

# Insight reveals US Victory Program

## Text of FDR's Speech

See Story and Highlights on Page 1

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's address tonight follows:

Washington's birthday is a most appropriate occasion for us to talk with each other about things as they are today and things as we know they shall be in the future.

For eight years, General Washington and his continental army were faced continually with foreign invasions, recurring defeats, supplies and equipment were lacking, in a sense every winter was a Valley Forge. Throughout the 13 states there existed fifth columnists—selfish men, jealous men, fearful men, who proclaimed that Washington's cause was hopeless, that he should ask for a negotiated peace.

Washington's conduct in those early times has provided the model for all Americans ever since—a model of moral stamina. He held to his course, as it had been charted in the Declaration of Independence. He and the brave men who served with him knew that no man's life or fortune was secure without freedom and free institutions.

The present great struggle has taught us increasingly that freedom of person and security of property anywhere in the world are inseparable. The security of the rights and obligations of liberty and justice everywhere in the world.

This war is a new kind of war. It is different from all other wars of the past, not only in its methods and weapons but in its very nature. It is warfare in terms of every continent, every island, every sea, every air-line in the world.

This is the reason why I have asked you to take out and spread before you the map of the whole earth, and to follow with me the references which I shall make to the world-encircling battle lines of the war. Many questions will, I fear, remain unanswered; but I know you will endeavor to cover everything in any one report to the people.

The broad oceans which have been heralded in all other wars as barriers from attack have become endless battlefields on which we are constantly being challenged. We must all understand and face the hard fact that our job now is to fight at distances which extend all the way around the globe.

We fight at these vast distances because that is where our enemies are. Until our flow of supplies gives us clear superiority, we must concentrate on striking our enemies wherever and whenever we can meet them, even if, for a while, we have to yield ground. Actually we are taking a heavy toll of the enemy every day that goes by.

We must fight at these vast distances to protect our lines of communication with our allies—protect these lines from the enemies who are bending every effort of their strength, striving against time, to cut them.

The object of the Nazis and the Japanese is to separate the United States, Britain, China and Russia, and to isolate them one by one. Each will be surrounded and cut off from sources of supplies and reinforcements. It is the only realistic policy of "divide and conquer."

There are those who still think in terms of the days of the past, who advise us to pull our warships and our planes and our merchant ships to our own home waters and concentrate solely on last year's defense. But we illustrate what would happen if we followed such foolish advice.

Look at your map. Look at the vast area of the Pacific. Look at the vast area of Russia, with its military might. Look at the British Isles, Australia, New Zealand, the Dutch Indies, India, the Near East, and the continent of Africa, with their resources of raw materials. Look at the lines of communication that they can use to carry reinforcements to their army opposing General MacArthur in Japan.

It is obvious what would happen if all these great resources of power were cut off from each other either by enemy action or by self-imposed isolation:

1. We could no longer send aid of any kind to China—the brave people who, for nearly five years, have withstood Japanese assault, destroyed hundreds of thousands of Japanese soldiers, and vast quantities of Japanese war munitions. It is essential that we help China in her magnificent defense and in her inevitable counter-offensive—or that is one important element in the ultimate defeat of Japan.

2. If we lost communication with the southwest Pacific, all of that land, including Australia and New Zealand, would fall under Japanese domination. Japan could then renege on her promises of ships and men to launch attacks on a large scale against the coasts of the western hemisphere, including Alaska. At the same time, she could immediately extend her conquest to India, and through the Indian Ocean, to Africa and the Near East.

3. If we were to stop sending munitions to the British and the Russians in the Mediterranean and Persian Gulf areas, we would help the Axis to overrun Turkey, Syria, Iraq, Persia, Egypt and the Suez canal, the whole coast of North Africa and the whole coast of West Africa—putting Germany within easy striking distance of South America.

4. If, by such a fateful policy, we ceased to protect the north Atlantic supply line to Britain and to Russia, we would help Germany to launch a counter-offensive by Russia against the British and we would cut off the British of essential food-supplies and munitions.

