MacArthur has put it over on the Japs again. He organized a surprise landing on Panay Island, an island whose name is associated with dramatic sinking of Uncle Sam's Yanks of The Fortieth Infantry Division of the Eighth Army landed at a place called Tighauan, fourteen miles west of the island capital. It was a typical operation, guns of a battle fleet fit tlasting the daylights out of the Japanese installations with the see support of a strong force of airplanes. The Yanks got their beach head with the loss of hardly a man, drove inland along the coast, and in a few hours four miles inland captured two towns.

Panay is the sixth largest island in the Philippines. MacArthur's largest already have a beach head of twenty eight square miles and are advancing fast upon the capital of the island. The for the battle of Luzon, the foot soldiers of the Forty-third

Division have captured Tanay twenty two miles to
the south east of Manila and are less than a mile
away from Pantay seventeen miles east. They
definitely broken the strong Japanese line called
the Shimbu Line, which they were trying to
the Shimbu Line, present and they were trying to
to the east aid
of Luzon.

MacArthur has also occupied a little island called Mamamaui, a small spot man off the south coast of Mindanao, but necessary to protect the Yanko on Mandanao.

Our air attack on Japan has been stepped up again. Early this morning, some three hundred and fifty B-29s carried out another big attack on the heart of Nagoya laying waste a large area of the city; more than two square miles. While the ashes were still smoldering, hundreds upon hundreds of our carrier planes attacked the aircraft plants on Shikoku Island and the factory district of Osaka

and Kobe, also Kure, one hundred and sixty miles west of Kobe. Kobe is one of the most strongly fortified on the Japanese mainland.
Only last Wednesday, more than three hundred

B-29s hit Osaka, and on Saturday hey paid a ruinous visit to Kobe.

The destruction at Nagoya is particularly important because it's there the Japs make almost fifty percent of their combat planes, and motors.

The Japs themselves announce that a large number of our medium bombers, probably Mitchell B-25s, attacked Hachijo in the Izu group of islands only a hundred and eighty miles sak south of Tokyo. If x that is

Admiral Chester Nimitz was a particularly important jab at the solar plexus of Japan. It is there that the Mikado's Navy has built its biggest naval base with an arsenal making aircraft engines plants, also a big electric steel furnace, and an imperial navy yard.

If that be true, they must be operating from our new air strips on Iwo Jima.

The enemy radio also reported that large numbers of American undersea boats are moving north through the East China Sea to join up with a task force.

The Tokyo radio claims they've sunk one of our aircraft carriers, also one large vessel that could either be a carrier or a battleship, another that is either a battleship or cruiser, and two destroyers. -- plus damage to a carrier. Other reports from Tokyo carried the wild claim of damage to seven carriers and two unidentified ships. On this we hear nothing xx from our side. Except that our own subs have sunk fifteen more Jap vessels, raising our total bag since Pearl Harbor to one thousand and seventy-two. The latest haul included three destroyers, two Jap escort ships, one large cargo ship, and one big tanker. Our subs, we hear, have been sinking Jap ships at the rate of more than one a day.

It's all over on Iwo Jima tonight. That is,
the Tokyo radio mdmimi admits that the last Japanese
fighter on the island has been wiped out. Thus ending
the bloodiest toughest battle of the whole Pacific war.

The British seem to be getting in more and more of a hurry to mop up the Japs in Burma. The latest is that the Japs have only some fifty thousand troops left in Burma, most of them south of Mandalay now.

There are a few left in Mandalay itself, and along the road from Mandalay to Lashio. With the garrison, at Fort Dufferein, in Mandalay, holding out.

Now H - lette hear from Stan. or call.

males side and alast alles deep; and our lighting were

Action, and lots of it, on the Western Front.

With the First Army driving northward from Remagen, to a place called Obercassel, ten miles down the river almost directly across the Rhine from Bonn. The drive into Obercassel was the aftermath of yesterday's battle when Hodges' northbound divisions broke through the German lines and the hills rimming the bridgehead on the north.

Other units under General Hodges with tanks and infantry have been pushing along the Rhine.

What effect has the collapse of the Ludendorf bridge had? Well, our bridgehead is now nineteen miles wide and eight miles deep; and our fighting men control seven-and-a-half miles of that super-highway from Cologne to the Ruhr.

