BATTLE OF GERMANY L. T. Sun Oil la Nov. 21, 1944

The situation on the Western Front is briefly this: Along the southern half of the line, where the Germans are still in France, the enemy is in retreat.

Farther north, where our troops stand inside
Germany, the resistance is stubborn and bitter.

At the extreme south, the French forces that have pushed to the Rhine have joined up with troops of the American Seventh Army. The Americans captured the City of Sarrebourg, and today the famous French armored division, commanded by General LeClerc, drove forward and effected a junction with the Americans.

There is no confirmation of reports that the French, having reached the Rhine, have been able to bridge that big river.

Farther north, General Patton's Third Army is thrusting on - after having captured Metz.

Along the most of the Third Army front the advances are steady, and the word is that for a hundred miles the German army appears to be in a state of collapse. However, the northern wing of Patton's army is meeting with heavy resistance -- the point where it pushed into the Saar, to German territory. Me Americans are encountering heavy fire from the Sjegfried forts, and the situation conforms to the general picture of enemy retreat along the part of the line that's in France, with stubborn fighting for the Americans who are on German soil.

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In the sector of Aachen, in the German

Rhineland, Berlin admits that American troops have

driven new breaches in the Siegfried Line, smashing

forward for a mile at each place. The Germans declare

that near Aachen is raging what they call "the greatest

material battle of the war." Material meaning -
equipment, armor, tanks, cannon.

Character, a constant Consider property continues

re given some idea tonight of the of the battle for Germany. And it from headquarters -- from General Lisenhower indicates that the Nazi military forces will make the supreme fight west of the Rhing, on this side of the Eisenhower says there is no sign of the German commanders trying to withdraw their armies across the Rhine, with the idea of using the broad stream as a natural defensive barrier. The reason, says the Supreme Commander, is that the Germans probably couldn't get their masses of men and machines back across the Rhine, the bridges of which are subject to Allied air attack. With the Americand and British holdingcommand of the skies, the Germans can't depend on the bridges - and therefore are likely to make their las stand with their backs to the river .

So indicates General Eisenhower. And he adds that the battle west of the Rhine will be a be bitter last-ditch affair.

And He gives this prescription for winning the

victory: "We've got to fight like hell for it.

Now let's do it."

And we've got to do a great

chare of it on this side of the ocean Eisenhower says

he wants more supplies than he's getting, and he adds:

"I think the coldier wants more than he's getting,

both now and in the future."

All of which means more home production -- and more home financing. We've got to buy more bonds, and work harder.

Here's one of the extraodinary stories of the war, and you can summon your imagination to get the picture. At the front, in a shell blasted forest - a little American G. I. and a burly German Corporal slugging it out with bare fists. No gun, grenade, or trench knife -- just the old primitive way of the fist fight.

And all the while thirteen German soldiers, armed to the teeth, were looking on -- spectators of the pugilistic bout in No Man's Land. Who won? The German did! He was too big and strong for the little G. I., who was only an ambulance man anyway. The German won the fight and then he and his comrades surrendered.

It was all a misunderstanding. The Germans, after battling for days in the horror of shell fire in the forest, were thoroughly fed up with the whole thing. And all they wanted was to see an American and give up.

That was when Private Bob Reynolds, of Johnstown, New York appeared. The German Corporal

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approached him, throwing down his pistol and tossing away his helmet. He gesticulated that he wanted to surrender, but the G. I. got the wrong idea. He thought the German-wanted him to surrender.

Private Reynolds, as a stretcher bearer, had, according to regulations, not even a pistol. But he's one of the fightingest little guys in the Army. And, as the German Corporal made motions to him, he came up swinging -- and the big Dutchman had the fight of his life on his hands.

As they fought, the German noted that the G. I. had his eye on the pistol the German had thrown on the ground. Later on, the enemy soldier told the story as follows:

"I realized that he hadn't understood me and I knew he was getting ready to pounce on the pistol, so there was nothing to do but fight it out with bare fists. We wrestled and we fought. It was a very good fight", adds the German, "and my men were watching. I was the stronger of the two," he adds, "and finally wore your

FIST FIGHT -3-

man down, and sat on his chest. Then the German
was able to convey the correct idea to Private Reynolds
and soon the G. I., somewhat bruised and battered,
after the fight, was leading the whole German squad
to the nearest American position --- as prisoners of
war.

