Nov. 6, 1944

## GOOD EVENING EVERYBODY;

Joseph Stalin is going to throw the might and power of the Soviet Union against the Japanese. For today, he threw aside his hitherto literal neutrality, and described Japan as an aggressor nation which must be curbed, disarmed completely, and rendered unable to attack any other country for years to come.

This was the highlight of a speech he made at a celebration of the xx twenty-seventh anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution twenty-seven years in which Bolshevik Russia has grown from a disturbed and have have country struggling for its existence, gained strength present have from the war and risen to be a military power that overshadows the earth.

Stalin's declaration was all the more structure because kr he refused to meet Generalissims

Chiang Kai Shek of China at Teheran on the grounds the that China was kin at war with Japan and Soviet Russia was at peace with Japan. That is why everybody asks tonight -- does this mean Stalis is going to join us in crushing the forces of the Mikado?

opportunity pass without comparing the Russian war effort with those of the rest of us. He pointed out that since D-Day, the Allies have been holding seventy-five German divisions. On the other hand within the last year the Red Army has destroyed one his hundred and twenty Nazi divisions. There are today on the eastern front, two-hundred and-four divisions of the enemy of which one hundred and eighty are German.

Then Stalin announced that the Soviet forces had now restored the Russian frontier on a line of one km thousand eight hundred miles, from the Arctic to the Black Sea. Although there are still Germans in western Latvia. He also repr reported that his fighting men had killed, wounded, or captured mm no fewer than

eight-million-five-hundred and-ninety\_thousand Germans in three years and five months.

He admitted there were differences of opinion among the governments of the United Nations but he added it was surprising that there were few and that they there was no reason to believe that they would all be irad ironed out. He did not mention the controversy over the post-war frontier of Poland. Neither did he refer to the dynamite-laden situation in Iran, that squabble over oil. That is indeed a loaded situation, since Iran, is technically a free and independent country is actually occupied by troops of the Soviet Union in the North, of Great Britain. in the South, and of the United States from the Persian Gulf to the Caspean, Sea. But the Soviet, ruler on the surface, was optimistic about all that.

As for Hungary, this is the fourth day
of the Battle for Budapest. Here, again, Hitler has
evidently given orders to hold the city at any price.
The Nazis have thrown in fresh reinforcements, and the
fighting is of the most desperate kind.

But the Commander of the Second Ukranian Army
has thrown a mix steel ring around the ancient Hungarian
which he
capital he is blasting to with massed batteries of
and heavy
heavy artillery inxxxxxing planes. Not a single
hour of the twenty-four passes without bombs falling
on the people of Budapest. The Russians are bringing
up their man main forces along a fifty mile front.

entered the double city on the Danube. The last time

was in the Sixteenth Century when the Turks occupied

the place. But now its doom is obvious. It will
be overland by the Russians.

The Germans themselves admit that their

tanks have clashed with Soviet tanks in the city, itself.

the heart of the city, Thereupon the revolution of the populace broke out. But the Nazis quickly put it down. This tale comes from the principal radian radio in Turkey. The same radio reported that anxiety is rife all over Hungary, that the Defense Minister has ordered the people to hand over any armed thing they may possess to the government and that three Hungarian Generals have been executed.

Here also is news from East Prussia; but it comes only from one side. The Nazis claim to have recaptured the City of Goldapp near the frontier of Lithuania, This was the culmination of a battle which lasted three days, and in which the Nazis wiped out several xx Soviet regiments and captured fifty-nine tanks and many guns. So says Berlin, Moscow says nothing.

On the invasion of Germany we have a setback and a victory. I mention the setback first because wer we are inclined to grow too hopeful. South of Aix-la-Chapelle the Germans are coming back at the Yanks for all they are worth and coming back hard. Three days ago, they pushed us out of a village called Schmidt. Today they pushed us out of a place called Vossenack and at the present moment, the possession of that town is a toss-up . The Nazis pushed us out completely, then our tanks shot back and make the Germans midway midway. The fight has been surging back and forth all day. xT If the Germans recapture Vossenack, they will cut off a large American in force in between Vossenack and Schmidt.

The victory in Holland is more encourgaging.

After three weeks the British and Canadians have smashed the German Fifteen th Army and driven its shattered remnants across the River Mass. At the same time an American column has driven up behind the British Army and reached a point only thirteen miles from Rotterdam.

