

The Indianapolis Times

FORECAST: Fair this afternoon and tonight with temperature about 20 this afternoon; colder late tonight with lowest about five above.

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U.S. TO SEND AEF TO ALL FRONTS TO HUNT THE ENEMY, FDR SAYS

JAPS' THREAT TO SINGAPORE IS MOUNTING

Wavell Masses Allied Power
With Newly-Arrived U. S.
Bombers Aiding.

By JOE ALEX MORRIS
United Press Foreign Editor

Allied armed forces sparked by a dogged American stand in the Philippines fought a mounting Japanese drive against Singapore today.

Newly-arrived American heavy bombers were aiding.

The battle to the last ditch under supreme direction of Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell developed in a big arc from Burma to the Philippines on its outer fringe and from the Malay jungles to British Borneo on its inner edge, where the Japanese had pressed closest to their objective.

In the Philippines, American and Filipino fighters held their ground on Luzon Island against aerial attacks against Olongapo naval base, Subic Bay, Mariveles and Corregidor Island.

Developments included:

1 American heavy bombers hammered home severe blows against the Japanese off Mindanao Island, where they sank an enemy destroyer and scored three hits on a battleship.

2 The American stand in the Philippines was a delaying action—that may go on for an indefinite period if aerial reinforcements are available.

3 The British fighting in Malaya had developed into a comparatively short-range defense, less than 200 miles from Singapore. Dispatches said that new Japanese landing forces had been destroyed on the west coast of Malaya, presumably in the general enemy drive toward the important rubber and railroad center of Kuala Lumpur. But other landing attempts were in progress. The Japanese were constantly pouring reinforcements into northern Malaya.

4 The gravity of the threat to Singapore was emphasized by a British withdrawal from the Perak front, where fighting had been in progress in the Kuala Selangor sector, on the west coast.

5 On the east Malaya coast, the British gave up the important airfield of Kuantan, which is 200 miles from Singapore, creating the threat that strong Japanese fighter squadrons might be based there to protect bombers raiding Singapore. The naval base had another air attack last night, with little damage.

6 Gen. Wavell, now in supreme command in the southwest Pacific, was believed to have moved his headquarters to the Dutch East Indies and to be preparing for a counter-attack from Burma against the Japanese lines in Thailand in an effort to sap the strength of the enemy offensive toward Singapore. Chinese, Indian and other troops have been massed in Burma for such an attack and considerable American and British air strength is available.

7 Japanese troops, originally estimated at 150,000, were caught in a Chinese encirclement and a heavy rain storm between Changsha, on the Chinese front and the Liao-tao River, and were said to be facing annihilation. Japanese losses already had been estimated at more than 50,000 men.

On other fronts:

RUSSIA—The Red Army was reported driving to within 30 miles of the great—but devastated—industrial center of Kharkov. The Russians also were reported to have advanced as much as 45 miles along the Kerch peninsula in the Crimea in their drive to relieve Sevastopol. The Reds claimed they recaptured 300 square miles in the Leningrad area in five days of fighting.

LIBYA—Heavy rains slowed up the British attacks on Halfaya and Sidi Barrani, the Egyptian border, and on Axis forces in the Agadabia sector, south of Benghazi.

LOCAL TEMPERATURES

12 midnight	7 a. m.	9
1 a. m.	8 a. m.	10
2 a. m.	9 a. m.	13
3 a. m.	10 a. m.	18
4 a. m.	11 a. m.	21
5 a. m.	12 (Noon)	22
6 a. m.	1 p. m.	23

At A Glance The War

Historical Scrapbook

(Jan. 6, 1942)

U. S. FRONT

Sea, land and air forces will be sent by the United States to the British Isles in the fight against Hitler, President Roosevelt told Congress in his annual State of the Nation message. He outlined a gigantic war production program and said the American victory effort will cost \$56,000,000,000 in the coming fiscal year, and warned "This means taxes and bonds, and bonds and taxes."

THE PHILIPPINES

Slight damage was caused to Corregidor Island and other American fortifications on Manila Bay in a four-hour bombing attack by Japanese planes. American heavy bombers scored three direct hits on a Japanese battle ship and sunk an enemy destroyer off Davao.

MALAYA

Japanese landing parties attacking the west coast were practically annihilated, British reported. British forces withdrew southward from the Kuantan area, 175 miles northeast of Singapore, and from the Perak front to the northwest. Singapore was bombed, with little damage.

EUROPEAN FRONT

RUSSIA

A great battle was raging within 30 miles of the great Russian industrial city of Kharkov as Red armies were reported to have advanced 45 miles along the Kerch peninsula in Crimea and claimed big gains on other fronts.

