

L.T. SUNOCO, Monday, Jan. 11, 1943

GOOD EVENING, EVERYBODY:-

Most of us thought we had long since exhausted the ability to be astounded by budgets in astronomical figures. But the President's budget message today appears to have slightly staggered even himself. He begins his message with the words: "I am transmitting herewith a war budget exceeding a hundred billion dollars."

And that, by the way, represents more than all the other belligerent countries on both sides are spending.

Actually, the complete figure is a hundred and eight billions, nine hundred and three millions, forty-seven thousand, nine hundred and twenty-three. This budget, says the President, represents the maximum program for waging war. "Total war," he adds, "is grim reality. In total war we are all soldiers, whether in

uniform or in shirt sleeves." He says further: "Some persons may believe such a program is fantastic. My reply is that this program is feasible."

*The President*  
~~Mr. Roosevelt~~ <sup>he</sup> points out that ~~his budget~~ does not include detailed estimates of war expenditures which would reveal information to our enemies. Further, *that* rapid developments on far flung battlefronts make it impossible to submit a detailed war budget eighteen months ahead. But ~~he adds that~~ his program <sup>does</sup> contemplate that ninety-six per cent out of every dollar spent by the federal government will be used to pay war costs and interest on the public debt. Only four cents out of every dollar <sup>to</sup> ~~will~~ be used for so-called non-war ~~purposes.~~ *governmental purposes.*

An important paragraph relates to civilian consumption. This, the President said, will be reduced to twenty-five per cent below the level of Nineteen <sup>Forty-one</sup>

~~That means~~  
Which means ~~Forty One.~~ <sup>A</sup> An average of ~~only~~ five hundred dollars worth of goods available to each person.

Mr. Roosevelt admitted that the imposing of questionnaires and filling out of forms has been over done in some cases. But he hopes that by trial and error we are learning simpler and better methods. "Reaching the objective," says the President, "is what counts most." Then he adds: "There is no easy, pleasant way to restrict the living habits, the eating, clothing, heating, travel and working habits of a hundred and thirty million people. <sup>And he says further: -</sup> "There is no easy pleasant way to wage total war."

The shortage of certain foods, he admitted, is inevitable, "but," he <sup>went on to say that</sup> ~~added,~~ "there will be sufficient volume in our bill of fare, but less variety."

<sup>As he put it: -</sup> "It may hurt our taste, ~~he declared,~~ "but not our ~~health.~~ <sup>Adding this: -</sup> "Even then most of us will be better fed, better clothed and better housed than other peoples in the world."

"The mobilization of man power," said the message, "is now entering a much more difficult phase. During Nineteen Forty-Three, some six million people, ~~will be~~ *in addition to those now serving, will be needed* ~~needed above the present requirements~~ for the armed services and for war production." To which he added: "Vigorous action is required to mobilize and train our reserve of women and young people."

The President has by no means given up his idea of putting a twenty-five thousand dollar ceiling on all earned income. Only he would extend it to all income. The last Congress ~~flatly~~ refused to enact any such limit. If the present Congress should follow suit, Mr. Roosevelt will probably appeal to the country in a fireside chat. Or else he will make it an issue in the Nineteen Forty-Four presidential campaign.

Another feature in his budget message was the admission that the United States had almost reached the

This was implicit when he said that  
limit of its war production capacity. His hundred and  
eight billion budget, ~~he said,~~ represents the maximum  
program for waging war.

~~Of course it is~~ difficult for any finite  
imagination to visualize a hundred and eight billion,  
nine hundred and three millions. But a figure shark  
in Washington has been calculating that it took Uncle  
Sam a hundred and forty years to spend a hundred  
billions. That is, from Seventeen eighty-nine to  
Nineteen thirty. (If you had been alive when Christ was  
born and had that much money, you could have spent a  
hundred and six dollars a minute and have enough to  
last until the end of the present year.)



