London gives us a report that the commander of the Second Front invasion of the Nazi controlled continent is expected to arrive in Britain in the next few weeks. Who is he? General Marshall, the United States Army Chief of Staff! So reports the London Daily Herald.

That British newspaper goes on to say that General Marshall is, in the words of the British paper -- "fed up with arm-chair polishing."

invasion, a commanding general like Marshall is

more likely to polish the seat of a jeep at the fighting

Which

front--than any arm-chair. Which

newspaper expects General Marshall will be doing

to be struck from Britain.

But not only that -- there is a report about President Roosevelt. The London Daily Herald gives the opinion that, when the second front is launched,

SECOND_FRONT -- 2

the President is likely to appear in Britain in his capacity as Commander-in-chief. The idea being-that at the zero hour, President Reservedt will join in the completion of the final military plans.

The London newspapers does not give that as a certainty; merely as what it calls "a strong feeling." Just a British hunch!

The war to end in Nineteen Forty-Four
that was the hope expressed today by the elder statesman

of the British Empire, Field Marshal Smuts, Prime Minister

of South Africa. He spoke of those recent great

conferences, and said they would have immense results

for Nineteen Forty-Four. He put his hope in these

words: "I have no date for the end of the war.

Very heavy fighting lies ahead, but," he added, "I hope

next year will see the end of it."

As a follow-up to the British-American-Turkish conference, Cairo tells us that Turkey has been taking military measures for weeks - especially along the Dardanelles. The Turks have been busy fortifying the area of those vital Straits - to protect them against a possible Nazi attack. Cairo states that remarkably skillful defense positions have been constructed?

and that th Turkish army leaders are said to be-

confidence that they can hold off a German assault.

At the same time we hear that Turkey has called to arms

another million men.

All of which would hint strongly that Turkish entrance into the war at perhaps at no distant date.

The Germans are apprehensive of this, and anticipate an Allied drive into the Balkans. In consequence, they are redoubling their trives against the Jugoslav irregular fighters - especially the guerrillas commanded by the leader called Tito.

Here's a late story from London, bearing on the Jugoslav situation. The British government is now giving most of its support to Tito and his Partisan army of guerrillas. This was officially disclosed by the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State in the House of Commons.

Jugoslav dilemma with the Civil war raging between

General Mikhailovich and his Chetniks on one hand,

and Tito's Partisans on the other. Mikhailovich, a

Minister of War for the exiled Cahinet of King Peter,

and the Partisans, who ar have a strong Communistic

tinge, have announced the overthrow of King Peter's

regime. With

supported Partisans. "For the simple reason," stated the

Parliamentary Under-Secretary today, "that the

ADD CONFERENCE - 2

resistance of the Partisan forces to the Germans is very much greater."

The latest tonight from Italy is that the Germans have begun a retreat on the front of the Allied Fifth Army. The Nazi forces, according to British reports, are withdrawing in good order in the direction of Rome--leaving a fiercely resisting rear guard behind them.

The general impression at Allied headquarters in the Mediterranean is _____

that the battle for Rome may now be expected to develop into what the dispatch calls - "a dramatic campaign of movement." This may happen at any hour, now the speedy thrusts launched by the Fifth Army. This develops from the news last night, which related that the Allied forces have gained possession of the principal places that formed the Nazi mountain line of defense - that Winter Line.

The British troops of the Fifth Army, having finally gained permanent control of the much disputed eminence called Monastery Hill, have established their dominance over the area of Mount Camino. And the Americans meanwhile are clearing out the remaining German rear guards on the slopes of Mount Maggiore.

Those two peaks were the key mountain strongholds along

the western extent of the Nazi fighting front.

The Fifth Army of British and Americans now

look down on the lowlands, valleys dominated by the

heights they have captured. A mere mile and a half from

the Mount Camino-Mount Maggiore string of ridges
lies the Via Casilina, which is a Number One road to

Rome in those parts. The main entrance to the valley

through which the road runs was still blocked by German

forces, at last reports, but these are mere rear guards

and are halfway surrounded and in danger of being cut off

When the Fifth Army units debauch down the slopes and onto the flat lands, they'll have comparatively open going for a war of movement, rapid advances for the armored battalions and a good chance to strike mighty close to Rome.