BOMB MANILA ISLAND FORTS

Corregidor Pounded Again
By Jap Planes; U. S.
Blasts Foe's Ships.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (U. P.).—Japan hurled a heavy air attack against Gen. Douglas MacArthur's last-ditch fighters in the Philippines, the War Department reported today, but suffered severe losses in new bombardments of Corregidor and other Manila Bay fortifications and on other American strongholds in Bataan Province.

American and Philippine ground defenses damaged at least seven of 30 Japanese air attackers—a 14 per cent casualty toll for the enemy—and it seemed likely that most of these seven planes had been put permanently or temporarily out of the war.

This brought the score of Corregidor's powerful anti-aircraft defenses to 15 Japanese planes known down and at least seven damaged in recent air bombardments. The army reported that the latest Japanese attack extended over four hours yesterday but that casualties (Continued on Page Four)

CLIPPER FORCED TO CIRCLE GLOBE

31,500-Mile Flight Home
Caused by War.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (U. P.).—Pan American Airways' Pacific clipper, caught between French New Caledonia and New Zealand when war broke out in the Pacific, landed in New York today after a 31,500-mile flight around the world.

The course of the clipper, commanded by Capt. Robert Ford, was kept secret and military officials would not permit disclosure of flight details.

The clipper left Auckland, New Zealand, Dec. 15. Its course was approximately 22,000 miles—the first 6,000 miles through territory subject to enemy attack.

The flight was made more difficult by the necessity for strict wartime operation, no lights, no ship-to-shore radio and no forewarning of arrivals. With the aid of the State Department and allied governments a course was followed through 12 countries to West Africa, whence the clipper crossed the South Atlantic.

BULLITT IN BAGHDAD
BAGHDAD, Iraq, Jan. 6 (U. P.).—William C. Bullitt, special ambassador to the Near East, arrived today.

PRO-NAZIS IN PARIS BITTER TOWARD U. S.

Leahy Censured for Role in
Vichy; Terrorist Slashes
Man in Deal's Office.

VICHY, Jan. 6 (U. P.).—French collaborationists in German-held Paris opened a new attack on the United States today, charging that it would have attacked French Africa had not Japan entered the war.

The attack was a development of savage denunciations of the Vichy Government for its failure to collaborate more fully with Germany. Increasing tension between the Paris collaborationists and the Government here was marked by disclosure that a terrorist had walked into the headquarters of collaborationist leader Marcel Deat at Paris yesterday and, using a razor, slashed severely the only man he found there.

Editor Leads Attack

Jean Luchaire, collaborationist editor, led today's attack on the United States and on Admiral William D. Leahy, its Ambassador here.

In an editorial which covered half the first page of the German-controlled Paris newspaper Les Nouveaux Temps, Luchaire accused the United States of trying through Mr. Leahy to induce France to "play the role of voluntary suicide" for its benefit and that of Great Britain by tolerating or actually taking part in British-American action in Africa.

Calling Mr. Leahy "a Mephisto with a leaning toward Faust," Luchaire asserted that he had encouraged Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, Vichy Chief of State, to resist broader collaboration with Germany.

He alleged that the United States and Britain intended to land expeditionary forces in French West and North Africa this winter but said Japan's entry into the war had forced them to abandon their plan.

Seek Revolt in Africa

As an alternative, he said, they sought to provoke a rising of French forces in Africa against the Axis.

Luchaire, developing an attack on the Vichy regime which Deat began in a radio speech yesterday, said that if Germany got angry at continued Vichy failure to collaborate, it might decide to chop up France and split the French African Empire.

He warned further that if Germany negotiated peace with the United States and Britain it would be to France's disadvantage unless France meantime "fulfilled its promises of collaboration."

The razor attack on the official at Deat's headquarters was the third terrorist outbreak in Paris in 24 hours.

Probe Official's Death

Sunday evening they bombed a German military recreation center and a German propaganda office and laboratory.

It came only a few hours after Deat's radio speech in which he savagely attacked the Vichy Government, charged that its policy endangered the French Empire, and hinted darkly that he and his followers would intervene if necessary.

As police investigated the latest attack, Vichy Interior Minister Pierre Fucheu, a collaborationist, took personal charge of the investigation into the death of his right-hand man, Yves Paringaux, whose battered body was found alongside the railroad tracks 30 miles southeast of Paris early yesterday.

