GOOD EVENING EVERYBODY:

The battle of the Mareth Line has reached its climax. Near the northern end of that line there wa a gap now, a gap made is a hole, a hole punched by the British Eighth Army. Yesterday we heard that Rommel & Afrika Korps had counter-attacked. Tonight we learn that he has definitely won back his main positions on that Mareth Line. General Montgomery has lost the bridgehead he had established across to Wadi Zigau near the Tunisian Coast and that's the key to the whole Nazi system of That wade is a great gritch which no tank can cross. defense. British engineers were trying to strengthen over it, the span they had thrown across the let tous a fierce barrage of shellfire that prevented which had gottowover

the light British spearhead that had got across the

from holding back the Nazi counter-attack.

However, the Eighth Army still is holding on to some of the gains it made on the approaches to the Wadi.

In other words, there still is a breach in the Mareth Line.

Meanwhile, the British flanking force that

Montgomery sent through the desert, is believed to be

in the throes of a heavy fight with strong German

forces twenty-five miles to the south of Gabes. The

fiercest fighting of the whole war is going on in

that hole in the line.

A strict military censorship had been slapped down on the reporting of details of the battle.

Correspondents were expressly ordered to write nothing about the British Eighth Army except the facts given them in the communique. Newspapermen were also instructed not to speculate, not to draw their own

attempting. This official secrecy will be kept up

until the battle has gone definitely one way or another.

But, the military authorities did allow correspondents to to us that it is report that it was violent and bloody costly battle.

The British are trying to break through at another point further north near the extreme end of the line. The Germans are fighting back desperately. The most hopeful part of the news from Tunisia is that

Rommel has been obliged to split the Nazi armored forces into four units. In spite of his temporary come-back yesterday, the Allied columns are slowly forcing him into the sea.

The news of the American army's operations is curt and laconic. Allied headquarters merely announce that they are still fighting in the area around Maknassy, and adds that our troops have made

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local gains. In the Gafsa sector, the doings are described as principally patrol operations, which were extensive and successful. A later dispatch now brings word that the Americans have rolled ahead ten miles from Maknassy, and are now fighting their way up the last mountain pass that separates them from the Mediterranean. Sea. In fact, they are now in command of the pass and are within sight of the coast. virtually in view of the sea. Below them is a narrow strip of land, Rommel's only line of communication to the north. They would indicate that the Allies between them are right on the verge of having the Afrika Korps hemmed in encircled. except for the sea. From northern Tunisia, pays the communique Kept that the weather is unfavorable.

that the weather is unfavorable.

Back in Washington, Secretary of War Stimson

today

told the country, that there is no doubt the Allies

men will eventually win in Tunisia. But, he warned us,

men will be lost.

maintain our way of life. It must always be

remembered, he continued "that the grim conclusive"

battles must be fought on the ground. In this respect, "

said Stimson, "the Allied forces in North Africa have

more than justified themselves against the veteran

German troops."

The Secretary also had an encouraging report about air power. The war above ground in North Africa, he tells us, he said, is now heavily in our favor. We are shooting down three or four Axis planes for everyone we lose. Then he pointed out that the air raids over Nazi-occupied Europe have a distinct and deliberate relation to the air fighting in Africa. The Heavy day and night attacks made by British and American planes on Nazi war plants planes that keep Nazi fighting planes at home, which would otherwise be used against us in North Africa.

Secretary Stimson also reverse us a further account of the monster raid our flyers made the other day on the Nazi submarine base at Vegesack, near Bremen. The target, said Stimson, was completely demolished and the area enveloped in flames. But, it appears that the best effort of Uncle Sam's airmen was accomplished in France, March Eighth. It was a tack by flying fortresses on montes, a huge railway junction, most important to the Nazis. It is today reported as

"probably the most devastating raid of this kind

Soit So we hear

conducted in the whole war." It was so reported by

Brigadier Newton Longfellow, Chief of the Eighth Air

Force Bomber Command.

