

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

By Edward C. Wayne

Great Britain Rushes Help to Greece To Assist in Fighting Italian Invasion; First Peacetime Draft Lottery Held; Election Day Ends Spirited Campaign

(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.)



DETROIT, MICH.—To break the "bottleneck" which is holding down production of fighting planes, William S. Knudsen, head of the national defense advisory commission, met here with heads of the auto industry to lay plans for the mass production of planes. Picture shows, left to right: C. E. Wilson, president of General Motors; Edsel Ford, president of the Ford Motor company; Knudsen; K. T. Keller, president of Chrysler corporation; and Paul Hoffman, president of Studebaker corporation.

GREECE: Invasion

War came at last to Greece. Trouble had been looming for this country ever since the government rejected Italian demands for territory and for a free and unhampered passage of Fascist troops over Greek soil.

Italian motorized units first thrust themselves over the Greek-Albanian frontier in the mountainous borderland that stretches between the two countries. Then came two air-raid alarms for Athens, the Greek capital, and the war was on. Two of the city's major airports were bombed by the Italian planes in the first raids.

The Greek government officially announced that Great Britain was sending her "unlimited support" in her resistance to the Italian invasion. From London came word that England's pledge to back up Greece would be immediately fulfilled and a special session of the British war cabinet was quickly called to consider the outbreak of this new war.

Italian sources claimed that the Greeks had been guilty of "provocations" and before the outbreak of actual hostilities, Rome had issued an ultimatum demanding the right for Italian forces to occupy Greece. England's aid for her new "ally" would logically come in the form of air and naval forces operating from Egyptian bases, informed sources in London said. British men-of-war were immediately steaming out of these bases toward Greek ports, early war bulletins indicated.

What effect this new theater of military operations would have on the decision of the Turkish and Russian governments to cast their lot with either side thus became an important diplomatic question. Turkey's attitude would more than likely depend on how much aid Great Britain would give Greece and upon news of Russia's behavior in the present crisis.

CAPSULES: Lottery Party

Selective service officials in Washington put all the numbers from one to several thousand in opaque blue capsules; trotted out a blindfold that had been a museum piece since the World War, and the notables of the nation drew them out of a fish-bowl, just as was done in 1917.

Every effort was made to make the capsule party as near like its ancestor as possible.

It was the identical blindfold; supposedly the identical fishbowl (though there was some uncertainty about this) they were the same capsules, the same numbers.

And just to make everything perfect, there also was Lieut. Charles R. Morris of Elizabeth, N. J., who dropped down to the nation's capital to complete the picture.

He is the man who blindfolded Secretary of War Baker at the time No. 258 was drawn in 1917.

Lieutenant Morris even stirred the capsules with the same paddle that they were stirred with before.

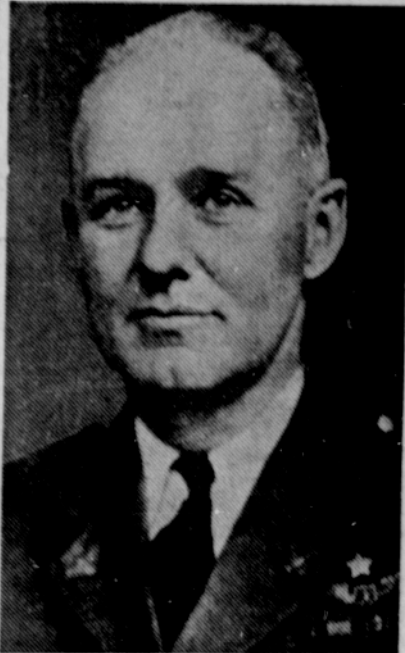
Selective service headquarters announced the classification of the entire group would proceed, but that the first roll call would probably be small—about 20 per cent of the

NAMES ... in the news

KING CAROL—frantic in totalitarian Spain, feared that Lupescu will be extradited, appeals to the United States to save him and his party. He received a 90-minute visit from his aunt and a bitter "dressing down."

JAMES BUTLER—chain-store millionaire and New York race-track owner, was killed falling off a horse.

New Air Chief



WASHINGTON, D. C.—Here is Major General George H. Brett, who has been made acting chief of the U. S. Air Corps to succeed Major General Henry H. Arnold. General Arnold has been advanced to the newly created post of Deputy Chief of the war department general staff.