These Americans who believe that we could live under the illusion of isolationism wanted the American eagle to imitate the policy of the ostrich. Now, many of these same people, afraid that we may be struck, are now begging us to turn our national bird to be turned into a turtle. But we prefer to retain the eagle as it is—living high and strong.

I know that I speak for the mass of the American people when I say that we reject the turtle policy and will continue increasingly the policy of the eagle in the various theaters, and this in turn, depends upon control by the United Nations of the strategic bases along those routes.

Control of the air involves the simultaneous use of two types of planes—first, the low-range heavy bomber, and second, light bombers, dive bombers, torpedo planes, and short-range pursuit planes which are essential to the protection of the bases and of the bombers themselves.

Heavy bombers can fly under their own power from here to the southwest Pacific. They are the backbone of our air force.

planes have to be packed in crates and put on board cargo ships. Look at your map again; and you will see that the route is long—and at many places perilous—either across the South Atlantic around South Africa, or from California to the East Indies direct. A vessel makes a round trip by either route in about four months, or only three round trips in a whole year.

In spite of the length and difficulties of this transportation, I can tell you that we already have a large number of bombers and pursuit planes, manned by American pilots, which are now in direct contact with the enemy in the southwest Pacific. And thousands of American troops are today in that area engaged in operations not only in the air but on the ground as well.

In this battle area, Japan has had an obvious initial advantage. For she could fly her long-range bombers to the points of attack by using many stepping stones open to her—bases in a multitude of Pacific islands and also bases on the China, Indo-China, Thailand and Malay coasts. Japanese troops have come to us from Japan and China through the narrow China sea which can be protected by Japanese planes throughout its whole length.

I ask you to look at your maps again, particularly at that portion of the Pacific ocean lying west of Hawaii. Before that war started, the Philippines islands were already surrounded on three sides by Japanese power. On the west coast, the islands in possession of the coast of China and that of the coast of Java and the Philippines yielded to them by the Vichy French. On the north, are the islands of Japan themselves, reaching down almost to the equator. On the east, the United States islands—which Japan had occupied—were in absolute violation of her written word.

These islands, hundreds of them, appear only as small dots on most maps. But they constitute a large strategic area. Guam lies in the middle of them—a lone outpost which we never fortified.

Under the Washington treaty of 1921 we had solemnly agreed not to add to the fortification of the Philippines islands. We had no safe naval base there, and we could not use the islands for extensive naval operations.

Immediately after the war started, the Japanese forces started to move either side of the Philippines to numerous points south of them—thereby completing the ring of islands from north, south, east and west.

It is that complete encirclement, with control of the air by Japanese land-based aircraft, which has prevented us from sending substantial reinforcements of men and material to the gallant defenders of the Philippines. For forty years it has always been our strategy—a strategy born of necessity—that in the event of a full-scale attack on the islands by Japan, we should fight a delaying action, attempting to retire slowly to the Bataan peninsula and Corregidor.

We knew that the war as a whole would have to be fought and won by a process of attrition against Japan. It was the only realistic policy. We knew that, to obtain our objective, many sacrifices of operations would be necessary in areas other than the Philippines.

Nothing that has occurred in the past two months has caused us to revise this basic strategy—except that the defense put up by General MacArthur has been so brilliant, and his men are gaining eternal glory therefor.

MacArthur's army of Filipinos and Americans in the air—the United Nations in China, in Burma and the Netherlands East Indies, are all together inflicting the same essential task. They are making Japan pay an enormous price for every inch of territory she attempts to seize control of the whole Asiatic world. Every Japanese transport that they can use to carry reinforcements to their army opposing General MacArthur in Japan.

It has been said that Japanese gains in the Philippines were made possible only by the success of their surprise attack on Pearl Harbor. I tell you that this is not so.

Even if the attack had not been made, your map will show that there would have been a hopeless operation for us to send the fleet to the Philippines through thousands of miles of ocean, while all those island bases were under the sole control of the Japanese.