All this while General Patton, with his tanks, is bringing his encirclement of the Nazis in the Saar basin to a climax. Patton's armor rolled at high

speed in a dozen different directions, cutting the Germans into five pockets. Right now they are only sixty miles from a junction with the French First Army, on the Rhine. Between a hundred-and-eighty-thousand and two-hundred-and-twenty-five thousand American fight fighting men, at the Front, are pounding away at the Germans, including seven tank divisions.

Patton's tanks and foot soldiers swept down on at least fifty more German towns today. The strategic purpose of Patton's operations now is to cut off the German bridges at Mainz, Worms, Ludwigshafen-Mannheim, Speier and Germersheim. The idea being to trap eighty thousand Germans who are in the Saar basin; then send tanks in to cut them to pieces. At Mainz alone are four big bridges. It's reported that the Germans have destroyed these, since a late bulletin reports that the advance guard of Patton's tanks are less than ten miles from Mainz. Mainz, on an elbow of the Rhine, at its confluence with the River Main, is easily cut off.

From there it is only a short distance to Frankfurt-on-Main, and the famous watering places in the Taunus Hills.

At Worms, there is a double track highway bridge and another for the railroad. Worms is an old German cathedral city where the Diet of the Holy Roman Empire used to convene sometimes.

As for the French First Army, it has been throwing a mew armored division and a force of African soldiers at the Germans on the Alsace Plain. Headquarters announces that the Germans there are in full retreat toward the Rhine, in Alsace.

Wissembourg, a key fortress on the Siegfried

Line, is liable to fall almost any hour. The Seventh

Army under General Patch is outflanking the place from
the northwest, and the Thirty-sixth division is

attacking from the south.

All in all, this appears to have been a spectacular day on the Western Front, with our tanks rolling as fast and as far afield as they did through

France after the capture of St. Lo.

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The last nest of Nazis in Coblenz has been wiped out. The Third Army now has control of a hundred miles of the Rhine, from a point north of Coblenz all the way south to Bingen -- "Bingen, Bingen on the Rhine."

One U.P. correspondent reports enthusiastically that it's entirely possible that all the German defenses west of the Rhine may collapse completely within the next we forty-eight hours.

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An order promulgated in Berlin tonight gives a hint of the state of mind in Germany, as a result of Allied victories and heavy bombing from vast air fleets. The Nazis have cancelled all army leaves and ordered compulsory registration of refugees. They also are urging civilians to inform the police mbut about all deserters from the army or from labot battalions.

And this im is interesting: - The Berlin radio warns the people of the Reich not to rely any more

on the hope that they will be saved by quarrels among the Allies!

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helding a bridgehead, investy-five alles assers, on the

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Mescow reports that the Polish First and

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EASTERN FRONT

Nothing dramatic from the Eastern Front tonight. The news in fact all comes from Berlin.

The Nazis, in telling of the siege of Stettin, now in its twelfth day, say they are still holding a bridgehead, twenty-five miles, square, on the Oder River.

Zhukov has thrown three armies into this battle, and Berlin admits he has dented their lines, and that great batteries of Russian guns are bombarding Stettin night and day, hundreds of big cannon keeping the garrison under a non-stop fire.

Moscow reports that the Polish First and Second Armies have joined up with Zhukov's First White Russian Army.

As for the other great Baltic ports of Danzig and Gdynia, the Russians there are attacking with ten more armies, with the German navy joining in the battle,

EASTERN FRONT - 2

standing off shore and shelling the Russians.

In the south, Konev's First Army of the Okraine is attacking with greater violence in the southern part of Silesia. This is evidently an attempt to break through the mountain passes leading to Vienna.

A colonel of the Red Army prophesied today that a simultaneous blow of stupendous force, a blow from many different directions, will be thrown against the Nazis by the Allies, soon. The end of which would be the joining of the Allied armies, somewhere in central Germany.

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forty four and All them married after Harry 1175 contain

War Secretary Stimson today asked again for more nurses -- this time asking for an Act of Congress to draft them. The House has passed a bill, and the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate today is hearing witnesses on the subject. The Secretary for War told the Senators that a serious shortage of military nurses exists now.

The House bill provides for the drafting of all unmarried nurses between the ages of twenty and forty-four; and all those married after March fifteenth.