More than thousand British and American heavy bombers delivered air attacks on vital points in western Germany today. The heaviest of all was on the port of Exercise Hamburg, But they also dropped their bombs on synthetic oil plants and railway junctions. Reveral places.

Our med ran into heavy flak, but the Nazi

interceptor planes kept out of sight. Eleven hundred

of the attacking heavy bombers were American, and

the British sent up some thousands of their Lancasters

and Halifaxes, strongly escorted.

## PACIFIC

Another victory for Admiral Halsey's Third

Fleet. It happened Saturday but we learn only tonight

that his carrier planes have smashed up more than

one hundred and ninety one Japanese aircraft. They

attacked Manila Bay and the five airdromes nearby,

ruined all those enemy planes, and paners or damaged.

six warships in addition to several Japanese merchant.

men.

This recalls the tragic day in December of
Nineteen Forty One when the Japanese air power
appeared over Manila and ruined our Philippine air force
at Clark Field. Halsey's planes destroyed not only
Japanese aircraft on the ground but \*\*\*\* set fire to
hangers, shops, oil storage areas at Clark and all
the surrounding fields.

Eighty Japanese interceptors gave battle but our men knocked out fifty-eight of them.

Once again Halsey's men caught the Japanese off guard. The pilots from carriers were smashing up Japanese installations before the enemy realized

they were there. As the Jap interceptors rose to the attack they were hurled down in flames.

As to the enemy warships, our bombers left one heavy cruiser in flames and sinking, they sank a submarine chaser at the entrance to Manila Bay, and damaged a light cruiser, three destroyers and several merchantmen so they were helpless.

TERROR MINERAL SERVICES OF MALE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF

In the Philippines General Krueger has decided it's time to make an end of all the Japanese on Leyte. He has given orders to the Sixth Army, which he commands; to push in both from the North and from the South along the West Coast of the island and crush the garrison of Ormoc, the last enemy base on the island. That/garrison is already ringed around by a bombardment land artiller 14; from tandxxxxxxxxxxxx and from the air. Nevertheless it will probably be the toughest battle of the Philippin campaign so far. important officer at MacArthur's expressed the opinion that headquarters, believes, it will take two more weeks to crush all organized opposition on Leyte. The Japanese have been able to land reinforcements of tanks, artillery and troops from Cebu. Island, which is right opposite Ormoc, across the Camotes Sea. They aretryingto turn the battle of Leyte into another Guadalcanal.

The Twenty-fourth division of Yanks is fighting south from Carigara Bay. Units of the Seventh and Ninety-Sixth are cutting their way north, and they are now less than twelve miles from Ormoc. After a tour of the front, General Krueger returned to headquarters full of confidence. He was not bothered by the Japanese reinforcements, and he said: "Let them come, the more Japs they put in here the fewer we'll have to kill later."

Actually the Japanese position has deteriorated there and it is only one main line of resistance left to.

In the Japanese homeland the jittery inhabitants continue to talk about reconnaissance flights over the Tokio end of the main island, reconnaissance flights by the great big superforts. The enemy have been harping on this idea for more than a week. They claim that the B-29s were based on Saipan in the Marianas, more than fifteen hundred miles to the south of Tokio. They profess to believe that these reconnaissance flights are preludes to bombing attacks.

Our own High Command is evidently not proceeding on the theory that these broadcasts are just Japanese steepers of the Twentieth Air Force, which has command of all superfortresses, again had nothing to say on the subject.

The Japanese also reported raids on Manilla and other points on the island of Luzon. But our own commanders make no mention of such raids, although the Chungking radio also carried the story.

Tokio also broadcast a claim that a unit of

Japanese undersea boats had reached our Pacific Coast,

sinking several oil tanks and transport ships. They

That claim also was ignored.

We do, however, learn from the Twentieth Air

Force Command that yesterday's raids by the B-29s

on Singapore were most successful. Likewise the and

attack on the Japanese oil refineries of Sumatra.

At Singapore the superforts carried out a sustained raid and dropped their bombs on several vital spots of the great base there:

"And tonight we have sound information
that the Japanese are preparing for submarine warfare
in the Pacific on a big scale. Hitherto, the Mikado's
undersea boats have not cut much ice. But for the
past few months, the Tokyo war index lords have been
building a string of submarine and air bases on the
China coast, preparing for a major attack upon
American fleets and convoys.

now Stan. of Calif has a message; and then lets talk about the election.

