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GOOD EVENING EVERYBODY:

Tonight we have a significant message from

Nimits tright. The

Admiral thester W. Nimits, Commander-in-Chief of the

Waste Sam's Pacific Fleet. The time has were come in

Bail to attack in the Pacific; and to give the Japs

Then he goddon!

no rest from now on. We see the beginnings of a

new victory, he sontinued in an armistic serve

adm. Minits serve

Then he used these

words "We also know that bitter and bloody fighting

lies ahead".

Admiral Nimitz gave a concise and graphic fighting in the Pacific.

For these two years he explained the United States

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That necessity no longer exists. We are now, said Nimitz, getting ships, men and planes.

Then he reviewed what had been accomplished.

In the North we have made our flank in the Aleutians

completely safe. In the south, meaning also the

Southwest Pacific, we have attacked by air, land and

sea until we now have the Japs in a precarious position.

Nimitz admitted that in the larger areas
we have not been able to hurt the Nipponese much but
from now on, said the Admiral, the purpose is to
give them no rest anywhere until the time has come for
the major attack.

worth remembering. "We do not have any illusions about the opposition we will encounter or the losses we must endure. The Jap has dug himself in, and we must land and dig him out. And the Admiral begged us all to be patient, not to ask for news of battles before it is safe for the Navy to give out that news.

LEAD - 3

And here is further encouraging news from the Pacific.

(Pick up two and a half pages of this evening's lead outting if possible. Then add:

PACIFIC

In the eleven days of November, American and Australian airmen destroyed three hundred and forty-eight Japanese planes; and, probably ninety-nine more. Which represents the same rate as that of last month, when they knocked out seven hundred and seventy-five enemy..aircraft, a record up to that time.

However, the Japs are showing considerable skill in brinbing in reinforcements and repairing with speed their damaged airfields.

the marines, is probably only the advance guard of

that
larger forces; The Japs will try to make fresh
landings on a bigger scale, and our troops will have
to be ready to meet attacks from every side.

details of a daring operation by a paratroop battalion which kexx helped the Marines establish their bridgehead on Bougainville. Feland. The information comes from General MacArthur's headquarters. The paratroopers were dropped on Choiseul Island on October twentyeight, four days before the Marines landed at Empress Augusta Bay. Choiseul Island is only thirty miles from the place where the Marines landed on Bougainville. The paratroop operation was a feint, the idea being to distract the attention of the enemy. A It was completely successful. The Japs were so flustered by the landing of those paratroopers on Choiseul that the Marines had a ARIFIKERS, time landing on Bougainville than they would have had otherwise. The paratroops remained on Choiseul only until November Fifth. Having accomplished what they were sent to do they withdrew with complete success.

Tonight we learn for the first time some

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and twenty.

From Washington comes warning that recent successes must not make us too optimistic.

Major General Strong of the United States Army

Intelligence declares that today Germany has three times more combat strength than at the start of the war and a much greater air force. General Strong explains that the total of Hitler's armies amounts to at least three hundred well trained divisions.

And although the Allies have done things to the least force it is larger than ever.

force it is larger than ever.

Le reminde us that

As for Japan, her man power resources are

huge. The Mikado has two million men eligible

for military service who have not yet been drafted

and two million more between the ages of seventeen

The British House of Commons today listened to

a long speech from Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden;

A report on Wr. Edenie
Shortly afterward, he gave Parliament a report on his

In the said that

mission to Moscow. He said the results of the conference

had exceeded his fondest hopes, and declared that those

fifteen days in the Soviet capital brought new warmth

and new confidence into all British dealings with both

their Soviet and American friends.

Authory

Low Anthony

Eden told the Commons that Molotov had become Moscow
Chairman of the meetings only at the insistence of
Secretary Hull and himself and, said Eden, he never sat under a Chairman who showed greater patience,
judgment and skill.