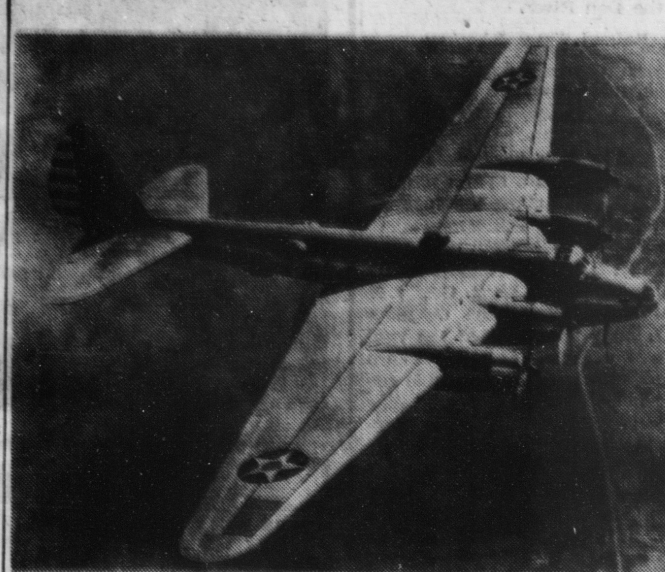
TYPHUS GRIPS SPAIN; WILL HITLER RISK IT?

CAIRO, Jan. 6 (CDN).—A typhus epidemic is raging in Spain. Until the epidemic has been brought under control Hitler is not likely to risk contamination of his troops with the dreaded disease which, once started, can decimate whole armies, medical authorities believe.

SALLY CHANGES PLANS

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 6 (U. P.).—Sally Rand, the fan and bubble dancer, was denied use of the Episcopal Church for her wedding today to her cowboy fiance, Thurkel (Turk) Greenough.

Goals for 1942 and 1943



Planes: 60,000 in 1942
125,000 in 1943



Tanks: 45,000 in 1942
75,000 in 1943



Anti-Aircraft Guns: 20,000 in 1942
35,000 in 1943

Myers Resigns as Speedway Manager 'for the Duration'

Theodore E. (Pop) Myers and the Indianapolis Speedway, inseparable since the first 500-mile race at the huge oval in 1911, have parted company "for the duration."

The 68-year-old, white-haired, genial "Pop" has given up his post of general manager. While the Speedway is being closed—to liberate through elimination of winter, more commonly known as war—he will rest, get himself "in shape."

"My health has been bad and I am going to get myself in shape," he says. "After that, I don't know just what I will do."

When his health is recovered and the war is ended, "Pop" might be ready to step back into harness, for he remains vice president of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway Corp.

"I guess that makes me a \$1-a-year man," he says.

"Dolly" Dallenbach, too, is gone from the Speedway headquarters at 444 N. Capitol Ave. She has been Mr. Myers' secretary for 30 of the 31 years he has been running the sports event which every Memorial

Day has focused the attention of the world on Indianapolis.

In that time she has become an authority on the history of the Speedway. Her first name is Eloise, but she has long been known as "Dolly."

Albert Rickenbacker, a brother of Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker, corporation president, is in Indianapolis to close the Speedway and the (Continued on Page Four)

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The Times new serial story,
"TAMMAY GOLD,"
Begins today on Page 17.

AMERICANS WILL TAKE STATIONS IN ENGLAND; 56 BILLIONS REQUESTED

CHEERS GREET ASSURANCE OF UNITED NATION

Audience Approves Loudly
As Chief Says Human-
ity Will Finish War.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (U. P.).—Prolonged, vociferous, applause punctuated President Roosevelt's address to Congress today.

A hush had settled over the House chamber when he began. But in a few seconds it gave way to hearty applause when Mr. Roosevelt's first words proved to be a declaration that the spirit of the American people was never higher than it is today.

The chamber listened intently as he traced the history of Axis nations' conspiracy. But applause greeted his statement that Japan has failed in its objectives of stunning and terrifying this country.

Ridicule Brings Laughter

There was equally loud approval of his assertion that the Stars and Stripes will fly again over Wake and Guam and the Philippines. When he said the militarists started the war but the massed, angered forces of common humanity will finish it, there was a further outburst.

He drew a laugh when he referred to Hitler's "Italian and Japanese chessmen."

There was applause when he revealed that 60,000 planes will be produced this year. When he said that 45,000 tanks would be produced in 1942, someone on the floor emitted a low whistle of surprise.

Hopes Figures Go Overseas

Likewise, there were cheers for his statement that the production figures "will give the Nazis a little idea of just what they accomplished in the attack on Pearl Harbor"; and for his interpolation that "I hope all these figures I have given become common knowledge in Germany and Japan."

Silence met his statement that this year's war effort would cost \$56,000,000,000 and his picture of a long, hard, bloody and costly war. But the crowd gave him a hand when he warned against defeatism. The President's voice rang with emphasis when he promised that the United States would hit the enemy hard wherever or whenever we would reach him, and the chamber responded.

Mr. Roosevelt arrived in the House chamber at 11:32 a. m. (Indianapolis Time). He entered on the arm of Maj. Gen. Edwin M. Watson, his military aide, and received a standing ovation, which grew in volume as he reached the dais.

