

GOOD EVENING EVERYBODY:

The confusion of the Germans in France is almost equalled in the Balkans. The surrender of Rumania and the advance of the Russian army through Bessarabia has created panic throughout not only Rumania, Jugoslavia and Greece, but also in Bulgaria. The Bulgars, we hear, have asked the British Ambassador in Turkey for armistice terms. Dispatches from Switzerland report mutinies in the Hungarian army. The Nazi government of Hungary has dissolved all political parties, and clamped down a rigorous martial law.

There is virtually a state of siege in the capital of Rumania, and disturbances all over the country. A dispatch reports Rumanian troops marching against the Hungarians in Transylvania, while other Rumanian units are fighting the Germans at the port of Constanta on

the Black Sea.

The Berlin radio today reports that the Soviet forces are within one hundred odd miles of Bucharest, the Rumanian capital. Obviously it will not be long before the Russians have those oilfields, which ought to put a crimp in the already stumbling Nazi war machine.

Stalin today announced with much pride that Soviet forces had captured ^(Kishinef) Chisinau in Rumania, south and east of the city of Iasi which the Russians took last Tuesday.

Michael of Rumania announced yesterday that his government had accepted the Allied terms for surrender and were joining ~~in~~ the Allies in the fight against Germany.

The Nazis are -- or were -- still holding onto many of the strong points in Rumania, and Kishinef was one of them. The Nazis took the place in Nineteen Forty-one and have been holding on to it ever since.

Kishinef is on the railroad from the main Rumanian oilfields, the last route by which the Germans could escape. *It was the stronghold upon which the Nazis relied to keep the Russians out of Rumania.*
The Second and Third Ukrainian armies had surrounded the city, and it looked as though they were going to by-pass. Evidently its capture is the first direct result of Rumania turning on the Axis.

Stalin issued a second order of the day,
and out
announcing the defeat of the Nazi army south of Iasi
and the capture of three more fortresses in that region.
The Nazis admit the two Ukrainian armies have been
able to achieve deep penetrations in the direction of
the estuary of the Danube as a result of the political
situation in Rumania and confusion in the Rumanian
army. ~~However, Moscow reports that the Red armies are
still meeting with resistance in all areas where the
Germans are still in control. One of the Rumanian
prisoners told his captors that the Nazis post machine
guns behind the lines and mow down every soldier who
tries to retreat.~~

*In Kishinev the Reds wiped out
about the entire German garrison. The
Moscow radio announced that the entire
Nazi front in Bessarabia has, as
they phrase it, broken open.
Looks like the beginning of the end
in those parts.*

STIMSON

Secretary of War Stimson, at his first press conference in three weeks, expressed his jubilation over the news, ^{He} ~~and~~ called this an ^{as well he might,} historic week, While he pointed out that Germany is weakening on all sides, he also added that this is not the time to be so triumphant that we relax. Instead we should muster all our strength, and unity, for the final knockout.

The Secretary for War ~~today~~ gave an idea of the magnitude of the disaster the German military machine has sustained. The Battle of Normandy, said he, has turned out to be a major victory ^{which} ~~that~~ has cost the Nazis three hundred thousand dead, wounded and missing. A number that will probably increase before the fighting is shifted to lands north of the Seine.

Then he went on to say that all the German armies in France have been crippled and their communications cut, with the result that they will have to make their next stand farther north, where the

battle lines of the last World War were drawn --
unless they collapse entirely. He added that all
the German pockets in the rest of France will be cut
off as completely as are, say, the Japanese on New
Britain and on the eastern Marshall Islands.

FRANCE FOLLOW STIMSON

Eisenhower again throws a veil of secrecy over the movement of his various columns rampaging over France north, west and south, indicating that the Germans are withdrawing in confusion. When an Army begins to retreat, the first object of the victorious general is to throw it into further confusion. Usually done by throwing mobile forces in between the enemy and where he is trying to go.

Dispatches from France tonight tell us that the Allies have such complete mastery over the air that the Nazis are unable even to send over observation planes.

However, we do know that three Allied columns ~~are~~ are sweeping down on LeHavre, at the mouth of the Seine, the second largest port in France. The Germans tried a Dunkirk evacuation, but huge flocks of Allied aircraft poured a rain of bombs on them. It looks as though Eisenhower's next objective will be the liberation of both LeHavre and Rouen.