The military discussions, continued Eden, did more good for mutual relations than any other phase of the conference. The result was that the three powers

agreed upon measures for shortening the duration of the war. What those measures will be can be made public only as they develop at the expense of the enemy.

statesmanship of Secretary Hull. He said the declaration

was Mr. Hull's
on general security was his work. Eden pointed out that
it covers the whole future organization of world
security, and for that reason everybody is happy that the

also signed it.
government of China is one of the signatories.

Was limited to representatives of Russia, Britain and the United States only for reasons of expediency, not to exclude other members of the United Nations. The Commission, he said, is not an instrument for imposing the views of the three powers on others, it is a reason piece of machinery set up for the convenience of the

three governments to provide concerted political

planning among the three great powers. After all,
on those powers will lay the principal responsibility for
insuring that this war will be followed by lasting
peace.

Eden then went on to tell the Parliament that they had been interested to observe that German propaganda was extremely active while they were in and that it session. Re kept suggesting that there were differences between Eden, Hull and Molotov. The Nazis tried to sow dissention by every means in their power. added *** with a chuckle that all these attempts had failed utterly, and the Nazi leaders have completely and finally lost all chance of setting disunity between the three Allied powers.

The British Foreign Secretary admitted frankly that the three powers had not agreed on every point.

That would indeed have been an international

other's points of view; and they had a useful exchange of views. Having act up the machinery, they have established a basis for confidence and good-will and, for his part, he believes it will endure. Of course, the acknowledged that there must be setbacks and disappointments. What is important is that differences should be faced frankly.

had struck all British and American visitors was the quiet confidence of the Red Army and the Soviet people.

The Russian battlehead west of Kiev is now spreading out like a huge mushroom. There the Soviet forces are driving ahead with a speed that sounds incredible when you consider their difficulties, and that they have a still organized enemy facing them. Nevertheless, they are driving, Hitler's columns surely and swiftly back what used to be the Polish border. It latest accounts they had driven to a point within twenty-eight miles of Jitomin, and that is a place of great importance. It like right bang center of the principal railroad of the western Uxraine and completely controls the lines of communication between the Nazi armies in White Russia and those in the extreme south, Once the Red army possession of Jitomir, it will be in an excellent position to sever the Garman line the fermano now hold in

He Whraine

General Vatutin's army has already recaptured three county seats in that part of the Ukraine, and

he is only twenty one sucles away from that miles

We have it from the Germans themselves that

fighting of the most violent kind has also broke out

north of Kiev. In fact. The Berlin radio describes

it as a super-battle. They report that the Red generals

have thrown in huge tank forces into that part of the

line, supported by heavy artillery batteries, on a

front six miles long. They are Evidently attempting

to break through on that front in the biggest kind of

and In the Crimea as well, the fighting arrows becoming more intense. The Soviet forces there now have a well established bridgehead on the Kerch peninsula, and there they and are improving it all the time. They have retaken

more than a hundred places.

The Germans for once are making no attempt to minimize the serious plight of their armies on that eastern front. They make excuses and attribute their retreat to the enormous numerical superiority of the they talk about the far superior forces of the Russians are stillthe Soviet armies. on their way. Several times it has been predictedthat they would have to stop soon, because their lines of communication are becoming so long. But seem to stop. At the present rate, it would not be in the least surprising to hear of their pushing the last German soldier off Russian soil by Christmas.

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exploit which did enormous damage to Nazi munitions factories in France. A group of specially trained French saboteurs sneaked into the middle of a network of armament plants in France. They destroyed one power plant after another and before they had finished they had destroyed three essential power stations. The effect was to put out of business the great Schneider-Creusot Munitions factories, the biggest in France, the second biggest in Europe.

Six of the saboteurs were captured by the Germans but escaped later with a result that they did their job and all of them got away scot-free.

hills near Venafre and near the sea they advanced and occupied a place called Colli, one mile and a half ahead of their previous line.

On the right wing of the advance on Rome, the British are driving ahead through a blizzard advancing through the snow covered apennines for three miles and occupying several inhabited placed on the way. Near the Adriatic, the British and Canadians also advanced three miles and took a couple of towns. These latest British advances have driven a three-mile salient into the center of the Nazi defense.