TREASURY FOLLOW BUDGET

One idea for which the Treasury is going to fight is a spending tax. As long ago as last September, Secretary Morgenthau suggested it to the Senate Finance Committee. First of all, a person would pay a flat ten per cent tax on everything he spends over and above basic necessities. This would be refunded after the war. But ~~we~~<sup>he</sup> would also pay a surtax on all money ~~we~~<sup>he</sup> spends over a thousand dollars, a surtax ranging as high as seventy-five per cent.

The Senate Finance Committee in the last Congress turned thumbs down on the idea. But the Treasury spokesmen continue to plug it.

FLYNN

~~The twenty-five thousand a year limit is not the~~  
~~only issue on which Mr. Roosevelt today showed his~~  
~~willingness to defy Congress.~~ <sup>dollar</sup> ~~He~~ sent in the

nomination of Edward J. Flynn, the resigned Chairman of the Democratic National Committee as Minister to Australia. In a letter to Flynn, the President said: "Dear Eddie, I am also appointing you my personal representative with the rank of Ambassador." And he ~~xxxx~~ explained: "I do so because in a very large area of the southwest Pacific I want to feel free to avail myself of your services in various other forms of activity over and above your duties as minister."

Mr. Roosevelt then pointed out that Patrick J. Hurley, in addition to being Minister to New Zealand, is a general in the United States Army and has been on missions in several directions.

The nomination aroused an immediate storm

in Congress. Senator ~~Styles~~ Bridges of New Hampshire pronounced it an insult to the people of Australia, referring to the President's nominee as "Belgian Paving Blocks Flynn." To which <sup>Sen.</sup> Bridges added: "I do not blame the Democrats for wanting to get rid of <sup>him.</sup> ~~me.~~"

Wendell Willkie sent a message to Senators McNary of Oregon and Taft of Ohio, congratulating them ~~on~~ their intention of investigating the nomination.

The Flynn nomination was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and Senator ~~Texas Tom~~ <sup>of Texas</sup> Connally as Chairman called an open meeting for Wednesday. Meanwhile, Senator Barkley of Kentucky, the majority leader, sprang to the rescue, and commented ~~sarcastically on the inability of Senator Bridges to wait for the report of the Committee before he flew into a tirade.~~ And Barkley added, "No doubt there will be some political noise," <sup>said he</sup> but Flynn will finally be confirmed, I think," <sup>said Barkley</sup>

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NOMINATIONS FOLLOW FLYNN

Another nomination sent to Congress was that of Wiley Blount Rutledge to succeed James F. Byrnes as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. Rutledge is a present Associate Justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. <sup>and</sup> He is experienced judge the first ~~man~~ Mr. Roosevelt has picked ~~from the courts~~ for the supreme bench. He is a lawyer's lawyer, little known outside of the world of bar associations and courts. Like Secretary of State Hull, he grew up in the Tennessee backwoods country, but early in life went west. He graduated from the Law School of the University of Colorado in Nineteen Twenty-Two, and first practiced law in Boulder, ~~city~~ Colorado.

He is reported to be a strict disciplinarian, and a highly serious jurist. However, he has <sup>his</sup> lighter moments. In a recent case that came before him, which involved two dogs, Mr. Justice Rutledge wrote his

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decision in humorous verse.

The President also sent in the nominations of two former Senators defeated for reelection in the last campaign. Both of these nominations had been expected for some time. As we have been hearing for several weeks, he named Prentiss Brown of Michigan to succeed Leon Henderson who was head of the Office of Price Administration and boss of the rationing job. Former Senator Josh Lee of Arizona is nominated to the Civil Aeronautics Board.

## ANTHRACITE

Five thousand of the striking anthracite miners went back to work today, but fifteen thousand ~~of them~~ are still out and defy the pleas of all government and union officials to stop what Coordinator Ickes described as an intolerable strike. The men who went back to their jobs did so provisionally for one week, pending mediation of the dispute. Their principal quarrel still is the raise of the monthly union dues from a dollar to a dollar and a half apiece. ~~Inasmuch as the dues are collected by the employers, a strike is their only effective way of protesting.~~

PROTEST FOLLOW ANTHRACITE

Out in Los Angeles, there is a man who not only went to jail but is refusing to eat as a protest against *being forced into a union,*  
~~the unions,~~ Guy Anthony, an aircraft worker, says he

lost his job in a southern California plant because he refused to pay union dues. His employer had a contract with the union by which the employer collected the dues.