The consequences of the attack on Pearl Harbor—serious as they were—have been wildly exaggerated in other ways. These exaggerations come originally from Axis propagandists; but they have been repeated, I regret to say, by Americans in and out of public life.

You and I have the utmost contempt for Americans who, since Pearl Harbor, have whispered or announced "off the record" that there was no longer any Pacific fleet—that the fleet was all sunk or destroyed on December 7—that more than 1,000 of our planes were destroyed on the ground.

They have suggested slyly that the government has withheld the truth about casualties—that eleven or twelve thousand men were killed at Pearl Harbor instead of the figures as officially announced. They have even served the enemy propagandists by spreading the incredible story that thousands of bodies of our honored American dead were about to arrive in New York harbor to be put in a common grave.

Almost every Axis broadcast directly quotes Americans who, by speech or in the press, make damnable mis-statements such as these.

The American people realize that in many cases details of military operations can not be disclosed until we are absolutely certain that the announcement will not give to the enemy military information which he does not already possess.

Your government has unmistakable confidence in your ability to hear the worst, without flinching or losing heart. You must, in turn, have complete confidence that your government is keeping nothing from you except information that will destroy us. In a democracy there is always a solemn pact of trust between government and the people; but there must also always be a full use of discretion—and that word "discretion" applies to the critics of government as well.

THIS IS WAR. The American people want to know and will be told, the general trend of how the war is going. But they do not wish to help the enemy any more than our fighting forces do, and they will pay little attention to the rumor-mongers and poison peddlers in our midst.

To pass from the realm of humor and poison to the realm of reality, a number of our officers and men killed in the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, and the number wounded was 946. Of all the combat ships based on Pearl Harbor—battleships, heavy cruisers, light cruisers, aircraft carriers, destroyers and submarines—only three were permanently put out of commission.

Very many of the ships of the Pacific fleet were not even in Pearl Harbor. Some of those that were there were hit very slightly; and others that were damaged have since been repaired. When those repairs are completed, the fleet will be more efficient fighting machines than they were before.

The report that we lost more than a thousand airplanes at Pearl Harbor is as baseless as the other weird rumors. The Japanese do not know just how many planes they destroyed that day, and I am not going to tell them. We and the other victors in Asia know that there is to be an honorable and decent future for any of them or for us, that future depends upon the United Nations and the forces of Axis enslavement.

Conquered nations in Europe know the yoke of the Nazis is like that of the people of Korea and Manchuria know in their flesh the harsh despotism of Japan. All of the people of Asia know that if there is to be an honorable and decent future for any of them or for us, that future depends upon the United Nations and the forces of Axis enslavement.

It is the people of the United Nations who are to be determined, or even if we are merely to save our own skins, there is no alternative but to keep up our production—our production of special task of production.

Our first job then is to build up production so that the United Nations can maintain control of the seas and the air—not merely to gain a slight superiority, but an overwhelming superiority.

On January 6th of this year, I set out the definite goals of production for airplanes, tanks, guns and ships. The Axis propagandists called them fantastic, and nearly two months later, after a careful survey of progress by Donald Nelson and others charged with responsibility for our production, I can tell you that those goals will be attained.

In every part of the country, experts in production and the men and women at work in the plants, are giving loyal service. With few exceptions, labor, capital and farming realize that this is no time either to make undue profits or to gain special advantages, one over the other.

We are calling for new plants and additions to old plants and for plant conversion to war needs. We are seeking more men and more women to run them. We are working longer hours. We are coming to realize that one extra plane or extra tank completed tomorrow may, in a few months, turn the tide on some distant battlefield; it may make the difference between life and death for some of our fighting men.

We know now that if we lose this war it will be generations or even centuries before our conception of democracy can give again. And we can lose this war only if we slow up our effort or if we waste our ammunition sniping at each other.

Here are three high purposes for every American:

1. We shall not stop work for a single day, if any dispute arises we shall keep on working while the dispute is solved by mediation, conciliation or arbitration—until the war is won.

