

CHILE

P.J. Sunoco.

Wed., Jan. 20, 1943.

The Government of the Republic of Chile has broken diplomatic relations with Hitler and Mussolini. President Rios of Chile signed the decree <sup>today,</sup> ~~at nine~~ ~~o'clock this morning.~~

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When the State Department was advised, Secretary Hull remarked that it was an important contribution to the security of the continent. <sup>Sec.</sup> Hull went so far as to issue a formal statement, in which he said further:- "The Government of Chile has taken a step which once more confirms the identity of the ideals and aspirations of the Chilean people with those of free people everywhere in this great struggle." Then he added: "I know that I express the feelings of my fellow citizens in extending the heartiest good wishes to the government and people of a friendly country."

## RAID

The people of London underwent a new kind of Nazi raid today. It was of course in retaliation for the heavy bombing of Berlin on Saturday and Sunday. This one was a dive bombing and machine-gunning attack. ~~It was~~ Not on a big scale, and the chief casualties were people in the streets. At least twenty children were killed in one school in the London area. According to eyewitness accounts, this was deliberate on the part of the Nazi fliers. The total casualties are not known yet.

The raiders were driven off by pursuit planes of the Royal Air Force, assisted by American fliers. It was the first time our planes had taken part in any such action. Eleven Nazi planes were shot down, and there were dogfights all over the southeast coast and over London itself.

The raid was entirely without military purpose or military effect; a nuisance attack whose principal result was the killing of school children.

## AFRICA

From Africa, the official news tonight is not so spectacular. But, the unofficial reports are ~~quite~~ <sup>indeed,</sup> exciting. For example, Radio Morocco broadcast that the Axis generals were already trying to remove their troops from Tripoli by sea. That appears not altogether unplausible, since it is a fact that the advance guard of British General Montgomery's Eighth Army was within thirty miles of Tripoli.

In fact, the London Star claimed to have intercepted Axis reports that advance units of the Eighth Army were already in the outskirts of Tripoli and that the suburbs of the city were in flames. On that, the Allied high command had nothing to say.

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A French force from French Equatorial Africa has reached the vicinity of the coast and is fighting on the left flank of the British Eighth Army.

Radio Morocco reported later that part of

Rommel's Afrika Korps was on the run towards Tunisia, escaping westward out of Tripoli.

Axis radios reported that British and American parachute troopers were landing behind the retreating Axis troops. Their object <sup>ive,</sup> ~~is~~ to blow up roads and bridges and hinder the German and Italian retreat toward Tunisia. According to Radio Paris, which is Nazi-controlled, these actions were "neutralized." Our own high command says nothing about such parachute movements.

Evidently the Nazi generals are doing their utmost to keep the door into Tunisia open, a door for the escape of the remnants of Marshal Rommel's Afrika Korps. <sup>A</sup> A German tank column, ~~is~~ on the move in the southwestern part of Tunisia, thirty miles to the southwest of Tunis, ~~it~~ was brought to a halt by French troops, backed up by Allied planes. Meanwhile,

a British division is trying to get control of a line of hills from which the <sup>main</sup> highway can be dominated by artillery.

The British Admiralty made a welcome announcement <sup>today, that</sup> King George's men-o-war have sunk thirteen Axis ships in the central Mediterranean during the past three days. Ten of them were ships of different sizes, and were sunk off the coast of Tunis. Another large enemy supply ship was torpedoed by a British undersea boat off the coast of Sicily. Most of the sinkings were accomplished by submarines of the British Navy.

PEYROUTON

There ~~are~~ loud repercussions to the appointment of Marcel Peyrouton, as Governor-General of Algeria. ~~There was criticism in the House of Commons.~~ *A British* member of Parliament asked Foreign Secretary Eden whether he knew that Peyrouton's appointment had caused great disquiet throughout Britain?

Eden replied: "I should like to see that on paper," meaning that he required advance notice of that question.

A spokesman for the Fighting French in London declared that Peyrouton's appointment will shock the French people perhaps more than the Darlan deal.

A London newspaper remarked that the people of the United States are insufficiently informed about North Africa because their own censorship prevented them from learning the facts. The question of the North African censorship should be cleared up, said the London

News Chronicle.

Secretary Hull was asked about the Peyrouton affair. He replied that it would be much better for people to pay attention to military news rather than to political developments in Africa.

(Another explanation heard in Washington was that the American authorities had accepted the appointment of Peyrouton only after it had appeared vital to the military campaign.) Peyrouton was appointed because General Giraud, High Commissioner of North Africa, insisted. Our own General Eisenhower backed up Giraud. up

Some facts in favor of Peyrouton were mentioned in Washington. When he was Vichy Ambassador to Buenos Aires, he was most friendly and helpful to the American Embassy in Argentina, also to other American interests.

*It is reported.* *Another* ~~A great~~ point in his favor is ~~the report~~ that actually he hates Laval and ~~xxxxx~~ once ordered Laval's arrest.