In Italy apparently, Fireld Marshal Rommel has the Notion that General Eisenhower intends to land troops further north in Italy the rear of the German lines. For the Mazis have blocked the important harbors of Leghorn and Pescara, by scuttling ships. They have a also dynamited all the piers to make it impossible for the allies to use them. Evidently Rommel visualizes another leap-frogging operation such as the British carried out with great success at Termoli on the Adriatic

INVASION . 2

SEVEral weeks ago.

Meanwhile, Allied air forces have struck a heavy blow at Rommel's communications lines between Italy and Germany. A force of Flying Fortresses went to Bolzano, a big railroad junction only fifty miles this side of the Brenner Pass. And there they blew all the rail installations into smithereens. And this knocks out the main line to Austris for the time being.

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The most moving story of the day comes from the War Department. The scene, was the island of Attu in the Aleutians, end the occasion, was the battle think finally swept the Japanese out. For several days last May, the Japs had been fighting off all attempts to dislodge them from a key position, a pass in the mountains. Day after day our men had tried to storm the place, and day after day they were driven back by withering fire.

On May Twenty-Sixth, up jumped Private Joe A.

Martinez of Ault, Colorado. Shouting to his buddies

to follow him, he climbed that 'slope with bullets

tearing up the ground all around him. The whole

battalion followed Joe Martinez, and with rifle fire

and hand grenade they cleared out several Jap foxholes.

Office got halfway up the slope, and the attack

bogged down again.

Then again one lone figure stood up and started climbing the slope. once more. Again It was Joe Wartinex from Ault, Colorado. Again the men followed him. The clearmed out two trenches and reached the pass where he still was under fire from the mountain ridges that surrounded it. But that didn't stop Joe, Martinez. I quote from the words of his commanding officer, in the official citation: --"Standing up on the ridge overlooking the pass leading into Chicahagof Harbor, he emptied his rifle into the Japanese positions just below and beyond the pass. He was mortally wounded with his rifle still at his shoulder absorbing all enemy fire and permitting all units to move up behind him and successfully take and hold the pass."

So died twenty-three year old Joe Martinez,

MARTINEZ - 2



who used to work on a farm on the slopes of the Rockies in eastern Colorado. And that '4s why the Army today awards him the highest tribute in its gift, the Congressional Medal of Honor.

tonight after the jury announced the Count Alfred deMarigny not guilty of the charge of murdering his multi-millionaire father-in-law, Sir Harry Oakes. The gaiety went far beyond Marigny himself and his pretty young wife Nancy. One dispatch from Nassau reads that deMarigny's butler was busy opening cases of champagne and brandy. And the print of celebration spread all over the town. The browds in the hotel lobbies were like New Year's Eve celebraters with members of the jury taking part in the fiesta.

The verdict was net no surprise after the charge made to the jury by the presiding justice, Sir was almost tatamount to a direct for order to acquit the defendant. The Sir Oscar announced that the prosecution's case was entirely circumstantial that circumstantial evidence with gaps in it was no good whatsoever, and that the prosecution's case had three notable gaps. After that it would have been astonishing if the jury had failed to acquit. The only

astonishing part about the acquittal was that it was not unanimous. The vote was nine to three.

verdict. It is not generally realized in this country that British juries have go the privilege of adding to the verdict what is called a "rider", a tail to their decision. Sometimes the British jury will throw in a an acid comment on the conduct of the police or the contradictions in the law, after that Marigny should be deported from the Bahamas.

In the first fling of the celebration
this acid note was overlooked. When reporters finally

Example got the ear of Marigny himself and asked him
about it he said "they do not need to deport me, I will
go gladly". But lawyers observed that there was
considerable question about where he could go. The
Judge, Sir Oscar Daly said no doubt the proper
authorities will take cognizance of your request regarding

MARIGNY - 3

the deportation. But although Marigny is a Frenchman he was born on the island of Mauritius, a British possession and consequently is a British subject. So that rider of the jmm jury raises a nice legal point. It should be added that a rider to a jury's verdict is not binding upon anybody.

and now beorge, how about a rider from you?