The Algiers radio broadcast the report that

French patriots and Allied troops are now in control of Bordeaux, the third largest French port. But we don't know for sure. ~~The Nazi radio said the Allies had landed on the coast near Bayonne, almost at the Spanish border, but they add that only small forces were disembarked there.~~

One American spearhead was rumored to have reached the suburbs of Troyes, ^(Tr-wah) way to the southeast of Paris, and only a hundred and thirty miles from the German frontier. ~~This may be the same column Tuesday's dispatches described as having reached Sens. Troyes is about fifty miles due east of Sens. If so, then this column is approaching the Vosges Mountains and the valley of the River Moselle.~~

Allied headquarters in Rome reports another American armored column from the southern invasion forces as having reached the Swiss frontier near Geneva, having rolled at terrific speed some two hundred and ten miles north from the Mediterranean.

Maybe one of General Patch's columns, the one that captured Grenoble yesterday. If so, it has advanced at the rate of sixty-seven miles in a day.

Still another column of Yanks has advanced westward ~~west~~ ^{from} Marseilles, to within ten miles of Arles, gateway to the valley of the lower Rhone, one of the classic invasion routes to Germany. This report comes from Allied headquarters, and the Nazis admit that their army in that region is retreating rapidly up the Rhone Valley to escape being ~~xxxxxxx~~ trapped.

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On this the sixth day of the siege of Toulon, the French are pushing the Nazis gradually back towards the harbor. We hear the great naval base may fall at any hour.

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Although Marseilles was also reported as having been liberated by the French yesterday, the Nazis ^{in the Old Harbor} are said to be holding out ~~along the waterfront~~, the harbor once used by the ancient Greeks and Phoenicians

when Marseilles was a Greek colony.

~~Reaching an~~
~~importance than the keys are French collaborationists.~~

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon,
Major General Schaffer, commanding the Germans there,
asked the commander of the French Corps for a truce
to discuss terms of surrender. He begged the French
commander to come into the fort because he himself
was afraid

to ~~leave the fort and~~ run the risk of being hit by the
in the streets.
fire from French snipers. The French commander found ~~th~~
the German general standing behind a desk with a
gestapo major at his side. The German asked about terms,
and the Frenchman replied: "unconditional surrender."
The general turned to the gestapo major, who shook his
head. So the French commander left, and the fighting
continued.

In spite of the gunfire, the streets of
Marseilles were thronged with people; ~~not only~~ soldiers
and ~~but~~ citizens, ~~men and women~~. Many of the ~~citizens were~~
~~gloriously~~ *man* engaged in a ~~ferocious~~ hunt, for *such*
as have not taken refuge with the
collaborationists, ~~and the French soldiers, as elsewhere,~~
legis in the fort. These collaborationists are putting up
had a hard time protecting them. They know they can
the most desperate resistance fall. They know they can
expect no mercy! The French underground radio reported ^S the

occupation of Lyons, by American tanks. But that again
is unofficial. However, it seems likely that the Yanks

will soon make contact with the Maquis in that region.

Meanwhile, another story ^{about that} ~~reports a thrust~~

~~the upper brackets of the~~ ^{advancing} American column from Grenoble toward the Swiss

frontier. ~~That Rumor goes so far as to say that the~~ ^{has it that our men}

~~Yanks have sealed the passes of the Alps, dividing~~ ^{through} ~~that is~~

^{passes between} France and Italy.

Well Hugh, now let's
hear from Calif. - I
mean Stan. of Cal.

There have been ~~many~~ stories of dissension in the upper brackets of the War Production Board, a ~~some~~ difference of opinion between Executive Vice Chairman Charles E. Wilson and Chairman Donald Nelson. *Both Wilson and Nelson dismissed the stories* ~~They have not been in accord about allowing some as unfounded rumors.~~ ~~manufacturers to resume making good for civilian use.~~

~~The details of the disagreement are not quite clear,~~

But today,
~~but at any rate it came to a head today,~~ Wilson resigned, *saying he does so* ~~and said it was~~ because of unfair attacks and criticisms;

these
~~He said they had been~~ inspired by members of Nelson's

These people
personal staff. ~~They~~ had spread false reports about him,

untrue
said Wilson, reports that he had opposed reconverting

some factories to civilian production. ~~This, he~~

~~declared, was not true, he had not opposed it.~~

All this he set forth in a letter of resignation to President Roosevelt. In the ² letter

Donald
he said Nelson claimed to know nothing about those

criticisms, and had repeatedly acknowledged that Wilson had been fully cooperative in reconversion.

Wilson went on to tell the President that he did not want to be a party to such a controversy. He added that if those attacks continued, they would impair the efficiency of key men on the Production Board and would offset any contribution he could make to the improvement of lagging programs.

The President accepted Wilson's resignation with regret and thanked him for his outstanding service to the country.

The White House released this information shortly after ^{Donald} Nelson had paid his farewell visit to Mr. Roosevelt before leaving for China with Major General Hurley, on a confidential mission for the President.

