



## WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS By Edward C. Wayne

## U. S. Acts to End Defense Tie-Ups As Troops Take Over Plane Plant; Trouble in Syria and Middle East Due to End War's 'Breathing Spell'

(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 most astonishing single factor connected with Joe Louis and his career has received only scant attention. It concerns his weight.

When Louis came to the top of the plateau a few years ago he was

fighting around 202 pounds. The point was made then, by this writer and many others, that the man to beat Louis would be a fellow named Louis. It was well known at the time that the Bomber's deep inward yearning consisted largely of two elemental details. One was food—and the other was sleep.

Steak, chicken or both together filled part of his daydreams. After that came the deep desire for sleep or repose. This combination seemed to be pointing directly at increasing weight. Many believed that within five years' time Louis would be in the puffy neighborhood of 225 pounds or more.

Yet when Louis faced Buddy Baer in Washington there he was again within a few ounces of 202.

In his 17 title defenses—in practically every fight he has known from the start—Louis hasn't varied his weight scale by as much as two pounds. In most instances he hasn't been a pound away from his starting displacement.

## The Weight Battle

Dempsey weighed 183 pounds when he slaughtered Jess Willard. Against Gene Tunney seven years later Jack was up to 193 pounds.

Tunney, starting as a light heavyweight, was always working to pack on a few pounds until he came to a mark between 185 and 190.

Jess Willard weighed 240 pounds against Jack Johnson in Havana—265 when he met Dempsey at Toledo.

The greatest weight shift I've known belonged to Ace Hudkins, who fought at 135 and then skyrocketed after his ring career to 225 when he went in for horse racing.

But Louis goes marching along at 202, a number that is now his official landmark. There isn't the slightest change in his physical makeup after seven years.

The answer to this is fairly simple. Mike Jacobs and the Bomber's managers have kept him too busy for any accumulation to make any headway.

In the last three years Louis has spent the greater part of his time in some training camp. There is no other champion in ring history, with the money Louis has collected, who would have faced such a long grind.

Most fighters hate training—the drudgery of camp life. Louis has accepted the same without a squawk. And this has been the main reason that he has kept his weight in full control.

## A Training Angle

A few days ago I was talking with one of our best known trainers and condition builders.

"The biggest mistake any athlete makes," he told me, "is getting out of condition. By that I mean well out of condition. You can get so far out of condition in two weeks that it might easily take two months to repair the damage. It is so easy to get out of shape and so difficult to get back in again."

This is one mistake Joe Louis has never made. I doubt if he has been far away from first-class condition since his first came along the road.

Against this method there was the case of Jack Dempsey who was out of the ring and away from action three years between the Firpo and the Tunney campaigns. Dempsey, fighting once or twice a year during that period, at least would have been in far better physical shape later on.

## The Measure of Health

One of the greatest combined coaches and trainers I ever knew was Keene Fitzpatrick who gave nearly 50 years of his life to conditioning before he retired.

After leaving Michigan, Keene came to Princeton, where he trained Tiger entries in football, track and crew. He never missed a day's work in 44 consecutive years.

"When I was over 60 years old," Fitzpatrick told me, "I was in much better physical shape than many of the young athletes returning to college after a summer's vacation. I could actually outrun them. I tired far less than they did. Some of them returned to college far overweight, facing a long struggle to get right again."

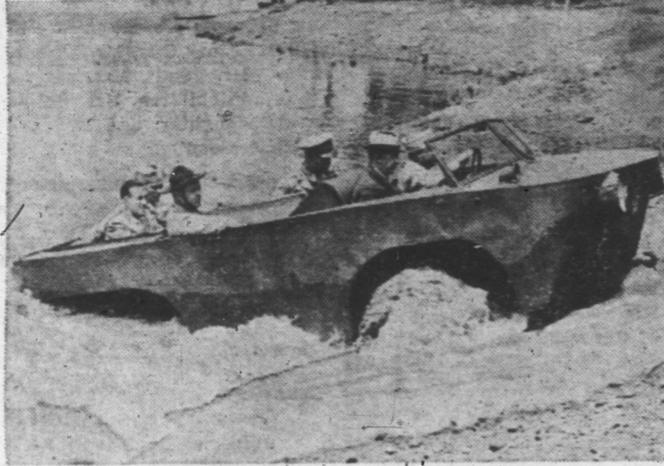
"I am a great believer in watching your weight carefully," Keene added. "I've seen too many serious things happen to those putting on 10, 20 or 40 pounds. Diet and exercise will take care of this."

