L.T. STANDARD, OCTOBER 30, 1944

GOOD EVENING EVERYBODY:

Admiral Nimitz says the toll of Jap men-of-war sunk or damaged now goes up from fifty-eight to sixty-two, possibly sixty-four. And Halsey's planes are continuing their attack on the fleeing squadrons.

The battle of the Philippines leaves the empire of the Rising Sun reduced to a third-rate naval power.

Tokyo today was throwing out hints of another battle. The Mikado's war lords pear to be whistling in the dark. They say the battle for the Philippines is just beginning in earnest. They claim

orces have attacked American war installations to have damaged an American cruiser and set one of our aircraft carriers afire. But there is no confirmation of the from our side. Furthermore, it improbable that they, having just had the worst naval licking since the battle of Trafalgar, should be able to muster enough strength for a major attack.

It was a fleet of sixty Japanese warships that set out to challenge American power in the Philippine Out of that armada only a handful of destroyers came through unscathed. And even they are in a bad spot, along with the twenty or thirty damaged and crippled ships, the only survivers of the battle. For they are open to the attacks of our submarines and carrier + based planes. In addition to those carrierbased aircraft, bombers based on China

Aover mnemy waters looking for cripples.

Admiral Nimitz announces Rose, that, in addition to all previous reports, planes of Halsey's Third Fleet hit three Japanese Cruisers in Manilla
Harbor on Friday, and probably sank one of them. The
chances are that at least one of the was a cripple,
having been damaged in the Sibuyan Sea in the second
battle of the Philippines. Moreover, on Friday and
Saturday our planes destroyed more than ninety

Japanese aircraft, making a total of at least to two
hundred and sixty-one destroyed
hundred and sixty-one destroyed last week.

completed the reconquest of Leyte. He reports that the shattered remnants of the Mikado's Sixteenth Division is Lewis toward the West coast of the island, with three columns of Yanks in pursuit. The enemy is making for a base they have on the west coast, from which they hope to escape across the twenty-eight miles of the standard to the island of Cobu. But if they try that, they are doomed because the sea is absolutely controlled by surface and air units of our fleets.

Later tonight MacArthur reported that his
men had hit the speek Japanese troops in the

Philippines with such force that the Mikado's men have
suffered twenty-four thousand casualties. In the
midst of a typhoon with seventy mile an hour winds, our
the Tears to fought to within ten miles of the
west coast of Leyte. The tasethe Twenty Fourth

Division is on the verge of joining up with the
Gevalry units fighting as foot soldies all internal
communication bines are in the hands of the Yenks and;
all the eide route.

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Our PT boats and land-based planes are chasing the enemy off the coast wherever they find him. They have sunk two freighters and ten large barges carrying Japanese soldiers to Cobu.

A Russian military commentator in Moscow tada observed today that Japan's naval Maginot Line has turned out to be inadequate. By that he means, of course, that the Mikade's war lords thought they were safe behind their navy, just as the French in Nineteen Forty thought they were safe behind that line of fortifications in Eastern France. The Russian says the battle has not yet reached its final phase, but it is already quite clear that Japan is in an extremely unfavorable position. The Japanese, he points out have a one-fleet navy. Once it is completely destroyed the nation will be at the mercy of the Allies.

In China the battle for Kweilin is Street fighting new goes on in the outskirts of the city. But the Chinese, have attacked the Japanese in the rear, and recaptured another city eighty miles northeast of Kweilin. The latest is They seem to be holding the Japanese at bay in a semi-circle eleven or twelve miles away from the heart of the city. The Japanese are attacking most beavily north of Kweilin deveral columns, are advancing from tx different directions. There does not seem to be much hope that they can be kept from capturing the place before long.

Chiang the burden of proving him side

Here is an explanation for the firm General S+ilwell, an explanation which comes through in spite of the harsh attempts of Chungking to silence all information. The inside story that we get tonight is that the removal of Stilwell is the climax of a sharp difference of opinion between Washington and Chiang Kai Shek over the conduct of the war in Asia. As we learn it tonight, the removal of set settle the dispute. It proves unquestionably that Chieng Kai Shek and Stilwell have not got along. together Correspondents have been telling us this of Stilwell does not de settle the dispute put upon Chiang the burden of proving his side

of the argument, which he can only do by thoroughly reorganizing the Chinese Army and conducting the war against the Japanese with more vigor.

