

PACIFIC

C.T. - Standard. Monday, Dec. 13, 1943.
Sundero.

The latest from New Guinea is that General Mac Arthur now has the famous Australian cavalry in action ^{under him.} The combination of those hard-riding horsemen from the Back Blocks of Australia and modern warplanes overhead, is a spectacle rarely seen, except in Russia. In middle New Guinea, there is some relatively open country, carpeted with grass and scrub. A New Guinea plateau that even affords room for the operation of cavalry -- in the tropics. From the days of the Boer War, Australians have always shown themselves particularly expert at irregular fighting on horseback - the dashing, swaggering Australian Light Horse to which I was attached in the last war. In New Guinea the Australian cavalry is operating on a fifty-mile front along the western flank of the Japanese line.

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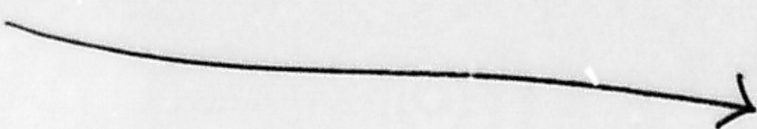
~~A story from Washington carries the warning that we must expect extremely heavy fighting before our own mid-Pacific forces are able to drive the Japs out~~

A later dispatch from General MacArthur's headquarters reports that the Australians have driven ahead and are slowly but surely wiping the Japanese out.

But there is no gain saying the fact that the allied progress on that huge island is definitely slow and that the enemy still has two important strongholds there from which they have not been dislodged and from which they continue to threaten the Allies in that part of the Pacific.

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A story from Washington carried the warning that we must expect extremely heavy fighting before our own mid-Pacific forces are able to drive the Japs out



of the Marshall Islands; ~~That~~ their bases in that area, as we have been hearing, are strongly fortified, and *that* lately they have been heavily reinforced. Our bombers have been attacking constantly, but the Japs have brought up more and more fighter planes to resist them. The ~~xx~~ word is that the Marshalls will be a much harder nut to crack because Japan has had twenty years to fortify those atolls. As far back as twenty years ago an American officer, probably in disguise, reported he had seen reinforced concrete defense works there in that group. But, very few Americans were ^{ever} allowed to visit the Marshalls, or the Carolines.

ADD PACIFIC

And here is a late report from Pearl Harbor. A formidable ~~force~~^{unit} of heavy bombers of the U.S. Army Air Forces ^{has} made ^{another} a sortie on ~~an~~^{on} ~~atoll in~~ the Marshalls, the atoll called Jaluit. ~~The flying boats~~^{They} ~~dropped~~^{some} fifty tons of bombs on the shore installations and on a big Jap transport in the harbor. The spot which they attacked is three hundred miles northwest of Makin which the Marines captured last month. Jaluit is the center of ~~the~~ Japanese administration in the Marshall ~~islands~~^{s.}

TREATY

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We now have a definite idea of one angle of Premier Stalin's foreign policy in Europe after the war. He has already laid the foundations for a three-power alliance in eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia; and, Poland. This became positive tonight when Moscow broadcast the text of the treaty between the Soviets and the Czechoslovaks. At the same time, we are informed that the Polish government has been invited to join. In fact, a protocol to the treaty states categorically that any third power in that part of the world may ^{in signing} join the treaty, thus making it a tripartite agreement. Any third power which borders on Russia or Czechoslovakia. The only country that fits this definition is Poland.

The treaty provides for a policy of permanent friendship and friendly post-war cooperation between Russia and Czechoslovakia. It also pledges mutual

assistance of all kinds not only in the present war against Germany but after the war, if either Russia or Czechoslovakia is drawn into military operations against any German renewal of the drive towards the east.

One important article has the definite provision that Russia and Czechoslovakia will not meddle in each other's ^{internal} ~~international~~ affairs. That is the gist of the latest treaty which promises to ~~hold~~ ^{be of} great historic importance. ~~For the future~~ (Incidentally, it ~~knocks in the head one of the plans which our own State Department and the British Foreign Office was reported to have contemplated, plans for a federation of eastern European states as a buffer between Russia and Germany.~~)

The date of the announcement of this treaty is exceedingly important, since it followed directly upon the Teheran conferences between President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Stalin.

Within Russia there is obviously not the slightest doubt ~~xxx~~ about the significance of that treaty. A later dispatch from Moscow reports that it was signed last night in the Soviet capital with all ceremony. There were speeches by Michael Kalinin, President of the Soviet Union and Edward Benes, President of Czechoslovakia. Benes described it as one of the links in the future order which will be fruitful for the Czechslovaks and all their allies and will aid in strengthening European peace. Kalinin pronounced it an important contribution to the common struggle against German fascism and against any further aggression by Germany.

