$\qquad$ Good Evening, Everybody:-

Tomorrow morning a bit of news will a flash to the world, and that bit of news 3 may be of the utmost importance. It may 4 tell of a turning point in contemporary 5 history.

6 Today, cables the United Press, the 7 Japanese issued an ultimatum to the Chinese. The authorities of the Mikado 9 give the Chinese in Shanghai until 6 10 o'clock tomorrow evening to comply with ${ }_{11}$ Japanese demands, and give full
12 satisfaction.
Well, 6 o'clock tomorrow evening in 4 the Far East will be sometime tomorrow morning in these longitudes. And the answer which the Chinese give to the Japanese may start a series of important and sensational events.

The Japanese are threatening to seize Shanghai if the Chinese don't meet their demands. and that possibility is causing considerable agitation in the capitals of the nations of the worldtonight. ${ }^{24}$ The Associated Press the British government is closely
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watching the course of events. $Q$ Conversation has been held between Secretary-of-State Stimson and the British ambassador in Washington, Qndthetopic that threatening situation at Shanghai.

The United Press declares it has of the 9 -Power Pact. This Pact is a treaty which the principal nations made in guaranteeing the integrity of China. They say that if the max mix 9-Power Pact were invoked it would probably mean that an international conference would be held.

The third possibility is that the principal neutral powers might in the last extreme take naval action, if Japan should use force in trying to settle that quarrel about Shanghai.

Well, in any case the Japanese have issued an ultimatum, and the chinese have

1 until 6 o'clock tomorrow evening to 2 answer -- that is, tomorrow morning, ourtime.

## JAPAN - 4

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4 China Critic, a Onfiese newspaper printed 5 at Shanghai, as giving figures which tell 6 that during 1931 Japan's exports to China decreased by 143 million dollars. And that a result of the boycott. During the last three months of

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Page $\qquad$
5
sting which has caused Japan to issue the ultimatum that expires tomorrow morning.

Already the great city of Shanghai is taking on a warlike look. The Chinese are preparing to resist Japanese attack on the city.

Today the American Consul General and the British Consul General issued a warning to their countrymen and are bidding them to remain inside of the International settlement when the trouble starts.

The International Settlement is distinct from the Chinese city. It's a sort of foreign quarter, under the rule of the Consuls of the different nations. It is the Chinese city that the Japanese are threatening to capture.
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Tonight on the dark choppy waters of the English Channel ships are working. They've been working all day, hunting at the bottom of the sea, searching with drag lines, sending divers down to look around. They are for that British submarine. the $\mathrm{M}-2$.

The United Press relates that the undersea craft went out for a dive yesterday, off the harbor of Portland. She put her nose down and plunged beneath the waters of the English Channel. She has not been seen since. Something must have gone wrong. The M-2 must have encountered some mishap.

First there was surprise that she didn't return. Then there was worry. And finally frantic alarm. A busy and determined search was started, and while it went on, hope became brighter and then grew faint by turns. A ship with a grappling line caught hold of something at the bottom. They thought it might be the missing submarine, but found it

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was only a wreck of some bygone time. Another boat had the same experience. Divers sighted hulks at the bottom of the Channel, but they were only wrecks of former days. The floor of the Channel at that point is strewn with scores of vessels, because the sea off Portland comes under the heading of dangerous waters. For two thousand years ships have gone down off that coast, and, yes, the hulks of more than one submarine are down there too. That places ace graveyard of German U-boats during the war. The Channel was heavily guarded by the A British aga inst undersea raiders, and many a German submarine $c a m e$ to its end there in the Channel.

And so it has bey case ate day of tantalizing hope turning into bleak dismay for the searchers who are seeking the $M-2$. Toward nightfall a strong tide was running. The English Channel! is famous for its swift flew ides. and a strong breeze GROM up, and the

## SUBMARINE - 3

$\qquad$
with the caning of ingle. ungloshChannel is famous for its ugly, choppy seas.

Some of the ships drew off and returned to harbor as darkness descended.
6 The others stayed grimly at their task, cruising around with the ir drag lines out, pow nest ar aging on hing they fond (the bottom.

Yes, those boats are hunt ing with a desperate British persistency tonight, hoping to find the M-2 which went out so for an undersea jaunt yesterday, and failed to return.

GAR_HOOD_

I have a couple of figures here that have to be expressed with decimals they are so close to each other. worldey tell Gar Wood today broke the record for motor boats. He just shaved a couple of decimal points off the record made by Kaye Don of England.

The Associated Press wires how near a Miami Beach Gar Wood went zipping along the placid waters of Indian creek. And you can bet the spray flew high, ax wide and handsome as Gar Wood drove that swift boat of his through the water.

He made a little over $110 . \underline{\underline{\underline{7}}} \mathrm{miles}$ an hour. Kaye Don's previous record was a hundred ten and a little more than two tenths miles an hour: If you want the figures with of ficial exactness, Gar Wood's speed was 110.785 miles an hour.

On an August day Ht He ten years ago, 1 was in a strange city in a strange land. The city was kabul, capital of the for bidden land of Afghan istan. There I had an audience with King Amanullah, who since those happy days, has been dethroned and now lives in exile.

