


In the Philippines, the new American invasion has driven inland for eleven miles, and that means fast going - about a mile an hour on this first day of the newest landings. An American force pushed ashore in the area of Subic Bay -- near the ~~upper~~ upper part of the Bataan Peninsula. And General MacArthur announces the immediate purpose is to seal off that neck of land with the name we know so well - Bataan. Also to capture Olongápo', the strategic harbor on Subic Bay, which was an important American naval base. It was from Olongápo' that Bulkley's P. T. boats won glory as the "expendables," during the days of the defense of Bataan.

The new landing strikes at a point sixty miles northwest of Manila, just across Manila Bay, and was made without the loss of a ship - a plane - or a man -- a surprise, and completely successful. It won't be long, we assume, before the forces of this latest invasion form a junction with MacArthur's main army marching on Manila.

That main advance is now within twenty-nine miles of the Philippine capital. American troops captured the town, ~~etc. etc.~~ 

San Fernando, and went right on - driving for four miles beyond that point. Japanese resistance is the light - the march on Manila will be easy thing.

Today General MacArthur made a last trip to San Fernando - getting there shortly after it was captured. There was a reason, a dramatic reason. San Fernando is a highway junction, one fork of the road goes to Manila, the other to Batangas. And it was there, three years ago, that MacArthur made a fateful turn. His Army, evacuating from Manila, passed through San Fernando, and took the road to Batangas - for that historic defense on that road will remembered part of them.

Today MacArthur once more was to San Fernando, but in slightly different circumstances - ordered by brilliant strategy as he looked at the prospects

## PHILIPPINES

~~In the Philippines, American Troops are now within twenty-nine miles of Manila. They captured the town of San Fernando, and went right on - driving for four miles beyond that point. Japanese resistance continues to be light - the march on Manila still an easy thing.~~

Today General MacArthur made a fast trip to San Fernando - getting there shortly after it was captured. There was a reason, a dramatic reason. San Fernando is a highway junction, one fork of the road goes to Manila, the other to Bataan. And it was there, three years ago, that MacArthur made a fateful turn. His Army, evacuating from Manila, passed through San Fernando, and took the road to Bataan - for that historic defense on that ~~well~~ well remembered neck of land.

Today MacArthur once more was in San Fernando, but in mighty different circumstances - cheered by jubilant Filipinos, as he looked at the crossroads

## PHILIPPINES

which today had a meaning so different than in the days when the epic of Bataan was about to begin.

The Japs tell of new American convoy movements, and suspect that another invasion of Luzon may be at hand. They say they have spotted those telltale lines of ships, the meaning of which they have learned only too well in the past - new landings, a new amphibious invasion.

The war in the Philippines sky is featured for the first time by - B-29's, superfortresses have been hitting Japan proper, and now they turn to the Philippines - B-29's blasting the Jap Forces in Northern Luzon.

The war news tonight is favorable everywhere - save in China. There the Japs continue their success, with Chungking announcing the enemy capture of the city of Chenhsien, which had been a Chinese operational base in the southeast part of the province of Hunan.

The importance of the event is that it completed Jap control of the railroad from Hankow to Canton, and this will now become apparently a land supply line for Japanese forces in southern China - a land supply route to take the place of the sea lanes, which are now dominated off the China Coast by American sea and air power. One possible peril has always been that, if Japan's oceanic lifeline of stolen empire were cut by the Americans, the Japs might try to establish a lifeline by land.

## MARIANAS

The United States should keep the Marianas after the war. We retain the possession of that group of strategic islands as a far Pacific Pearl Harbor. So today stated Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air, Artemus L. Gates. <sup>TP</sup> He is on a tour of the Pacific, ~~xx~~ and at a Pearl Harbor news conference said: "Some bases in the western Pacific must be established and ~~xxxx~~ maintained". And he ~~xxxx~~ added: "The Marianas should be kept for what they are and what they stand for. And what they stand for is another Pearl Harbor, thirty-five hundred miles west of ~~Hxxx~~ Hawaii".

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## SUBSTITUTE RUSSIA

The Russians are within seventy-three miles of Berlin. That's the latest, a Moscow night bulletin telling of a new dash toward the Nazi capital - with a gain of twenty-one miles.

This latest and exceedingly rapid Soviet advance is in Pomerania, the German province northeast of Brandenburg - Brandenburg being the province in which Berlin is situated. At their most forward point, the Red Army captured the town of Stolzenberg, which is on the way of Kuestrin, a fortress that guards Berlin on the northeast. At Stolzenberg, in Pomerania, the Russians are as near to the German capital as New Haven, Connecticut is to New York -- about seventy-three miles.