BALKANS FOLLOW TREATY

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Last night a story came out of Turkey, that Soviet Premier Stalin had decided to ~~organize~~ ^{recognize} the Yugoslav partisans of General Tito Brozovich as opposed to the ~~followers~~ ^{Chetniks} of General Mikhailovich. ^{that report} Since ~~it~~ [^] followed close ~~upon~~ [^] the Allied conference at Teheran, it gave rise to the rumor that Stalin had talked President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill into ~~organizing~~ ^{supporting} Tito and his Communist Partisans. ~~And~~ ^{TP} Late this afternoon the Moscow Foreign Office declined to confirm the story. But tonight, the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs announced that Stalin has decided to send a military mission to Yugoslavia. The Commissar further explained that the Soviet Government had considered it essential to receive more detailed information regarding the puzzling events in that country, [^] the antagonism between the Partisans ~~of General Brozovich~~ and the Chetniks. ~~of Mikhailovich.~~ The news was broadcast from Moscow in somewhat ^(tortuous) ~~(torturous)~~ ~~(tortuous)~~ terms.

RUSSIA

The only spectacular news from Russia tonight is that the Soviet armies have occupied Cherkassy, ~~that~~ ~~is spectacular, because the place is~~ one of the last two important strongholds to which the Germans still clung on the west bank of the Dnieper.

The Nazis admit that the Russians have taken the initiative once more in the Kiev bulge. Radio Berlin claimed that the Red Army counter-attacks had been repulsed. And even Moscow admits that the danger to the Russians at Kiev has not yet been removed. But they have three columns advancing on Kirovograd from different directions.

Evidently, the Soviet high command looks upon all these operations as of secondary importance. But tonight word comes from Moscow that Stalin and his generals are preparing an all-out winter offensive. They seem to look upon most of the fighting of the

past few weeks as merely a holding battle, while training huge forces of reserves behind the lines for winter fighting. Moscow says openly that the world may expect sensational surprises when those specially trained winter fighters are thrown against the Germans.

~~There was another sortie by~~ American heavy bombers ^{pounded} northwest Germany ^{again today. In fact} ~~today. We don't know~~ Emden again. ~~not yet for~~ ~~exactly where they went, but it was~~ The second time in forty-eight hours. At the same time, ~~our~~ Marauder medium bombers carried out a diverting attack on German installations in Holland. The principal purpose of this was to draw off Nazi fighters and weaken the German defensive elsewhere.

The heavy bombers when they returned reported that they met only insignificant opposition from German fighter planes. The inference from ~~what~~ is that the Nazi ^{Luftwaffe} ~~air force~~ was still suffering the consequence of ^{great air battle in which Goering} Saturday's ~~raid, when it~~ lost a hundred and thirty-eight planes in one day.

It looks a though they are trying to wipe Emden off the map.

ITALY

On the Adriatic coast of Italy there is a port called Ortona. ~~It is~~ Almost due east in a straight line from Rome. Ortona is about to fall into the hands of the Allies. We learn today that the British Eighth Army has driven the enemy out of the heights which overlook the place. The Nazis resisted fiercely. They had three divisions concentrated on a fifteen mile front, and Montgomery's men had a long uphill battle. In the vanguard were soldiers from Canada on the coastline, while the Indians and New Zealanders bore the brunt of the fighting on Montgomery's left wing.

As usual, the Commander of the Eighth Army began his attack with a ferocious barrage of shellfire. It drove the Germans out of the last road running west from Ortona towards the mountains. However, they are still strongly entrenched on the northwest side of that road, **B**ut their positions there are only temporary.

They are going to make their next big stand at Pescara,

which is the next objective of Montgomery's army. *I've been calling it Pescara. But Gabriel D'Annunzio son Ugo D'Annunzio, says it's*

car'a. So it's it.

On the west side of the Allied line in Italy,

of Americans and British

General Clark's Fifth Army was held up by rain and fog.

Through the mist, American observers were able to see the Germans concentrating heavily for a counter-attack on our positions. They spotted those preparations just in time. Batteries of American hundred and fifty-five millimeter long tom rifles, howitzers and field pieces immediately poured in a terrific cannonade. It scattered the enemy, disorganized their lines, and broke up the counter-attack before it had even started.

OBSERVER FOLLOW ITALY

At a command post on the front lines of the Fifth Army in Italy, Captain Vergil Patterson of Oklahoma was anxiously listening to a telephone in the middle of the night. At the other end of the wire, almost two miles away, was an observer, Private George Clark, a Choctaw Indian, also from Oklahoma.

Private Clark was lying on his stomach in the mud and rain. Presently Captain Patterson heard a whisper saying: "Captain, Captain! Don't ring, Captain. They are right here with me." And he added: "If you want me, just whistle real low into the phone."