The king asked me if there was any favor he could grant me. ! told him yes - I should like to have his permission to explore some of the Afghan rivers, track them down and find their sources.

But King Amanullah shook $h$ is head. The rivers originated in wild, craggy mountains, inhabited by fierce and warlike tribes, and no Westerner who might venture into those parts would come back a live, said the king ot the Afghan. And that put an end to my hope.

Well, perhaps it's just envy.
Let's take the case of the

Du. Herbert
Spencer Dickey. discoverer (2) the ponce D) the

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On an August day

Let's take the case of the

## INTRO. IO_DR.-DICKEY - 2

Orinoco, one of the greatest rivers of South America, and of the whole world. Its source was unknown for centuries. In fact, it has just been discovered. On two occasions within the last month or so I've heard Dr. Herbert Spencer Dickey introduced to audiences. On one occasion the speaker described him as the discovered of the Or inoco River. And the ot her time he was described as the man who discovered the mouth of the Orinoco. I'll try to get it right and say we have with us tonight (that's the way a speaker should be introduced, isn't it Doctor?) We have with us tonight and we are now going to hear a. few well chosen words from none other than Dr. Herbert Spencer Dickey, discoverer of the source of the Or inoco River.

Here Doc, take the ike.

Well, Lowell, it is rather curious about my being called the 3 discoverer of the Orinoco, and the 4 discoverer of the mouth of the Orinoco. I'm not the man. It was ano
It was Christopher Columbus.

It was on his third voyage to America in 1498, that the great navigator Criftoforo Colombo ne ared the South American coast and found fresh water in the sea. He guessed that it came from a gigantic river. He was right. Columbus was in fact near the mouth of the Orinoco. But he was a long, long way from its source--1700 miles away in fact. And it was 433 years later that the source of the orinoco was at last discovered.

1 was fortunate enough to head the party that forced its way week after week up the river, through rugged mountains and tangled jungle. We encountered more than one hundred rapids. We were

DR--DICKEY - 2
${ }_{1}$ able to push our way through some of a these cataracts. We had to go ar ound others.

Finally we got to a place ${ }_{5}$ where our maps were no longer of any ${ }_{6}$ use. The Parima Mountains were not 7 where they were supposed to be. They o were farther than the maps 9 indicated.

Guesses had been made as to 11 where the Orinoco had its source. These ${ }^{2}$ guesses were wrong. They were sixty 13 miles wrong.

Well, we pushed our way up the river until it was no longer ${ }^{16}$ navigable even for the smallest canoe. ${ }^{17}$ Nearby was a high mountain. We climbed ${ }^{18}$ it, and from its dizzy peak we looked ${ }^{18}$ over a huge expanse of land, and there ${ }^{20}$ we could see the orinoco, now a puny ${ }^{21}$ little stream. We could see it in the ${ }^{22}$ process of formation. Scores of brooks ${ }_{23}$ rushed down the mountainside, tumbling ${ }^{24}$ little rills of water that flashed in the light. They wandered here and there

QR:-DLCKEY - 3
until finally they came together at the bottom of the valley. There they formed a larger stream, the beginning of the giant river, the Orinoco.

The day was July 14, 1932, and as we stood on the tip of that mountain looking down, we knew we were beholding what civilized man had sought for centuries to find. Immediately my Spanish speaking companions gave the site a name. They called it, $\widehat{\text { sit. }}$ which,
trans lat modreong, the birthplace of the orinoco.

Well, Doctor, let's come down from that mountain.
You're through with your speech, so light up your pipe -- no, I mean your orchards. Put some electric lights in the trees. Down there in Australia they have a critter called the flying fox. The Associated Press explains that the flying fox is really a giant bat. Its habits are strictly nocturnal. In New South Wales flocks of these giant bats have been stripping the farmers' orchards. The farmers tried shotguns, but they coulon't kill enough bats in the darkness to do any good. They tried poison gas, but that didn't seem to work. And now they are using electric lights. They are putting lights in the trees. The bats hate light and they wont go near orchards that gleam brilliantly in the dark night.

Well, it's been $x$ windy today in these parts. A high gale has been blowing. And that brings us to one of those x\&女tw incidents that are funny because they might have boon tragic.

In New York, at * 49 th Street and Madison Avenue, one of the busiest parts of the metropolis, an advertising sign 75 feet long and 40 feet wide, was blown loose from the top of a forty story building, and it came crashing down into the street. It was made of tin and wood, and struck the sidewalk with a terrific impact. The street was crowded with traffic at the time. It is a miracle that nobody was killed. Ten people were injured, but not seriously. They were hit by splinters which flew quite a bit of damage. It came hurtling along, turning somersaults along the side of the building. And it broke a

WIND - 2
whole lot of windows. It knocked out window panes all the way down on its fall of forty stories. But it made such a hullaballoo that the folks down below had time to see it coming.

And -- when they saw that sign seventy-five feet long -and forty feet high -- coming, they uttered my nightly refrain, SO LONG UNTIL TOMORROW.