The draft authorities then got after Anthony and charged him with evading Selective Service. He has declared that he would volunteer willingly if Congress and the President would take action against the unions which he described as "nibbling at the rear lines while our men die at the front lines." He has been on a hunger strike for eleven days.

At the same time, Montgomery Ward and Company are keeping up their fight against a closed shop and *the compulsory* collection of union dues. The firm signed a union contract for maintenance membership covering only the

RUSSIA

Another Russian victory! A special Moscow communique claims that Soviet troops have recaptured Georgievsk. ~~That is~~ The big railroad junction in the Caucasus. ~~It lays~~ West of Mozdok and two hundred and seventy-five miles to the southeast of Rostov. <sup>Georgievsk is</sup> ~~It is~~ the key point to the most important railroad system in the ~~entire~~ Caucasus. <sup>it</sup> ~~In~~ fact <sup>it</sup> controls all the lines in the Caucasus, particularly ~~that~~ one leading from the oil port of Baku on the Caspian Sea to Rostov.

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Moscow also claims to have retaken five outlying towns along with Georgievsk. ~~That~~ cinches ~~their~~ control of the trans-Caucasian Railroad. It also puts them in a vastly better position for the <sup>in</sup> northward drive on Rostov. <sup>TR</sup> Three entire districts in the Caucasus are now once more in Soviet hands. So said Moscow.

The Red Army does <sup>not</sup> claim to have taken Georgievsk by storm. A dispatch from the Soviet capital



reports that military observers there believe the Germans evacuated after the Red Army had encircled it on three sides and by-passed the place.

The Russians also claim to have cleaned up a large area in the bend of the Don ~~River~~. But most of the wire ~~stuff~~ <sup>material</sup> out of Moscow tonight concerns the Caucasus.

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Here is what the Nazi high command says. *That*

German troops were attacked by numerically superior Russian infantry and tank forces on three fronts. Those three fronts were the northern Caucasus, Stalingrad and the Don region. But, say the Nazis, the Russians were repulsed with heavy losses. They also report fighting is still going on at Velikie Luki and southeast of Lake Ilmen. The Germans continue to maintain, in spite of everything, that they still have Velikie Luki.

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Secretary Ickes made it known today that he had received instructions from President Roosevelt early this morning to give the Russians preference ~~on~~ *and whatever* whatever they want, ~~and~~ *we* can supply in munitions of war. Those instructions have been sent to him and *to* other officials of ~~the~~ *our* government *as well.*

## AFRICA

The most spectacular African news today concerns Tripoli. London reports that Field Marshal Rommel is throwing up defense lines to stop the advance ~~the British~~ ~~General~~ Montgomery's Eighth Army.

Radio Dakar broadcast that a strong French force had fought its way from southern Tunisia into Tripolitania and was threatening the Italians from the west. Fierce fighting is rumored inside the territory of Tripolitania. If the French forces really are menacing the place, that means Tripoli is threatened from four points.

Dispatches report that Allied planes are striking hard on both ends of the line. ~~They are~~

Destroying bases and communication lines to prevent Rommel from creating <sup>any</sup> ~~any~~ strong defenselines east of Tripoli. Also, railroad yards and oil storage tanks at Gabes were most successfully bombed yesterday.

*has been*

Gabes ~~was~~ the principal point used by the Nazis for

carrying men and supplies from Sicily. (~~And consolidated~~

heavy bombers of Uncle Sam's Ninth Army Air Force

attacked the harbor ~~of LaGoulette~~. That is the sea

~~entrance to~~ Tunis, not far from the ~~sight~~ *site* of old

Carthage. The pilots were unable to observe how

successful the bombing was because of low clouds.