2. We shall not demand special privileges or special advantages for any one group or occupation.

3. We shall give up conveniences for every American.

We Americans will contribute untold production and unified acceptance of sacrifice and of effort. That means a national unity that can know no limitations of race or creed or selfish politics. The American people will find ways and means of expressing their determination to their enemies, including the Japanese admiral who has said that he will die.

Let them repeat that now! Let them tell that to General MacArthur and his men. Let them tell that to the sailors who today are hitting hard in the far waters of the Pacific. Let them tell that to the boys in the flying fortresses. Let them tell that to the marines! The United Nations constitute an association of independent peoples of equal dignity and importance. The United Nations are dedicated to a common cause. We share equally and with equal zeal the anguish and awful sacrifices of war. In the partnership of our common enterprise, we must share in a united plan in which all of us must play our several parts, each of us being equally indispensable and dependent one on the other.

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## "We're Going on Offensive"

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## Woman's Club Plans Event

Pringle Club Fetes Husbands, Friends At March Meet

PRINGLE—The Pringle Woman's club held their all day meeting at the clubhouse, Wednesday with Mrs. O. F. Seeley, Mrs. William McCarroll, Inez Simmons and Irma Simmons as hostesses.

Plans were made for a social night for husbands and friends March 6. A surprise handkerchief shower was given Mrs. Saddle Kottek for her birthday.

Hostesses for the meeting March 4 will be Mrs. S. Hettler and Mrs. O. Davis.

Guests present were Mrs. Lottie Kinnear, Mrs. John McConville and Miss Doris Rickett. Members, Mesdames R. Curtis, J. Minty, L. Lorentz, S. Keyes, E. Hilffickel, H. Stapleton, E. Kottek, C. Grabenhorst, J. Holden, E. Schendel, H. Ramey, J. Fabry Sr., O. Davis, S. Kottek, H. Melchert, F. Wiltsey, G. Adams, O. Hoge, S. Hettler, B. Miller, W. Schendel, P. Gurgurich and J. Klinger.

Mrs. Harry Wechter returned Monday from San Francisco, where she spent several days visiting her son, Gene, who is in the navy. She was accompanied by Mrs. Mabel Winchester who visited her son, Harold, also in the navy.

Plans for holding school six days were discussed and voted down at a meeting of the local school board.

Five new pupils have been added to the Pringle school, two coming from Rickreall. The others are transfers from Salem schools.

Mrs. Isabelle Powers, primary teacher, spent the weekend in Tacoma visiting her husband, who is employed in the shipyards there.

## Legion Dinner Set Today

WEST SALEM—The Kingwood American Legion post and auxiliary are sponsoring a benefit turkey dinner Sunday at the hall on Parkway drive. Serving hours will be from 12 to 2 o'clock.

Committee members who are taking charge are: Mrs. William Reid, Mrs. Nellie Hammar, Mrs. Marjorie Wood, Mrs. Kenneth Abbott, Mrs. Elizabeth Muller, Mrs. Ester Wendt, dining room; Betty Jean Estey, Mrs. George Combs, Mrs. Lillian Williams, Mrs. Karl Mobley, Mrs. O. B. Long, Mrs. Fannie Smith and Mrs. Floyd Bouffler, kitchen.

Albert Bernard attended the meeting of the mayors of the four county cantonment at Monmouth Wednesday in place of Mayor Guy Newgent, who was unable to attend.

City officials reported that 40 people registered the first of the week for civilian defense work.

Samuel James Yates, Salem, was fined \$7.50 in police court for violation of the basic rule.

Mrs. Paul Lee was hostess to members of the Kingwood Garden club at her home Thursday afternoon. Plans were made for the meeting next Thursday at the home of Mrs. John S. Friesen, at which time the Polk county agricultural agent, Walter Leth, will speak to the group.

The hostess served a dessert luncheon to those present: Mrs. Lynn Richardson, Mrs. Anna Alderson, Mrs. Thomas Dalke, Mrs. Harry Bonney, Mrs. Elizabeth Hoffman, Mrs. A. Hamblin, Mrs. Mike O'Brien, Mrs. A. F. Goffrier and Mrs. Claud Miller.

