

President Roosevelt today sent to Congress a plan of the largest kind, a program of huge scope, to accomplish in this country one of those Four Freedoms - freedom from want. Almost revolutionary in its magnitude, the President's new recommendations call for a vastly increased amount of government influence over the nation's industrial system after the war. <sup>TP</sup> The presidential plan is divided into two parts. One concerns an expansion of social security - "cradle to grave." The other deals with ways of returning to ~~xxxx~~ a peace economy after the war is over, a change-over from war industry to peacetime industry.

For expanding social security, the President advances a whole series of measures - disability insurance, increase of old-age insurance, a reorganization of unemployment compensation laws,

a system of public assistance for the needy, ways to provide security for those in the armed forces and their families.

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Under the heading of industrial transition after the war - the President gave Congress plans for the demobilization of soldiers and sailors, the change-over of war plants, the lifting of the wartime regulations placed on industry, and so forth.

FOURTH TERM

Here is something about <sup>what people are</sup> ~~public opinion~~

<sup>thinking</sup>  
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concerning a fourth term. In Washington the American Institute of Public Opinion stated today that right now there is more support for a fourth term than there was for a third term at this stage of the game four years

ago. The Public Opinion Institute points out that in March, Nineteen Thirty-Nine, a poll conducted by FORTUNE Magazine indicated that less than thirty-seven per cent of the people were in favor of a third term - more than sixty-three against. Previous polls had indicated as high as seventy per cent against.

This year the Institute took a fourth term poll, ~~that was~~ three months ago, and it indicated that fifty-two per cent of the people <sup>were for a</sup> ~~supported another~~ <sup>fourth term.</sup> ~~reelection for the President.~~ Today, ~~however, the~~

Institute notes that the fourth term movement is not as far advanced as the third term movement was in the

Spring of Nineteen Thirty-Nine. The third term agitation began right after the reelection of the President in Nineteen Thirty-Six. <sup>Then</sup> The major trumpet blasts for a third term were sounded by Senator <sup>Buff</sup>uffy of Pennsylvania and Governor Neely of West Virginia, and now once again we find these two <sup>New Deal</sup> ~~Democratic~~ stalwarts issuing a summons for <sup>another</sup> ~~a fourth~~ term.

The Republicans, of course, are as unenthusiastic about a term Number Four as they were about a term Number Three. And today the Illinois State Senate passed a resolution, directed more or less against another reelection for the President. The upper House of the Illinois Legislature is controlled by the Republicans, and goes on record - not against a fourth term but against a third term. That would seem to be a little late, considering what happened in Nineteen Forty. However, the Illinois State Senate declares itself against

"another third term." That is - another one for anybody else. The resolution calls for Congress to take action for a constitutional amendment that would limit the tenure of any president to ~~xxx~~ two terms.

Suppose that idea went through promptly - how would it affect <sup>a</sup>~~the~~ fourth term for President Roosevelt? If we had a constitutional amendment limiting any president to two terms, how would it affect a president who has already had three? Would it keep him from having four? <sup>There's</sup>~~It's~~ a neat question of logic.

TAXES

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The tax plan that emanates from the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives is a twenty per cent withholding tax. That is - twenty per cent to be deducted from all wages. This is not pay-as-you-go, and does not envisage any tax forgiveness.

The Committee voted today to drop all the pay-as-you-go proposals, and declared in favor of <sup>wage</sup> ~~pay~~ deductions as a means of collecting <sup>some of</sup> the taxes that we have to pay this year. ~~that is, part of this year's taxes~~ The withholding of twenty per cent <sup>of</sup> wages would go into effect on July First. Until then - we'd pay in the same old way, a ~~quarterly~~ quarterly instalment on March Fifteenth and another quarterly installment on June Fifteenth. Then, beginning with July First, a twenty per cent deduction from our wages would be applied to the amount of

income tax that we still owe. If the twenty per cent deduction should come to more than we owe, the difference would be applied to our tax payments in the following year. If the twenty per cent should be less than the amount we owe, we would have to make up the difference by paying cash. *This applies only to wages.*

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The Committee vote was along party lines, with only one Republican supporting the twenty per cent withholding tax. Nine Republicans were against it and said that the plan would be a great disappointment to the taxpayers. They advocate the Ruml brand of pay-as-you-go and continue to insist that they will take the whole question to the floor of the House.