Keene was 100 per cent right. One answer to his idea is the case of Joe Louis who might easily have put on 10 or 20 pounds, but who has never varied more than two pounds in his ring career. Any athlete who has to keep putting on and taking off weight is facing a heavy handicap, no matter how good he may be.

Grantland Rice

Editorial cartoon by Grantland Rice

(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)



FOOT BELVOIR, VA.—Army officials are pictured here testing an amphibious reconnaissance car capable of 60 miles-per-hour on land and 8 to 12 miles-per-hour on water. Capt. Eugene Mosley, chief test officer, Quartermaster corps, is driving the "Aqua-Cheetah" and passengers are members of the army engineers board.

## PRODUCTION:

## At Home

As the conflict overseas went into a breathing spell, the nation moved forward to forge a wartime industrial plan which would succeed in producing the goods and getting them to Britain.

As Wendell Willkie toured the nation urging immediate convoys, and lashing back at his critics for doing step by step President Roosevelt was trying to carry out some of his "fireside chat" pledges.

The knottiest and most immediate problem was that of labor, which found more than 50,000 workers out on defense strikes, with the North American Aviation walkout the most serious, and the logging strike in the Northwest the bitterest—being the one which counted the powers of the National Defense Mediation Board.

The President, after waiting until the board had patiently fallen down on the job, issued what he had never done before, a plain threat to the unions involved that if they did not submit to arbitration, the government would take over the plant.

Despite the pleas of the national union officials local strike leaders decided to continue the strike.

It was then that the President's threat became fact and U. S. army moved in to take charge of the plant. Troops advanced on the picket lines and were soon inside the plant. Notice was given that all workers desiring to go back to work were now able to do so.

Thus the government's patient policy with labor to help in the all-out defense effort turned from that of merely a request to a demand. It was clear that under the provisions of the unlimited emergency the government had the authority to act as it did.

Although the army was in direct charge of the plant and had assured all workers that they would be given adequate protection, mediation efforts still went forward. Washington official sources disclosed that every effort was being made to reach an agreement between the demands of the local union and the company.

Simultaneously it was learned that a few of the strikers, who had been classified 2-A in the draft, were called for their physical exams, and informed that if they went back to work they would probably be reclassified in the deferred group, but that if they did not, they might be expected to be sent to camp forthwith.

The presidential threat and the draft action were seen by observers as the first sign that the government was "cracking down" on the labor-capital problem with some of its total force.

The administration also gathered to itself the right to dictate priorities on the flow of raw materials and machine tools to defense industries, and also moved to meet a shortage of oil by presenting favorably a plan to build a huge pipeline system from the southern oil fields to the industrial East.

A recommendation for gasless Sundays and daylight time for the whole nation were other steps showing the trend of the day—toward a recognized, workable plan to mobilize American industrial men and factory power to a point where its functioning would be sufficient to turn out the needed engines and munitions of war.

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## NATIONAL DEFENSE . . . in the news

Treasury Secretary Morgenthau announced that more than 3,000 members of the Coast Guard will be transferred to the navy to man transport and auxiliary vessels.

Selective Service Director Hershey asked congress to enact legislation authorizing deferment from military service of all men who had reached their twenty-seventh birthday by October 16, 1940.

## SPELL:

## For Breathing

Following the defeat of Britain in Crete fighting dropped almost to its lowest possible terms in the European war, but it became bitter enough in diplomatic circles, and there was ample evidence that actual warfare would break out soon in the Middle East on perhaps a fiercer scale than any thus far.

