected later, Metford Watkins, director general of civilian clothing, announced. Men's ready-made tweed suits will sell at 65 shillings (\$13) and worsted suits at 75 shillings (\$15), and will be guaranteed as to quality.