

L.T. SUNOCO. THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1941

TORONTO, CANADA

GOOD EVENING EVERYBODY:

Tonight I'm broadcasting from Toronto, capital of the Province of Ontario, one of the great cities of the Western Hemisphere and of the world. Sitting around me are Premier Mitchell Hepburn, members of his Cabinet, and a large crowd of World War Veterans, men who are now connected with the Ontario Civil Service.

Although Canada is at war no censorship has been put on my broadcast. And, the news of the world has been coming to me over a direct wire from the headquarters of the United Press in New York City and not from the United Press offices here in Canada, although the local U.P. Bureau Manager, Douglas Mosley is sitting with me.

One of today's most important news stories comes from London.

Today in the House of Commons there was a declaration of British War aims. For the first time we were given an official statement of what the British Empire intends to accomplish by the war -- beyond the simple defeat of Hitler.

What kind of peace does Britain envisage? What kind of post-war settlement? What are the war aims? There has been much demand that these be made known, and today Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden gave answer. Nothing very specific, however, -- only a statement of general purpose.

The Foreign Secretary of Great Britain, for his point of departure referred back to President Roosevelt's fireside chat. "My first words," declared Anthony Eden, "must be to welcome the great message broadcast by the President of the United States." Eden took as his text one ringing statement in the fireside chat. These words:- "We do not expect and will not permit this Nazi shape of things to come." The Foreign Secretary proclaimed the central theme of the British purpose - and that too was Rooseveltian. He said the post-war settlement for which Britain is fighting will be based on -- "The four freedoms." Meaning - President Roosevelt's demand for the world establishment of freedom of speech, freedom of

religion, freedom from want, and freedom from fear. Eden called it a "moral order." This in contrast to the phrase used by the Nazi-Fascist-Japanese combination, the phrase -- "A new order."

Eden used still another key expression, which has an American sound -- social security. He spoke of economic alleviation as a policy at home in Britain. "And social security," he added, "will be our policy abroad not less than at home."

It was in this economic field that the British Foreign Minister made his most specific declaration of policy - telling what social security would mean. "It will be our aim," he said, "to work with others to prevent starvation after the armistice period, currency disorders throughout Europe and wide fluctuations of employment, markets and prices which were the cause of so much misery for twenty years between two wars." We shall seek to achieve this," he added, "in ways which will interfere as little as possible with the proper liberty of each country over its own economic fortunes."

In all this we hear slogans which may become the keynotes of this war. The four freedoms, a moral order, and world social security. Implied in the words of Britain's Foreign Secretary was

the belief that these principles of a later day can be made to be more effective than the slogans of that previous world war -- the fourteen points, self-determination and making the world safe for democracy.

What about Germany? Anthony Eden made it clear that Britain intends to impose a stern peace on the Nazified nation. "Under a system of free economic cooperation," said he "Germany must play a part -- but here I draw a firm distinction." We must never forget," he cried, "that Germany is the worst master that Europe has yet known. Our political and military terms of peace," he proclaimed, "will be designed to prevent repetition of Germany's misdeeds." There was no elucidation of this -- no indication of what military and political terms the British would impose upon a defeated Germany.

Striking in the Eden pronouncement was an appeal to the Arabs. The foreign Secretary promised Arab unity. He said that the desire for a unified Arabian nation would have the full support of Great Britain.

An appeal was likewise made to India -- though not by the Foreign Secretary. The Duke of Devonshire made the statement. He's

under-Secretary ~~is~~ for India. He said he spoke with the full authority of the British Government, and stated that London intends that India hereafter shall have self-government. Shall not be governed from London. But, as he put it:- "by India, for India and In India." Syria too was mentioned -- this time by Foreign Secretary Eden. It was something of a slap at France. Eden spoke in favor of Independence for the French Colony of Syria.

