P.J. - Sunoco Friday, Sept 20, 1945.

GOOD EVENING EVERYBODY:

And many thanks, many many thanks, to all of you who have honored me by coming here to be with me on this Fifteenth Anniversary; -you, Mr. Pew, and your Sun Oil colleagues, with whom I have had a longer association than anyone in radio has had with onle sponsor. There is more potential dynamite in handling the news than in anything else that goes on the air. No matter what you say, you offend someone. Your patience, with me, during all these years, has been great indeed. I have been fortunate in many my sponsor. And , now, Mr. Trammell, many thanks to you, and all the people of the NBC. I have been doubly

fortunate in being on the air, for fifteen years, with the Number One network in the world of radio.

But ,today marks another anniversary, which was celebrated in Washington, at the National Airport, where a plane took off to fly around the world. I was asked to take part in that event. Unable to be there, I invited one of our best known airmen to join me here in New York, Lieutenant General Jimmy Doolittle. He is sitting beside me now. But before we talk about that affair in Washington, let's quickly run through the headline news of the day. (If you have tuned me in on this, my fifteenth Anniversary, by now you may have concluded that I am not going to give you the highlights of the days news at all, that the whole fifteen minutes is being taken up with talk about this fifteenth anniversary business. So, the news:-

General MacArthur announces that by next Spring a million and a half American troops can be sent home. from the Far Pacific. This is based on the factor of shipping, the War Department estimating that within the next seven months shipping space will be available to transport one million, four hundred and ninety thousand soldiers across the Pacific. And MacArthur's headquarters today stated that four veteran combat divisions will sail from Japan within the next seven weeks - homeward bound.

In other words, our supreme commander over there is wasting no time incutting down the size of his forces for the occupation of Japan - which is in line with what he stated recently when he astorished the country with the small estimate of the number of troops it would take to hold Japan.

The list of Japanese war criminals goes on.

Today MacArthur ordered the state of thirty-four Jap
officers and soldiers who are believed to be responsible
for the hideous massacre of more than one hundred Allied
pisoners in the Philippines last December. They were the
victims of the horror about which we have heard burned alive in a tunnel. And now the perpetrators of
that worst of atrocities are being brought to justice.

slapped on a Tokyo newspaper that printed picture of General MacArthur and the Emperor Hirohito. The newspaper in question, is the "Tokyo Shimbun," which carried a story about the Mikado's call on the Allied supreme commander, and printed a two column cut of MacArthur and Hirohito.

It was noted at once in Tokyo -- as well as everywhere else -- that MacArthur stood a full head taller than Hirohito. Well, there's nothing scandalous about being a shorty, although it must be embarrassing to the Japs to find themselves usually six inches or a foot shorter than Americans.

However, the whole thing has a special angle from the 'apanese point of view. We've all heard of the Jap tradition that no mortal man shall ever look down on the Emperor, the Son of Heavan. It has been told again and again how, when the Mikado passed through a street, the shutters were closed over the windows in the upper stories of the houses - so that

TOKYO CENSOR - 2

nobody should look down on him. And there was
MacArthur, who would have to stoop to avoid looking
down on Hirohito. No wonder the Japs were shocked.

Today an inquiry was put to the Toky censor,
why did they suppress the newspaper carrying the
picture? The censor says - because the photograph was,
in the words of the censor "an unclear print."

Apparently they couldn't see MacArthur towering over
the Mikado clearly enough.

of Japanese baloney. But what can the Japs do about it? A late story states that the photograph of MacArthur and Hirohito will be phlished tomorrow in one of Japan's greatest newspapers, the Mainichi.—

They will have a five column cut, presumably not unclear.

At Frankfurt in Germany today, General Eisenhower had a talk with General Patton - a talk that lasted for two hours and twenty-five minutes.

Patton arrived at Frankfurt after a two-hundred-and fifty-mile dash by automobile from his headquarters in Munich - where, as commander of the American occupation forces, he has been administering Bavaria. He made the trip to answer to Eisenhower for his policy of keeping some Nazi officials in office temporarily - Patton having said that they were necessary for efficiency.

Before going in for their discussion, Patton and

Eisenhower had a news conference - though they didn't tell

the reporters much. On being questioned by the newsmen,

General Eisenhower said: "It is not my policy to discuss

conferences between me and my officers." To which he

added: "When I have something to give you, I'll tell you,

boys. I've never let you down, and I won't this time."

Patton confronted the newsmen, a somewhat subdued figure. Old Blood and Guts did not wear his brace of pearl handled pistols or his shiny riding boots. **EEEX With his armored forces, he had been a terror on the bettlefield. He has also been a terror in things he has said at one time or another blunt spoken Patton. Today, the only thing he said was to ask a cameraman something about the workings of his camera. **Inxxhbixxenafrrences**

In their conference, Eisenhower and Patton were

joined by two officials, whom Eisenhower had sent to

investigate the Patton administration of Bavaria.

They were with the two great generals for nearly an hour,

after which Eisenhower and Patton were alone for the

next hour and twenty-five minutes - two old friends,

one having to inquire into the actions of the other, and

perhaps take him to task. Eisenhower has previously had

occasion to reprimend Patton for indiscreet talk and action

This time - the report is that if Eisenhower finds the Patton administration in Bavaria at fault, Old Blood and Guts will be relieved of his command.