The weather, which in the Italian campaign all along, has been a problem, has now turned into something of a paradoxi II to one thing for Concret

The American successes have not been won without fierce fighting. A late story filed by war correspondent Reynolds Packard of the United Press describes

Nazi counter-attackes that appeared to have been almost insane: "Yelling and shouting like madmen,"

"German suicide forces attacked American troops on the northern slopes of Mount Maggiore."

The account goes on to say that the Germans attacked in that frantic fashion four times in the past twenty-four nurs hours, only to be hurled back each time.

The American Operations in the steep mountains are described by States Brigadier General who was in command. We have had many vivid descriptions in the battle accounts of this war, and that Brigadier They climber the operations in his own words: "Surpassing any mountain fighting in military history."

And then he goes on to tell with flashing words
the exploits of the doughboys. They climbed, says

two of the most heart-breaking peaks that have been assaulted wa battle. They did it in a rain which made the mount ain sides slippery like treakle. Some of them fell, "he adds, " breaking their arms and Razor-edge rocks cut off the soles and heels of their shoes and even the straps of the leggings were slashed off by the rocks and the sharp, stubby undergrowth. At the same time, " says the Brigadier General, "they were bing shelled, machine gunned, and fired on by mortars and it would have been a steeplejack's achievement in peace-time. But scaling such heights in the midst of a battle was a remarkable feat and I want those doughboys to get the credit for it."

Right! pour of us, parhaps, an outright noisy observed

London hears that the Germans are pouring fresh military forces into Russia - reserves of tank and infantry drawn out of western Europe. And this leads London to surmise that the Nazi high command is not apprehensive of a second front invasion right away. The Germans are said to be determined to check the Red Army. Not only that - they plan to regain as much aspossible of the territory they lost to the Soviet offensive. This explains the powerful attacks that they have been launching in front of Kiev - forcing the Soviets to retreat time and again. Today's news tells of another soviet withdrawal at the western tip of the Kiev salient.

At the same time, Berlin claims that Axis
forces have wiped out the Soviet invasion across the
narrow water into the Crimea. Weeks ago, the Russians
pushed across the Straits of Kerch and established a

bridgehead. Today Berlin claims that this bridgehead has been destroyed - the Soviet soldiers mopped up by satellite Rumanian infantry. Moseow gives no confirmation of this Cerman claim.

In the big bend of the Dnieper, the news continues to be favorable for the Red Army, with the Russians cutting into the escape route for the large German forces within the bend. The latest states that Soviet troops have swung around the escape junction of Znamenka, and have cut the key railroad.

One important factor in the Russian campaign right now is the weather. This is December, and you'd expect the Russian winter to be a dominant and frosty theme. But this is not the case. Winter is delayed in Russia this year. We hear that the ground on the Kiev battlefront, though lightly covered with snow, is not

yet frozen solid. So the winter war, of which the

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Russians always expect so much, has not yet really started.

MARSHALLS L. Sunars. Wednesday Alexenter 8, 1983

A late bulletin tonight tells us about the American attack on the Marshall Islands, This had been previously announced, but only in the meagerest way the mere fact of the assault, without details; This, as Admirah Nimitze explains today, because the warships in the operation were observing a radio blackout - as warships do when there is a possibility of enemy attack. Now the blackout of the wireless has been raised, and into view flashes one of the most brilliant strokes of the war.

The Marshalls, lying to the north of the Gilberts, were assailed by an American task force, with accent on carriers and their aircraft. The Marshalls are powerfully defended, and the Japs were on the job with plenty of action against the fleet. They concentrated on the carriers, as is the habit in this war of sea and the sky. Enemy bombers and torpedo planes

flocked against the carriers, how many there were is indicated by the number the Japs lost. Seventy-two shot down, not counting others that were destroyed on the ground!

So you can see the picture of ships on the sea, the great flattops, dive bombers trying to take a plunge at them and low flying torpedo planes skimming the water to get into the range of their tin fish. And you can also visualize American planes from the carriers going after the attacking Japs, with intricate masses of dogfights up in the blue - while the guns of the warships blazed with incessant flashes of anti-aircraft guns, shooting down such Japs as managed to get within range. Seventy-two of the enemy sky fleet shot down! - and what loss did we suffer? Only one American surface vessel was damaged, and our aircraft losses are described with one word - "light." &comech

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MARSHALLS - 3

for the Jap attacks on our ships. - And what about our assaults against theirs? The enemy had vessels of war stationed at the Marshalls, and these were assailed by the planes from the American carriers. Six were destroyed. Three were cargo transports and one was an oiler.