~~GOOD EVENING EVERYBODY:~~

*the big story of the day*  
Again ~~our leading story~~ comes from

Russia. The Red Army reports not one but three separate and distinct successes. One of them is in the Caucasus, another on the central front, and the third further north.

The most dramatic sounding of all is the recapture of Nevinnomissk in the north-central Caucasus. The name itself <sup>doesn't</sup> ~~may not~~ mean much to us; but, *Nevinnomissk is just* ~~it should be explained that this place is~~ fifty miles ~~to the~~ southeast of one of the most important railway junctions in the ~~EXEM~~ Caucasus, *and* controls the lines that run to the big Maikop oilfields, <sup>to</sup> ~~and~~ the coast of the Black Sea.



*Now is this the*  
~~Actually, that is not the~~ only victory the

Russian high command reports from the Caucasus. Another army, driving south from ~~Salsk~~ <sup>Stalingrad</sup>, has retaken an important place not far from Salsk, also a vital railway junction, ~~and a short distance north of the Manych River. It was~~

<sup>It's</sup> explained that this is apparently part of a mopping up job. The Red Armies are beginning to consolidate the points they have won back from the Nazis in the Caucasus. The capture of Nevinnomissk puts that southern army closer to Rostov.

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The Moscow high command further explains that the northern border of the Manych River and canal has been cleared of German troops along its whole length. The Nazis had a fairly strong line there. The Russian announcement indicates that it has collapsed, which means that a wide area of flat Steppe-land is now open to the advancing Russians.

So much for the Caucasus.

In the center, the Red Armies driving towards <sup>the</sup> ~~to~~ Ukraine, have by-passed Rostov at a point a hundred and thirty-five miles to the north. They have beaten down the ~~opposition of~~ <sup>resistance of</sup> the garrison ~~of~~ <sup>at</sup> Ostrogozhsk, fifty miles to the south of Voronezh, ~~That town is~~ <sup>and</sup> forty miles above Voroshilovgrad, the big industrial city in the heart of the Donets River basin. They also claim to have retaken Belovodsk, west of the lin<sup>e</sup> running north and south through Rostov.

All in all, the Soviet high command claims to have retaken five <sup>more vital</sup> ~~important~~ places. The successes in the Ukraine, if they are confirmed, ~~will be most~~ <sup>are important</sup> indeed. <sup>It will</sup> ~~hopeful. They will~~ mean ~~that~~ the Red Armies in the Donets ~~River~~ basin will be in a position to sweep in behind Rostov and cut off ~~all~~ the Nazi legions, both in the Stalingrad area and in the Caucasus. They also apparently are consolidating their victories on the

Voronezh front. And tightening both arms of a pincers drive which may, with luck, end in the retaking of the great industrial center of Kharkov.

Furthermore, the armies in the north are reported to have achieved another advance. They have forced the Nazis out of a key position southwest of Leningrad.

(This, according to Moscow, ~~was~~ after a battle fought *in weather around* ~~in a cold of almost~~ twenty below zero and over a battlefield clouded with the smoke from burning peat *bogs.* ~~bombs.~~ And Moscow reports the Leningrad battle is growing in ferocity.)

LEND-LEASE

Not so long ago we heard complaints from Moscow that the Soviets were not getting the help <sup>they expected,</sup> from the United States ~~that they expected under Lend-Lease.~~ *I heard an American correspondent just in from Moscow, Bill Chaplin, say much the same at lunch.* *well,* an official reply was made today by Lend-Lease

Administrator Stettinius. Up to the beginning of this year, said Stettinius, the United States had sent a lion's share to Russia, more than to Britain or any other of our allies. Approximately two thousand, six hundred airplanes went to Stalin, that is up to January, Nineteen Forty-Three; more than three thousand, two hundred tanks; <sup>and</sup> eighty-one thousand trucks, jeeps and other motor vehicles.

Stettinius added these words: "We have not yet been able to send as much as we should like or as much as the Soviet needs, and part of what we have sent has been lost on the way."

In addition to help from us, the United

Kingdom sent the Russians more than twenty-six hundred tanks and two thousand planes.

Stettinius announced further that our shipments of food to the Soviets are increasing fast. We have begun to send them provisions in greater quantities than to the United Kingdom." And he explained: "As the Soviet armies take the offensive, a sufficient supply of food is as vital as planes and tanks."

## SUBMARINES

However good the news from Russia, Africa and the Pacific, ~~there is one front on which the~~ <sup>One</sup> outlook

~~is ominous. That is the submarine front. And it~~  
<sup>And that's one</sup>

~~threatens to become worse. So long ago as~~ Last week,

<sup>of the C.W.D told us</sup>  
Elmer Davis ~~told us that~~ the Nazis were building ~~xx~~

<sup>U. boats</sup>  
~~submarines~~ twice as fast as we can sink them. Today

<sup>advice</sup>  
~~comes word~~ from London <sup>say</sup> that, come Spring, Hitler will

have from five hundred to seven hundred big modern

<sup>submersibles</sup>  
~~undersea boats~~ to attack the ~~long~~ far flung Allied

supply lines.