Here let us note a report from Syria telling of British air bombs. R.A.F. warplanes today struck at a Syrian airfield and a railroad station. This was followed by action on the part of the French Syrian authorities. They closed the frontier between their province and British-Controlled Palestine. Meanwhile, the Vichy government is protesting to London because of an air bombing of a town in the French North African colony of Tunisia.

CRETE

The battle of Crete is entering what appears to be its final stages. The German air-borne troops, after capturing Canea, capital of Crete, pushed quickly on the Suda Bay. That large Bay to the east of the Cretan capital was previously an important anchorage for the British fleet -- it's the biggest and best of the few good harbors that the island affords.

Today Berlin announced the seizure of the entire area of Suda Bay and declared that the army brought by the sky route had driven still further eastward along the shore. This is confirmed by British military headquarters at Cairo. The Cairo dispatch is as follows:- "In Crete, in the face of further attacks by German forces, our troops have withdrawn to positions east of Suda Bay." A later bulletin places the new defense lines of the Greeks and British at from ten to twelve miles east of the former anchorage of the British fleet. The defense is desperate -- with the R.A.F. helping, Cairo reports the bombing of a fleet of a hundred Nazi planes on the ground.

Berlin claims the capture of Candia, the largest city of Crete. This is off toward the other side of the island -- to the west. There an independent unit of air borne troops has been

operating. The British do not confirm the German capture of Candia - they merely report fighting around the city.

Cairo estimates that there are now probably thirty thousand German soldiers in Crete, and tells of the constant arrival of reinforcements by air.

Today, the Axis also claimed the ~~ax~~ landing of troops by sea -- Italian units. This would indicate that, as a result of the Crete sea and sky battle, Nazi-Fascist troop ships have been able to get through the cordon that had been flung by the British fleet. A dispatch today from Cairo speaks of the losses sustained by the warships, and states that the British Navy could not be expected to cope off every attempt to land troops. To this the pessimistic reflection is added that the Nazis soon will be able to land heavy mechanized equipment -- now that they have seized control of Suda Bay.

Both the British and the Germans agree that the invasion of Crete by air is now probably approaching full success. This in the face of savage losses inflicted by the Empire forces.

London calls the situation in Crete -- desperate.

The British and Germans are in agreement too, about the likelihood of an evacuation from Crete -- no likelihood at all. For the Nazis are in control of the useable harbors, and London sees merely a bitter last ditch defense amid the mountains of the island. A fight to the end by World War Hero Freyburg, V.C. and his valiant men who against overwhelming odds have been slaughtering Hitler's hordes descending from the sky.

SEA WAR FOLLOW CRETE

London today announced another naval casualty in the naval and air battle around Crete -- the cruiser YORK destroyed. The YORK , a new and powerful ship of eight thousand tons, was damaged some while ago, and was being repaired at the fleet anchorage -- Suda Bay. There the vessel was bombed so heavily By Nazi Warplanes - that it must be considered a total loss. So says London, and adds that there were only a few casualties. The YORK is the third cruiser that the British have announced as lost in the plane and ship conflict near Crete.

Berlin states that two more British destroyers have been sunk - with air-bomb damage inflicted on another destroyer and a cruiser. And the Nazi high command makes a dramatic claim in connection with the catastrophic destruction of the great battleship BISMARCK. Berlin tells how the BISMARCK, while stricken to the death, struck a final blow. When British destroyers rushed in and torpedoed the stricken giant, the BISMARCK with a last blast of gunfire, sank one destroyer and set another on fire.

London today confirms a Berlin story that Nazi bombing planes sank a destroyer that had helped to put an end to the BISMARCK. After the great battleship plunged to the bottom, long

range German bombing planes flew from the French coast to attack the British ships as they were returning to their bases. They hit and sank the destroyer Mashonia. Avenging the BISMARCK -- after the British had so tremendously avenged the HOOD.

