L. J. Sunoco-Monday Jan. 19, 1942

RUSSIA

Hitler's armies appear to have taken the offensive again in Russia, particularly in the Crimea.

A triumphant broadcast from Berlin proclaims that they have recaptured Fedosiya, which the Red army won back so jubilantly a couple of weeks ago. With it ther claimed to have captured forty-six hundred prisoners and a number of tanks and guns. But London heard that elsewhere in the Crimea the Soviet armies were still on the offensive.

The Berlin radio made great to-do about proclamations that the cities of Mozhaisk, Orel and Kursk were still in their hands. Those three places, together with Kharkov, are the four anchor points of the Nazi line north of the Sea of Azov. Military experts in London interpret this to mean that Mozhaisk, Orel and Kursk were hard pressed by the Russians and in great danger, since the Nazis were denying claims that the

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Russians themselves had not made. But according to unofficial reports the Germans were evacuating

Mojaisk. The Nazis admit the Red Armies are pressing them on the Donets front in the South, but they claim the Red armies are pot gatting to first base.

Furthermore, say the Nazis, the Russians are pouring out both manpower and resources extravagantly in a desperate effort to force temporary victories.

Here's a later report from Russia in the same glowing terms as all the dispatches of the last few weeks. It comes by way of London and declares that were the Russians are fighting in both Mozhaisk and Orel. Mozhaisk, say the dispatches, is burning from end to end; and huge clouds of smoke are streaming above the city in an icy gale. That, as you will observe direct contradiction of the emphatic claims from Berlin.

Here's another report which comes from

which is all the more

Stockholm, and that is more right, significant because

Stockholm is closer in sympathy to the German side,

The dispatches received by the Swedes relate in

specific detail that armoured Russian units, backed

up by White Russian guards, have battled their way

into Mozhaisk. The words of the dispatch are that the

Elex cream of the German army is fleeing headlong west

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from the flames of Mozhaisk over frozen roads. That the runaway Nazi army is being pursued by Russian cavalry and ski patrols, and being machine-gunned by Soviet armored dive bombers.

A new agreement between Germany, Japan and Italy. It's called a military convention, and actually it's the ratification of a plan for common operations by the three countries against their common enemies. On behalf of the Nazisx the Chief of the High Command signed it; A the plenipotentiary of the Italian and for fapan

High Command; and the plenipotentiary the Japanese army and navy staffs. A spokesman for the Japanese gave out the xx bally-hoo that it meant closer cooperation between the three countries.

As you might expect, no details are given out. But it

means that the strategy of the Japanese, Nazi and

Fascist High Commands will be unified.

A spokesman for the Nazis defined that agreement the principal object of the convention was to distribute the military forces of the three powers. And the Nazi spokesman used these words: "These measures as

indicated are to serve for the preparation of largescale operations of great impert, which will be of
decisive significance for the future development of
the war."

From Malaya bas news spain the Japanese are forging ahead on the West coast, the British Imperial army forced to give ground. According to the Japanese claim broadcast from Berlin, they are now only twenty-five miles from Singapore. But that's just an enemy claim. / Judging by place names, the fighting xx front still is ninety-five miles from Johore Strait. The Australian General reports that his men are holding the ground and have thrown back attack after attack. The Australians are holding Segamat, a point on the railroad forty miles up the Muar River.

The suggestions made in Britain that the

Japanese flank should be attacked through Burma was

made too loud Evidently the Japanese heard it, and

the moved first. Rangoon admits that the Nipponese

have occupied Tavoy in Southern Burma. The British

have withdrawn from the neighborhood. The Japanese

advanced from Thailand.

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Here's a later story that's more encouraging.

The news tonight is that Major General Henry

Gordon Bennett has launched an attack of his

Australians that carried them several miles past

the Japanese lines on the Muar River. General Bennett's

purpose was to reduce the Japanese bridge-head which

threatened his left flank. The Austrlians not only

pushed the Japanese back several miles, but are now

close to Bandar Maharani where the Muar Enginese

empties into the Strait of Malacca.

