L.J. Sunoco. Tues. Jan. 13, 1942.

PRODUCTION

The President has appointed a Number One Production Boss, a single head to control our vast armament building km program, a director with full power and responsibility. He's Donald Nelson, who hitherto has been director of the supply priorities allocation knews board.

For a long time there's been x call for one-man-control to take the place of the various agencies that have been directing war production.

There's been a complaint about the division of authority, and ever since the Japanese attack on the UnitedStates, the demand for one-man-controlhas increased.

The President announces that there will be a supreme war production board, with Donald Nelson as its head. The President distinctly asserted that Nelson would have the power to make final &xxixxxx

decisions, and that firm term "final decisions" means -- full authority.

The news from Malaya tonight features that short but all important word -- air. Aviation activity increased sharply today, with a larger number of planes battling alongthe fighting lines and over Singapore. Many more planes of the United Nations were in action, which would indicate that strong air reinforcements have arrived -- British, Dutch, and probably American. This type ties in with a statement yesterday -- that the United Nations would have air superiority of the Malayan area within a few days.

In London today official military circles declined to make any comment on that sssertion -- air superiority within several days. But they stated that Allied air strength is being concentrated in the Far East.

If there were more United Nations planes in the Malayan sky today, there were also more Japanese.

The tempo of enemy air raids has been stepped up during the past twenty-four hours, and today the Japs staged daylight bombing attacks on the Singapore area.

Their losses too have been higher -- at least eleven bombers are reported destroyed.ix Singapore explains that the increase of Jap air raiding is to be attributed to the seizure of air bases closer to Singapore. The enemy has captured fifteen British flying fields in the advance down the Malay Peninsula.

with the British retiring to new positions one hundred and fifty miles north of Singapore. Their line is at Sereban, capital of the Malay Sultanate of Negri Sembilan. The Imperial forces are demolishing \*\*\*Example \*\*Example \*\*

not a bad term.

bridges and placed land mines along the jungle trails.

The Japs tell plaintively of the difficulties they

are having. They say they are battling not only

against the Imperial forces but against parching heat,

tropical maladies, and the evils of the jungle. A

Tokyo dispatch speaks of "jungle Malice," which is

Well, it would appear that they are going

to have an increasing portion of that -- "jungle

malice." Because xfxx as they draw near to Singapore

the terrain becomes increasingly difficult -- rugged

mountains, and more and more jungle. I've been talking

about this to Carveth Wells, author and explorer,

who lived and worked in Malaya for years. He tells

me that in Johore, the Malay State just above Singapore,

where there is a there's a maximum of equatorial forest. And the coast

is dense with mangrove swamp, that weird wilderness of morass of fantastic trees peculiar to southern Asia.

Carveth Wells told me that in the area just.

ahove Singapore there's Mo first-class network of roads, such as has helped the Japs further north in the rich lands of rubber plantations and tin mines.

Nor are there ports and rivers just above Singapore -- the kind that facilitated Japanese landings further north. From now on, the lay of the land will provide tougher going for the enemy.

There are indications tonight of two new Japanese invasion in the Dutch East Indies. The indications are -- heavy air bombing. Today Jap sky fleets opened an attack on the central coast of Celebes. That's the big strangely shaped island east where of Borneo. And enemy planes opened fire on the Island of Ternate. That's a hundred and fifty miles south of Celebes, and Is in the Molucca group -- the legended spice island of old. The importance of these two air attacks in the Dutch East Indies lies in the fact that hitherto Japanese landings have been preceded by heavy air operations. So it may be that they're about to attempt invasions on the Celebes Coast and in the Moluccas.

The Dutch are striking with all their power against Japanese landings -- striking through the air. That small but surprising Dutch Air Force is going all out against enemy warship and transports.

In the Past two days they've scored bomb hits on two

Japanese cruisers and four troop ships.

The Dutch military authorities now admit the fall of Tarakan the rich oil island off the coast of North Borneo. It was announced officially today that all the oil fields and equipment at Tarakan were completely destroyed before the Japs took over. Batavia says it will take months before the Japs can get the oil fields working again -- producing petroleum.