INTRO. TO PREMIER HEPBURN

I wish I had time to tell a little more about my visit to the Quints at Callander and the fun we had. But, some other time. At any rate, whether you fill up with Blue Sunoco and come by car or whether you make the trip by train or plane, don't miss seeing the Quints.

Am I right, Premier Hepburn?

PREMIER HPEBURN

On behalf of the people of Ontario I desire to extend cordial greetings to our American cousins and to say how happy and privileged we are tonight to have with us your distinguished news commentator, Lowell Thomas. I sincerely hope, Mr. Thomas, that you, along with members of your party, have enjoyed our Canadian hospitality, and that you take away with you pleasant memories of the occasion.

PREMIER H.: Right you are, Lowell. As you said last night, these are the only Quintuplets in the world. Naturally we are proud of them, ~~no matter what language they speak.~~

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L.T.: They are the best-behaved little girls I ever saw, Mr. ~~Mx~~ Premier.

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PREMIER H.:- I'm glad you think so; and I could tell you some stories about that, too. But, as you yourself mentioned on the air some weeks ago, the war in Europe has made no difference so far as travel is concerned up here in Canada. Americans can go and come with the same freedom as in peacetime. No passports are necessary. Just any form of identification is okay. Ontario has four hundred thousand square miles of lakes, woods and streams. We have no toll bridges to cross, ~~no amusement taxes~~, meal taxes or ~~local~~ local ~~ix~~ sales taxes to frighten our neighbors. And when Americans come North they will get a most hearty welcome here in Ontario.

L.T.: One of the interesting sights right now, Mr. Premier, is here in your great city of Toronto. I spent part of the day at what you call Little Norway, the barracks and flying field where Norwegian lads are ~~training~~^{training} to fight the Nazis in the air. The members of my party were all impressed by those blond Vikings. And what a book someone could write just made up of stories that could be gotten from the boys you have here in Toronto at Little Norway, stories of how these lads escaped from the Nazis, over the mountains and snow-fields of Norway, even by rowboat across the North Sea. I was deeply impressed by their fervent love of freedom and liberty and determination to drive the Nazis and the Quislings from Scandinavia, no matter how long it takes to do it. ~~And~~ And I was interested to find out that squadrons of these Norwegian fliers have already gone into action in Britain, and one squadron in Iceland. They seemed a little lonely. Mail doesn't often get through from their folks at home. One flier told me his people had said how delighted they would be in Norway if only some Norwegian bombs could be dropped on their

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Norwegian towns that are now in German hands. Meaning they have temporarily lost interest in property. The one thing they want is to see their country free.

CONFIDENCE

A thing without precedent occurred in the United States Senate today -- a motion for a vote of confidence. Senator Pepper of Florida called upon the Senate to vote its confidence in President Roosevelt -- this as a response to the fireside chat and declaration of full emergency the night before last.

A vote of confidence is a familiar thing in the British Parliament -- the normal way of deciding whether or not a prime minister and his cabinet shall stay in power. If a prime minister is defeated on a test vote of that sort -- he and his minister resign. There's nothing like that in the United States constitution or in American political custom. A vote of confidence could have no legality -- would be only a gesture. Whoever heard of an American president resigning? So as a gesture it's meant -- this move without precedent. Senator Pepper made it in a resolution as follows:- "Being informed of the forthright and straightforward address by the President on the twenty-seventh instant," states the resolution, "it is the sense of the Senate that the President was right - and deserves the full confidence of the Congress and the country."

The Senator demanded immediate action on his novelty - the

vote of confidence. Unanimous consent was required -- or there would be a debate. Several senators promptly announced - no unanimous consent. Whereupon administration leader Senator George declared that the resolution would, in his words - "Precipitate unnecessary and most regrettable debate." Senator Pepper yielded, and withdrew the resolution. But he said he would introduce it again next week - that unheard of idea, a vote of confidence in an American Congress.

And now let's switch back to the U.S.A., to Hugh, in New York.