AIR WAR P.J. Standard Thursday, January 20, 1944.

a rest because the weather was too bad for heavy raids. Tonight the Royal Air Force over the German capital again in one of their biggest raids. They stayed only twenty-three minutes is but in that time they dropped more than two thousand two hundred and forty tons of block-busters and incendiaries.

We have a fair measure of the might of this raid in the words which the German Trans-Ocean News Agency used to describe it: They called it a "terror attack" and that is what they always say after a big sortie. Berlin was already one fourth destroyed after **kmm** the ten big raids which the Allies have made since November Eighteenth.

Actually this latest assault was the biggest in eighteen days. Since in January third the only raids on Berlin have her been by British Mosquito Bombers.

The campaign on Berlin is a systematic affair. The Royal Air Force is taking the city

AIR WAR - 2

district by district, wiping it out methodically.

While one quarter of the city xx has been destroyed no less than forty percent of its factories and military installations have been wiped out.

On the northern end of the Russian line, the

Red armies have won a victory almost as important as

the recapture of Kiev. They forced the Germans out of

Novgorod which, ever since August, Nineteen Forty-One,

had been the buttress of the Nazi front on the Baltic.

The Germans announced it first, saying that they had

evacuated Novgorod; and the hinting that they had just

given it up because they were tired of staying there.

Later in the day, the air waves around Moscow were given over to Marshal Stalin, who issued a triumphant order of the day, addressed to General Meretskov, the Red general who leads the armies on that northern front. Stalin described the city as an important economic hub, a communication center, and a strong German defense base.

Meretskov did not stop at Novgorod. He sent his men northwest towards the Baltic. The consequence

was, they tore wide gaps in the Nazi line for a distance of ninety miles, the way to the Leningrad sector. The upshot of it all is that the siege of Leningrad is now lifted completely, just twenty-nine months from the day that it began, August twenty-one Nineteen Forty-one. The Germans have withdrawn from the entire salient around the east end of the city. This is the end of a battle' that lasted six days, a battle in which the Russians killed no fewer than forty thousand Carmans, captured several towns and cities and an enormous amount of booty. They also destroyed great quantities of German equipment, planes, tanks, heavy guns.

The armies of General Meretskov joined up with the Red Army forces which advanced westward from Leningrad itself. This placed the former capital of Holy Russia beyond the reach of German guns for the first time in years.

Stalin announced the recapture of Nexa

Novgorod in Moscow with a two hundred and twenty-four

gun salute. The name Novgorod means "new town", but actually it is one of the most ancient cities of Russia. Founded by Vikings ma many centuries ago. Military experts in London declare that the retaking of Novgorod is as smashing a blow to the Nazis as the victories of Smolensk and Bryansk. It was the in the cap of General Meretskov. It was he who broke the Finnish Mannerheim Line in the winter of Nineteen Thirty Nine-Nineteen Forty. It was he who was responsible for the reep recapture Mojaisk of Majiax anjikk in the first great Russian counter offensive.

The recapture of Novgorod, plus the holes that Meretskov has punched in the German line to the North, has placed large German forces - some three hundred thousand soldiers, in peril. A considerable force is on the verge of being surrounded seventeen miles south of Leningrad. The forests around Lake Ilmen are full of disorganized bands of Nazis, cut off from the main body of the army, and harrassed by guerrillas.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill is taking a hand in that comboned squabble over the post-war frontier between Russia and Poland. He had a long talk today, at Number Ten Downing Street, with three of the pm Polish government leaders in exile. The first thing he has to do is make it possible for Stalin and the Polish leaders to shake hands and make up. will not be easy. To do he will have to persuade some of the Polish Ministers in London to bow themselves out of the picture. Meaning for one, General Sosnowski, Commander in Chief of the Polish fighting forces. heads of the Soviet government look upon that Polish General as definitely anti-Russian. and the

Later in the day, the dipkomatic tension over the Pravda story faded out. Moscow repudiated it. The Russians vowed they were surprised at the excitement that it had aroused. The Deputy Foreign Commissar assured the British Embassy in Moscow that no official of the Russian government was rep

CHURCHILL - 2

responsible for publishing the report. Furthermore, he added, the Stalin government knew nothing about it until it appeared in print.

London now considers tha whole business at an end,

In Italy, the Nazis have been driven out of all of which Minturno, and The looks like a decisive victory in that Allied march on Rome. Minturno is only seventy miles from the Eternal City and was the anchor spot of the German line on the cost of the Tyrrhenian Sea.

way at Minturno, but the British units of General Clark's Fifth Army. They did it by one of the pincers operations, partly a leap frog attack. One British division landed from the Tyrrhenian Sea above Minturno, while another outfit of British attacked from the east.

The Germans three at them two heavy counterattacks led by tanks, but these were repelled. When
the vanguard of the Fifth Army reached the outskirts
of Minturno, the Germans decided it was untenable, and
evacuated. Evidently they set fire to it first,
because Berlin announced that Minturno had been

completely destroyed.

As one result of this battle, we learn that the Germans are apparently withdrawing many of their veteran troops from Italy and replacing them with recruits. Prisoners captured in the battle of Minturno said that many of their men were under fire for the first time. The obvious inference is that the German high command is transferring the cream of its shock troops to the west, in preparation for the Allied invasion.

