L.T. - SUNOCO. WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1942.

GOOD EVENING EVERYBODY:

In the small hours of this morning, the telephone rang in a Washington home, and it awoke a to give Colonel in the United StatesArmy, and told him momentous news. He jumpedout of bed, climbed into his uniform, There he and rushed over to the War Department. He got the full details of that ominous message, summoned his secretary and dictated a communique. Then he walked into the press room of the War Department, just before dawn, where three reporters were waiting. He handed them a Paper and uttered just two syllables :- "That's it." The shooting was all over on Corregidor. In such laconic fashion, packed with quiet drama; came the momentous tidings that we have all been came as a

expecting but which nevertheless were an awful shock,

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and still are. The sootting was all over on

Corregidor?

After xx a truly epic fight, after a resistance that President Roosevelt called "the living symbol of our war aims and the guarantee of victory", Corregidor had fallen. Lieutenant General' Wainwright's last communique had told how the island bastion's twelve inch naval guns had kept firing back at the enmy up to the end.

That end had been in sight ever since the message that came off the wire barely twenty-four hours ago, the message that the storm troops of Ceneral **Xxixxxigkt:** Yamashits had established a beach landing on the total of Corregidór. Late this afternoon the Navy added its

bit to that tragic denoument. Among the men captured

by the Japanese at Corregidor are a hundred and

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seventy-five officers and two thousand one hundred men also of the Navy; seventy officers and one thousand, five hundred men of the marine corps. Just before the tiny island fortress had to surrender, Captain Kenneth Hoeffel, Commander of the navy forces there, joined his officers and men in sending a last message of loyalty, devotion and good cheer to their country, their families and their friends.

The Navy also reports that five small naval vessels went to the bottom in that bay. A mine sweeper and a river gunboat had been sunk by enemy gunfire from Batan; another mine sweeper destroyed by bombers; and till another mine sweeper and another rive gunboat, damaged by cannon fire were destroyed by our own naval forces, as well as small craft in the visinity when the surrender became inevitable.

The story of Corregidor is the story of Batan

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all over again. First and foremost, lack of aircraft. The twelve inch naval guns of the fortress replied to the Japanese artillery, as we have heard, until shortly before the end. But by that time Yamashita had stationed batteries in new positions on the mountain heights of Batan overlooking the island fortress. Without aircraft it was impossible for our gunners to stop those new positions. That enabled the Japanese batteries to wear down the defenders and soften up all resistance. But what finally licked, then was exhaustion plus hunger. With insufficient food for days, decimated by sickness, worn out from lack of sleep and months of vigilance, our mon lacked the sheer physical strength to resist the on-coming storm of enemy shock troops. Those concealed batteries that Yamishita had stationed on the heights of Batan, did the work

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that five months of artillery bombardment and bombing air raids had failed to achieve. The Japanese nine point, four inch batteries notonly inflicted enormous loss of life on our forces but destroyed installations, wiped out barbed wire entanglements and blew away machine gun nests. The final bombardment must have been just about as withering as any in military annals. Then with most of Corregidor's installations destroyed, the Japanese climbed into steel barges after dark and swarmed across the three miles of water separating Corregidor from Batan. Having no machine gun nests to face, Yamashita's shock troops established a beachhead and our half starved, exhausted men had not the strength to drive them out.

And so all the other forst in Maninla Bay were captured with from ten to twelve thousand more prisoners LEAD - 6

fall into range hands. That would Include some three thousand civilians who had taken refuge on the island. This makes island. This makes forty-two thousand Americans and Filipinos captured to by the Japanese. It is possible that the number may be less; but for no cheering reason. Lieutenant-General Wainwright in the last few days reported that casualties had been very heavy.

So falls Corregidor, forty-four years almost to the day after Dewey's victory on the same **see Acene**. It was five forty-one in the morning of April Thirtieth, Eighteen Ninety-Eight, that Dewey gave that celebrated command to the captain of his flagship OLYMPIA:-"You may fire when you are ready Gridley!" It was less than two hours later when he took his ships out of action to give his men time for breakfast. And by

that time the two largest Spanish men-o-war had burst

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into flames. It was on May Seventh that the idmiral held telegraphed Washington that he had Manila Bay and

could take the city whenever he chose.

and now the Tapa have it all. Won by the same Yamashita Who tools Singapore from the British.

