

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS By Farnham F. Dudgeon

Senate Votes to Call National Guard; War Spreads to Africa and Far East; England Offers Self Rule to India; U. S. Armed Forces Start War Games

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



Here are the "Big Four" in the new cabinet of Japan, set up after the resignation of Premier Yonal. Left to right: Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye; Yosuke Matsuoka, foreign minister; Vice Admiral Zengo Yoshida, minister of the navy; and Lieut. General Elki Tojo, war minister. This new cabinet is pledged to closer co-operation with the Rome-Berlin axis and has set up its own Monroe Doctrine of the East.

U. S. DEFENSE: War Games

Accent on war came closer to home for hundreds of thousands of American families when they saw 310,000 of their sons, brothers, and fathers march off to the largest peacetime maneuvers in American history.

From coast to coast, border to border, U. S. army regulars, National Guardsmen and organized reserves were mobilized for a 21-day training period that swung them in divisions, corps and armies into simulated battle conditions in a war game around the Canadian border.

Meanwhile President Roosevelt sent a message asking congress for authority to call the National Guard into training for a year and gave his endorsement to the movement for peacetime conscription. After a favorable committee report the senate readily granted the National Guard authority (71-7) and sent this measure to the house.

Senate military committee approved the modified Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill, but there were predictions the weeks of committee debate are only the prelude of what is ahead on the senate and house floor. Bill now confines registration to men between ages of 21 to 31. Former War Secretary Woodring opposes the measure and urges lowering army enlistment period of one year and raising pay, in order to attract volunteers.

House leaders devoted hours of struggle to excess profits taxes and defense orders, combination of which promises to be tightest bottleneck. Present plan is to permit cost of plant expansions to be deducted from taxable earnings over five-year period, at rate of 20 per cent each year. Manufacturers want to net enough from defense orders to pay for necessary new facilities, definitely do not want to risk paying taxes on worthless property, as many had to do after 1919. U. S. Chamber of Commerce said: "Probabilities of loss are so great... many business men would rather not undertake such business."

Also in Washington: List of contracts approved revealed the navy had agreed to purchase large number of trawlers to lay submarine nets in principal U. S. harbors. Alien registration to include 3,600,000 will begin August 27. Assistant State Secretary Welles holds action by duress comes within the act of Havana. The house passed and sent to the senate a bill to permit wire-tapping in investigations of espionage, sabotage and treason.

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NAMES . . . in the news

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Boomerangs



Boomerang throwing, warlike sport of aboriginal Australia, has an exponent in official Washington in the person of Henry Wallace, Democratic vice presidential nominee. He is pictured here (left) giving some instructions in the art to Attorney General Robert Jackson. Same day this picture was taken, one of the curved throwing sticks sent out of bounds, clipped a news photographer on the head and four stitches had to be taken to close the wound.

CAMPAIGN: The Farmer

Republican candidate, Wendell Willkie, bent an ear to the wheat and corn belt problems when he ended his Colorado vacation by going to Des Moines, Iowa, to meet governors and their representatives from midwestern states. What they told him form the basis for his agricultural utterances in his acceptance speech. But he indicated he will advocate no change in the current farm program.

Efforts of Senator Wheeler (D., Mont.) to learn the Republican candidate's views on the conscription measures failed. Willkie said the President could have his opinion anytime he asked for it. Otherwise they also will first appear in the acceptance speech.

Democratic candidate for vice president, Farm Secretary Henry A. Wallace, changed his mind about staying in office during the campaign. He said he will resign when he accepts the nomination. He also had a little trouble with a "boomerang" (see cut).

BRITAIN'S PROBLEM: Naval Losses

German claims to heavy destruction of British shipping show basis for alarm. Britain started war with 183 destroyers. They admit 29 are sunk and more are laid up for repairs. Less than 100 are believed in operation. Nazis say British loss in merchant ships is larger than in the World war, in excess of 5,000,000 tons.

Ships for Sale

Condition may have reaction in U. S. The United States has 238 destroyers, twice as many as any other two navies. Committee to Defend America by Aiding Allies is agitating for sale of 60 "over-age and unused destroyers" to British. Those favoring sale argue it would be better to put ships to practical use than to allow them to rust in U. S. navy yards.