The army tellsus tonight that Uncle Sam's airplanes have been doing stout work on the Malayan front. Army Air Corps bombers made a raid on the airdrome at Sunget Patani in Malaya, which is in the hands of the Japanese. Evidently the American fliers caught the enemy off guard. Anyhow they started three large fires in the hangars and among Japanese aircraft on the ground. All the U.S. planes got back to their base intact.

The U.S. Air Corps has also been at work in the Dutch Indies. A bomber squaeron of five swooped down on the flying field the Japanese captured last week at Menado in the northeastern Celebes. They had managed to drop several bombs, but before they had time to see how effective they'd been, a flight of Japanese interceptor planes hove on the scene and there was a hot fight with the five American planes heavily outnumbered. The Yankees shot down nine Japanese planes. But two of our bombers are missing, and a third got back damaged, with four of the crew wounded. -- From Gen. MacArthur no news tonight.

The Chinese High Command tonight tells us that the Japanese Air Force has taken the offensive again in Southwest China. The Mikado's bombers attack Mylanning and Kweilin, Two hundred and eighty miles west of Canton, and one hundred and ton miles northeast of the border of French Indo-China. Saturday places
the Japanese bombed Mongstz closer to Indo-China; Those three cities, Kweilin, Nanning and Mengstz, are the Key points in a semi-circle of the Chinese front facing the Japanese positions in Canton and Indo-China.

The Chinese believe that these air raids are a prelude to another strong of fensive by the Mikado's armies in that part of Asia and an indication that the Chinese drive has been effective in obliging the Nipponese warlords to scatter their activities further.

The Japanese are putting American prisoners on forced labor. So we hear from China. Chinese guerrillas who have been sniping at the Japs in the Peiping sector report that fifty of Uncle Sam's Marines who were captured at the summer camp northeast of Tientsin have been forced to hard labor at the point of the bayonet, contrary to the conventions of International law.

At Rio de Janeiro today the atmosphere was somewhat electric from that fair city.

Rumors were running around the gathering places that
the Axis powers had delivered threats, warnings that
any joint diplomatic action unfriendly to the Axis
would mean a declaration of war from Germany, Italy
and Japan. The rumor was quite specific about Chile.
It wasn't confirmed but the report was definite that
the Japanese Ambassador in Santiago had warned the
Chilean Government that any breaking off of relations
would force Japan to declare war and that would mean

Chile would have a hard time defending that long

shore-line from attacks

Allthis thickened the haze of doubt over that

Pan American conference qt Rio.

Late last night it was revealed that an unidentified merchant vessel had been torpedoed and sunk off Carolina, but no further details were given. Today we learn that it was the tanker ALAN JACKSON And the story comes from the thirteen survivors. On Sunday morning all of a sudden two torpedoes hit the ALAN JACKSON -- one right after the other. Immediately oil splattered all over the ship and for three hundred feet all around. In a flash the ship was ablaze from stem to stern, and the surrounding oil covered waters for several hundred feet also ablaze. Flames leaping a hundred feet in the air.

The ALAN JACKSON, we are told, sank within five minutes from the striking of the first toppedo.

Most of the crew were pinned in by the roaring flames.

one life boat was launched but only seven men were able to climb into it before it pulled away. Some of the others jumped into the water. The men in the life boat picked up one of them and five others were eventually rescued from the waters nearby.

The submarine, presumably a German, had fired its torpedoes without giving the tanker crew the slightest warning.

Twenty-eight and a half billions more for the army and navy. Such is the gist of letters the President has written to Speaker Rayburn of the House. Twenty-eight and a half billions! And those are supplemental estimates, quite aside from the fifty-six billions he was talking about last week. All of which will bring the total appropriations for national defense for the years Ninetgen Forty-One, Forty-Two and Forty-Three to one hundred billions, four hundred and thirty-eight millions. Of this more than twelve and a half billions are to be given to the army, almost sixteen billions to the navy. The Army Air Corps gets a lion's share, some nine billions.

In that siderial array of figures it seems almost like pin money to hear of one lone little item of seven million dollars. Mr. Roosevelt wants the seven millions to start building the Pan American Highway.