At the same time, Moscow officially announces that Red Army forces have crossed the Obra River, the stream that is the eastern border of Brandenburg. This Brandenburg news had previously been blared forth by the Nazi radio, which seemed as if it were blurting out the dark tidings in a panic of

terror. The Germans today went further than the Russians in telling of Soviet military success - the Army of General Zhukov continuing its drive after crossing into Brandenburg, the Russian offensive an all-out affair of immense power, the Red Army establishing a solid front of two hundred and sixty miles inside of eastern Germany. The tone of the Nazis themselves might well give the impression that the fall of Berlin to Zhukov's Army might not be many days away. And that's a name to remember - Zhukov. It seems likely that he is the Soviet leader scheduled to command the Russian capture of the capital of the Nazis.

~~follow this with the Add Russia piece~~



ADD RUSSIA

In East Prussia, the capital of ~~that~~  
that province has been virtually isolated -  
Koenigsberg.

Today the Soviet <sup>armies</sup> ~~capture of a town~~ made  
the encirclement just about complete. And other  
dispatches picture Russian forces rapidly overrunning  
the Junker Province of East Prussia.

## WESTERN FRONT

The news from the Western Front treats today's events as a probable prelude to an all-out Allied offensive. Along the line of the former German Salient, American Troops today drove forward on a forty mile front - a broad advance into Germany, right up to the Siegfried Line. The battle at last reports was rising to an increasing crescendo - with General Hodges throwing four new divisions, about fifty thousand men, against the Siegfried Line fortifications.

Twelve towns were captured in advances of as much as four miles - a striking success for the day, and perhaps a mere beginning. It would be in the cards for the Allies on the Western Front to hurl a major and sustained offensive - as the Russians on the Eastern Front continue their impressive march toward Berlin.

One of the towns captured today was a record breaker. It had the longest name of any place captured thus far on the Western Front. That long winded

polysyllabic town has, in fact, more letters in its name than it has houses. The name is Schlimdermanderscheid, twenty-one letters. The village consists of thirteen houses and four barns - now from Schlimdermanderscheid, let's turn to Standard of California for a moment.

## HITLER

Hitler's harangue tonight, if it means anything at all ~~was~~ another indication of Nazi determination to make Germany fight it out to the bitter end, a ruthless blood ~~and~~ mad resistance.

It was the twelfth anniversary of Hitler's accession to power; he having become Chancellor on January thirtieth, ~~E~~ Nineteen thirty-three. The occasion has always been one for Hitler oratory, and today, in some degree, he followed the standard pattern. He rehashed old events and old arguments about Bolshevism, etc and let out the familiar propaganda line.

Hitler talked gloomily of the debacle on the eastern front, and described it with an adjective that can be translated as "gruesome", and gruesome it is, from the German point of view. He called for continued resistance to the last ditch, and repeated promises of eventual victory - promises that were a hallow echo of those former years, when Nazi victory did seem that it might be possible.

The real point, however, lay in Hitler threats of horror to Germans who don't fall in with the Nazi idea of a fight to the finish. His tones of menace, if they have any importance at all, may be taken as another indication of the Nazi determination to continue the battle as long as possible.

Today was not only the anniversary of Hitler's accession to power, but also President Roosevelt's birthday strange coincidence. But the President was not at the birthday party at the White House. A message from him, urging us to support the March of dimes, was read by Mrs. Roosevelt. The President was absent. ~~Follow this with Hopkins story.~~

## HOPKINS

In Rome today, Presidential advisor Harry Hopkins had a conference with Pope Pius the Twelfth. No hint is given of what Hopkins and the Pontiff talked about, but Vatican officials indicated that the conference had to do with the imminent meeting of the Big Three - Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin.

In Rome, the Presidential advisor had likewise a talk with newspapermen, and told them that the get-together of the Big Three must be held quickly - because Stalin can't stay away long from his duties as war commander. Hopkins explained that the operations of the Red Army, in its great drive into Nazi Germany, is directed actively by Stalin, whose headquarters are at the battlefront. He can't be absent for any length of period, and so he must talk things over with Roosevelt and Churchill in a hurry.

*And* what about the Soviet offensive that seems to be smashing right on to Berlin? Hopkins remarked that neither the Americans nor the British had any real idea

how decisive the present Soviet drive would turn out to be, or whether the Nazis would be able to check what looks like a collapse of their Eastern Front.

From London there is comment on the attitude that Churchill must take in the Big-3 Conference. The British Prime Minister is described as determined to maintain friendship with both Soviet Russia and the United States at almost any cost. Britain is pictured as being in the position of anxious middleman, who has two friends and must do everything possible to keep them in harmony.

One difficult bit of Churchill conciliation concerns Poland. The ~~Rxx~~ Prime Minister has been on both sides of the Polish question, - ~~agreeing with the Soviet demand for Polish territory, but refusing to join Moscow in recognizing the Lublin Committee as the Government of Poland. London, together with Washington still recognizes the Polish Government in exile - though Churchill has been very critical of the exiled regime.~~

because it persists in rejecting the Soviet demand for territory.