An assassination in Cairo' today gave violent expression to anti-British agitation. A couple of men in plain clothes shot Lord Moyne, British Resident Minister to the Middle East. He died later in a hospital.

The crime occurred in broad daylight, and on the open street. An angry mob attacked the two assassins and almost lynched them. The official radio station at Cairo broadcast the announcement that the murderers, are assimilately in Egyptians, At the police station they refused to answer any questions.

Tomorrow war news will be of secondary importance for the first time since the Japanese attacked us at Pearl Harbor. I might even say the first time in four years. Both sides of the political fence agreed that it will be the most important election day in the history of the United States. Incidentally it will offer an extraordinary picture of how Democracy can still work over here even in war time. While millions of our fighting men are overseas, and more than twelve million men and women are in uniform, some forty or fifty million Americans will still observe the practice of going to the polls to elect their President and 'their lawmakers.

One political observer for the United Press declares that all signs point to the closest election since Nineteen Sixteen, that dramatic occasion when Charles Evans Hughes was actually acclaimed as President-elect until the returns from California came in after midnight to upset the general belief.

In all probability the total vote will not be quite as large as it was four years ago, because so many millions of our men and women are overseas. It is expected that some three millions of them will send in absentee ballots. In So there is a decided possibility that those may be the deciding votes.

be a record, because even in Nineteen Sixteen and
Nineteen Forty, there was not so much keen feeling.

Furthermore, the prefix prophets predict good voting weather. The day will be fine over most of the United States. The only important exception will be in the upper Mississippi Valley and eastward as far as the western shores of the Great Lakes. Later in the day rain may also fall in lower Michigan and Indiana, while the skies will be overcast in Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio.

today, eight inches on the ground in parts of New

Hampshire, sleet and slush in Maine and Vermont.

Both President Roosevelt and Governor Dewey
will say their last words to the voters tonight. Mr.
Roosevelt will talk from his home at Hyde Park,
Governor Dewey from the Executive Mansion at Albany.
The President will vote at Hyde Park, but Mr. Dewey
is registered. New York City.

the weekend. The official newspaper IZVESTIA had a piece predicting that the Republicans were about to stage a fake attempt on the life of Governor Dewey in order to win sympathy for him. As all newspapers are controlled, that piece was obviously inspired by the Soviet government. Dewey declined to make any comment.

fight over the House of Representatives. It will be the closest in fourteen years, the best chance the Republicans had to regain control of the Lower Chamber of the Congress.

The Republicans are mighty confident, at least they talk in that vein. They point out that in the last three years they've cut down the Democratic majority until today the House has only two hundred and fourteen Democrats and two hundred and twelve Republicans; will four members of other parties, and five vacancies. The Democrats on the other hand declar that President Moosevelt will win and will carry enough Emeratical Democratic representatives into office to assure control of the House.

that the Republicans can win in the Senate. It is a mathematical possibility, but most improbable. The voters have to elect thirty-six Senators. In order to have control of the Upper Chamber the Republicans must win twenty-two seats. The experts believe the best they can do is pick up perhaps five or six of them.

ELECTION - 8 will we be able to chees Those who expect the excitement of million absentee ballots, it may be impossible any states to obtain the final tala for several days, in some states several weeks. One observer figures the total of absentee ballots for three million, four-hundred-and-sixty-two thousand. The deadlines for those ballots from overseas are different in different states. For instance, in Delaware they have up to November Ninth; in Nebraska up to December And the wiseacres figure the result will be close in no fewer than twenty-one states, particularly in New York, with forty-seven Electoral votes, Illinois and Pennsylvania with Thirty-six. with twenty-eight, Ohio with Twenty-five. In Pennsylvani the deadline for absentee ballots is not until November

Twenty-second.

However much our own newspapers may be divided about Roosevelt and Dewey, there is no mistaking the attitude of the British press. Five London newspapers all came out strongly for Mr. Roosevelt. The good old London Times sharply criticized Mr. Dewey and ended with the words:"Americans know what other lands are hoping".

AMERI

Radio experts believe that by Nineteen Forty-eight candidates will have to stand an even REVERER test than they have now with radio. Four years from now, unless the war still is going on, there will be television. So the men and women running for office will not only have to learn how to talk over mreless; but how to look, and how to make gestures, smile and so on. However, that seems a long way off, and

re bound to happen byt between now and

Nineteen Forty-eight.