Captain Patterson told the officers around him that his observer had evidently got himself right into the middle of the Germans. Presently, Private Clark whispered again: "Battery left one hundred yards, We are on some machine guns." Patterson promptly gave the proper command to his battery of a hundred and fifty-five

millimeter howitzers.

Then came four reports as quick and sharp as you can hammer a nail. Those four reports meant that the enemy battery was annihilated.

~~That was~~ a sample of how our artillerymen work. Private Clark, the Choctaw Indian from Oklahoma, had crawled almost two miles in the mud, clutching a telephone box and dragging the wires behind him. In that way he directed the fire from three ^{U. S.} ~~United States~~ batteries into every German concentration.

~~The Choctaw~~ ~~the Choctaw~~ Private Clark did this at his own ^{request.} ~~suggestion.~~
It was his idea.^A
He asked permission of Captain Patterson, said he could see nothing from the position to which he had been assigned, and the only way for him to be of any use was to go forward. Captain Patterson replied: "Use your own conscience, but remember a dead observer is no observer." ^{And the Choctaw observer} ~~Clark~~ succeeded where his first lieutenant had been killed three nights earlier.

McINTYRE

For the second time since he became President of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt has lost a secretary who was also a close friend. Six years ago he was saddened by the death of Louis McHenry Howe, the Albany correspondent who had been the first man to see the then Governor of New York as a future President. ~~Early~~ Today, while on the way home from his conferences in the Middle East, the ^{President} ~~chief of state~~ received word of the passing of Marvin ~~Mc~~ McIntyre.

^{Mac's} ~~his~~ association with ^{Franklin D. Roosevelt} ~~the President~~ had lasted for twenty-five years. It began when Mr. Roosevelt was Assistant Secretary of the Navy. In Nineteen Eighteen, Marv ⁱⁿ McIntyre was appointed special assistant in charge of public relations. He was in charge of his chief's campaign for vice-president in Nineteen ^{Then} Twenty. ^{for} ~~for~~ ten years ^{he} ~~Marv McIntyre~~ was Washington representative of ^{various} ~~the~~ newsreel companies. In Nineteen

Thirty-One, Mr. Roosevelt called him to Albany to ^{help} ~~start~~ ^{In this} ~~he~~ ^{he} ~~he~~ served principally as press secretary.

When ~~Mr. Roosevelt~~ ^{F. D. R.} became President, ~~McIntyre~~ ^{Mae} went with him as Assistant Secretary in Charge of Appointments and became a full secretary in Nineteen Thirty-Seven.)

Thus two separate worlds of politics and journalism ^{(State and national) about him} were talking today, ~~of Marvin McIntyre, long the Secretary of President Roosevelt.~~ ^{TP} McIntyre had been ill for a long time, ^{while} and his passing is no surprise, but it comes as a shock nevertheless to the many thousands who knew him as the gracious, smiling gentleman who did such a great job in handling White House press relations during the earlier years of the Roosevelt administration.

Colonel Marvin McIntyre was a Kentuckian, ^{and he}

carried with him much of the stateliness of the Old South. His handling of the Washington correspondents was a thing to behold -- deft, infinitely courteous and full of that hearty, natural friendship to which newspapermen respond so heartily. I remember him particularly at our Quaker Hill ball games when he would come over with the President and the team of White House correspondents, Secret Service men, brain trusters and others who come to my farm to play the NINE OLD MEN. The President, as Manager, and Mac as his field Captain.

There was one occasion when the pitcher for the Presidential team was Rex Tugwell, then one of the ace New Deal professors. Casey Hogate of the Wall Street Journal, got a home run off Tugwell for our side; and you should have heard the President order the unfortunate pitcher yanked, with McIntyre doing the yanking. Those were in the days when the White House group was more light-hearted than in these days of global war.

White House Secretary Steve Early told

today that Mac
newspapermen ~~that~~ had been conscious until the moment he died. In fact, shortly before he passed away he was talking to his wife about White House office details.

President Roosevelt sent back a message in which he used these words: "To me personally the death of Marvin McIntyre means the severing of a close friendship of a quarter of a century." And he added: "We at the White House shall miss him. We shall remember him as a public servant whose career emphasized fidelity and integrity." The President said further: "We shall remember also *Mac's* ~~McIntyre's~~ never failing humor, his cheerful spirit, and his ever ready helpfulness."

To all who knew him
Marvin McIntyre was a prince
of good fellows.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is the latest agency to issue a call for women. Today seven thousand of the thirteen thousand employees of the F.B.I. are women, but J. Edgar Hoover wants more.

It is related of J. Edgar that he once declared he was going to advertise for a wife. Like most bachelors he didn't want much, just one that was perfect - and a good cook. Today he will settle for just a good file clerk.

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And now we'll settle for a word or two from you, ~~George~~ George.