For Hitler was determined to conquer Sicily, Malta, Alexandria and Gibraltar, drive the British out of the Mediterranean, all as a possible prelude to the long-deferred invasion of England itself.

Britain, on the other hand, having committed itself to defend Crete "to the death," and driven out of that stronghold, now announced that it would not only defend northern Africa and the Middle East, but that its forces now were so disposed that it had hopes of victory.

The diplomatic struggle, while not so blood-chilling as had been the swarms of parachutists descending on the mountain-tops of Crete, was sufficiently awe-inspiring for those with intelligence enough to understand what it was all about.

Britain was seeking to justify a move into Syria by stating that 15,000 Germans, many of them carrying suitcases marked with a large "J" to indicate that they were Jewish refugees, had "taken possession" of the country, making it "occupied territory."

This the Germans denied, and France cryptically said it would "defend its colony" against any aggression, the statement pointing directly against Britain and the Free French under DeGaulle.

Paralleling this diplomatic struggle was Germany's effort toward Moscow, apparently to frighten Stalin into permitting Nazi passage through Russia to the Middle East, and the strengthened efforts of the Japanese to force the Dutch East Indies to supply the country with oil.

This latter effort was the nearest to getting the United States into war, and even Ambassador Grew, perhaps closest in the world to the "inside story" of Japan, frankly stated that he believed the United States might be forced to enter.

In the midst of all this Winant made a flying trip back to this country, and rumors immediately started that he was bearing a special peace proposal from Germany, via Hess.

This President Roosevelt promptly scotched, and capped his denial with the story that he had positive knowledge that a direct Nazi order had gone forward to American agents of Germany to spread such a rumor.

Winant, closed with congressional leaders in executive session, never revealed all the purpose of his visit, but it was announced that:

1. American actual intervention in the war was not needed at this time—might not be needed.

2. Intensive efforts to produce and get war material to Britain should be increased and speeded up.

3. Britain had noted a fall-off in ship sinkings, and believed the American neutrality patrol was having an effect.

4. Britain believed itself close to, if not in actual possession of, supreme mastery of the air over the channel.

Although the picture changed rapidly, this was as near to "spot news" of the British situation that anybody had been able to get.

Navy Secretary Knox, speaking in Washington, said competitive systems could be worked out whereby the government would give awards to one of two groups of workers in any shipyard finishing first in the building of two ships of the same type, and to shipbuilding companies, based on time elapsed in construction of the same type of ships under construction.

## Tough Job



As tension mounted between labor factions in the strike at the giant North American aviation plant in Inglewood, California, Richard T. Frankensteen (above), No. 1 man in the Aircraft Workers Division of the C. I. O., flew to the West coast for a council of war with strike leaders. He spoke out against the strike and attempted to get the union members back to work before the U. S. army moved in.

## VICHY:

## Scurrying

With almost daily interchanges of "orders" and "concessions" between the Darlan-dominated Vichy government and Berlin, the unoccupied French gave the impression of rushing about, trying to bring order out of chaos.

Some observers brought out the "blackmail" parallel, and compared the Vichy scurrying to that of a person blackmailed, who once having paid off, finds himself forced to hurry to raise funds to meet further demands.

Scarcely had Petain outlined in most general terms that France would have to collaborate with Britain than Abetz asked for more concessions and apparently gave some lightening of the armistice terms to France in return.

The diplomatic struggle, while not so blood-chilling as had been the swarms of parachutists descending on the mountain-tops of Crete, was sufficiently awe-inspiring for those with intelligence enough to understand what it was all about.

Britain was seeking to justify a move into Syria by stating from the great man of mystery, Marshal Weygand, in all of the conferences, found finally that the upshot of the matter was that he was himself to be sent to colonial Africa with orders from Darlan to defend that part of the French empire, also the Middle East part, against all aggression—pointedly meaning British.