POLICY: U. S. Stands Firm

Successive steps of the "peace offensive" against Britain were (first) the boiling of the Balkan pot; (second) the effort to get Spain to bottle up the west end of the Mediterranean or to lend herself to it; (third) the inducing of France to complete her surrender and to hint that the United States would be asked to act as intermediary.

Counter-moves in this foreign policy war were these: (first) Churchill's talk in French to the French people urging them to stand firm, and assuring them that Britain would win the war; (second) the United States' warning to France that if she lined up with the Axis she need look for no help in case of famine; and (third) the flat statement of Secretary Hull that the United States will take part in no such peace move.

Thus it was made plain to Europe and Americans alike that there is to be no softening of the United States' foreign policy. Pan-America added its bit to the picture by announcing itself ready and equipped to take over French colonies in this hemisphere.

These include French Guiana, Guadalupe and Martinique, the latter interesting because French naval vessels are sequestered there; also an undetermined number of American planes shipped there earlier in the war and intended for French use on the continent. They're still in their crates.

Britain had swiftly, while this foreign policy "test-tube" work was going on, declared herself as "in the war to stay" and "ready to listen to no peace talk" from any quarter "on German terms."

In the meantime, contracts have been let, and work has started on the new American naval and air base at British Bermuda, first of a series.

SALESMAN: Hitler Busy

The armored train that carries the Nazi Fuehrer on his traveling salesman job of talking France and Spain and Italy into his way of thinking has been making more mileage.

It has rolled into France, also "somewhere in the Pyrenees," and its chief passenger has had his talks with Franco and Laval.

The result of the French trip is known, but not its details, which were withheld from publication, and "will not be given to the press," according to both British and Nazi sources.

Few photos of the meetings were made, but they show the same picture as that at Brennero—long lines of helmeted soldiers presenting arms on both sides of the steel-armored train; batteries of anti-aircraft artillery training guns and binoculars aloft; blinds of the train windows pulled down; Hitler and his conferees striding up and down.

MISCELLANY:

Prince Roger Starhemberg used to own 30 castles in Austria. He overthrew the little Austrian democracy in early 1934. First, in 1923, he served Hitler. Later he fought him. Now, Prince Roger is serving England. He is a lieutenant of De Gaulles. He was being, amid a storm, investigated by parliament. Prince Roger is a close friend of Fritz Mandl, former Austrian munitions king, who was one of Hedy Lamarr's husbands.

Funny things happen in Reno. John E. Lichtenberg tried to fix up a mistake in his registration for the draft. Now, he finds he has two numbers—a pair of them. They misspelled the Lichtenberg name, so on the second try, he got a second number. He has a number with each card. They said he had two shooting-irons in the fire.

Meanwhile, Clarence A. Dykstra, new director of the selective military service, assured the country there would be "no possible favoritism" in calling up 800,000 men for military training.



Washington, D. C.

ON FLANDERS FIELDS

Germany allows no press reports to tell of the plight of France, but this does not prevent refugees in America from telling what is going on.

A dramatic picture of French life is brought overseas by the secretary of the manufacturers' association of France, M. Robert A. Dordet, who came in by Baltimore, and was not exposed to general press interviews. As told the Merry-Go-Round exclusively, this is his story:

There are no automobiles on the streets of France, because there is no gasoline. Supplies have been cut off by the British embargo and later the German.

There is a shortage of all foods, a complete absence of some. There is no coffee, no tea, no butter, no milk. Winter is coming and there is no coal.

Some of these supplies are normally available in France, but today they are lacking either because of interrupted transportation or because of confiscation by the Germans.

Furthermore, the invasion of refugees—French, Belgian and Dutch—has reduced food supplies. So far, refugees swarming all over the countryside have kept themselves alive on the fruits and vegetables of southern France.

Fall harvesting and planting is further disrupted by the absence of workers. A million French soldiers are held as prisoners, and requests for their release to work in fields and factories have been unavailing. Three times Vichy's Vice Premier Laval went to Paris to appeal to the German high command, and even was refused an audience. Germany was too busy waging war on England to talk about problems of peace.

COME'N' SEE IT

If certain leading advertising agencies can sell the idea to army brasshats, the boys in camp this winter will see star radio shows—with glamorous movie queens, famous comics, popular crooners and top bands—put on the air.

However, there is considerable difference of opinion among army chiefs on this novel plan. They are agreed that the shows would be a big hit and a morale builder, but some of them question the commercial features of the program.

