

A story from Pearl Harbor tonight describes another brilliant raid by the Third Pacific Fleet — under ~~the command of~~ Admiral ~~William "Bull"~~ Halsey.

It happened September twenty-third ^{but} ~~by~~ this is the first word ~~we have~~ about it. This raid came off one day after the great attack on Manila. ^{And it went on} ~~it covered~~

^{er} ~~an~~ area of some thirty-seven-thousand square miles in the Central Philippines. The carrier planes of Halsey's task force destroyed thirty six enemy planes, ^{and} ~~also~~ sank twenty-two Japanese vessels plus twenty ~~or~~ ^{or} thirty smaller craft. Only seven Jap planes came up to challenge the American raid and all of them were shot down.

This makes a grand total of one-thousand-one-hundred-and-one enemy planes destroyed or damaged by Halsey's fleet since August thirtieth. One-thousand-one-hundred-and-one in less than a month! In that same period, ^{Halsey's} ~~the Third Fleet,~~ Aircraft sank or damaged no fewer than five-hundred-and-fourteen enemy ships. ~~And that is a record worth cheering.~~ ^{How's that?}

PACIFIC

The Japanese propoganda machine was busy today, putting out the claim that during that raid by a hundred Superfortresses on Manchuria, they shot down, set on fire, or damaged, thirty-five. And they further claimed that fourteen of these were hit after they had returned to their base.

Tokyo put out two separate accounts in which the details and figures differed: But there should be no reason to doubt our own official report that the B-29s all returned safely from the raid.

An important American general in the Pacific theatre of war gave out the positive assurance today that, as he put it, "the Japs are licked, make no mistake about that." And he added: "We can beat him wherever he is or whatever he does."

That comes from Lieutenant General Walter Krueger, commander of the United States Sixth Army. However, it was not for the purpose of boasting, but to make an appeal, that General Krueger gave out an interview.

He said the time has come when we should hit the enemy in the Pacific with both fists, and in order to do that, all of us on the fighting front and the home front, should put everything we've got into it. The way to end this war quickly, he added, is to work day and night with everything we have.

~~Andrew Hugh~~

WESTERN FRONT

The Allied failure at Arnhem, the retreat of that airborne division, ^{in Holland,} has had the effect of stepping up the assaults on both flanks of the Nazi line. The British Second Army moved forward northeast from Nijmegen, and Patton's Third struck through the forests of northern Lorraine toward the ~~great fortress~~ ^{city} of Strasbourg.

The British have ~~the hottest kind of~~ ^{a tough} assignment on their hands northeast of Nijmegen. Confronting them are the crack ~~troops~~ ^{elite shock} troops of the Nazi Army, fanatical suicide fighters, with artillery support almost equal to ours. Montgomery's men are trying to cross the northern arm of the Rhine, eight miles upstream from Arnhem. If they succeed, they would definitely outflank the northernmost point of the West Wall, ~~at Cremona~~. So ~~it is~~ no wonder the Germans are resisting ~~as violently as they know how~~ and with all their resources.

The British have cleared the Germans away from Elst, six miles north of Antwerp, where they had established a formidable obstacle to the Allied advance. With that road block eliminated, it will now be possible for the Allies to cross the lower Rhine in force.

On the southern end of the Allied line, the Germans are slowly withdrawing through the woods, fighting a delaying action to establish a new line in front of Strasbourg.

It will not be long before Calais is in Allied hands. The Canadians have broken into the city, captured the citadel, and pushed ahead to within a few hundred yards of the main harbor.

The right flank of the Canadians has swung north into the battle for Holland, and General Crerer's columns are crossing the canal from Antwerp to Turnhout.

AIR WAR

☛ In today's air war, the Eighth Air Force sustained quite a loss, in fact the heaviest since last April. After a raid on several points in the interior of Germany, principally magdeburg, no fewer than forty-nine U.S. heavy bombers were reported missing. Our heaviest air casualties previously were in a raid on Berlin last April, when sixty-three were lost.

~~The Luftwaffe came out of hiding again today, and closed in with desperate determination in spite of a strong cover of U.S. fighters. Our fighters destroyed twenty-six enemy planes, and fortress gunners bagged ten more.~~

BALKANS

The Battle of the Balkans is growing in importance. Allied headquarters in the Mediterranean announced today that General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson has taken command of all the Greek forces in Greece. Also, there is another news blackout. Strict secrecy concerning progress of the invasion of Albania. All we hear is that it's going satisfactorily.