Weygand, in other words, knew that the British, while fronting in whatever resistance might be offered to Nazi infiltration of France's colonial empire, was hand in glove with DeGaulle, and that where the British fought Frenchmen, Frenchmen also would be fighting Frenchmen.

Weygand, apparently, could not see a fight of that kind, where French could be "blackmailed" into fighting their own flesh and blood, in spite of the fact that DeGaulle's forces were technically deserters.

Yet, despite the Weygand story, comforting enough to British supporters, it seemed that France had gone a long way toward realizing Hitler's dream of having Frenchmen shooting at Britishers and vice versa while German soldiers stood quietly by and let the former allies exterminate each other.

A distant prospect of this back in 1939—but close to a bitter fact at the present.

## STARNES:

## Sees 'Reds'

Congressman Starnes, acting head of the Dies committee, dug down into his files while studying the defense strike situation, and found Communists everywhere at the head of the individual unions in the stand-off strikes.

One, he said, headed North American Aviation's CIO union, and another was the head of the "loggers group" which defied the mediation board, and so on down the line.

This drew public opinion and attention along a different line with regard to defense strikes, and frequent demands were heard on the street that the government take steps to "stamp out" the subversive leadership of such unions.

This movement gained ground

## Improved Uniform International

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, D. D. Dean of The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. (Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

## Lesson for June 22

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## FIRST JERUSALEM CONFERENCE ON WORLD MISSIONS

LESSON TEXT—Acts 15:6-21. GOLDEN TEXT—But we believe that through the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ we shall be saved, even as they. Acts 15:11.

The conference on missions in Jerusalem was not the result of an appeal to a ruling church organization for a decision, but rather a gathering of the believers from Antioch with those in Jerusalem to confer regarding a serious difference of opinion. The earliest converts to Christianity were Jews, who had come by the way of Judaism into their new faith in Christ. But now, through the preaching of Paul and Barnabas, certain Gentiles had believed in Christ. Their new-found way was soon obscured by a theological problem. Certain teachers from Judea (Acts 15:1) declared that the Gentiles were not saved unless they came into the Christian faith the way of the fulfillment of the Jewish law. Paul and Barnabas at once realized that this was

I. The Vital Question—Is Salvation by Grace or Works? (vv. 7-11; see also vv. 1-5.)

Paul and his fellow workers had rightly apprehended God's plan of salvation apart from works of the law. Paul realized that the entire future of the gospel ministry was in a sense dependent on the solution of this problem. Christianity is the only religious faith in the world that presents justification by grace as the way of redemption; all others follow (more or less) the path of salvation by works.

Some observers brought out the "blackmail" parallel, and compared the Vichy scurrying to that of a person blackmailed, who once having paid off, finds himself forced to hurry to raise funds to meet further demands.

The question now was: Shall works of the law be mingled with grace—can Jesus Christ alone save men, or is salvation through Jesus Christ plus something else?

How was such a serious question to be settled? Should argument and strife be permitted to go on until the stronger party prevailed? Better judgment indicated the desirability of a friendly discussion and a joint decision with the believers at Jerusalem. This was

II. The Christian Solution—Council Rather Than Controversy (vv. 6, 7-12).

But the most sensational outcome of the whole affair came from the great man of mystery, Marshal Weygand, in all of the conferences, found finally that the upshot of the matter was that he was himself to be sent to colonial Africa with orders from Darlan to defend that part of the French empire, also the Middle East part, against all aggression—pointedly meaning British.

There may be times when it becomes the duty of the Christian worker to take an uncompromising stand for the truth of God and refuse to be moved, come what may. But certainly there should be no such spirit in dealing with differing interpretations of Scripture on the part of sincere and earnest Christian brethren. How much would be gained in the Church today if, instead of magnifying differences and permitting personal desires and ambitions to intervene, men were willing to sit down in the spirit of Christ around the tables of Christian council and brotherhood, presided over and directed by the Holy Spirit (see