Agitation was brought into the open when Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of the A. E. F., spoke in favor of the sale. He said it might be the last act America might be able to make "short of war," and said by sending help to the British we "still can hope with confidence to keep the war on the other side of the Atlantic ocean."

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, in a speech to the anti-war rally at Chicago, warned that in the future America "may have to deal with a Europe dominated by Germany," and advocated "non-interference by America with affairs in Europe." For these remarks the "lone eagle" was branded as "the chief of the fifth column in this country," by Senator Pepper of Florida. This statement resulted in some bitter debate on the floor of the senate.

MISCELLANY: Disappointment

The duke and duchess of Windsor frustrated the hopes of many expectant dowagers when they decided not to come to America, en route to the former king's new job, governor general of the Bahamas. His royal highness changed plans, decided to disembark at Bermuda. There have been rumors, however, that his Pennsylvania-born, Baltimore-bred wife soon may visit America for a plastic operation, details unannounced.

Bruckart's Washington Digest

Only Time Can Test 'Advantages' Of Havana Conference Agreement

Pan-American Plan for Colonies Enlarges the Scope of Famous Monroe Doctrine and Assures Enforcement Of Its Provisions.

By WILLIAM BRUCKART
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WASHINGTON.—Although copybooks long since have disappeared and the school systems seem to have omitted the "R" from reading, writing and arithmetic, the truth of the copy lines remains indisputable. One line, "time brings changes," continues to be basic fact and it applies to nations as well as individuals. If proof were needed as to the truth of the adage, recent developments at Havana, Cuba, surely can be used.

The conference at Havana, in which the United States and 20 other American republics participated, brought into being an agreement whereby all of the nations in North and South America, excepting Canada and the possessions of European nations, will work together in defense, military or otherwise. It was a meeting that must be placed in large print in history because it told the whole world that the Monroe Doctrine still exists and will be enforced.

The Havana conference was notable and historical in another way. It established for the first time, as a policy of the United States, a de-



PRESIDENT JAMES MONROE
His policy has become a tradition.

termination to use our national defense—our army, our navy, our air force—in protecting not only our own shore lines, but the shore lines of our sister nations of the Western hemisphere.

In other words, the conference which is described as "the Pan-American Agreement on Colonies, did these things: (1) it determined steps to be taken if any European possession in the Western hemisphere were threatened to another foreign nation; (2) it established a new base for inter-American trade and economic relations so that inroads by any European or Asiatic power will be made more difficult; (3) it prepared the way for dealing with, and the control of, agents of foreign powers seeking to carry on subversive activities against the New world.

Agreement Establishes New World Solidarity

Under this structure of international agreement, there is set up machinery which will provide something of a guardianship—a protectorate—for British and French and Dutch Guiana. The British section of that three-part country, of course, is still subject to British rule. No body knows exactly the status of the French and Dutch sections, since Hitler forced France to her knees and wreaked havoc with Holland.

To date, the situation is not thoroughly clear how this protectorate will work. It can be said, however, that the idea is definite and conclusive and that any move to transfer Dutch and French Guiana to Germany will meet with resistance. The United States and its sister republics simply have said to Hitler and the others in Europe: stay on your own side of the Atlantic, we don't want you over here and you shall not come here.

So, any fair interpretation of the Havana international meeting means that (1) a principle has been established, (2) that means of supporting and enforcing that principle have been created, and (3) that any of the nations of North or South America can act against any foreign power and will do so with the agreed approval of the others. It is a powerful thing and, if it holds, there is established an entirely new solidarity within the New world.

Value of Agreement Is Highly Controversial

There are many objections possible of statement respecting this new treaty arrangement. None can foretell whether those objections have merit or not. Nor can anyone in this day say with certainty that the program will guarantee either peace or war. In most arguments that we hear in Washington discussions, claims that appear sound are advanced both for and against the value and general merit of the Havana treaty. The thing will have to be studied and will have to be in operation for a time, I believe, before anyone can make an unequivocal statement whether its advantages outweigh its disadvantages, or whether the reverse is true.

To get back to the copybook line that "time brings changes," it may be pointed out properly that the United States has bound itself to defend all of South and Central America. It may be said, moreover, that the Havana treaty expands the Monroe Doctrine beyond any of the original meaning of the statement made by President James Monroe. Or, it offers ground for argument that the United States is taking upon itself the guardianship of all of the Americas, since it is a fact that the United States navy is the only navy worthy of a name in all of the Western hemisphere.