Shortly before the White House revealed this news, the ^{wires} ~~news~~ carried a story that a War Production plan for reconverting forty per cent of the country's

plants to civilian production had been prepared under

Chas. E.
Wilson's direction. Under this plan, cutbacks will be

arranged so as to permit industry to make as large a

volume of civilian goods as possible without

with
interfering ~~in~~ war work. It emphasizes the necessity

for doing everything in an orderly fashion so as to

create no dislocation.

PACIFIC

Another blow at Halmahera, only three hundred miles from the Philippines. The news comes from General MacArthur. He sent a flock of Liberators against the Jap installations there yesterday, and they accomplished the most destructive raid that has yet been carried out, on that Jap stronghold.

PARIS -

President Roosevelt issued a statement today

joining in the chorus of congratulations over the news

of the liberation of Paris. It was quickly followed

by a dash of cold water from London, ~~Eisenhower's headquarters~~.

Eisenhower
~~He~~ told us that the

~~The ink was not yet dry on the stencils of~~
~~President Roosevelt's message~~ ^{was followed by}
~~headquarters threw a dash of cold water, on the~~

~~telling us that the~~
jubilation, ~~the~~ French communique from Major General

Pierre-Koenig was premature. ^{So} said Allied supreme

headquarters at London. ^{That at} ~~As of~~ noon today, Paris had

not yet been freed, although the French forces of the

Considerable
Interior do hold parts of the City of Light.

~~Seldom have the air waves and cable wires~~
~~been in such a state of confusion.~~ Shortly before that

bulletin from supreme headquarters, General Pierre-Koenig

commander of the ^{French,} ~~Army~~ had issued another communique

in which he described the fighting which led up to the

conquest of Paris, and inferred that the French troops

were in complete control. French headquarters in London

insisted
also ~~xxxxxx~~ that Paris was liberated, though the

spokesman acknowledged that there were enemy pockets

A story out of London tonight suggests that the confusion about the liberation of Paris may have been caused by a misunderstanding of the French words in the communique issued by the French Forces of the Interior. The people in London who took down that broadcast thought the French were saying that they had taken the whole city of Paris. Whereas, what they actually said was they had taken that island in the Seine which ~~is~~ in olden times was the core of the city ~~of Paris~~. The mistake in other words was entirely a matter of verbiage.

Tonight relief came for the Patriots fighting in the heart of the old city on the Seine. First, French armored forces crashed their way through the ~~suburbs~~ suburbs. The Germans at that time were still ^{F.F.I. men} attacking the ~~Patriots~~ besieged in the City Hall. Then another broadcast announced that a column of American troops had entered the outskirts and were only four and a half miles from the Arc de Triomphe.

French columns driving to the relief of the

patriots in Paris are under the personal command of

General Charles de Gaulle himself and General Jacques Le Clerc, the man who led a division from Lake Tchad in the heart of the Sahara ~~all the~~ way to Tunisia last year. We are told that Le Clerc is not his real name. Actually he is a French general officer of considerable fame in past times who does not yet want to reveal his identity to the world. Must be a quite a ~~fascinating~~ tale behind that. A late ~~disputed~~ broadcast from France reports him as having reached the heart of Paris shortly before midnight, Paris time.

And now Hugh, with that news from Paris, let's hear from you.

Before he left, Chairman Donald Nelson told the Senate Committee "investigating the war" why there is a lag in the manufacture of artillery. It is due to the fact that plans were changed, said Nelson, and also because ~~there was~~ ^{of} a critical shortage of manpower in foundry shops.

The Senators asked why plans were changed.

~~It was~~ ["]Due mostly to a change of concept," said Nelson.

Thereupon Senator Truman asked whether it was because the generals found out that ~~aircraft~~ bombing ^{from the air} could not take the place of artillery?

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

Nelson replied: "That is ~~very~~ true."

"In other words," asked Senator Ferguson, "does that mean the dropping of a bomb ^{has} ~~not~~ ^{had} ~~the~~ the same effect as the shooting of a shell?"

To that Nelson replied that the Ordnance Department knew it from the start, knew it and proved it in every way, shape and form.

BUSINESS

We have heard before that small business firms have suffered considerably on the home front during the war. Senator Mead of New York today gave out figures. In Nineteen Forty-Two and 'Forty-Three, one million, seventy-three thousand concerns went out of business. Of these, eighty-five per cent were firms that employed three persons or even fewer. On the other hand, more than half a million new concerns were formed and started business, so that the net loss during the first two years of the war is half a million ^{firms.} The New York Senator considers this is a small figure.