As one result of the recall of Stilwell,

U. S. Ambassador to China, Clarence Gauss has offered
his resignation. From the first has wanted a strong

policy in China. Nor some time Washington has been disturbed about China. It now turns out that the dispatch of Major General Patrick Hurley and War Production Chief Donald Nelson was one move in the game. They went to Chungking, and made several demands upon Chiang. One, that Stilwell be made Commander-in-Chief of all Allied forces in China. Another, was that the Chinese Army should be thoroughly reorganized that dead heads in the Chinese High Command should be thrown out, and that the Chinase forces should be made into an efficient hardhitting Army.

Hurley and Nelson further asked Chiang and his collective to come to terms with the Communistative Armies in northwestern China, unite them, with the Armies under Chieng. The argument was that this could only be achieved under a foreign commander in chief because the Communists distrust the game around Chiang and would not serve under one of his Generals.

Ceneral by Chiang

The first result of the visit of Hurley and Nelson to Chungking was that Chiang notified President Roosevelt that he had complete confidence in Stilwell. And the moment Stilwell started to act on that theory, Chiang backed water Chiang Kai Shek's side of the case is that Stilwell disobeyed his orders when he started the North Burma campaign. He charged Stilwell with being responsible for the lost of Kweilin and other U. S. Arixha Air Bases in China because he did adequate supplies the Chinese Army. GER Finally Chiang undertook to carry out the reorganization of the Chinese Army war on the proviso that they. effort himself provided Was Recovered removed Stilwellke The understanding is that although the So it still rent a President did withdraw Stilled he declined even to clear, consider any of the charges made against the American

Altogether, not a very cheering situation.

Although General Stilwell has been recalled,
British and Chinese forces in Burma are carrying out
one of the last campaigns that he planned. They are
advancing on the cities of Katha zadzana and Barmo
on the Irrawady River, both important centers of
Japanese communications. They have advanced thirty-six
miles from Myitkyina.

The United Press today made public the text of nine cables which its correspondent in Chungking sent to New York about the removal of General Stilwell. The first merely reported that Stilwell had been withdrawn, and from that one only four words had been censored. The next five cables were completely feaxe censored. In the seventh the Chungking censor allowed just fourteen words, the eighth and ninth were completely bluepencilled. So the Chungking correspondent sent four hundred and eight words, of which the

censor permitted only thirty-two to come through about this much discussed and puzzling affair.

Front lets hear from Stan. of Calif.

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Montgomery's armies have captured Roosendaal, the last stronghold the Nazis held in Holland below the River Waas. Monty's British and Canadian fighters have driven thousands of Germans the tangled swampy country next to the river. A dispatch from headquarters reports that their defense to disintegrated and has been a route, a fight flight for safety, in small boats and over pontoon bridges.

They stillhold a few pages of ary ground to the where they south, are fighting rear guard actions, desperately trying to keep the roads to the river open. But they are gradually being surrounded as nine of Monty's columns are rolling shead. They advanced seven miles today.

South of the River Scheld the Canadians

fought their way four miles toward the Belgian frontier,

eapturing an important place on the way. They are now, within two miles of a German defense point where enemy guns still control the channel to Antwerp.

Another British and Canadian force north of the river has swept the enemy off the big island known as Beveland, and reached the causeway to Wolcheran where British warships and planes have silenced the German batteris.

Germans on Wolcheran and the two Beveland islands, and captured or killed eight thousand of the nine thousand Germans to the south of the river.

In Hungary a Red army has launched a new advance toward Budapest on a sixty-mile front. So learn free Berlin. For more than three weeks the Nazis have been able to hold up that army, fifty-three of Budapesty The Russians are carrying out a wheeling movement in order toattack the Hungarian capital from the South, They already held important positions south, southeast and southwest of Budapest, and they have flat open ground, no hills, no rivers, between them and the city.

On the East Prussian front, snow has begin to

and, the Germans have redoubled their resistance.

These factors held up the drive of the Red

armies.into the province. The Nazis have been able to

reinforce the defenses in the region of the Masurian

Lakes and the Baltic area also.

Military observers point out that the Russian armies now are fighting on the longest front ever rest recorded in military history. Ix It reaches all the way from the Arctic Ocean elect to the Adriatic, across Europe at its broadest point.

