GOOD EVENING EVERYBODY:

The battle in the southwest Pacific is now in its most criticial stage. We and facing the Japanese on five fronts, A battleline without precedent or parallel or even approach in the military history of the world, stretches from Burma to the edge of Polynesia. That s hone over four thousand miles. To visualize it you may imagine an attack that exten from the Rio Grande to the North Pole. The most sighted student of modern warfare never imagined a campaign of such colossal scope.

Obviously, it was all planned, we don't know how many years in advance, with a definite time

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table. Our big hope now is that the Battle of Macassar Strait, with its heavy losses to the Japanese, has put a decided crimp in that time table.

But that affair in the Straits isn't the only favorable news we have. Reports from all five fronts, from southern Burma, Singapore, Macassar, the Philippines, and the Australian mandated islands, give color to the belief that the five Striking Forces of the Mikado's armies are up against, resistance everywhere Reinforcements have been sent and more are on their way, all out aid, as havy Secretary Knox puts it. and A There is a bit of encouragement in that. The important thing is that the Japanese have got to win quickly, if at all. They've got to reach their objectives, particularly the rich island of Java, before the help that President Roosevelt is hurrying across the Pacific

arrives in time to overwhelm them.

The Battle of Macassar Strait evidently is going on still. Every day brings in accounts of more men-o-war and transports being sunk. Today, the town of Emma Haven, in Western Sumatra, was attacked by a squadron of Japanese bombers, which set fire to two merchant ships and hit still another. On the island of New Britain, the Australians are still holding out in the hills behind Rabaul, the city built by the Germans when they owned the island,

Three years ago 🗮 was destroyed in a volcanic

eruption. The Japanese are landing more and more troops there, though the Australian air force has attacked their ships in the harbor, repeatedly.

Evidently the Battle of Macassair Straits was a real death trap for the Japanese. Here's the score today as given out officially at Batavia. Thirty-One enemy warships and transports either sunk or damaged. Thirty-one, that's a formidable number, a real bag:

Of those, nine warships were accounted for by the Dutch, and seven transports. By the Americans three warships, three transports. In addition to that,

And again it appears that Uncle Sam's flying fortresses, those much criticized airships, did the lion's share of the damage, and only one flying fortress was lost. According to London, the Japanese

had a hundred vessels in their invasion fleet that tried to get thru
the Macassar Straits.

The total score since the war started is

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now seventy-six Japanese ships put out of commission by American forces. Fifty-two sunk, ten probably sunk, fourteen damaged.

For several days the word from Singapore was that Kluang still was in British hands. Now the Japanese have landed south of Kluang both on the east and west coast, but Imperial forces are still holding on, although, it was admitted from London that the British had withdrawn to a line south of Kluang. That was taken to mean that the Kluang airdrome had been captured by the Japs; a key point commanding rail and highway communication lines. On top of that tonight comes the grim announcement that the high command has ordered the evacuation of the northern coast of Singapore Island itself. To be evacuated by noon Friday. That is, all civilians.

The island of Singapore might be called a peninsula, because it is connected with Johore Bharu, the mainland of Malaya -- by a granite causeway, broken only by a small drawbridge to allow the passing of small craft through a narrow channel.

To make that causeway completely impassable, the British would need hundreds of tons of dynamite; The causeway is about a mile long, and will make easy passage not merely for troops but for tanks and all mechanized transport. So every day we come closer to the tragic sonsequences of the fact that Singapore was built impregnable -- from the sea but not from the mainland. The causeway-head is only thirteen miles across the island from the naval base which bristles with long range cannon placed so as to defend the island from naval attack.

Today's story tells how the Japanese have landed a strong force on the eastern coast of Malaya south of the British lines, a landing that cost the Japs a cruiser and a transport, but, their troops disembarked just the same. There are also reports of fresh Japanese landings on the west coast. The defenders of Singapore now face a last staind fight against Japanese artillery, planes, parachute troops

and landings from the sea.

The British deny the claims of the

Japanese that the enemy is now within twenty-five

miles of Johore Straits, and that causeway. According

to the Imperial high command, the enemy are still

forty-three miles away, at Seranggang. The difference

being a matter of some eighteen miles.

Members of the British Parliament today were dismayed by the revelations of a letter received by a prominent Conservative. It was written by a former officer of the defense organization in Malaya. The contents of that latter are not exactly new to anybody now, since it stated that the defenses of Malaya were extremely weak. Specifically, the writer declated that northwest of the Singapore open roadstead there were no defenses, no troops, scarcely even police, with the long coastline unprotected and unpatrolled except by occasional aircraft.

And he revealed that when the Japanese landed at Khota Bahru, the airdrome near the frontier

OF THailand, there were only twelve Indian troopers and one officer on hand to resist them.

But a note of hope, even about Singapore, comes from the British Parliament. Clement & Attlee, the Lord Privy Seal, told the Commons that reinforcements which had been sent are already proving effective. They were withdrawn at the earliest possible moment from places where troops were most readily available. "The position in the Pacific," said the Lord Privy Seal, "depends on command of the sea, and we have not got that." We were weak there, " he admitted "In fact, he said, "it was a marvel that they had been able to avoid absolute disaster since the fall of France.

Meantime, Lord Moyne was assuring the House of Lords that the allied councils were giving first priorities to the war in the Far East and especially to reestablishing the position against Japan. he said that

Malaya already at least a hundred Japanese aircraft

had been destroyed and many more damaged. The government spokesman was most enthusiastic about American planes in that part of the world. And he added that the Battle of Macassar Straits showed that the Allied sea power was already recovering from the shock of the first disasters.