If one class of sponsors, such as cigarettes or automobiles, are allowed to stage broadcasts in army camps, they contend that others, such as patent medicines, might demand similar privileges and couldn't fairly be refused. They also argue that no commercial performances should be allowed in government posts.

Proponents of the plan retort that this would no more imply government endorsement of the product than if soldiers in uniform attended the same shows in radio stations. Also, that it didn't matter who the sponsor was so long as the show was clean and star entertainment.

Note—Civilian press aides in the war department are strong for the proposal, but their military associates are not.

A FINE TRIBUTE

Finest recent tribute to a United States senator was circulated behind his back, when 84 colleagues signed a petition asking Roosevelt to appoint Sen. Henry Fountain Ashurst to the U. S. Court of Claims.

There are only 96 members of the senate, and 12 were absent or ill when the petition was circulated proposing this reward for the senator from Arizona. Ashurst has served that state for 28 years since the first day it was elevated from a territory to statehood. He was defeated this year in the Democratic primary, largely because a weak heart prevented him from going home to campaign.

In addition to his old friend, Senator Tom Connally of Texas, the person who helped get the record-breaking total of 84 senatorial signatures for Ashurst was Mrs. Lionel Atwill, daughter of the late Edward T. Stotesbury and sister of Jimmy Cromwell, now running for senator from New Jersey.

When the list was handed to Roosevelt, he remarked: "I wish I could get 84 senators behind me."

CAPITAL CHAFF

Edward H. McCrahan, World War veteran, has proposed a new army decoration to the war department—a "Good Conduct medal" that would be given to all honorably discharged veterans and draftees.

To block Nazi seizure of Dutch investments in the United States through terrorization of their families and associates, Dutch businessmen in this country have quietly formed new companies that have taken over the assets of the old ones under long-term notes, payable only when Holland regains its freedom. This reorganization has been done with treasury and SEC aid, thus saving about \$50,000,000 from Nazi coffers.

Sen. Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts takes his two dachshund dogs for a stroll before bedtime.



GENERAL HUGH S. JOHNSON Says:

Washington, D. C.

DEPRESSION FIGURES

In the campaign now closed Mr. Roosevelt's first "political" speech was forced, he said, against his intention to be "drafted" as an unwilling candidate—forced by the "misrepresentation" of his opponents.

The chief "misrepresentation" of which he complained was their assertion that this depression is still with us.

Mr. Roosevelt said that times are better than in 1929. And he further stated, "The output of our factories and mines is now about 13 per cent greater than the peak of 1929; 1929, mind you, not 1932. It is at the highest level ever recorded."

Col. Leonard Ayres, a national authority on production, writing in the Cleveland Trust company bulletin, says: "There has recently been published a perplexing revision of the Federal Reserve index of the volume of industrial production. According to the new index, our industrial production has been much greater in recent years than the old index led us to believe."

"This seems hard to reconcile with the fact that on a per capita basis our national income last year was only 82 per cent as large as it was in 1929. Freight loadings per capita were 58 per cent as large. Automobiles made were 67 per cent as many. Bank checks drawn were 50 per cent as much. All construction was 64 per cent as great in value. Industrial employment was 84 per cent as large. Department store sales were 75 per cent as great. There are many more similar discrepancies which appear irreconcilable with the claim of the new index that we produced last year as large volumes of industrial goods per person in our population as we did in the boom years of 1926 and 1928. This bank will regrettably refrain from reliance on the new index and will substitute for it an index compiled in its own offices and compiled from component sources making up the Federal Reserve index."

Colonel Ayres, who made these computations, was this government's World War statistician. He has just been recalled to that service by the war department. He is a leading authority on this subject. He made these remarks long before the President spoke.

The figures he quotes are not synthetic deductions such as overall indexes of production must be. They are actual counts.

NATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

Now that the numbers have been drawn for America's first peacetime conscription, an incident which arose during the draft lottery of 1917 can finally be told. At that time a young lady with oversized shoes almost upset the entire draft mechanism.

Great ceremony and close inspection accompanied the drawing of the first few numbers by various high officials. But the numbers were picked out of the bowl for hours after the "novelty" had worn off, and lesser lights performed the tedious work for 16 more hours.

One of the employees was a girl with shoes too large for her. The historic work she performed was also very tiring, so she was glad when she could return to her room that night.

She kicked off her shoes with a sigh of relief, and—horrors—a draft capsule rolled out.