Cabinet in Front Seats

Cabinet members occupied front seats, with Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Secretary of the Interior Harold I. Ickes the only absentees.

The row of seats to the left of the President in which the diplomats are seated on state occasions were singularly empty.

Canadian Minister Leighton McCarthy, a close friend of the President, was one of the ranking envoys present. Col. Vladimir Hruban, minister of the Czechoslovak Government-in-exile, was prominently seated and cordially greeted by other diplomats, including a handful of Latin American representatives.

The seats reserved for the chiefs of the armed forces were unoccupied.

The President spoke for 37 minutes. Applause followed him out. Speaker Rayburn dissolved the joint session at 12:12. Mrs. Roosevelt, who had been sitting in the executive gallery, retired from the chamber. She was wearing an Eleanor blue ensemble.

Message Calls for 60,000 Planes in 1942
Along with 45,000 Tanks and 20,000
Anti-Aircraft Guns.

(Text of Message, Page Five)

By LYLE C. WILSON
United Press Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—President Roosevelt told Congress today in a promise of victory to come that he would order United States armed forces to world-wide war fronts to find the enemy and "hit him and hit him again whenever and wherever we can reach him."

He warned of a "heavy price for freedom" in money, work and blood and fixed the war budget for the next fiscal year at \$56,000,000,000.

Most of these billions will go into a tremendous production effort far exceeding anything the world has seen—185,000 planes alone will be produced in 1942 and 1943 combined, the President promised, along with huge quantities of other weapons.

Far from trying to clothe the projected production in military secrecy, Mr. Roosevelt departed from his prepared text to tell Congress that "I hope all these figures I have given become common knowledge in Germany and Japan."

'It Must Be Done'

Our forces—land, sea or air—will take up defensive or offensive positions as circumstances warrant in the British Isles, many points in the Far East, on all the oceans and on bases within and without the New World to protect the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. Roosevelt's personally delivered annual message to Congress on the state of the union at war outlined a staggering production program of airplanes, tanks, guns and shipping—a program calculated to stagger the Axis.

"Let no man say it cannot be done," he said. "It must be done—and we have undertaken to do it."

The airplane program is calculated to outbuild the Axis by three-to-one in 1943. Mr. Roosevelt said he had sent a new production directive to departments and agencies calling for a schedule of munitions as follows:

1. Build 60,000 airplanes, including 45,000 combat craft, in 1942; and 125,000, including 100,000 combat units, in 1943. Production in 1941 was around 18,000.

2. Build 45,000 tanks this year and 75,000 in 1943.

3. Build 20,000 anti-aircraft guns in 1942; 35,000 in 1943.

4. Launch 8,000,000 deadweight tons of merchant shipping in 1942; 10,000,000 tons in 1943. We produced 1,100,000 deadweight tons in 1941.

Need for Speed Stressed

"These figures and similar figures for a multitude of other implements of war," Mr. Roosevelt said, "will give the Japanese and Nazis a little idea of just what they accomplished in the attack on Pearl Harbor. Only this all-out scale of production will hasten the ultimate all-out victory. Speed will count."

And Mr. Roosevelt warned that it could be accomplished only by a jarring dislocation of our normal civilian life and a bruising burden of taxes—"taxes and bonds, taxes and bonds."

Guard against complacency, the President warned. Do not underestimate the cruel and ruthless enemy. He has been planning, plotting, training, arming, fighting to kill and destroy.

And the President reminded that we already have suffered defeats, that we may suffer further reverses and must "face the fact of a hard war, a long war, a bloody war, a costly war."

He said that the militarists in Berlin and Tokyo started this war but that the massed, angered forces of common humanity will finish it. Our victory means freedom and triumph of the institutions of democracy, the ideals of the family and the simple principles of decency and humanity, he continued.

"They know," Mr. Roosevelt said, "that victory for us means victory for religion. And they could not tolerate that. The world is too small to provide adequate 'living room' for both Hitler and God."

"Our own objectives are clear; the objective of smashing the militarism imposed by war lords upon their enslaved people—the objective of liberating the subjugated nations—the objective of establishing and securing freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want and

War Cost to You For Year Is \$427

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (U. P.).—War cost estimates by President Roosevelt for the fiscal year 1943 will amount to \$427.48 for every man, woman and child in the United States.

Mr. Roosevelt projected expenditures of \$56,000,000,000 for the fiscal year which starts this July 1, as against U. S. gold reserves of \$22,700,000,000.

The per capita cost of the program is based on 1940 population figures of 131,000,000.

freedom from fear everywhere in the world.

"We shall not stop short of these objectives—nor shall we merely gain them and call it a day. This time (Continued on Page Four)