J-1 - 11/43, 7 +

United States forces are continuing to push  
 the Japanese out of Guadalcanal. The Navy Department  
 in Washington announced today <sup>our men</sup> that ~~they~~ attacked Jap  
 positions both on the ground and in the air. <sup>in Guadalcanal,</sup> On Sunday  
~~the American~~ <sup>the American</sup> artillery laid down a barrage. <sup>They</sup> The next step was  
 an attack by dive bombers and Airocobra fighters. The  
 Navy claims nothing spectacular, but says that <sup>U.S.</sup> ~~United~~  
~~States~~ ground forces made small advances into enemy  
 territory and ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ that enemy resistance was  
 weak.

Marine Sergeant C.F. Carrigan of Los Angeles  
 says one thing the leathernecks need on Guadalcanal  
 is a bulldog. The Sergeant is on home leave after  
 fifty-eight days in the solomons. They need a bulldog  
 because dogs smell the Japs coming. It is not,  
 explains the Sergeant, <sup>that</sup> ~~because~~ the Japs ~~are dirty,~~  
~~They~~ take baths all the time. But they use a peculiar  
 kind of powder after bathing.



INDIA

A fairly important Allied success is reported from Burma. American bombers, both heavy and medium, attacked the ~~Myittha~~ <sup>Myittha</sup> Bridge over the Irrawaddy River near Mandalay. They smashed the bridge and effectively cut Japanese communications between ~~xx~~ the north and south. When the last plane departed, the central span of the bridge was resting on the Irrawaddy River. <sup>this</sup> ~~it~~ represents a serious loss to the Japs because it had been used for all vehicles as well as railroad traffic and was essential to enemy army movements in central Burma.

A communique from Allied headquarters at New Delhi reports that British and Indian troops are once more advancing down the <sup>east</sup> coast of the Bay of Bengal toward Akyab, in Burma. The ~~way~~ is being blasted for them by the Royal Air Force, which has attacked Jap troops and installations north of Akyab.

## NAVY LOSSES

Here is a bulletin just released by the Navy Department in Washington. The twenty thousand ton American aircraft carrier HORNET has been lost. It was sunk last October in the battle of the Santa Cruz Islands. Its loss, says the Navy, was previously announced but the carrier has just been publicly identified. In addition the Navy announces that the heavy cruiser NORTH HAMPTON, two light cruisers and seven destroyers have also been lost. The light cruisers are identified as the JUNEAU and the ATLANTA. The Navy says that all of these losses were previously announced but the identity of the vessels has been withheld until now for reasons of security.

Everybody in the United States knows that there was once a man who carried a message to Garcia, <sup>in spite</sup> ~~ever all~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~the~~ difficulties, obstacles and dangers. <sup>But not so</sup> ~~Mighty few~~ <sup>well,</sup> ~~many~~ <sup>again</sup> people know his name. It becomes news today because a wire from San Francisco reports that Colonel Andrew Summers Rowan <sup>has</sup> died in a hospital there at the Golden Gate, <sup>at the</sup> ~~yesterday~~ <sup>aged</sup> ~~eighty-five~~. Yes, Colonel Andrew Summers Rowan of Virginia <sup>was</sup> ~~is~~ the man whom President McKinley picked to carry the message to Garcia.

Rowan was a young lieutenant then. He landed <sup>on the southern shore of</sup> ~~on~~ Cuba in a rowboat and had to struggle through <sup>and the Spanish military lines</sup> ~~the~~ jungles to reach Garcia and give him McKinley's message that the United States was ready to aid the Cubans in their fight for independence. The exploit did ~~not~~ <sup>not</sup> attract <sup>much</sup> ~~any particular~~ attention at the time. Lieutenant Rowan <sup>the army in general</sup> ~~and his colleagues~~ treated it as <sup>just</sup> ~~in~~ the line of duty, and there were no newspaper headlines about it.

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But the episode came to the ears of Elbert Hubbard who wrote the since familiar monograph about the man who carried the message to Garcia. Hubbard made Rowan a living symbol of, go-getter Americanism, and established his journey as one of the great traditions of ~~the American Army~~ Uncle Sam's army.

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And here's one of our Blue Staroco traditions —  
Hughie's closing remarks.