The estimate is that there are five German divisions in Greece, who, until early this year were helped by the quarreling of the rival groups of Greek patriots, the National Democratic Party on one side, the National Liberation Front on the other. The other day, however, there was a conference between Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, several members of the Greek government, and the two rival guerrilla leaders, at which they all promised to bury their differences and give full support to the prime object: throwing the Nazis out of Greece.

Allied troops landing in southwestern Albania are only a hundred and forty-five miles west of the Aegean Sea. And, Yugoslav armies and Allied air forces in Yugoslavia are threatening the German land lines of communications in Greece.

General Dierk's divisions swept the Germans back and recovered all the mountain positions the Nazis had recaptured in their savage counter-attack earlier in the week.

At the same time, the British Eighth Army, with a Canadian division as the spearhead, attacked and captured the town of Ballaria, seven miles north of Naxos. They have also established a bridgehead across the narrow straits, the Rubicon, a bridgehead ten miles wide and two miles deep.

ITALY

Still more good news from Italy tonight.

General Mark Clark's Fifth Army has captured Castel del Rio, a main highway junction only nineteen miles southeast of Bologna and only fourteen miles southwest of the gateway to the valley of the Po River.

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At the same time, the British Eighth Army, with a Canadian division as the spearhead, attacked and captured the town of Bellaria, seven miles north of Rimini. They have also established a bridgehead across that famous stream, the Rubicon, a bridgehead ten miles wide and two miles deep.

RUSSIA

The Russians are in Czechoslovakia. The Fourth Ukrainian Army drove across the high Carpathian Mountains from southern Poland, defeating German and Hungarian troops which tried to block the way. The Red columns captured the railway station at a place called Vydran, and began a downhill drive toward a big railroad junction twenty-four miles to the south.

The Soviet generals have been preparing this for a long time. They have been massing troops, artillery and materials along a continuous eighty mile front, and this was their first crossing of the Czechoslovak border. They have now joined forces with the Slovak Partisans fighting to set the country free from the Germans.

Still another pass through the Carpathian Mountains, seven miles to the east, was captured by the Red columns ^{after} ~~They~~ seized ^{ing} several places on the Polish side of the mountains.

Then again, ^S Still more units of the Red army have forced the passage of the Danube and ^{have} invaded Yugoslavia. They first obtained ~~the~~ permission from Marshal Tito to cross Yugoslav territory, in order to invade Hungary from the south. In fact, they are ~~already~~ already inside Hungary.

Meanwhile, in the north, no fewer than four Soviet armies are closing in from three different directions on Riga. ~~The~~ Nazis were desperately determined to save that Latvian capital, if possible. But the Red columns have captured more than fifty towns and settlements, advancing at a rate of fifteen to twenty-eight miles a day over unmapped rivers and swamps, and tonight they are well within sight of Riga and crashing through the German fortifications outside the city. At the same time, the ^{redoubtable} ~~famous~~ Leningrad Army has taken more than two hundred towns

HUNGARY FOLLOW RUSSIA

The ~~invasion~~

invasion of Hungary, plus the defeat of Hungarian troops in the Carpathians, has thrown that country into a panic. The cabinet at Budapest has been in session all today. London has a report from Istanbul that as long as fifteen days ago, the Hungarian government made overtures for an armistice through the Turkish Embassy in Budapest. The Germans got wind of it, and the Gestapo promptly seized all lines of communication to Turkey.. The odds are heavy that ^{within} ~~it is only a matter of~~ a few days ~~before~~ the Hungarians ^{will be} ~~are~~ out of the war, ^{or fighting} ~~for good unless they~~ ~~turn on the Nazis as the Rumanians did.~~

50 pages of
Shud Follow Russia

Late dispatches report heavy fighting on the railroad between Budapest and the Romanian town of Arad. The Hungarians declare that the Germans are withdrawing from Transylvania and leaving the Hungarians to hold the bag against the Russian attack.

EISENHOWER

General Eisenhower ^{tonight issued another} ~~issued a~~ proclamation

~~tonight~~ to the people of Germany. ^{Telling} He ~~told~~ them that

the armies of the Allies are entering Germany as

conquerors, but not as oppressors. ^{This actually} ~~It~~ was the first

proclamation ^{had} ~~that~~ the Commander-in-Chief issued directly

to the people of the Reich.

He warned them that the Allies are determined to stamp out Naziism and militarism, completely.

Furthermore, they will punish without mercy any

resistance.

The military leaders, chiefs of the Nazi Party, and members of the Gestapo who committed crimes and atrocities, will be punished as they deserve. Eisenhower used these words: "All persons in occupied territory will obey immediately and without question all enactments and orders of the military government."

And, Warnings to neutral nations: If you give shelter to Adolf Hitler, Ribbentrop, Goebbels, Goering, Himmler, or any other Nazi criminals, you are no friends of ours.

And that is official; for it was announced ^{today} by Secretary of

State Hull. ~~today~~. Der Fuehrer and his gang will get

^{said the Tennessee statesman who} their just deserts, ~~he repeated, having~~ announced last

week that ~~quite~~ a lot of Germans are going to be shot

for their crimes. In formal diplomatic language, the

Secretary put it this way: "Relations between the

United States and the neutral governments concerned

would be adversely affected for years to come, should

the Axis leaders or their vassals find safety in

those countries." ^{So} said Cordell Hull.

And speaking for Stan. & Calif. what say you Hugh - before I go on with the news?

CHURCHILL

Winston Churchill was in top form today when he addressed the House of Commons. And, as usual, his speech was full of news. Not the least important of which was ^a warning that the Allies will probably not win complete victory over the Nazis until well into Nineteen Forty-five. Even then, he added, the most desperate of them will still be carrying on guerrilla warfare in German forests and mountains.

Next in importance, he announced what amounted to the approval of the British Government of the proposition that Soviet Russia take over certain Polish territory.

About this he was not very explicit. No mention of Stalin's suggestion of a frontier between ~~R~~ Poland and Russia along a line running roughly from the eastern boundary of East Prussia through Brest-Litovsk, down to the Carpathians. Stalin's proposal was to compensate the Poles by giving them Danzig and all of East Prussia, which certainly would

be a neat rearrangement of the map of Eastern Europe.

Churchill did say, however, that the positions of the British and American governments were not identical with that of Moscow. Then he added that Stalin wanted a strong and friendly Poland west of Soviet Russia -- a sovereign and independent nation. Churchill went on to say that in view of the

sufferings of the Russians and their tremendous contributions to the war, they were entitled to the support of the British in obtaining security on their western frontiers. Territorial changes, therefore, will have to be made. But he assured the Commons that the British Government was fully cognizant of its very special responsibility towards Poland.

As for the war, the Prime Minister admitted that six thousand of the British First Airborne Division had to be left behind at Arnhem, either captured, killed or wounded, after nine days of fighting.

But to balance that, he announced that the Germans on the Western Front have lost nearly one million men, killed, wounded and captured. ^{With} ~~The~~ British casualties in France ^{of around} ~~are~~ ninety thousand killed, wounded and missing. ^{And} ~~the~~ Americans ^{losses of} ~~lost~~ a hundred and forty-five thousand, including those in southern France.

The Allied armies in Europe now amount to between two and three million men, of which ^{he told The Commons} there are about three Americans to every two Britishers.

Churchill's next most important contribution to the day's news, was the prophecy that when the Russians invade Hungary, the Hungarians will turn against the Nazis.

— • — ^{he promised}
As for the war in the Pacific, the British contribution ^{will} ~~would~~ be limited only by the amount of shipping available. And of course that will be vastly increased when the Nazis are finally knocked out and their U-boats are no longer at large. He announced that he has offered the British fleet for the war against Japan, and the offer has been cordially accepted. He added that a considerable part of the British Navy is already in the Indian Ocean, and when ~~these~~ those ships are added to those of the United States, the Allies will have complete and decisive

naval superiority.

At one point in his speech, the Prime Minister urged the Commons and the British public not to pay attention to any sensational reports coming from the United States, because an election campaign is going on here. Then he used these words: "The United States is a land of free speech." And he added: "Nowhere is speech ~~freer~~ freer, not even in Britain where we ~~assiduously~~ ^{sedulously} cultivate it in its most repulsive form."

And there's a typical Churchill phrase: - "sedulously cultivate it in its most repulsive form!"

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And now Hugh a final bit of that American free speech from you.