The Russians are renewing their offensive in the Baltic states, with Moscow telling of the capture of a big island in the Gulf of Riga. And, at the same time, Berlin reports that Soviet troops are on the march again in Czechoslovakia, driving a bridgehead across the Tisza River, near the town of Tokay -- the place where they produce that famous Hungarian wine, Tokay.

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A monster air blow was struck at Nazi Germany today, and hit at that vital spot -- oil. Some wighty two thousand, three hundred and fifty planes bombed huge synthetic oil plants, particularly the one at werseburg -- one of Germany's greatest. Thee weeks ego that same synthetic oil plant was blasted, and the bombing raid resulted in the greatest air battle of the European war -- five hundred Nasi planes attacking and one hundred and eighty three shot down.

Today the bombers, twelve hundred and fifty of them, were escorted by the greatest force of fighters ever put into the air-- one thousand, one hundred Mustangs, Thurderbolts and Lightnings. The previous record was nine hundred and fifty, -- Yow eleven hundred. This indicates the kind of opposition that, was expected at the great synthetic oil plant of the expected at the great synthetic oil plant of the expected at the great synthetic oil plant of the expected at the great synthetic oil plant of the expected at the great synthetic oil plant of the expected at the great synthetic oil plant of the expected at the great synthetic oil plant of the expected at the great synthetic oil plant of the expected at the bombing the done by instrument. We have not passed about the expected at the great synthetic oil plant of the expected at the great synthetic oil plant of the expected at the bombing the done by instrument. We have not passed about the expected at the great synthetic oil plant of the expected at the

lesses incurred on both sides in this latest slash at

Anti-aircraft fire was intense, and violent battles were fought at great altitude and bitter cold forty-three below up toward the stratosphere.

Seventy-nine German planes were destroyed in the air
and on the ground. Forty bombers and seventeen fighters
of the huge sky fleet failed to return.

Hugh, tell us about stan 4 Calf., and then Del tell about the latest developments in the Pacific War.

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The big Omura airplane works on the Japanese home island of Kyushu, hit again by B-29s, the Superforts. And some of them struck at Japanese bases in China, Nanking and Shanghai. That was because of bad weather, which kept some of the Superforts from going all the way to Japan. So they diverted their bombs -- to targets in China.

In the murky skies over Japan, the B-29s assailing the Omura airplane plant, aimed their explosives by instrument -- the targets being hidden by clouds.

There was opposition -- a lot of it,

fighter opposition. The army states that today the Jap

air force put forth its heaviest opposition against

the B-29s thus far. Big air battles were fought, and

the Japs claim that fourteen of the superforts were

shot down. The real figure for our losses if any,

has not come in -- the data having not yet been

collected after the long flight.

A report from the battle front in the

Philippines reads as follows: "The real news is the

weather, which is simply bogging the whole battle area

down in a sea of mud." And once again the word is -
typhoon. Since the first invasion landings on Leyte

Island, the Philippines have been swept by a series of

those tropical tempests, and now another one is raging,

turning streams into rivers, flooding roads, and making

the jungle and mountain country a nightmare of mud.

The principal action was against that Japanese regiment which has been trapped near the town of Limon. The Japs there are being local, hammered by artillery fire -- the guns roaring all day long in the roar of the typhoon.

The latest is a dispatch from Leyte, which states that the resistance of the Japs in the Limon pocket, is nearing what the dispatch calls - "the breaking point." The enemy is trying to hold the pocket and reinforce it, but the net is closing in the ring of fire around the encircled Japanese division.

One important feature of the Philippine invasion is disclosed in today's war bulletin from MacArthur, which reveals that American heavy bombers are now flying from the airfields of Leyte.

Of major importance to put those airfields into operation, and after desperate labor they were made available for fighter planes. Now, heavy bombers with MacArthur telling how these, flying from Leyte, have hit Jap supply centers and sunk ships in a raid against an important harbor.

The Navy tonight gives a figure for Jap casualties in the Palau and Mariana Islands. In the American seizure of those two groups, the Japs lost sixty-three thousand, three hundred and eighty-eight killed, and, three thousand, two hundred and sixty-seven captured. The disparity of the figures, the disproportion of the number killed and the number esptured, is snother reflection of the Jap method of fighting to the death. The Most prisoners were captured on Saipan, two thousand and sixty-eight. On the other hand, the battle for Guam cost the Japs more than seventeen thousand killed and a mere four hundred and sixty-three made prisoner.

Figuring the general average, our troops have had to kill twenty Japs for each one captured - which gives an idea of the kind of bitter-end fighting it took to seize the strategic atols in the Mid-Pacific.

A startling thing happened in Canada today -startling when you consider the normal attitude of
Army officers toward the civil government. At Vancouver
the major commanders of the Sixth Canadian Division
issued a declaration against an official policy of the
Dominion Government. The policy concerns that much
debated question of -- conscription for overseas duty.
As things stand now in Canada, soldiers who are drafted
cannot be sent to fight abroad. All Canadian troops
in the battles overseas are volunteers.

There's been a huge lot of controversy about
this, with much demand that Canada draft soldiers for
the war -- as the United States does. Recently the
Winister of Defense, Golonel Ralston, resigned as a
protest against the refusal of the MacKenzie King xarra
government to conscript men for service overseas.
His place was taken by General A. G. L. McNaughton,
who advocates the present system of not drafting men
for war. The whole thing has been scheduled to come

up for an official debate, and now in the middle of the crisis comes the action of high-ranking Canadian army officers. In Canada, as in this country, milita are supposed to take no part in political discussions, are required to keep silent on political issues. So it was utterly without precedent when today the major commanders of the Sixth Canadian Division held a news conference at Vancouver, and declared that the policy of the Mackenzie King Cabinet is wrong and that there must be conscription for overseas. They stated that a campaign for volunteers would not succeed, and added that men in thehome army have been asked to volunteer for war, but have refused. Brigadier G. A. wacArthur stated: The men have been urged about ten times to go. Their stock answer is 'If the Government wants us, they'll send us'". And the officers add that the men will fight okey -- if sent,

The Canadian word is that the action of the commanders is calculated to bring the crisis to the

breaking point. There may have to be a general election in the Dominion to decide the conscription issue. Mean there is talk of an official inquiry, and even the possibility of courtmartial result of the stand taken by the high Canadian army commanders.

In Chicago the C.I.O. today reaffirmed its pledge of -- no strike in war time. At the Union Convention C.I.O. President Philip Murray called the promise -- "a sacred obligation." And the action that was then taken was unanimous -- reaffirming the C.I.O. "no strike" pledge.

Tonight in Washington, the Ohio Telephone
Union refused to call off a strike that has crippled
long distance telephone communication throughout the
state; the walkout that threatens to turn into a
nationwide telephone strike. Here's the

ultimatum - ordering the Ohio strikers to return to
work immediately or the government will seize the
tied-up telephone system. The Union Officers are given
a deadline of ten o'clock tomorrow morning - to call
off the walkout.

of Blazandar the Crest, who might have thought twice

The middle name of James C. Petrillo is -
Caesar. And the head of the Musicians Union certainly

has some of the dauntless qualities of his namesake of
a couple of thousand years ago. We may recall how

Petrillo defied the War Labor Board, and rejected an

appeal by President Roosevelt -- in the matter of

transcriptions.

And he won out, when last

week to two leading recording companies came to terms

to the tune of four million dollars for the coffera

The ancient Caesar said: "I came, I saw, I conquered." And I doubt whether the victory thus announced was worth more than four million -- or how many Roman sesterces would that be?

The new Caesar, of the Musicians, now goes on! -new worlds to conquer. That, of course, is reminiscent
of Alexander the Great, who might have thought twice
about tackling -- the Marines. But Petrillo goes right
after the Leathernecks, and today demands that something
be done about members of the Marine Corps Band who
give music lessons.

The Marine Band, of course, is famous for the blaring of the brasses and the booming of the drums. The the musicians are of severe on the clarinet, the big horn, and the piccolo. And some of them, during hours off duty, have been picking up some extra money by giving lessons. This led to a protest by certain music teachers in Washington, who compained that the Marine Band music lessons deprived them of pupils. They appealed to Petrillo, and their plea is not in It was learned today that Petrillo Many demanded that music lessons given by members of the Marine band be stopped.

At Marine Corps headquarters they admit they have heard from Petrillo making a study of the case. I suppose that when the original Caesar said a thing or two at one time or another, the Romans also consulted the legal department, but it dies didn't do much good.

In the pages of English literature you will find a familiar crusty character - the retired British Army officer, grumpy and snorting. And today he rises to a new climax -- in the person of Major C. C. Adams, who served in India years ago and now is making life hard for the officials in charge of London Parks.