Bombs were dropped in the southeastern suburbs of Rome. Allied planes attacked the marshalling yards in those outskirts of the Eternal City, the yards which the Nazis use for the transportation of troops and supplies to the south.

Some of the explosives fell on two of the big man aqueducts has that bring water to Rome and the city is reported to be practically without water today. The Germans put out a report that the water supply of the Vatican had been impaired. But it is known that the Papal authorities have a considerable amount of water stored up. In fact it is even suggested that Pope Pius may distribute some of it to the people of Rome.

Tonight we have for the first time an eyewitness meloucholy account of the Allied disaster at Bari early in December, the German raid third wrecked the come and damaged much lied ships and huge quantities of ammunition. One United Press correspondent says those German bombers blasted Bari into a hellish nightmare of exploding shells, leaping flames and shattered buildings. The greatest part of the damage was the accomplished a lucky hit on an ammunition ship.

The Germans came over shortly had after seven o'clock in the evening, at a time when the harbor was jammed with ships, all of them loaded with munitions of war.

The reporter declares it was almost impossible for the enemy to miss.

When they got that ammunition ship, there was a terrific explosion and the whole sky seemed to fill with a dull reddish flame. After a few seconds of

tornado. For miles around the heard the sounds of breaking glass, and of doors, window frames and Venetian blinds being whipped out. As a matter of fact, the concussion blew out windows as far as ten miles inland, and even at some points twenty miles away the force of the explosion was felt.

The ammunition ship set other ships on fire, some of which sank swiftly, while others burned all night.

been worse. To be sure the Germans did destroy

seventeen vessels, but that is comparatively few out

times that number in the harbor.

of several hundred that were safe in their bestin.

Owing to the ruling of the censorship, this is the first time eyewitnesses were permitted to tell about

the Bari disaster.

For several days there has been a conspicuous silence about the land operations of the island of New Britain.

New Britain.

You might be call it a defening silence. And there is a decided impression that there progress/is painfully slow. We do hear that the But Japs made another attack on Hill Six-sixty. The Marines beat them back and as the enemy retreated they left one hundred and twenty six dead behind them.

For the rest, the news from the war in the Pacific is almost entirely about air attacks, principally the raids on Weewak, New Guinea, and Rabaul, New Britain. Allied bombers and fighters destroyed or damaged forty-nine Japanese planes in those sorties. They dropped one hundred and thirtythree tons of explosive on the Boram Air Field in Northern New Guinea and destroyed many planes on the ground. At Rabaul they made three raids in four days, shot down twenty one enemy fighters and probably one more. All in all the official

PACIFIC - 2

repeated air attacks; just hammering away, and destroying enemy farf forces here, there, and all over the map.

Tonight there is a new and dramatic climax to that shooting mystery at the luxurious Drake Hotel in Chicago. Mrs. Frank Starr Williams, the rich wife of an attache of the State Department in Washington died just twenty-five hours after the bullet was fired into her brain.

Although her condition has been gritical it the Doctors had expected her to live throughout the night. They had so notified her family, including her husband. The consequence was that when Mrs. Williams died only an internewas at her

and That speeded up the efforts of the Chicago police in their investigation. Several new facts

came to light in the course of the day which served

The police found the only to confuse the matter pistol with which she was shot on the ledge of a service elevator. They also found in the closet of the room occupied by Mrs. Williams persian lamb coat and the flowered with silk dress. Mrs. Patricia Goodbody, the daughter of Mrs. Williams had told the police that the shooting lady wore a persian lamb coat and a flowered silk dress. Later in the day announced that Mrs. Rm Goodbody admitted that she was the owner of the coat and the MINKERS found in her mother's closet.

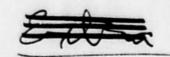
The police that powder burns found had been dimens on the hands of the dead woman. These are taken as an indication that she probably grappled with the woman who attacked her. The medical examiners wax also found powder burns on the left hand of her daughter, Mrs. Goodbody. Mrs. Goodbody explained that when the mysterious invader started shooting she, Mrs. Goodbody threw her hands up in

of her face many Roberts Renelast - or

The Connecticut lady who refuses to pay her income taxes is sticking to her guns. Miss Vivian Kellems, who owns a war plant in Connecticut, is ht and wary indignant because Treasury Secretary Morgenthau accused her of being disloyal. She says she is not only receive but eager to pay taxes to win the war. But, she adds, she and millions of others object to paying taxes to enable billions of dollars to be squandered on plain and fancy boondoggling all over the world. She throws "disloyal" right back in the Secretary's teeth; says she can prove that boondoggling projects are being supported by the taxpayers' money and she is willing to testify before the proper congressional committee. She says further that it is all very well for Secretary Morgenthau, who inherited a large fortune,

and probably always had money in the bank. But as for

her, if she pays her December Fifteenth tax installment, it will bankrupts her and her factory in Connecticut.





The Republican members of the Senate have chosen a new acting leader. For several months the regular leader, Senator McNary of Oregon, has been in Florida recovering from a major operation. Before he left, he printed appointed Senator White acting leader. And now his colleagues have confirmed McNary's choice. However, when the brilliant Oregon Senator returns to duty, he will resume his place as leader.