The House of Representatives has changed its mind about civilian defense. It has reversed its decision to take the job away from New Yorkis Mayor LaGuardia. But it was a close vote, One Hundred and Seventy-two to One Hundred and Sixty-Seven, A slim argin of five. So there are still numerous Georgessmen who think the armyshould run the Office of Givilian Defense.

The vote came over a conference report which offered a compromise between the xxxidum attitude of the House and the Senate. What swung the day was President Roosevelt's action in appointing than Landis of Harvard as Executive Director of the O.C.D.

Also, LaGuardia's announcement that after Congress had passed the bilthe would make a choice between being Mayor of New York, head of Civilian Defense, or getting back into the army.



Soon after the House approved the Conference report the Senate followed suit and the bill went up to the White House.

So Civilian Defense remains under the control of civilians.

There was considerable jubilation over the report of peace between the C.I.O and the A. F of L. the news that John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers and Dan Tobin of the Teamsters had agreed upon a plan for harmony. But now we hear that Lewis went over the heads of Phillip Murray, President of the whole C.I.O. Executive Board. The word is that Lewis and Tobin had it all arranged fro for William F. Green to retire as President of the A.F. of L. with the understanding that George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer of the A. F. of L. should become President of the new organization -- both the A.F. of L. and the C.I.O. Evidently all this was as much news to Philip Murray and the Executive Board of the C.I.O. as it was to the general public. For today Phil Murray tartly reminded John L. Lewis that any such act would necessarily have to be started through the Office of the President of the Congress of Industrail Organizations. He went on to inform Lewis that he

would be pleased to present Lewis' recommendation to the Executive Board of the C.I.O. when it meets on January Twenty-Fourth. And he added: "I am sure the Executive Board will be pleased to have you attend to present your viewpoint."

Murray then intimated that he had more important business before him than labor peace. His prime consideration now and for some time to come would be his negotiations withthe little steel companies for new wage scales.

Part of the arrangement between John L.

Lewis and Dan Tobin was that Phillip Murray should have the eighteen thousand dollar a year job of Sefretary-Treasurer, to the new joint organization. To this Murray said: - "I think I am privileged to speak for myself, and no one is authorized to trade me for a job."

The letter in which he told Lewis off
began ironically with the words: "Dear Sir and Brother."

Once upon a time relations between Murray and Lewis were not so caustic. For thirty years

Murray was Lewis' right-hand-man in the management of the United Mine Workers Union.

President Murray of the C.I.O. wasn't
the only Labor Leader, who spoke out vehemently today.
William Green, President of the A.F. of. L. this
afternoon denied that there had been any agreement.
And he used these words: "A great disservice was
rendered to the cause of Labor unity and Labor peace
through the publication of that story." Green
continued: "The report that secret meetings were being
held and secret understandings reached will serve to
create suspicion and for that reason will handicap
those who take part in Labor peace negotiations."

It had been given out yesterday that Green had consented to the Peace plans. This he now repudiates adding that on the contrary no discussion of peace plans has taken place. That the A.F. of L.

Executive Council had merely conferred authority
upon the committee to discuss the plans, with a
distinct understanding that no plan could be adopted
until it had been reported to the Council and
approved by the Council.

Later on it was also understood, though not definitely stated, that even Dan Tobin, who was reported to have cooked up the scheme with Lewis, had likewise repudiated it.

And that's the status of the labor peace story tonight.

back seat in air transport ships. Brigadier General Connolly, who is the boss of Civil Aviation today, announced a code of priorities governing not only seats but cargo space on the commercial transports. And here's the hierarchy.

The First call on seats goes naturally to the personnel of the White House. Second, ferry command pilots of the army, navy and Marine Corps traveling under orders. Third, personnel of the armed forces and Allied military mission travelling by air under orders. Then come officials in charge of army and navy equipment: ammunition, material, and supplies necessary to the War program. After that come the men working in Government Departments and Agencies, whose activities are essential to the war effort. Even they have to be certified for priority. Private citizens will get

reservations only if there is no official need for space.

and now, lets make a/2 way for Hugh.