Major C. C. Adams, like most retired British officers, likes to take his daily walk, and does it in Hyde Park. In times before the war, Hyde Park had a lot of rabbits -- wild rabbits, which dashed hither and yon. And the Major, taking his daily constitutional liked to watch the scurrying of the rabbits, wild and wary.

During the war-years the rabbits disappeared,
Whereupon the Major complained to the Ministry. His
daily walk was being spoiled because -- no rabbits.

The Ministry replied that the disappearance of the wild bunnies was just one of those things in wartime -- the Nazi blitz. The waybe the esta. Or maybe

some Londoners, in the food shortage, had gone rabbit

RABBITS-2-

bunting in Hyde Park

The doughty Major was so crusty about it, that the Ministry finally said: "Oh go ahead and put some rabbits in the Park again." They couldn't get wild ones in wartime, so tame ones had to do, and some tame rabbits were put in Hyde Park.

You'd think that Major C. C. Adams would have been satisfied. But no. Today the London Park authorities were trembling under the impact of a new blast.

They received the following communication from the irate Major: "Those are silly, fat, old rabbits," he growls. "They're tame, and just sit there eating cabbage leaves. Wild rabbits gave me the illusion of being in the country, while these animals," he snorts, "give me the illusion of being in a zoo."

The London Government, in the middle of fighting a war, doesn't quite know what to do about it -- wild rabbits being impossible to obtain, even to pacify a retired army officer who have names and enorts.

Well, a great secret was revealed this

evening - the mystery of what President Roosevelt said

in the polling booth on Election Day. At the White House

Leclared

late this afternoon, it was a four letter word

beginning with d and ending with n. But he didn't use

any other word before it, didn't violate the Second

Commandment, didn't take the name of the Lord in vain

The excitement began when a magazine reported that, when the President went to vote for himself at Hyde Park, something word wrong with the voting machine and he exclaimed, "the so-and-so thing won't work."

The tell you what the two words, the so-and-so, thank for, because that would be violating the Second the Gospel far and wide, who were scandalized to hear that the President had used such language. The

Ministerial Association at Clendale, California

demanded a public White House apologym

The true version, as disclosed at the White House, is as follows: The President says that when he entered the voting booth to try the machine, it was locked. He tried it twice, but it wouldn't budge, whereupon he called to the election clerk, and told him, using a four-letter word, but not violating the Second Commandment - that the machine wouldn't work. So the story of the presidential cuss word as it appeared in print, was a degener gala deap blankety blank lie.

and now the goapel truth from Hugh Tames.

Here's a report on a new disease. called -- Washington Foot. The distressing malady is an epidemic the national capital, but no doubt it occurs elsewhere. Washington Footis caused by the amount of standing tx in line that people have to do mt in the city on the banks of the Potomac. For example, in that huge and bewildering labyrinth called the Pentagon Building, thousands of employees stand in line for blocks to collect their pay checks. They line up again to cash them. Then they line up to spend the money. Washingtonians get in line to board a bus or get into an elevator or a restaurant or a dancehall. And of late something new has been added lining up in front of cigarette vending machines. W The clinical report on Washington Foot comes from United Press correspondent Frederick Othman, who describes the symptoms as follows: "Fallen arches, bunions, corns, soured dispositions, domestic increase in the diverge rate, and unsolved murders."

The newspaperman says he has the scientific ax facts from his chiropodist, who treated to see of Washington Foot. And he adds that he wanted to give the doctor's name as his authority. But the chiropidost said -- No. He explained that he would like to see his name in the papers, but he's afraid that if he got the publicity, the line-up of patients in front of his office would be so great that it would add to the severity of the epidemic of Washington Foot.

and now Harvilly as host facts

over here to the miles

In the news tonight something is being said that deserves quotation. It concerns the American principle of tolerance, and is contained in a letter written by Joseph N. Pew, Jr., Vice President of the Sun Oil Company, to Congressman Anderson, Chairman of the House Campaign Expenditures Committee. Joseph N. Pew denounces what he calls -- "appeals for any cause based upon religious or racial prejudices." The states: "To me such tactics are despicable and un-American and deserve universal condemnation. They are utterly foreign to my faith our Constitution and institutions, and the preservation of which has been my only reason for taking an active part in politics. The freedom of worship, freedom of the press, and racial tolerance, " J. N. Pew goes on, "are the keystones of American liberty, which I have ALLERE to defend. When they are destroyed, " he adds, " the whole structure of our freedom falls."