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ATOMIC BOMB

Today brings a disclosure of a secret meeting last week in Chicago, a gathering of top ranking scientists who, behind closed doors, deliberated on the potentialities of the atomic bomb.

The story is given out today by Dr. Eugene
Stanley, Director of the Institute of Pacific Relations,
who tells us that the scientists agreed that atomic
bombs will be produced by other nations in from two
to ten years.

They said that rocket projectiles capable of speeding from one continent to another will soon be developed - in all probability. And they foresaw weird turns of mystery. "Unknown enemies," says the Director of the Institute of Pacific Relations, "might drop rocket propelled bombs on America. We might," he goes on, "have strong suspicions where the bombs came from, but we could not be sure."

And the scientists made the calculation that a conspiracy of sabotage could destroy every major city in the United States in thirty minutes, by having

ATOMIC BOMB - 2

saboteurs place seventy-two bombs.

From all of this they drew the conclusion that only a strong international organization can save the world from a war of total destruction.

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INTRO TO GENERAL DOOLITTLE

Now for what happened late this afternoon in Washington. Today is the Twenty-first Anniversary of the completion of the First World Flight. In Nineteen Twenty-four, four specially built open-cockpit Douglas cruisers, each with a single Liberty motor, set out from California, to try and fly around the world. Airmen of many countries had tried to do it. All had failed. Of those four Army planes, one ran into a mountain in Alaska, one sank in the North Atlantic, and two made it all the way. The four airmen in those two planes were: - Lowell Smith, and Les Arnold, Eric Nelson and Jack Harding.

It took them from April to September,
six months. Today on the anniversary of the First
World Flight, General George of the Air Transport
Command ordered a C-54 to take off at the National
Airport, to fly around the globe. Instead of six
months, this plane expects to make it in approximately

six days. It should get back to Washington next Thursday night. And from now on, planes of the Air Transport Command will circle the globe on a regular schedule. You simply buy a ticket, get aboard, and fly round the world. Just stop and think what that means! It makes me dizzy to think of it. And my interest in this historic event is make multiplied because I happened to be historian of that first flight around the world, twenty-one years ago; and this past summer, when I flew round the world, it was in a C-54 exactly the same * the Globestar, christened by the wife of General George of the A T C this afternoon, Classification of the same route.

The legendary Jimmy Doolittle, Lieutenant

General James H. Doolittle, I should say, has just

flown in from Japan. The General who led the first

bombing raid on Tokyo, who later led is our Air Forces

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that hammered German industries and cities from bases in England, and now, from Okinawa and Japan. Jimmy Dookittle's career as a flier spans almost the entire history of aviation. Let's ask him what his thoughts are on this day when an American plane opens regular round the world schedule. What about it General?

GENERAL DOOLITTLE AND L.T.

GENERAL DOOLITTLE: Like you, Lowell, words almost fail me when I think back to those early days, our first planes and motors, and then look at the aviation picture as it is on this memorable date, this first day on which a passenger could buy a ticket, sit down in a comfortable chair in a plane, and away he goes on a flight around the globe.

L.T. We used to talk about it, twenty years ago, Jimmy. We used to wonder when the day would come.

GENERAL DOOLITTLE: This is it. And, it is nice to

be alive and see this dream of all airmen come true.

Early last May in Paris, General Doolittle invited me to fly around the world with him. I had to return to America, and he asked me to catch up with him in North Africa. I tried to. But he went too fast. He went round in nine days. So I slowed down,

made many side trips, and saw much that I otherwise would have missed. But in the main, General Doolittle and I both touched the same bases now on the regular schedule and this round the world run that the started today. Tell us about that there were

GENERAL DOOLITTLE: Here are the stops: - Washington to Bermude; Santa Maria Island in the Azores; Casablanca in Morocco; then on to Tripoli and Cairo. From there, the route is by way of Abadan in the ancient Garden of Eden. I'll bet Adam and Eve are thrilled at all this flying if they are watching us from Heaven! Karachi and Calcutta are the two stops in India; and they are a couple of thousand miles Then over the Himalayas to the walled city of Luliang in China; across the China Sea to Manila; north to Guam, and east to Kwajalein, Honolulu, San Francisco

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and across the continent to Washington. The opening up of this route has been made possible by the defeat of Japan.

L.T. It somehow ushers in a new era for mankind, don't you think?

GENERAL DOOLITTLE: It certainly makes all the peoples of the world neighbors, near neighbors, as they have never been before. And I guess that means a new era. The question is, will our political wisdoms keep pace with these miracles in the realm of science? Airplanes are changing the pattern of life on this planet to such an extent that I doubt whether any of us fully realize what is happening.

L.T. The General, by the way, and his crew,
broke one record during the war and never even mentioned
it. They flew the Atlantic in twelve hours, thereby

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reducing the time by several hours. And now at similar speeds and in even bigger planes the A T C started thems round the world schedule today. I wonder what's in store for us tomorrow?

Well, solong until tomorrow -- I mean SOLONG UNTIL MONDAY.