We hear that one Churchill idea for the meeting of the big three is to bring back into office the former Premier of the exiled government, who is sympathetic toward the Soviets - and was forced out by his Polish colleagues a little while ago. Churchill hopes that, with this former Premier restored, a compromise may be arranged with the Soviet-sponsored Lublin group.

The Polish dilemma is particularly difficult for Churchill, because of British attacks that are being made on <sup>him</sup> both his own Conservative Party and in ~~the Labor Party~~. The support that the British Government has given to the demands of the Soviets is being assailed as contrary to the Atlantic Charter, an undemocratic betrayal of Poland.

And Churchill is said <sup>to be going</sup> ~~to go~~ to the meeting of the Big Three with British ideas about the treatment of defeated Germany. The London story today tells us



that the British thesis is that Germany's power to make war must be crushed, but not in such a way that Germany after the war will be an economic and political burden. Also, <sup>that</sup> the control of defeated Germany must be exercised by a joint international group, including the United States, Great Britain, Soviet Russia, France and perhaps the smaller nations.

## MILITARY TRAINING

From the academic world of education comes a protest against a law for compulsory military training in peace time. The Presidents of twelve leading colleges have joined in a letter to President Roosevelt, a letter arguing that it would be unwise to pass legislation for post-war military training right now - "under the tensions of war psychology," say the educators. They urge the President to delay action at least until Germany is defeated. They think that the question should not be decided under conditions of war psychology, and should wait until the people can reach what they call "A wise decision after cool and deliberate debate."

Among the Presidents of <sup>the</sup> twelve universities, we find Conant of Harvard, Day of Cornell, Dodds of Princeton, Hutchins of the University of Chicago, Tresidder of Stanford. The twelve colleges ~~xx~~ represent a selection of some of the most famous educational institutions of the nation - their Presidents coming out against a post-war military training law.

## BASKET BALL

There is one odd twist of the dramatic in the basket ball scandal - the ease with which confessions were obtained from two of the college players who took money to throw games. In the phoney business arrangement by crooked gamblers, one fixer was a character whose house the police were watching for something not at all connected with basket ball and betting. They say he's a fence, a kind of Fagin, who has been receiving stolen goods and running a school for thieves - sending boys to steal clothes in the New York garment center.

As related in the New York World Telegram, the house of the alleged master of a school for thieves was being watched by detectives, when who should appear to call on him - but the two players on the Brooklyn College Basket Ball Team. The cops grabbed them, and they were scared pink to find out about the stolen clothing racket - with themselves in a suspicious position. In their anxiety to get clear of the angle of theft, they eagerly explained why they were visiting the individual whom the cops were

watching. All they were doing was getting some money for throwing a basket ball game.

The story, when it broke today, was a bombshell in the world of one of the most popular of sports. There had been a lot of talk about heavy betting on games, the gamblers going for basket ball in a big way. And there had been rumors of fixed games - crooked gamblers bribing schoolboy players. Now the whole thing is in the open, with a bang, a scandal that is to basket ball what the black sox crookery was to baseball shortly after the previous war.

The break of the story was followed promptly by legal action this afternoon - when a Brooklyn Grand Jury announced an investigation of the gambling and crooked-game-scandal in basket ball.

The grand Jury proceedings took note of the fact that, since the wartime abolition of horse racing the gamblers have transferred their betting operations largely to basketball.

*We don't like the sound of that. Hugh, what is your final message.*

## SOLDIER VOTING

After all the debate about soldier voting during the last election campaign, we are given some cool and sobering facts tonight. Remember the hot argument about federal ballots and state ballots. The contention was shouted that state ballots would keep the soldiers from voting, while federal ballots would enable them to exercise the rights of citizenship.

Well, tonight Secretary of War Stimson gives the opinion that the federal ballot for soldiers was not worth while. The soldiers didn't bother with it. We have already been informed that some two billion, eight hundred thousand service men voted with state ballots. So what's the figure for the federal variety? Eight million of these were printed, and how many were used? Only a hundred and nine thousand, four hundred and seventy-nine. Only that many soldiers and sailors sent in federal ballots - while nearly twenty-eight times more preferred the state ballot. So the secretary of war suggests

throwing out the federal ballot scheme altogether,  
the theory being that its more trouble than its  
worth.

Now # - your final message.

DOG

Here's a dog's life version of king for a day. Or rather - rich for a month. From Detroit we hear that the wealthiest pooch out there has suddenly become a poor penniless mutt. He's a Fox Terrier named Jack who a month ago inherited an estate of two houses and an automobile. The late Mrs. Margaret Myers picked him out of a dog pound four years ago, and when she died she willed her entire estate to the dog, disinheriting her son. But today, a judge in Detroit found that the will had been improperly executed because of a technicality. And now the estate goes to the human heir, who however, announces that there will always be a dog biscuit for Jack the Fox Terrier - the pooch who can look back to the time <sup>when</sup> ~~that~~ he was a dog-goned Capitalist. *And a-l-u-t-m.*