Mrs. Lura Tandy had a stroke Wednesday night at her home. She was found in an unconscious state in the morning and was taken to the Deaconess hospital, where it is reported that she is in a serious condition.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Forsburg, Portland, called at the Henry Toews home Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hoffman, who has been visiting friends and relatives in the central and southern states all winter, returned to her home Tuesday. She plans to leave Saturday to visit her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Alderson, at Coquille, for a month.

Mr. and Mrs. O. D. King went to Portland Wednesday to see their son, Merrill, who had been seriously injured in an accident when the truck he was driving on highway work rolled over an embankment.

Laurie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leighton Dashiell, is spending a few days with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Voth, at Polk Station.

Denyer was chairman. In March the grants plans initiation for a new candidate.

## Many Attend Burial Rites For Mt. Angel Blind Abbot

MT. ANGEL—Rt. Rev. Bernard Murphy, OSB, the blind abbot of Mt. Angel who for almost ten years had lived in darkness and yet had shown such good nature and cheerfulness that his blindness was almost unnoticeable, was laid to rest in the peaceful abbey cemetery Saturday morning.

Many friends, clergy and lay people, thronged the abbey chapel where the solemn monastic burial service was held, and countless more sent telegrams and messages.

The pontifical requiem began at 10 a. m. Abbot Thomas Meier was celebrant with Very Rev. Prior Jerome Wespe acting as assistant priest. Rev. Patrick Meagher and Rev. Method Korn were deacons of honor, while Rev. Benedict Keber and Rev. Albert Bauman acted as deacon and subdeacon of the mass.

Rev. Robert Keber and Rev. Stephen Hofmann were masters of ceremonies.

The youngest clerics of the community were the pallbearers. They were Frater George Houck and the Frater Novices Jeremiah Shea, Joseph Zenner, Philip Meier, James Sawyer and Paul Aicher.

Abbot Lambert Burton of St. Martin's abbey, Lacey, Wash., preached the sermon and Bishop Joseph McGrath of Baker blessed the body.

At the close of the services the long procession filed from the chapel to the cemetery to consign Abbot Bernard to the earth beside his predecessors, Abbot Adolph Oedermt, founder, and Abbot Placidus Fuers.

With the advent of his total blindness, Abbot Bernard retired from public life but within the monastery he remained the central figure around which the life of the community moved. His advice was sought by all and his interest in the affairs of the world never waned. One of his monks read him the news of the world daily, and the sad condition of the world at war was one of the burdens of the prayers that occupied all his free time. He had a phenomenal memory that permitted him to say daily mass and recite the divine office from memory.

Even in his last illness, caused by a heart attack, he remained in full use of his faculties and up to five minutes before his death Wednesday morning conversed with his monks.

Abbot Bernard came from a pioneer Oregon family. His father, James J. Murphy, was born in Boston, 1840, and came to Oregon in 1861. His mother, Mary Fitzgerald, was born in the Willamette valley in 1847 and baptized in the church at St. Paul. Her parents had come to Oregon by wagon train in 1846.

Abbot Bernard was born in Portland as James Elmer Murphy on December 10, 1874. In addition to his schooling in Portland and Mt. Angel, he studied several years at St. Anselm's college, Rome, Italy. He was scholar and teacher and had traveled over most of the world.

Following several weeks spent in Turner with her daughter, Mrs. Lois Barber, high school instructor, Mrs. Roger G. Mabry of Dayton left several days ago for Broken Arrow, Okla., where she will visit her aged parents. She plans to be gone for four months, and upon returning will make her home in Turner.

Charles Stephenson of McMinnville, was an overnight guest Thursday of his grandmother, Mrs. N. W. Hutchens. Floyd W. Workel of Corvallis was also a dinner guest this week of his mother here.

Mrs. Anna Farris, who has spent the winter in Salem with her son, Grant Farris and family, was a weekend guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Spiers here. Later Mrs. Farris expects to return to her home in Turner.

Mrs. Gene Poitras of Klamath Falls was a recent dinner guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs.