P.J. - Standard Monday, Thank 06, 1945.

GOOD EVENING, EVERYBODY:

One story from the Western Front tonight reminds us of the great college song, "Take me down where the Wurtzburger flows." Yes, that's where Patton's rampaging armor tonight rolling through Wurtzburg in Bavaria. Wurtzburg has other claims to fame besides breweries; including a university founded in Fifteen Hundred and eighty-two, the University where Röntgen discivered the Röntgen rays. Also one of the great Cathedrals of the world, dating back to Ten Forty-two.

The spectacular advance of Patton's armored legions is one of the items in the great offensive which began over the weekend

and which we were able to foresee behind the great smokescreen which the Allied generators had set up along the Rhine.

This morning General Pwight Eisenhower was in a hotel on the west bank of the "hine facing Godesburg. It the same hotel where Neville hamberlain stayed in Mineteen Thirty-Eight, trying desperately to appease Hitler and stave off the war. As Eisenhower looked across the river toward Godesberg, he said, speaking of the First Army, "I expect them to lick everybody they come up against. " Then he continued: "They did it all the way across France, I see no reason why they should stop they come to Berlin. Eisenhower held a conference with Generals Bradley, Hodges and Patton, a conference which correspondents report was most significant.

The principal crossing was at at

Aschaffenburg, twenty-two miles to the southeast of

on there, took the Germans by surprise, and were speeding over it before the Germans had time to blow the bridge, up.

Allied armies have begun the siege of Frankfurt from three sides, Frankfurt the ninth largest city in all Germany. And the tanks of the First Army have crashed into the City of Limburg. This is not the Limburg where the strong cheese comes from, Thatean is in Holland, and we had that one long since. From Limburg they are advancing on Frankfurt. The Fourth Armored Division is already in part of Frankfurt. According to the latest reports, almost the entire population of the city on the Main has been evacuated. The greater part of the factories are north of the River Main, and all bridges have either been destroyed or mined so they can be blown up at the signal. Officers do not expect the siege of Frankfurt to last long. Newspapermen are bold enough to ph prophsy that

its fall is a matter of only hours. One neutral told an American newspaperman that the Germans behind the Western Front are running around in circles.

Turning our attention north again, we find that the British bridgehead at one point is fifteen miles deep across the Rhine, and the Canadians are keeping pace.

at latest accounts, fatton was only fifty-four

miles from the historic Bavarian city of Murenberg, one

the is only him hundred miles from Barling

the Mazi shrines. Actually, the advance guards of all

our armies are rolling ahead so fast that it is difficult

to say exactly where they are. But we do know they are

pushing ahead as fast as they did in France after the

break-through in Normandy.

One thing we learn is that there is not a German left on the west bank of the Rhine from Switzerland to Molland. And, as an interesting sidelight, American engineers have been using German steel with which to build

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their bridges across the Rhine, steel from the great Krupp armament works in the captured cities of Rheinshoven and Krefeld.

General Alexander Patch has thrown his Army, the Seventh, across the Rhine. It must have been a spectacular operation because he did it without either artillery or aerial preparation. Allied headquarters does not tell us where Patch crossed.

Another late bulletin reveals that the

Americana
Fanks of the First Army have borne out Eisenhower's

Prognotication They already
estimate of them. They have driven thirty-five

further east — deep into Germany
miles East and have reached a place whose name

doesn't matter much to us but it is a sizeable

place of strategic importance.

smashing into the Ruhr, That is one of the toughest assignments an Army can have because the whole

Ruhr is really one fortress. But the Yanks of the Ninth have been forging ahead at the rate of more than half a mile an hour and they are now less than three miles away from the great steel city of Essen.

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Summing it up you might say that the -

final chapter of the war on the Western Front has

This may begun. It is not nuite the final phase But,

Supreme headquarters tells us that we have reached

the objectives and crossed the Rhine weeks ahead of

schedule. Seven armies are across the Rhine and

their advance guards are spreading out through mall directions.

Germany like the tentacles of an octupus.

Borget acrice are officially back autobres and twenty of the

Of course, the advance of our armies into the heart of Germany is to us the most thrilling and dramatic part of the news, but the strategy experts keep a closer eye on the doings in Hungary. It is the advance on Vienna that is thought to be the important military drama. By capturing Vienna and walking into Bavaria from the east, the Russians can hamstring the Nazi plans for a last ditch hold-out in Bavaria.

Soviet armies are advancing on a hundred and twenty-five

like front, toward the great capital on the Blue Danubes

which never is blue, and probably never has been.

One Soviet column has taken Pappa. That is the name of a

town, a big defense base only seventy-four miles away from

Vienna. At the same time, the Third Ukrainian Army of

Warshal Tohbukin, has captured a road junction fourteen

miles to the south of Pappa, and that puts him less than

RUSSIA - 2

thirty-one miles away from the Austrian frontier.

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And the Second Ukrainian Army in Czechoslovakia has crossed the Rhon River, and even the Nazis admit it, crossed it at three places.

In the north, the Soviet divisions have finished liquidating a German pocket southwest of Koenigsberg, in East Prussia. They have taken twenty-one thousand prisoners there.

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AIR WAR FOLLOW RUSSIA

In their operations in Hungary, the Russians had help from American airplanes. U.S. heavy bombers of the Fifteen Air Force based on Italy, bombarded railway junctions and airfields behind the German lines.

At the same time, the Royal Air Force spotted a large German convoy heavily guarded, steaming south through the Skagerrak. These probably were troop ships, bringing reinforcements from Norway to Field Marshal Kesselring on the Western Front. Four-engined British Halifaxes attacked and damaged the convoy heavily, but further details are not available at present.

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Interpreture of the Balled States Seventh Arm

Fresh stories keep pouring in about the agitated state of mind of the Germans, even of the Nazi chiefs. One dispatch from Switzerland reports that Hitler the has called in all his principal henchmen from all over Germany for a conference at Berchtesgaden. The story emerating from Allied headquarters at Paris, the Mazis are already starting to withdraw to the Bavarian Alps and the Tyrol, where they hope to hold out in mountain fastnesses. There is even evidence that the enemy is moving his heavy armament toward Bavaria, for a last stand.

Interpreters of the United States Seventh Army report that prisoners are saying that their officers are deserting them in large numbers, leaving only a few juniors to take charge of the rear guards while the more experienced officers escape to the Alps.

have seen long columns of German transport headed south and east.

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And the subjects of the Miakdo are just as blue as the Nazis. The Eighty-Sixth Session of the Japanese Diet came to an end today, and the members went home with gloomy forebodings. The speaker of the lower House told newspapermen that the people of Japan have never before in history faced such a situation as they face today. That the days shead have no past precedent, and that the people of the Rising Sun must find their own way out. The speaker talked freely about American successes, and our latest invasion of their islands.

A report from Admiral Nimitz! His
warships and planes have been battering the sizeable
island of Okinawa in the Ryukyu group. He does not
give many details, just says carrier planes and
tast battleships shelled the air fields and shore
installations for the third time in four days.

A few Jap planes tried to intercept but evidently
did not get to first base.

The Japs on the other hand say that no fewer than four American task forces have carried out landing operations on three small islands west of Okinawa. Radio Tokyo, days, the task forces included fifteen aircraft carriers, and eleven battleships, and ten cruisers, and thirty two destroyers Tokyo says further the fleets began shelling those islands Saturday morning helped out four-hundred-and thirty carrier planes. Nimitz does not we confirm this, but, the story from Guam does report that the fleets included our latest battlewagons of the new forty-five thousand ton class.

PACIFIC follow Juan

The damage done by our airmen to enemy installations on the island of Formosa has been considerable, and tonight we learn that they have knockedout three-quarters of the electrical supply of that great island.

A spokesman at Mac Arthur's headquarters revealed teday that bombers based on the Philippines have been hitting Formosa almost every day this year. Nor will they step until they have completely wiped out all factories and war installations on Formosa. Already they have forced the Japanese to shut down two d their biggest aluminum plants.

Some of MacArthur's Liberators carried out the latest blow, wrecking two process big hydro-electric plants. Experts, after studying photographs of the damage, report that the whole southern two-thirds of Formosa and its war industries will be seriously hampered, perhaps even cut off. Also, that the damage Formosa, will cause a blackout through all of southern frances.

and a suspension of production at factories. iir
Our airmen, we hear, have destroyed all transformer
stations on Formosa. They landed direct hits with
two thousand pound bombs on the generators in the
plants.

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While Winston Churchill was returning to
London from the front, his famous predecessor, Lloyd
George, died at his home in Wales. Bringing to an
end one of the most spectacular careers in British
history -- so full of spectacular careers.

when he first started practice nobody would ever have ventured to suggest that this then obscure littleWelsh solicitor would ever become Prime Minister of Great Britain, and one of the leaders in world affairs. He went to Parliament in Eighteen Ninety.

Twenty years later he was cordially abominated by all the propertied classes of Britain. Six years later the same moneyed classes that had called down curses on his head, called for him to take the reins of government and fight the war -- step up the British war machine, which was in damger of bogging down.

All the world knows how the little Welsh solicitor became a tower of strength to the British war effort in those years from Nime teen Sixteen to

Wineteen Eighteen, and how, after the war was won, he became at Versailles one of the two chief obstacles to President Wilson's dream of a world in which there would be no war, the other being Clemenceau.

"L.G.", as the British, of all classes, called him with with affection and admiration, was taken ill soon after he had been raised to the House of Peers, after he became the Earl of Dwyfor, somewhat to the disapproval of many of his admirers. By becoming an Earl some said he had gone back on the people whose dupport had made him great. Be that as it may, Dagid Lloyd George will live in the British pantheon along with the two Pitts, and Churchill, Britain's other gre t British war premiers.

President Roosevelt asked the Congress
to increase the National Debt limit up to Three
hundred billion dollars, -- three hundred thousand
millions.

The Senate pushed it through today after
only a short debate, passed it by a voice vote.

The still small voice of Senator Taft of Ohio
asked the Roosevelt government to give Congress a
review of its phiscal plans.

The latest idea is for the federal government to concern itself with ladies' corsets. Also brassieres. A director of the National Retail Drygoods Association wants the War Production Board to establish priorities in corsets and brassieres, first priority to women in war work. He says they are essential to the efficiency of women helping their country at the bench, the lathe. the welder, or whatever work they are doing to help the war effort. And then he made the revelation that some women are actually hoarding 'em. That if the present high rate of sale and low rate of production keeps up, there will be an acute shortage which will impair the war effort of the nation.

Hugh, what do you know about that?!!

So far we have no confirmation from Admiral
Nimitz of the Japanese report that he has invaded three
islands in the Ryukyu group -- at the door of Japan.
We actually get the story from Guam, where Nimitz has
his headquarters; but, it's based entirely on Tokyo
broadcasts overheard at Guam.

The Tokyo accounts were confused. The first one reporting that our people were trying to land on three spots west of the island of Okinawa. In that one, the Japs declared the garrison had prevented the landing of so much as one single American ax soldier. Two hours later, Tokyo changed its tune, and said the Nipponese garrison was fiercely resisting American landing operations.

The Japs say that not one, but four American naval task forces were off the Ryukyus, including fifteen carriers, eleven battleships, ten cruisers, and thirty-two destroyers. The fleets, say the enemy, began shelling the islands Saturday morning, and bombing from four-hundred-and-thirty carrier planes.

According to further details in the Japanese report, the three islands on which we landed are Tokashiki six miles long and a mile wide, and Aka, a mile by a mile and a half, and Zamami, a tiny spot, all of them some three-hundred-and-eighty-five miles to the south of Lyushu, and fourteen miles west of Okinawa.

Military experts point out that by capturing those three it islands, Nimitz would be in a position to move up the western side of the Ryukyus, toward the Japanese mainland, and cut in behind the Japanese chain of defense.

In later reports, the Japs simplified their story and acknowledged that we had finally begun landing operations under cover of a heavy bombardment. They also said their garrisons were counterattacking.

The latest from Burma is that the British have cut up the enemy forces south of Mandaly into three main groups. The armored columns of our Allies are driving on towards the main railroad to Rangoon.

Further north, the Japs have cleared out of the road from Lashio to Hsipaw. British and Chinese troops joined up ten miles from Hsipaw.

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No. 1 ... I was eat swell in the westy, 28 of

In the turbulent days of the late 'Thirties, when the Deutsch-America Bund was flourishing in some parts of the U.S.A., flourishing and behaving with one of its principal hangouts was Camp Nordland, near Andover, New Jersey. There the most aggressive and loud mouthed of Hitler's agents carried on. Over weekends something like twenty thousand Bundists would gather there. Free beer was served by the barrel, which may have accounted for the presence of ene or the activities of Camp Nordland created an ugly noise and a most unpleasant smell in the nostrils of decent Americans. Newspapermen who visited the place out of curiosity and for investigation, said the ringleaders at Camp Nordland talked, strutted and smelled like Gestapo agents, and created the suspicion that they had entered the country without the sanction of the immigration authorities.

because after that there was little room in the wide U.S.A for a Bundist camp. The site of Camp Nordland cone in the news today? Because a group of business men bought the land from the Alien Property Custodian, and is gains to use part of it for an American boys' camp. And that's see good use as I know for land.