PHILIPPINES FOLLOW LEAD

The tragic finale to the epic drama of Corregidor does not mean that fighting is all over in slands. The harrassing of the Japanese by Filiping guerrillas will go on indefinitely; and it will be impossible for the Japanese to stop them. It has been going on already for months, since long before the surrender of our army on Batan. Against those guerrillas, the Japanese cannot use the weapons of starvation and exhaustion which defeated us, in Batan and Corregidor. For those irregulars can live on the country; they have the sympathy of all the Filipinos in more than seven thousand islands, and can get food most everywhere. To hunt down the Filipino guerrillas, nearly all of them Filipinos, A the Japanese would have to surround them, and that would mean, invasion of seven thousand and eighty-three islands, most of which don't even have a name. Even to

PNILIPPINES FOLLOW LEAD - 2

On Luzon, where the Japanese are strongest, guerrillas are operating out of the mountains of the interior. Led by both American and Filipino officers.

MIDWAY

But we still have an outpost in mid-Pacific, an outpost and a stationary airplane base. The Stars and Stripes still flutters over Midway Island. The Navy today disclosed the fact that the stalwart marines at that pin-point on the map have stood off no fewer than five Japanese assaults. Only recently, Midway was visited by Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific fleet. In the name of PresidentRoosevelt, he decorated three out of four marine pilots who drove off an attack on March Tenth and shot down a four motored enemy seaplane. The defense of Midway is another one of those extraordinary feats of endurance and bravery that have A lightened the gloom KXX cast by a shattering series of heavy blows.

BURMA

and The Japanese are cashing in on their victory in Burma for all they are worth. Their mechanized columns are pushing into southern China, and blasting their away toward the air base of the American Volunteer Group at Paoshan. "Funcle Joe Stilwell's Chinese are resisting furiously at the frontier town of Wan-Ting, but apparently the Japanese have detoured and are smashing Terestance 1 ahead, leaving the resisting Chinese/in their rear. Chungking reports that the enemy have been heavily especially reinforced with mechanized units. On the other hand, a dispatch from London tells of three raids on a Japanese airport near Rangoon

by heavy United States bombers. They sowed heavy loads

of explosives which caused huge fires and created more

havoc on top of the previous raid that destroyed forty

Japanese planes and a gasoline dump and damaged twenty

others. One American flight leader, Lieutenant Charles

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D. Blankenson, said the fires our side had caused could

be seen seventy miles from Rangoon. The raids were

successful in spite of the strongest kind of fire from

the Japanese archie guns.

MADAGASCAR

t this momenty fierce fighting is going

en in Madagascar. The forces of Vichy, France have counter-attacked the British invaders, shot down three British airplanes, destroyed seven, tanks, and recaptured several British positions. So says a late story which comes from Vichy, At the same time, the Petain Government admits that the British have advanced twenty miles in their attack on Diego Suarez, Bowever, they are being held at the outter defenses which that strong naval base. The counter attack, was made by a landing party from a French gunboat.

The British attacked at dawn, according to while the Vichy account, with strong naval forces, land Box troops and motorized units in Courier Bay. Meanwhile they and parachute, soldiers outh of Diego Suarez. Such is the French version of today's doings on that large but little known island. The invasion was foreshadowed in several stories which revealed the fear of the British High Command that the Japanese might MADAGASCAR - 2

attempt to seize the it with the connivance only a faint-hearted resistance, by the Vichy Covernments. If it really had fallen into the hands of the Japanese it would have been a devastating blow to the United Nations, for it wouldhave given the enemy almost vast control over the Indian Ocean. Madagascar is an island almost as large as Great Britain, and it is more developed a than some people realized It is rich in with Forest minerals and agricultural produce and valuable forests. great value, There are more than thirteen thousand miles of good road, and five hundred and thirty-four miles of railway, time. There was considerable fear in Vichy today about two French cruisers which had been operating out

of Madagascar. Since the British attack on Diego Suarez The Man o'ver the Vichy Government has had no report from them and it is not known whether their officers and crews have joined the Free French or have tried to rejoin the Vichy-French squadron in Indo-China.