Longfellow went on to say that the results of the felt for months. He that raid probably would endury for many months. He also announced that the raid on Vegesack was enough to cripple the Nazi submarine shipyards there for a

considerable length of time. In less than five months,

end Flying Fortresses and Liberators have dropped more

than four thousand tons of bombs and accounted for

seventeen hundred and sixty-two German planes destroyed

or damaged, or probably destroyed, Longfellow, said

allows
further that he is hoping soon to be able to make

daylight raids on the same scale as the British Royal

R. A. F.

Air Force's devastating night raids.

From several accounts, the most important battle now going on is the campaign against U-boats in the Atlantic. Both the President and Prime Minister Winston Churchill have let it be known that this at present is the first consideration in Allied strategy. Churchill told the House of Commons today that the United Nations kxxxxxx now have substantially larger fleets afloat than they had at the worst moment in the U-boat war, and this improvement is continuing.

At the same time, the Nazi high command claims to have developed new improvements in submarine chasers.

The Nazia claims that they have sunk five British undersea boats in the Mediterranean in the course of just a few days.

A member of the House of Commons asked Churchill what about a recent Nazi claim that they had sunk more than thirty ships out of one convoy in the North Atlantic.

Churchill replied, "All sorts of claims are made by the German radio, and the Nazis would very much like to know how far adrift they are from the truth. But," he added, "nothing would induce me while I am responsible, to qualify enemy knowledge on this matter."

Raymond Clapper, in his column today, says we are breaking every shipbuilding record. He described a visit he paid the other day to the Sun Shipbuilding Yards at Chester, Pennsylvania. He saw a tanker launched, "the first he had ever seen launched", and he adds, "when you see a ship slide down the skids into the water, you get a deep thrill out of it. " Raymond Clapper adds: "Joseph N. Pew, Chairman of the Sun Shipbuilding Company, said he had seen hundreds of ships launched, but after all these years he still gets a thrill out of it."

The Germans have not much to say about the fighting on the Russian front today except that the has suffered Red Army had serious losses and that its attacks have weakened.

The Soviets, on the other hand, report that they have the Nazi Army stopped along the upper Donets.

Red Army positions are holding firm everywhere on a broad arc east of Kharkov. The German attack in the upper Donets has been going on for a week now. The RED STAR, the official organ of the Army, says it has brought the Nazis no results except piles of corpses littering the right bank of the river. Soviet defenses, it claims, have not been broken at a single front.

Front line dispatches to Moscow claim that

German losses have been enormous and that their

strength is failing, the latest Nazi attacks on the

Donets have been feeble. They are at a standstill

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Kharkov. At the same time, they are still bringing up

strong reinforcements of further armored forces with which to bry and smash the Donets.

They are still determined to crash that Donets line.

Russian line.

Further morth, the Russian story is more sanguine. The Red army is now literally at the gates of Smolensk. Huge Masses of Russian tanks have forced their way through the outer defense area of the Nazi fortification system around the historic city. column that has been advancing along the main railroad. from Moscow to Warsaw, has fought its way to the suburbs of Dorogobuzh. That is an important railwaypoint. A column driving down from the north is only seventeen and a half miles from Yartsevo, That is the greatest defense bastion in the Nazi line there. It is only thirty miles northeast of Smolensk. itself. The scene of the fighting there is one of the greatest fortified ares of the world. It is dozens of miles deep; full of difficult country, forests, lakes, rivers, swamps.

in the Caucasus. They are advancing north of the Kuban in the Caucasus, and to
River, and have taken one place forty miles north of
the Nazi naval base at Novorossisk and another place
nineteen miles northeast of Novorossisk. The Germans
are being pushed into a pocket between the Sea of Azov
and the Black Sea, a pocket that is growing smaller of the time. So say the Russians.