LEND LEASE

The House of Representatives today passed the extension of Lend-Lease -- voting to continue it for another year. The majority was overwhelming -- four hundred and seven to six, Republicans joining Democrats. Only one congressman spoke against the extension of Lend-Lease -- Smith of Ohio, a Republican. He charged that the program of aid to our Allies handicaps our own war effort and declared that President Roosevelt is trying to use Lend-Lease to create what the congressman called -- "A world super-state."

The extension was passed without amendments. Only one was offered -- with Republican Congressman Vorys of Ohio proposing a clause whereby <sup>a</sup> Lend-Lease study would be made to protect American interests after the war. The Vorys amendment was voted down.

However the Lend-Lease fight in the House is not over yet -- not by any means. The test will come when Lend-Lease Administrator Stettinius asks for more billions of dollars to finance the program.



A battle about the billions is expected -- with Republican Senator Butler of Nebraska and Democratic Senator Tydings of Maryland leading the charge against the ~~XXXXX~~ administration. Butler wants Harry Hopkins investigated. He demands that there shall be an inquiry into the activities of the President's Lend-Lease advisor. The purpose of the quiz is expressed by the Senator in these words: "To learn <sup>what</sup> ~~if~~ Hopkins' is doing behind the barn with the millions of Lend-Lease funds."

Senator Tydings is out for a sort of Lend-Lease horse trade. He wants the billions <sup>of aid</sup> ~~made~~ to our Allies to be used in bargaining for air bases during the post war period.

Now for that other focus of Lend-Lease interest -- Moscow. American Ambassador Admiral Standley today had a conference with Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov. In the Kremlin the Ambassador and the Foreign Commissar talked things over, and they may have had some discussion

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concerning those much debated remarks by Admiral Standley -- his statement that the Soviet government was keeping the Russian<sup>/</sup>people in ignorance of the aid that America is sending to Russia.

This morning the word came that the Soviet radio had just broadcast an official statement by our American Lend-Lease Administrator Stettinius -- with full facts about the amounts of lend-lease that have gone to the Soviets. The obvious inference is that this Moscow lend-lease broadcast may have resulted from Admiral Standley's charges. Some suggest that our Ambassador's blunt and downright words may have been the sort to appeal to Stalin -- who, too, likes to make strong statements without trimmings.

On the other hand, we hear that Admiral Standley seems to feel that his remarks were misunderstood and he <sup>is</sup> ~~has~~ interpreted <sup>as</sup> ~~his~~ meaning to complain only because the Soviets have not made clear what part of

the American supplies ~~were~~ are lend-lease and what part  
~~were~~ are from the Red Cross and <sup>the</sup> Russian Relief <sup>^</sup> movement  
over here,

## RUSSIA

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The startling news of a new German advance on the southern front in Russia is followed by word that the Nazi push has been slowed down. After all the Red Army victories, we hardly expected news that the Nazis war machine had lunged forward for a gain of eighty miles in that vital area -- the Donets Basin. But ~~the~~ push ahead they did in a smashing drive which the Russians do not minimize. Today the Red Army newspaper, Red Star, indicated the situation was serious, with the Red Star addressing a fervent <sup>but</sup> ~~exhortation~~ exhortation to the Soviet troops. "Wage defensive warfare," it called. "Stubbornly and firmly hold ~~all~~ positions. Repulse all attacks."

The Germans claim they are still advancing, and are near the great key city of Kharkov -- which the Red Army previously took from them.

Soviet advices indicate that the critical point of Nazi pressure is near Voroshilovgrad. There Russian engineers are laying great fields of land

mines in an attempt to stop the German thrust.

The general picture tonight shows that the Nazi advance has been slowed down -- because of weather conditions, among other things. The Spring thaw in the southern Russian front has turned the land into a quagmire.

Further north the Red Army has scored <sup>a signal</sup> ~~a single~~ success in the capture of a town called Bely. That's on the Vyazma-Smolensk front and places the great Nazi salient at Vyazma in more critical danger than ever. ~~The Germans announce the new Russian success, with Moscow confirming it later.~~

## SUBMARINES

The Nazis today virtually broke into <sup>poetry</sup> ~~petry~~ in claiming successes for their submarines. The German high command declares that during the past five days, twenty-three ships have been sunk, and then goes on to tell where:- "In the snowstorms of the North Atlantic," says the Nazi communique. "Under the glowing sun of the Equator, and in the autumn of the Cape of Good Hope." In other words, there is plenty of poetry in the enemy claim, probably more poetry than truth.