According to dispatches from Switzerland, Diego Suarez is due to fall at any moment, no matter MADAGASCAR - 3 what the Vichy Government may claim. The British in London admit that the Vichy-French forces on Madagascar have stiffened their resistance and that casualties are heavy, among the British. troops. RUSSIA

Dupatches Reports from Moscow continue to talk of attacks by the Red Army, all along that eighteen hundred mile Russian front. The Soviet Government reports that it is being admirably helped by an ever-increasing flow of materials from the United States and Great Britain. The Russians claim that Hitler is taking workers out of German factories and throwing them into the firing line without adequate military training. That's the story om Tasa, the official Soviet News Agency, Tass, And we seem to have heard it before. However, the Covernment newspaper IZVESTIA, claims that the Red Army offensive is in earnest and is going to continue with growing IZVESTIA claims that that some of strength. the German armies on the eastern front has been destroyed and that the German generals are badly put to it for replacements.xxxxxxxxxx IZVESTIA so claims that the Red army is now better equipped than ever, and becoming

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better equipped than the Nazis because of the exhaustion of Hitler's accumulation of strategic war materials. Maccording to a story from London, Nazi General vonKleist has had to throw the Spring reserves of the Germany army into the battlelines on the Russian front. Nevertheless, the German radio declared that a <u>Nazi</u> attack has broken through the Red army lines in the northwest, probably et Staraya Russa, south of Leningrad.

SUBMARINE

An old U.S. destroyer reports today on how it shot the daylights out of a Nazi U-boat. An officer in the Third Naval District tells how he was on a twenty year old destroyer and of what happened in the middle of the first watch between two and three o'clock in the morning.

"Suddenly", he says, " a law shape loomed up ahead. The spotlight of the destroyer stabbed out and there was a U-boat, on the surface, charging her batteries.

A fifty calibre machine gun sent tracer bullets at the sub, forcing many of her crew to jump overboard. The U-boat turned and fired two torpedoes, both wide of the mark. Then came a sharp crack, a four inch gun on our destroyer firing almost point blank. There was a dull boom," relates that naval officer, "and a gaping hole appeared in the side of the U-boat which rolled over," and down she went to Davy Jones. MANPOWER

It looks as if workers will have to be moved about the country in large numbers. The intimation From Paul McNutt, in his capacity & Chairman of the Manpower Commission. The Government will have to bring about migrations of workers on a large scale into the centers where war machinery, munitions are being made. The United States, he declared, faces a supreme test. More than ten and a half million more workers will have to be mobilized and made available for the factories, ten and a half millions in 'addition to those now working in war industry. The armed forces of the United States will amount to four million by the end of this year. Consequently, they will have to be equipped with the best and the last word in planes, guns and ships, and which that means a staggering problem of mobilizingxmxmpmx mobilizing manpower.

On April First, something like nine millions

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were so employed, three millions more than were working in the war industries on December Seventh. Since Pearl Harbor, we have mobilized more war workers than Germany, in spite of the fact that the Nazis have conscripted prisoners of war and people of conquered countries.

RUBBER

Seven high officials of our Government appeared before a committee of Congress to ask for a law commandeering private motor cars and tires.

Price Administrator Leon Henderson says that under the existing laws he has the power to do this, but he believes it would be better if Congress passed a specific statute to authorize such requisitioning.

One high official told the Senate Committee on 8 /2 Military Affairs that the rubber situation is actually perilous from a military standpoint. Senator Reyholds, Chairman of the Committee, announced that if we are to win this war every ounce of available rubber must be procured. One member of the Committee was more that optimistic. He said there probably the requisitioning would not be done on alarge scale, but, the bills are necessary to make people realize how necessary it is to conserve their automobiles and particularly their tires

and see A bet Hugh has something