Elmer Davis announced today that the U-boats have been sinking more Allied shipping in the Atlantic this month than in the corresponding number of days in December. The submarine situation, he said, will remain serious for a long time to come. The American people, he added, should be made aware how serious it is.

FLYNN

Edward J. Flynn of the Bronx had his day in court today. He appeared before the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and denied all the charges against him. He had not, he declared, ever represented any Japanese business man; he had not bribed a foreman of the grand jury by promising him a federal job; he had never put a notorious gangster on the public payroll. Neither had he ever invested New York City funds in a firm in which he had any interest.

But subsequently Flynn ~~was obliged to~~<sup>did</sup> admit that he had made the gangster, Dutch Schultz, a deputy sheriff. This, declared Flynn, was a traditional gesture of friendliness to the beer and numbers racketeer. (But Schultz never received any salary from the county and his badge was taken away after six months. That was because Bronx County abolished the system of appointing honorary deputy sheriffs.)

As for the investment of funds, he admitted that as New York Chamberlain he had put the City's money into mortgages that were sold by the State Title and Mortgage Company. *And he said it* ~~It~~ was not until he had ceased to be Chamberlain that his law firm represented that Company as general counsel. Much of the money, he admitted, was lost when real estate values cracked in Nineteen Twenty-Nine.

He then went into the matter of which so much had been made, those Belgian paving blocks. Flynn described it as a scandal trumped up for political purposes. He said that for one thing, the paving block job was done while he was traveling. The ~~paving~~ blocks, he explained, were old ones which had been torn up when New York streets were repaved. Their utmost value ~~of these paving blocks~~, he declared, was about eighty dollars for the whole lot. ~~The~~



~~workmen who did the job, he added, were not then on the city payroll, <sup>and</sup> he had paid them himself. The cost of the whole job was no more than seven hundred and fifty dollars and he had the receipts to prove it.~~

As for his personal qualifications for a diplomatic job, Flynn told the Senators <sup>that</sup> ~~that his father was an educated gentleman, and that~~ he himself grew up in an ~~educated,~~ cultured atmosphere. He went to ~~Fordham~~ Fordham and graduated from the Law School; has practiced law for thirty years. He also said he had traveled <sup>widely</sup> abroad, ~~in South America, Central America, and Canada.~~ "I have a good knowledge of Europe," he added, "and will match my knowledge of the United States with anyone."<sup>m</sup>

He wants to go to Australia, he said, because he wants to do something in the war effort and thinks he can do a good job there.

The State Department considers Flynn well equipped for the post of Minister to Australia. So said an Assistant Secretary of State who appeared before the Committee. ~~Flynn, said the Assistant Secretary, has intelligence, education, professional background and experience as a New York World's Fair Commissioner.~~

COAL

The striking coal miners received a peremptory message from the heads of their Union today. "Go back to work or be expelled from the Union," was the gist of a telegram sent to all Pennsylvania locals by the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America. That was after six locals voted to continue their strike in spite of a direct order from the President.

John L. Lewis, <sup>head</sup>~~President~~ of the United Mine Workers, had promised <sup>President</sup>~~Mr.~~ Roosevelt that his Union would do everything it could to put an end to the strike. The Secretary-Treasurer of the Union sent a similar telegram to the White House.

<sup>Tonight many are wondering what</sup>  
~~But people are asking whether,~~ even a threat of expulsion from the Union will <sup>mean</sup>~~do any good~~ when ~~it~~ is directed to ~~so many as~~ twelve thousand miners.

If they are turned out of the Union, of course, they lose their jobs. But then what? What will the mine

operators do to get out the coal without those twelve thousand men? <sup>Would it mean that</sup> ~~You cannot mine coal with amateurs or~~

~~novices.~~ <sup>would</sup> ~~If the Army were to~~ seize the mines at the President's order, <sup>and they operate the</sup> ~~the Army would be hard put to it to~~

<sup>1/2</sup> ~~operate them?~~ <sup>mines?</sup> No doubt there are many experienced anthracite miners <sup>in the Army.</sup> ~~On the other hand,~~ Three thousand miners in the

have Pennsylvania district voted to go back to work. But <sup>the order of the</sup> eight hundred decided to ignore ~~President Roosevelt's~~ <sup>President of the United States,</sup> ~~order.~~ <sup>Which</sup> ~~That still leaves~~ ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

<sup>leaves</sup> <sup>still</sup> some nine thousand out; nine thousand out of ~~eighty~~ ~~eight~~ <sup>eighty-eight</sup> thousand. <sup>And</sup> S-l-u-t-m.

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