There's a rousing American note in the news from the Philippines. We Americans have a legended heritage of marksmanship -- sharp shooting tradition coming down from the pinneers of old. We're also proud of our ability to build guns -- artillery. and that gives a fine flavor of Americanism to the news. in the huge artillery duel that lasted for twenty-four hours General MacArthur's batteries forced the Japs to withdraw their heavy guns to the rear -- after heavy losses. VGeneral MacArthur's communique states that eleven enemy batteries were silenced. Ittells us the following: "In twenty-four hours of continuous artillery fighting, American and Filipino batteries proved definitely superior to those of the Japanese. Columns of enemy tanks and other armored units, as well as infantry concentrations were shattered and dispersed by our firing -- with heavy Japanese losses. "It then goes on to tell about the American duel against Japanese cannon. "Our counter

battery fire was particularly effective, "states

General MacArthur's communique. "Eleven hostile

batteries were silenced, he states, and enemy

artillery elements have now been withdrawn well to

the rear of the positions formerly occupied. Losses

to the American-Filipino troops, he concludes, were

relatively slight.2

So there you have it. Eleven Japanese batteries silenced, and the Japanese artillery line has been driven back by the accurate fire of our guns. One can imagine the shades of frontiers and of old applauding that Army communique.

Ten days ago, just as the Jap enemy was about to enter Manilla, United States submarine stole out of a harbor and put to sea. Aboard it were two persons much out of place. One was too old, and the other too fat.

This now is revealed by United States Admiral Hart, Supreme Naval Commander for the United Nations in the Southwest Pacific. Admiral Hart, as we now learn was the last High American official to leave the Philippine capital before it was occupied by the Japs. He went by submaring. Somewhere in Java he tells the story as follows: "There were two persons aboard that submarine, who were very much out of place," says Admiral Hart. And he goes on to tell that there was a Netherlands liaison officer at Manilla. This hale and hearty Dutchman weighs over two hundred pounds and he occupied what the Admiral calls -- "an inordinate amount of space. " The other

person was the Admiral himself, who is, in his own words -- "much too old to go travelling in submarines."

But they made the voyage safely, the fat man and the veteran of the Navy.

Here's something new in statecraft. Hereafter the British Commonwealth of Australia will conduct, direct, negotiations with the United States. Hitherto all the British Dominions in their war negotiations with this country have expressed themselves through London -- the gax voice of the British Empire. But now it is revealed that Prime Minister Cuptin of Australia took the initiative and stated Australia's position directly to the United States -- this during the talks between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

At Melbourne today it was stated that the Australian Prime Minister intends to negotiate directly with Washngton in the future -- whenever necessary.

Melbourne indicates that the United States fully appreciates the strategic importance of Australia.

The peopleDown Under are keenly aware of the dangers

that the war in the Pacific has for their own sub-

From China we have the insistent argument that the Pacific war is all important. The Chinese press has been criticizing any American-British war policy that might embody the slogan - "Europe first the Pacific later." And today a spokesman of the Chiang KaiShek government stated: "There has been some debate on the relative importance of fighting Hitler or the Japanese. Such debate, " he added, "is idle since all agree on the importance of Singapore and the Dutch East Indies. " The Chinese attitude in general is that the greatest danger to the United nations is a tendency to underestimate the strength of the Japs. The Chinese contend that even if Hitler collapsed, Japan would not collapse -- if the enemy

were entrenched in Malaya and the Indies.

China, meanwhile, tells of new successes in battles against the invader -- the fighting is mostly along the line of the Yangtze and its tributary rivers.

The capture of Salum, in Librar, the British capturing three hundred prisoners -- about half of

on the forces of Halfaya, which is the only Axis

helping point near the Egyptian border. The main

body of General Rommel's Panzers, far to the west

have taken up defending positions in the El Ageheile

section. There the British are making ready to attack

again.

of an Italian mine sweeper and the damaging of a supply ship -- attacked by British submarines. As for the German claim that a U-boat sank the British battleship Barham off the north African coast, London official circles said today -- "No comment."

latest about the Soviets is a report that the Red

Army has recaptured the town of Starya Russa an

important point south of Leningrad. This accompanies

general tidings that the Red forces are continuing

their offensive. They say they've driven a wedge deep into the Nazi lines in front of Moscow, and are threatening a general break-through disastrous for the Germans.