All this came out in the course of a debate of the Churchill government.

a vote of confidence, Clement Atlee made the motion

when the session of Parliament opened today.

In Burma, the fighting today was officially reported as still being east of the Salween. The Salween is the great river on which Moulmein stands, and Moulmein is the objective of the Japanese advance from Siam. Of course their ultimate purpose is the cutting of the Burma road into China.

Ane bright note from those regions tells of those same volunteer pilots, the so-called Flying Tigers. They've shot down six or twelve more Japanese planes and damaged nine others, besides raiding the Japanese base at Bangkok.

To add to all other forms of sudden death today They had in the Far Pacific, now we have an earthquake.

There is a good deal of disagreement among experts

but,

about where it actually happened, wherever it was,

the shock was of great violence. Australian ************

The Shock was of great violence. Australian *************************

**Observation stations report it so severe that two

out of eight seismographs were put out of commission.

say the genalog declare it, must have been of disastrous magnitude.

According to the Australian Scheervers, it was somewhere near the Aru Islands, and eight hundred and fifty miles away from where the Japanese forces are active.

The instruments in New York indicated that it was probably in the Banda Sea, slightly to the east of the that where the fighting has been going on in Macassar Straits of Macassar.

Some days ago President cosevelt made a Brigadier-General out of Patrick J. Hurley, former Secretary of War under President Hoover. It now turns out that Handsome Pat, as he used to be known in Washington, will not do any fighting, at least not Just at present. on the field of battle, He's to be a diplomat, the first Minister from the United States to New Zealand. In fact, Presidential Secretary Steve Early said he believed Brigadier-General Hurley, as already atvived - Wellington, the capital of the Pacific Paradise where they make all those social, economic and political experiments for the rest of us.

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The story of a great tragedy on the high seas was revealed when the steamship COAMO arrived at San Juan, Puerto Rico. She brought seventy-one people into San Juan who had not been aboard her when she started on her voyage. They were survivors of a ship belonging to one of the Allied nations, torpedoed somewhere in the Atlantic. Seventy-one surviviors out of three hundred and twenty-one! According to one account, more than two hundred and fifty are either dead or missing, but there may be even more.

We aren't told the name of that torpedoed but she was on her way from liner, where she sailed from or where she was going. Halt fax to Bermuda, Suddenly, a We only know that somewhere out in the Atlantical

submarine, undoubtedly German, fired two torpedoes

at her without warning, fired them about ten minutes

to two on the morning of January Nineteenth. In the

shock of the striking of the first torpedo, two hundred

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of those aboard were swept overboard. The liner,
evidently a passenger ship, sank in twenty-five minutes.
Two of the lifeboats were smashed by the torpedoes,
but the chief officer, who was saved, thinks two
lifeboats besides the one that carried him, managed
to get away. The captain is among those missing.

Some of the survivors were afloat five days in a lifeboat, a boat so crowded that some of the people aboard had to stand in their order to breathe. For five days their daily rations were one biscuit, a quarter of a cup of milk, and two teaspoonfuls of condensed milk. Among them was a little girl two years old, who kept cheerful and lively all five days, wrapped in somebody's overcoat.

Submarines in the Gulf of Mexico! The Naval

Port Director of Port Arthur, Texas, issued a warning
today to all shipping, that a submersible had been

sighted some fifteen miles off the Texas coast.

The commander said it wasn't definite that it was an
enemy marauder, but anyway that was the presumption.

At New Orleans, headquarters of the Eighth Naval District, the report was confirmed with no comment.

We also hear today that twelve more survivors were rescued from the tanker FRANCES E. POWELL, the ninth American merchant ship to be sunk off the Atlantic coast. The entire crew got away to begin with, but the wave after the explosion picked up one lifeboat as though it were a cork and tossed everybody in it into the sea.

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Later on it turned out that the commander of the naval air station at Corpus Christi, Texas, reported that there were two submarines off the Texas coast, probably German, presumably,

Production Chief Donald Nelson today told & group of Congressmen exactly where he stood, He appeared before the Senate Committee investigating production. Senator Brewster of Maine asked him whether he would fight against political interference. His reply was that he isn't interested in politics in any particular. He considers it a business that must be learned from childhood just like mail order business. Then he added these words: - "I am here for one purpose, to put this program over." Nelson further declared that he had no alibis to make now and will have none six months from now. If he fails, he'll take the rap.

Nelson also protested against the

indiscriminate criticism that has been made of dollar-a-year men. Senator Brewster asked him whether the Committee had been hampering him because its report

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were lobbyists for big corporations. Nelson's answer was, "Yes, definitely, you're hampering me, you're making good men afraid to come down here and work for the defense program." He added, however, that the dollar-a-year boys should not be employed without being completely investigated. Nor should they be appointed if men of equal ability could be found to do their jobs on the regular government salary basis.

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Attention insurance actuaries! A farmer boy from Altoona, Kansas, has ventured into a field where no insurance man has ever dared to tread. He is writing love insurance. He's a private at Camp Callan, California. For twenty-five cents every pay-day this interesting pioneer has been selling policies guaranteeing the affections of the girls of his mates, principally worried rookies. Apparently the seasoned doughboy isn't a good customer. We don't know upon what statistics of amour this amateur actuary has calculated his risks. But he drags down fifteen

dollars a month in this way. and now for a charte no rooking in left open of any also had box for you.