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A London newspaper reports that German soldiers in Spain are helping the troops of General Francisco

Franco; They are fighting the Spanish Maquis the Pyrenees. Frontier. The Maquis had penetrated into Example that Spain and gained some success to begin with. But, Franco mustered the Germans on Spanish territory, Germans who had fled across the frontier from France. According to the laws of neutrality they should have been interned. But, according to the London paper, the Falangist government of Spain neither interned nor disarmed them.

increased Nasi resistance, so there is not such fighting news from there today. But a story from Rome, reported that Sicily, under the Allied Military Government, is again ridden by Mafia, the century-old secret criminal organization. Hold-ups and kidnappings are every-day affairs. Respectable people downs dare travel the highways dutside the towns at night. The gangsters are taking not only their money, jewels and cars of their victims, but even their clothes. They leave them by the roadside naked and helpless.

The old Mafia was a single organization, so victims knew with whom they had to deal, But today there are at least eight independent gangs. One rich landlord of Palermo was kidnapped and held for six days until he ransomed himself for two and a half million lire. When his captors released him he asked them to give him a safe conduct to protect him from other gangs. But the bandits refused, said they had nothing to do with the other gangs and could not protect him.

INTRO TO CRAWFORD

Captain Bob Crawford, of the Army Air Forces, is with me tonight. Bob belongs to a part of the Air Forces of which we haven't heard half enough. He's a ferry pilot of the Air Transport Command. In addition to sixteen odd years of flying, he is widely known in the musical world, as a baritone singer, also as a leader of the Newark Symphony Orchestra, and as a composer.

One musical selection that he brought forth a few years ago looks as though it would bring him almost undying fame. For Bob Crawford is the author and composer of the Air Corps Song. Every man in the U.S. Army Air Forces, and that means about two million and a half, has sung and marched to the stirring Air Corps Song. Already it ranks as a marching song with MADELON, the marching song of the Poilous of France.

I've known Bob for many years. We've had a number of interests in common, including Alaska.

He's an Alaskan. As a matter of fact, he was born just over the line, at Dawson in the Klondike. But he spent most of his youth in the heart of Alaska.

Bob, tell us just a little about the Ferry Command.

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CAPT. CRAWFORD: My knowledge is limited mainly, Lowell, to my own outfit. I'm with the Seventh Ferry Group.

At present I am at Gore Field in Montana. Our job is to deliver airplanes, all over the world. And usually we are flying almost all the time, nights and Sundays included. I stopped off here to see you just because I have been delivering a Fortress from the Pacific Coast to the Atlantic Coast.

There are a large number of colorful and experienced airmen in our outfit, fliers who have taken planes nearly everywhere on this planet except to the regions around the South Pole. Some of my associates are what are called "Bush Pilots," chaps who until the war were flying in the Far North. One,

for example, for many years had his own fleet, carrying passengers and cargo between cities, towns and
remote settlements in Arctic Alaska.

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L.T.:- Are you going back to Alaska, Bob -- some day?

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CAPTAIN CRAWFORD: I've just recently returned from there, Lowell. And I hope I'll never stop going back. Thanks to aviation, Alaska is going to open up rapidly after this war. The distances there are tremendous -- as great as they are across the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific. But the airplane, in Alaska, as elsewhere, is annihilating time and space.

Our far northern empire is going to come forward for many reasons, of which I'll only mention two.

First, from our neighbors the Russians, we are going to find out about the agricultural products with which

they have had such great success in Arctic Siberia.

This, agriculturally, will enable us to open up

Alaska.

And then, it's going to be on one of the main air routes of the globe. Planes flying from North America to Asia will go by way of Alaska. And, I believe that my home town, Fairbanks, is going to become a great and flourishing city as a result.

I would like nothing better than to go up and down the UnitedStates telling our people about the opportunities and wonders of Alaska.

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L.T.:- Well, go ahead flying airplanes, Bob.

Help finish off the Japs, and then you can takeyour own plane again and tour the country singing your songs and telling America about Alaska. For that matter, I'd like to suggest you for Governor of Alaska. And now let's let our Cheechaco pal, Hugh, take over.

In Washington Congressmen today declared that the Political Action Committee of the C.I.O, and the National Citizens Political Action Committee were instruments with which Communists are fighting for control of a major political party. This was the gist of a report to the Dies Committee xx after an investigation of the P.A.C. The report continued that National Sitizens Political Action Committee was the "principal Communists' Front organization" of moment, the rallying point for the communist party and its allied clubs. The Congressmen who wrote this report were Demogratic representatives Costello of California, Starnes of Alabama, with Republican Parnell Thomas of New Sersey

percent of the members of the National Citizens

Political Actions Committee had been affiliated with

the Communist party or its front in recent years.

Sidney Frilman himself denied the charge.