Almost frantic, she rushed to a telephone and explained the whole story to an unnamed general who promptly told her to rush back to headquarters.

The authorities held a short, secret conference and selected the only course that seemed open to them: They palmed the capsule and dexterously slipped it back into the bowl. And no one was the wiser.

German overlords apparently are trying to use America's sympathy for the French as a lever to break the British blockade. At least this is the opinion held by some government officials who are watching the efforts of M. Gaston Henri-Haye, French ambassador to America, to release frozen French assets in this country.

They note that any advantage secured for the Vichy government could be utilized by the dominating Germans. The prestige and experience of the French consular and diplomatic forces in Washington place them in a far more favorable position than the German legation.

The federal government will probably control more than \$1,500,000,000 worth of food and fiber supplies by midwinter as farmers continue to store millions of bushels of wheat and thousands of bales of 1940 cotton. Government loan programs which encouraged the storage will be made available on corn and possibly several other crops in the near future.

Originally designed to bolster farm prices, the loan program is being fitted into the national defense program, according to agricultural department officials.



OUT from the tumult and the turmoil of the football season the time seems to be about ripe to turn to the even greater tumult and turmoil of another game—golf. Here is the capital of tumult and turmoil.

During the recent World series, including football tours, we traveled rather extensively with a pair of young men by the names of Billy Burke and Horton Smith. While others were full of oratory concerning Newsom, Derringer, Walters and blocking backs, Messrs. Burke, Smith and your correspondent interpolated our share of golf, from both the inside and outside angles.

The Sway in Golf

Billy Burke was talking about the sway in golf.

"This is one of the misunderstood terms in golf," the former champion and one of the best instructors said. "I sway. Most of us sway. You have to sway a little. But my first sway is really a lateral hip shift. I sway from my left hip to my right, before I start to turn. But the upper part of my body doesn't sway. My head doesn't sway—or even move.

"The trouble with too many golfers," Burke continued, "is that they sway the wrong way. They sway with the upper part of the body. They let their heads drift with the swing. When this happens the backswing is all gone, and so is the downswing. There is neither power nor control left. When the upper part of the body—above the waist, including the head—starts to sway or shift, the swing is then completely wrecked. For all balance is destroyed.

"I've watched thousands after thousands try to hit a golf ball in this way, but it can't be done. It isn't even possible, even if a Hagen or a Jones tried it."

Complete Agreement

"Billy is just 100 per cent correct," Horton Smith cut in. "For the good golfer I wouldn't exactly call it a sway. But there is a swaying hip motion from the left to the right, before you turn. But only the hips are involved in this first motion. The second the shoulders and head sway with this motion you are all through. You might call it a left to right bend in the middle of the body, but not in the top of the body.

"Certainly the head must be fixed in one spot—the anchor to the swing. But don't let that head move an inch until the ball is on its way."

"What follows after the hip sway or shift?" I asked Horton Smith.

"That starts the backswing," he said. "Then the next move is a natural body turn. It is really quite simple. After the first lateral hip motion, where the major part of the weight is now on the right foot and leg, the next move is to let the left side turn. Just as if you were throwing a ball. The left knee, the left hip, the left shoulder all come around together. In this way at the top of the backswing you have a feeling both of control and power.

"You are now in a position to use your hands and wrists, in place of trying to call on your shoulders and your body for most of the punch.

"What so few golfers understand," Horton Smith continued, "is that bad foot and bad body action can lock the hands and wrists.

"Of course, the feet and body belong to the swing. But they must be used so the hands and wrists are free to swing the clubhead. Don't let them get in the way. Don't let them lock the swing.

"In the average swing you see so many golfers first dig their feet into the ground, then lock both legs, then sway the upper part of the body. They can't move anything else. But if they first take the lateral hip shift or sway—left to right—keep the head in place and then take a natural body turn, they will be all set to get much better results."

Along the northern belt the trail of the outdoor campaign will soon be leading to the indoor schools or to the sun. But there is still time enough left to try out one of the soundest ideas in the game—which includes largely a head that always keeps its place.

Use That Left Hand!

I asked Billy Burke about the correct use of the two hands.

"We all have to teach and advocate the use of the left hand more," he said.

"I'll tell you why. Golf is really a two-handed game. But with the average golfer it is only a one-handed game—I mean the right hand. Here you have the stronger hand hitting forward. It is a natural action. But if the left hand quits in golf there is neither control nor power left.



Horton Smith