A committee of Senators to make a thorough investigation of the food situation. And the Senate was unanimous in voting to authorize this -- to look into every phase of production and distribution of food.

At the same time, a resolution was offered in the House providing for a similar investigation by Representatives.

Last Friday, the President told us that we must be prepared to tighten our belts -- for a long time to come, so we can feed the people of Europe.

Republican congressmen are now suggestiong that the President clarify his policy so they may decide whether to support him. Lemke of North Dakota was of the opinion that the people around the President are mix misinforming him. Others asked why, instead of cutting down on those at home, why Uncle Sam doesn't buy some of the food surpluses piled up in South America and send it to Europe.

The American Meat Institute at Chicago issued a statement today that before the crisis is over,

members of the armed services will feel the pinch as well as civilians. In many parts of the country, said the Institute, the shortage of meats almost amounts to a famine. And, the Meat Institute blames the government; saying it's partly due to price controls which do not take into consideration the prices paid for livestock, also regulations that discourage feeders from fattening cattle; all of which has brought about an uncontrolled, extensive black market in all kinds of meat.

From London we hear today that the British are about to cut the meat rations so that every person will have only one portion of meat a week.

three bandres of them, and story wellers. It the

There seems to be a difference of opinion over the progress of that strike in Hollywood. The pickets declare the studios could not last another week. The producers retorted that this was obviously rubbish, hecause they are still shooting."

of course The strikers are at a disadvantage because it is really a strike against another union. Leace consequently, a great many of the studio employees are not with them. The producers today did not have to answer their own telephones, because the office workers came back to their jobs, also the press agents, three hundred of them, and story writers. But the Screen Writers Guild are going to take a 2 vote late tonight to decide whether or not they will join the walkout. Secret ballots are coming in by mail.

The law enforcing authorities expect a formidable crime wave after the war. Attorney General Biddle reported to Congress today that the Department of Justice is making plans to expand the federal prisoners and improve their facilities so as to take care of the increase of prisoners which are expected.

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Yesterday afternoon, as I expect you've heard, Mayor LaGuardia said he had decided that a midnight curfew was a public nuisance, causing a transportation problem, headaches to the police, and general disorder. And then he announced that the New York police would do nothing to those who keep open until one a.m.

Well, the latest is that the Liquor Control Commission, in the State of Michigan, has followed wayor La Guardia's lead -- giving Michigan a one-hour extension in time.

War Mobilization Director Byrnes states today
that the government can not enforce the midnight curfew
without the support of local officials. Nevertheless,
he stands pat, on his original request.

now H - curfew for us

PHILIPPINES

Near Manila the Sixth and Forty-third Divisions meeting have been havingxne some stiff resistance. For almost a month the Japs have been holding the so-called Shimbur Line, east of Manila. MacArthur's men have driven deep wedges into it, and have pushed around the southern flank of the enemy, but still the Nips hold on.

The Sierra Madre range where this fighting has been going on has little, if any, strategic importance. But the Japs are stubborn -- evidently determined to die.

PHILIPPINES.

A late Bulletin from MacArthur announces that

he has carridd out another amphibious operation.

This time the have landed on the island of Panay in the Philippines.

twistphoned from New York, waring that he was my laure

A singularly grim tragedy of war-times occurred yesterday at Salem, Massachusetts. For months a thirty-seven year old woman has been worrying about the safety of her eighteen year old son, a seaman in Uncle Sam's Navy. Her worry rose to the pitch where she drowned herself in the harbor. Almost an hour later, her son telephoned from New York, saying that he was on leave, on his way home.

and the state of t

Almost everybody on the Pacific Coast knows the song When the Swallows Come Back to Capistrano. That old California legend was verified again today. This was St. Joseph's Day and hundreds of the little birds came swooping down at dawn and started rebuilding the nests they left last summer.

than a legend because this has happened every

March nineteenth within the memory of the oldest

priest. In fact, since the intrepid Franciscans

first established that famous mission and made it

an cutpost of civilization in the west, one of the

great way stations in the highway known as El

Camino Real, the highway of the King.

The Monks of Capistrano greeted the arrival of the swallows with their usual thanksgiving service, for the coming of the birds means the salvation of the crops in Orange County California.