The other two were fighting ships - light cruisers, sent to the bottom. And the Japanese military installations on the island were blasted and smashed in our latest assault against the Marshall transmit.

Japanese propaganda is changing its tune -switching from unbroken victories and triumphas.

Today the Tokyo radio admitted the overwhelming
superiority of Allied air power on the South Pacific
fighting fronts.

"The Allied air strength is so great," said a
Tokyo broadcast, "that our troops look about, and say in
surprise, 'Where have the Japanese planes gone?'"

And that is likely to be an increasing refrain for the enemy soldiers to sing, as the war greek continues.

"Where have the Japanese planes gone?"

Today in Washington it was stated that, in supplying relief to the liberated countries, we are going to use hoarded food supplies found in the enemy nations. This idea was propounded by Assistant Secretary of State Dean Acheson, who presented his views to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives. The Committee is considering a resolution to authorize the United States to take part in ## the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and Dean Achison outlined some of the plans formulated by UNRRAL MEXERITAL He pointed out that the Nazis and Japs have looted the food supplies of the oppressed people, and then he added: "There will probably be surplus supplies in enemy countries, particularly in Germany, which the military can make available to UNRRA for mixitary use in liberated areas. "

In Washington today, a compromise bill was proposed to enable the soldiers and sailors to vote. The quarrel all along has been over the question of whether the balloting by the service men should be under the control of the federal government or of the states. (Under normal Constitutional practice of course, the states regulate the voting in their own respective greas. On the other hand, it is hardly possible for individual states to run the voting by the millions of men in the Army and Navy particuarly those overseas. Hence the suggestion that the federal government should do the job But that, it is argued, i would viglate state rights - and be unconstitutional

The Senate considering state control versus government control of soldier ballots has voted in favor of state control. This has raised a lot of acrimonious argument - with angry charges hurled at

Southern Senators from poll tax states.

Now the compromise, which is offered today by Congressman Ramspeck of Georgia. The Congressman argues that the Senate resolution calling for the states to conduct the balloting in the Army and Navy was > se unworkable, and suggests that the federal government, through the army, should get the ballots to the service men, and then deliver these back to the states. The Ramspeck compromise would leave the states to handle the service votes from test point on - according to their local regulation.

"This," says the Congressman, "would give the soldiers a chance to vote and leave entirely with the states the question of whether the vote is qualified."

pay.

Today the Military Affairs Committee of the House began work on a bill to provide mustering out pay for men of the armed forces when they are discharged. The proposal, as okayed by the administration, would gr nt up to e votorone for less than two months hundred for from four to six sontas, and three hundred dollars for those who have served six-The Committee is determined to work fast, and have the bill ready as a Christmas present. Of course, most of the service men are not yet eligible, not having yet been discharged. But six hundred thousand have already been let out of the service - and they would get nustering out

The United States Treasury is getting money from the angels. Not that Henry Morgenthau has been able in as yet to collect income tax from the celestial hosts of Heaven, but leave it to Uncle Henry--he'll try. The angels who at present are contributing to the Treasury are of the Father Divine variety.

It's part of the Father Divine regulations that all his angels must pay whatever they owe--either for back debts or valuables found or maybe even swiped.

If the people to whom payment is due can't be located, then the sams of cach are turned over to the government to be used in paying for the war. At the present writing, a week the Treasury is getting more than a thousand dollars from the Father Divine Conscience Fund.

For example, there is the case of an angel called "Satisfied Love." She handed in twenty-five dollars to make up for money she found in the subway years ago. Another called "True Jacob" kicked in with ten dollars, because while ago he did that much loafing

FATHER DIVINE -- 2

on a job. Another angel has contributed railroad farebecause he once hopped a ride on a freight car, riding the rods.

willing heart! She couldn't think of anything in par a particular that she owed and yet into the Conscience fund she put a hundred dollars for the government. She just felt she owed it to Uncle Sam. Yes, Willing Heart indeed—and it would be better if a lot of us were willing in the same ways and we shouldn't leave to the angels, like willing Heart and Satisfiel Love, whome we should we should be determined and Satisfiel Love, who have the same ways are should be determined and Satisfiel Love, who have the same ways are should be determined and satisfield have, who have the same ways are should be determined as a satisfield have, who have the same ways are should be determined as a satisfield have, when the same ways are should be determined as a satisfield have, when the same ways are should be determined as a satisfield have the same ways are should be determined as a satisfield have the same ways are should be determined as a satisfied have.