However, word from the Dutch West Indies indicates the sinking of a number of ships. Survivors who were landed today said that probably eight had been destroyed by U-boats off the coast of Guiana.

NORTH AFRICA

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In North Africa, the fighting is on a minor scale, with Allied headquarters announcing that British, American and French are ~~to be~~ delivering minor thrusts at numerous places all along the line, from the north Tunisian hills south to the Mareth Line. It's mostly a case of patrol attacks and air raids - with French forces continuing to impose a flanking threat against Rommel's Afrika Korps.

~~British General Montgomery says he is highly pleased with the state of affairs for his Eighth Army. After beating back Rommel's offensive over the weekend and giving the Afrika Korps an exceedingly rough handling, Montgomery feels that his Eighth Army is in excellent shape for a drive, while Rommel's forces are in a much worse condition than they were before they launched their futile ~~drive~~ <sup>assault</sup>.~~

FRANCE

Today brings a series of stories of violent events in France - where French patriots are continuing their campaign of guerrilla attacks against the Nazis. The resistance of the suppressed people has been intensified by a Nazi round-up of workers to be sent to German armament factories - slave labor.

Today's news tells of another attempt to assassinate Marcel Deat, pro-Nazi leader and arch collaborationist. Anti-Nazi Frenchmen laid a careful plan to kill him at his country estate southeast of Paris. They cut the telephone wires of the house and charged in with blazing automatic pistols. They missed Deat but one man with him was wounded. This was the third attempt on the life of the pro-Nazi.

In the City of Lyons, German troops <sup>passing</sup> ~~marching~~ through the street were blasted with hand grenades. The soldiers were marching through a workers' district



when patriots jumped from the concealment of an alley and hurled ~~hand~~ grenades. A dozen Germans were killed by the explosion<sup>s</sup>. The remainder scattered and then opened fire with machine guns. Two bystanders were killed.

Another flare of violence occurred when a German munitions train was wrecked in northern France. French anti-Nazis did the wrecking, and the train blew up - with so shattering an explosion that no trace of the German train crew could be found afterward.

AIR WAR

Today's news of the war of the air tells of a stupendous explosion. ~~This occurred~~ <sup>At</sup> Munich; which the Nazis call "the second capital of Germany."

Last night R.A.F. planes dropped five hundred tons of bombs on Munich, and Berlin admits the city was - "severely hit."

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R.A.F. pilots tell of what happened shortly after the raid began. A bomb touched off an explosion ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ that shot an immense jet of flame over a thousand feet in the air. "It mushroomed out," says an R.A.F. pilot, "and lit up all the ground and sky like a glowing sunset." Then he continues his description of the burst of flame with these vivid words: "It made as much difference as someone switching on the light in a dark room."

The British airmen believe that a large oil tank blew up, a giant tank in the great Munich

And just immense  
railroad yards. That was an example of the ~~first~~  
~~fires~~ that the five hundred tons of bombs set, ~~in~~ "the  
second capital of Germany."

Levine —  
RUTH MITCHELL - 1  
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Isaac Don Levine, for many years well known as an able magazine and newspaper writer has just written a powerful Billy Mitchell biography. And Don Levine made a statement today at the Overseas Press Club that bears repeating. Last Friday in this broadcast, when I told the story of the battle of the Bismarck Sea, I said that it probably would rank with the great battles of all time. And, he today emphasized this by pointing out something which needs to be resaid. <sup>TP</sup> His statement was that in the Battle of the Bismarck Sea - the Army Air Force ~~ix~~ victory over the Japanese convoy bound for New Guinea <sup>^</sup> the enemy losses -- which we all know -- amounted to fifteen thousand Japanese soldiers and sailors, and twenty-two Japanese destroyers and transports as against only nine American lads who were killed! Incredible? Yes.

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Levine —  
RUTH MITCHELL - 2

But true. And he went on to say that men will  
write about that battle for centuries, yes for

thousands of years to come. — as in the  
case of the Battle of Salamis  
where the mighty <sup>Persian</sup> fleet of  
Xerxes was destroyed, with  
small loss to the Greeks,

And now Hugh.