Fate of Small Republics Has Become Very Important

These changes have taken place. Of that, there can be little doubt. But there remains the condition that confronts all of the nations of North and South America. We do not know in this country what influences are operative in South and Central America. Of course, it is known that subversive agents—Hitler and Mussolini and Stalin—are busy in Mexico. We can see various signs of the boring-from-within that is taking place in other nations. But the truth is that we have no real knowledge of how much progress has been made or whether the parasites that are within the body politic of the Latin countries have left only a shell of solidarity on the surface for us to see.

These things, if they do exist, are highly dangerous to the United States. How dangerous they are, time alone will tell, but time has brought the changes that force the United States to build something in the nature of protective fence. The question is whether that fence shall be on our frontier with Mexico and Canada, or whether it shall be a fence along the shores of the Atlantic and the Pacific, and whether the United States can build a fence at all to make trespassers keep out.

It was only a few years ago that the Washington government was sort of letting the South American republics hold their elections with gunfire and thinking nothing of it. Now, those elections are important to us. The United States cannot go down there and supervise the elections. That would be the surest way to disrupt the relations of a more or less peaceful character that exist between the various republics. Yet, anything that is done by any of those governments now, anything that affects their status in relation to any other nation in the New world, becomes a matter paramount in importance.

U. S. Must Bear Burden Of War in Americas

Probably, the Havana convention will come in for some very harsh criticism. It likely will be said by some, for instance, that it is another step in the direction of war and that its terms will result in American troops being used all over South America at some time in the future. To the extent that the United States must fight—if war comes to this side of the Atlantic—the Havana treaty will send our troops south of the border. It may be that such a result would have to come, anyway, whether the United States was aligned with its sister republics or not.

If war comes our way—and I see no reason for it to come over here—the United States is going to have to carry the burden. The United States has the great stake and it must defend that stake. So, the question turns on whether it is wise to take in so much territory by a written agreement, or whether to persist in following the doctrine of President Monroe as is now a tradition, dealing with the problems as they arise.

SPEAKING OF SPORTS
By ROBERT McSHANE
Released by Western Newspaper Union

GENERAL HUGH S. JOHNSON Says:

Fifth Pennant? Yanks Think So!

THE Yankees, whose courage and optimism are much higher than the team's batting average, still expect to win the American league pennant.

The strategy they expect to employ is comparatively simple. They're going to make a powerhouse drive in late August and September. At least that's the present hope. The Yanks have it all figured out—and not without considerable logic. They point to the fact that they're not so far behind even with so many of their better hitters below .250. It wasn't so very long ago that "Murderer's Row" dwindled to a puny .248 average—and a bit lower. Even the St. Louis Browns were above the Yanks with a .257.

Still Good Defensively

You can guess what will happen to the present race if the Yanks—particularly the sluggers—really wake up and climb back to their 1939 hitting form. It wouldn't take a very big increase in hitting to put them at the top of the league once more. The McCarthymen figure Cleveland as the team to beat due largely to the Indians' pitching staff. Then, too, they feel that Cleveland has a better infield than either Boston or Detroit. The Red Sox are a gang of hitters, but their own pitchers don't help win enough ball games. The Yanks it may be remembered, lost their first six extra inning games. Some of the previous year's punch was lacking. It isn't inconceivable that four pennants and four World series in a row had quite a bit to do with the lack of snap.

Why the Slump?

Hitting slumps are hard to pin down—too many things enter in to make definition or solution easy. A slump might start out from purely natural causes—such as bad body motion. Then it turns into worry. The hitter tries too hard, becoming tighter with each trip to the plate. Then the lack of confidence disappears after a few hits. The hitter has his eye once more. But don't count the Yanks out yet. They've done all right with a miserably poor batting average, and when they find themselves even a nine or ten game lead won't look too secure.

Trick Shot Artist Is Wizard of Fairways

JACK REDMOND, one of the most successful golfers currently pounding America's fairways, didn't get that way because he won a lot of tournaments. Redmond is a trickster. Possibly—and very probably—he couldn't take the measure of Slammin' Sammy Sneed or Jimmy Thompson in a 36-hole match, but neither could



Trick golfer Jack Redmond prepares to drive one off a human tee. Sam or Jimmy equal Redmond in sheer entertainment for the gallery.