In the waters around the Solomons Islands, there was a naval battle earlier this month, and tonight we have some of the details. An American task force was on its way, stealing through the island, to shoot up the Jap bases at Munda and Vila. The Japs had set a trap for them. A couple of Nipponese warships lay in ambush for the American task force. However, they were spotted by Lieutenant Broyles, a Navy flyer, the had a grandstand seat for that show, sitting in a spotter Plane. upstains. He saw them in Kula Gulf, all ready for action, ready to surprise our ships. Said Broyles: "I flashed word to our task force and then the surprise was on the other foot." He not only flashed word but gave accurate range. Our guns went into action at long distance. In twenty minutes these two enemy ships were in Davey Jones's Locker. Before they sank in flames, they were only able to let loose one or two shots, which went wild.

Thereupon, the task force went on to bombard  $\wedge$ 

Munda and Vila. The Japs had coastal batteries. but

which were soon blasted and silenced. Our task force-

then went on to shoot the daylights out of Jap gun

emplacements, tents, barracks, planes on the ground,

all were blasted,
They started four separate blazes, which finally joined,

up and became one big fire.

B

President Roosevelt made a lot of new generals today. He nominated seventy-three colonels to be brigadiers. He also nominated twenty-three brigadiers for promotion to major general; And it is good to learn that among them is Brigadier Claire A. Chenault, Commander of the Fourteenth Army Air Force in China. Also Brigadier General Clayton L. Bissell, Commander of the Tenth Air Force in India and Burmer Chenault, you will recall, is the colorful, hard-bitten, up-fromthe ranks fellow who made such a name for himself as leader of the famous Flying Tigers. All the flyers I have known and all the aviation engineers, just swear. by Claire Chenault. He is a flyer from way back; what the British would call a "stout fellow."

The chief news from Washington today is that we have a new federal agency. Its function will be to tackle and conquer our food problem. It is called the "Administration of Food & Production and Distribution."

The head of it is Chester C. Davis of St.Louis, now President of the Federal Reserve Bank there. At one time he was head of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

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Some parts of the set-up are not altogether clear. The Administration of Food Production and Distribution will be a part of the Department of Agriculture. Claude Wickard, who has been Food Administrator, will continue to be Secretary of Agriculture. But it does not appear what will be his relations to Chester Davis or Chester Davis's relations to the Secretary of Agriculture.

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The White House release uses these words:

"The Administrator will have charge of what may be called the food production and distribution of the department." That will include the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. It will also include the food distribution that were transferred to the Department of Agriculture by the War Production Board last December. Also the recruitment of farm labor recently transferred to the Department by the War Manpower Commission.

Wickard, said the White House, will continue

to be a member of the War Production Board, also the

Economic Stabilization Board, the Combined Food Board,

and other committees which now consume a large portion

of his time and prevent his giving to the administration

food

operational activities the time he would like to

devote to such administration. The White House also

said that President Roosevelt had drafted Chester Davis

for his new job.

over all farm machinery or at least procure from the
War Production Board the release of enough steel to make
more farm machinery. He will have price control over
all food products from the farm to the distributor.
But the O.P.A. will still hang onto its power over
rationing. The theory of government circles is that
this new agency will put an end to divided control over
food and farm products.

Governor Vivian of Colorado today took action in opposition to the state draft officials. They claimed recently that they had drafted no essential draft workers in Colorado since December. Governor Vivian said he found that out of fifty-nine men drafted recently in one county, twenty-two were farmers, all essential.

So he has ordered the head of the Colorado

Selective Service not to draft any more farm workers.

Federal regulations, he said, give him authority to do that.

The Office of Price Administration has prosecuted many people. Today in Los Angeles the regional O.P.A. office was in court on the other end of the plank. A metals company asked the court for an injunction to stop the agency from "destroying its business and good will." This is being done, says the Company, by conflicting orders and red tape. In its petition the Company said its officers were utterly bewildered. O.P.A. officials recently warned them to comply more closely with O.P.A. regulations. The Company's counsel retorted: "We could not figure out what they were, " and he added: "We could not stay in bysiness unless we violated one ruling or another."

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thousands of tons of scrap gathered in recent school drives which are still lying around because everyone is afraid to buy or handle it. The O.P.A. has ruled

The attorney said further:

that in Arizona the scrap must be moved by rail,
not by truck. But most of the scrap is far far away
from any rails. So there it sits.

And here sits Hugh, ready to go.