There is a rumor that Hitler has abandoned his headquarters at Smolensk. If ture, it would indicate that the Nazis are contemplating a long retreat on the Moscow front.

In the horror story of the steamship sunk off Nova Scotia there's one fantastic and terrifying detail. The horror of the torpedoing is only too graphically illustrated by the loss of life. The steamship, onehundred and sixty miles off the Nova Scotian coast, had one hundred and seventy persons aboard. Eighty-nine survived, ninety-one lost their lives. The ten thousand ton freighter had a Chinese Crew, and most of the victims were these. These Chinese. from a warm clime, were unaccustomed to the kikk bitter cold of North Atlantic winter. In life boats and on rafts many of them perished.

The The detail of fantastic terror is

this: The ship was hit by two torpedoes, and when the first blasted -- the explosion blew a man overboard.

He was a naval gunner -- hurled from his gun post into the sea. He was swimmingnear the ship when the second

torpedo came speeding through the water. And the torpedo hit the man. But it didn't explode. Having struck the swimming naval gunner, the monster missil kept on, crashed into the ship, and blew up with a final blast of destruction.

President Roosevelt today delivered a vigorous attack against the Price Control Bill as passed by the Senate. He assailed that part of the bill which he has to do with the fixing of agricultural prices. The Senate bill decrees that no ceiling shall be put on farm prices until these have risen a good deal. The increases are figured with respect to a level they call parity, and the Senate's idea is that farm prices shall not be limited until they've reached a hundred and twenty percent of parity.

President Roosevelt today stated that this
was a bill to promote inflation -- compel inflation.
The Administration believes that the Senate level for
farm prices would put up the cost of food by twentyfive percent. And the President is reported to have
stated that such a rise in the cost of food prices would
be likely to cause new labor unrest -- an outbreak of
strikes. The president said he didn't think that
the farmers of the nation would want to be accused of
starting a trend toward inflation.

The President met with members of the

House of Representatives -- the House Banking Committee

and he is said to have urged them to reject the

Senate version of the price control bill -- the

agricultural clauses that the Senators wrote in.

It is admitted that to eliminate the Senate farm clauses, the Administration will have to bring a huge amount of pressure to bear. Because the farm bloc is very strong in both the Senate and House.

Washington gives us a surmise on the always beguiling question of a possible Federal appointment for Wendell Willkie. Today we were told that the President is considering naming his Nineteen Forty rival for the Presidency as -- an Umpire. The new National War Labor Board is to have a supplemental board of referees to give assistance. And the assumption is that the President may appoint Willkie to this Board of Umpires. Other names are mentioned

too -- former Supreme Court Justice Charles Evans
Hughes, Jim Farley, and possiblyAl Smith.

Republican Leader, Congressman Joe Martin,
has urged still another name for a Federal appointment,
former President Herbert Hoover. Joe Martin proposed
that the ex-President be appointed Price Control
Administrator. And he urged other personalities for
appointment to one thing or another in our War
government. Hementioned leading Republicans and antiNew Deal Democrats as possibilities for high posts
in the War Program, to bring an end to what he called
"bickerings and jealousies."

Here's a graphic war dispatch from Malaya
that reads as follows: "A couple of dieards were
leading an ammo gang when nip-reckies were gladeyed.
The dieards beat a hasty but couldn't find the divvy."

That may sound like something in Japanese, but it isn't. It's local battle slang of the British Commandos. Dieards are dispatch riders; ammo means ammunition, nip -- Japanese; reckies are enemy reconnaissance planes; gladeyed means seen, spotted. To beat-a-hasty is to withdraw. The divvy is the divisional headquarters. Hso maybe that explanation will help to translate the dispatch about a couple of dispatch riders who were leading an ammunition gang when Japanese reconnaissance px planes were sighted. And the dispatch riers retreated but couldn't find divisional headquarters. In other words, "A couple of dieards were leading an ammo gang when kx nip

reckies were gladeyed. The dieards beat a hasty but couldn't find the divvy."

now Hugh, will you , a'/2 diwy up a line or two?