Redmond got his start during the World War when—the story goes—an officer took a liking to him and asked the young recruit to play a round of golf. Our hero didn't know a tee from a trap, but that day he shot an 81 to defeat his amazed host. Eight months later he became a professional. But tournament competition was just a bit too rugged, Redmond now recalls, and he wasn't very happy teaching rookie golfers the finer points of the game. Gradually he developed a bag of trick shots, such as driving a ball off somebody's nose and blasting four balls out of a sandtrap with one swing of his mammoth niblick.

The spectators lapped it up, and soon Redmond found himself giving demonstrations. To make a long story short, he's been following this unique profession for 16 years.

BIBLE AND CONSCRIPTION

WASHINGTON.—My repeated statement that compulsory selective service is also of biblical origin has been challenged. Well, the draft consists of three steps. First comes registration of the whole adult male population and classification as to availability for military service. In Numbers 26; 1 and 2 "The Lord spake unto Moses . . . saying take the sum of all the congregation of the Children of Israel from 20 years old and upward throughout their father's houses, all that are able to go to war in Israel." The ensuing first "registration report" showed 601,730 registrants.

The next step is the assignment of quotas. Numbers 31-3 "Moses spake . . . arm some of yourselves unto the war . . . of every tribe a thousand . . . shall ye send to the war." They were drafted and inducted.

Some men are "exempted" according to regulations. For rules of exemption in the Mosaic draft, see Deuteronomy 20; 5-9. Briefly, they exempted men who were providing homes and had not "dedicated" them, newly married men, men who were growing vineyards not yet mature and, curiously enough, self-confessed cowards. In Deuteronomy 24-5, the "married man" exemption was confined to one year.

The theory of this selective service is found in Numbers 32-4 "And Moses said unto the children of Gad (Gad correct) and the children of Reuben" (who wanted to call it a day in the conquest of Canaan) "shall your brethren go to war and shall ye sit here?" Then he recalled an earlier evasion of military service by the children at Kadesh-Barnea and reminded them that "the Lord's anger was kindled against Israel and he made them wander in the wilderness for 40 years." The entire tribes of Reuben and Gad (Gad correct) marched, "every man armed to battle."

Maybe all that was not a faithful forerunner of our selective service system of 1917 and the Burke-Wadsworth bill of today, but it seems so to me. It is interesting but unimportant, because there is no respectable argument in law, morals or ethics against the universal obligation to military service when it is necessary to the safety of a people. It is inherent in the social compact. These be four dollar words but I imagine something like this happened.

Og and Ug and some other cave-men got tired of losing hides, cattle and women every time some great Neanderthal Snaggletooth in the next valley decided to raid off the reservation. Singly he could bash in the brains of any. They held a conference and ub-glubbed a gang-up on him. The next time he came they sent him bowling home. That kept the peace. Some kind of society became possible and that tribe was formed and on its way to better things and the more abundant life. Fine. But could Og or Ug, or whoever live under the protection of that pact for months or years, when old Snaggletooth threatened again—as Moses said—sit there while their brethren went to war! It is an inescapable duty of every single man who has enjoyed the collective protection of any nation.

The objections won't stand up. "We have not done it before." We have rarely needed to do it before. But every time we have needed to do it, we have done it—three times. "Yes, but not in peace—only in war."

The obligation arises with the danger and in proportion to it. This danger is great enough. This duty has nothing to do with the legal formality of a declaration of war. Few recent wars have been "declared." If we had to wait idly for that we would be lost.

In modern war you can't fight if you're not trained. If there is an obligation to fight there is an obligation to train.

A STUPID BLUNDER

The change in the proposed draft bill ages 21-31 from ages 18-48 for registration, was forced by an absurd scarehead ballyhoo that fooled a lot of people into believing that the "draft would affect 42,000,000 men at terrific expense and no necessity." The draft will affect only the number of men drafted. That has nothing whatever to do with the number registered—except that if too few are registered the whole scheme becomes grotesquely inefficient and unfair. The change—at least as it relieves men between 18 and 21, and those over 31 from registration—is a stupid blunder.