GOOD EVENING EVERYBODY:

The bombing of Cologne was only a starter. That much we hear from London today, in answer to the question everybody was asking - "When are the Allies The British Minister of Home going to do it again?" Security, Herbert Morrison, broadcast a message to the German people today. It was addressed particuarly to the workers of Cologne and other industrial centers of the Nazi Reich. And he said: - "We are firmly decided to win this total war", to which he added: furkker "therefore you had better eliminate Hitler, for the sooner you do it, the sooner you will be able to retake your place in the world on the side of your labor comrades in the fight for a better world." Morrison himself is one of

46

the leaders of British Labor.

He said further:- "It was Hitler who introduced total war, with women and children equally as his targets. We now," he added, "have accepted Hitler's challenge."

The explosives and incendiaries dropped on Cologne by British and American fliers, amounted to a total weight of six million, seven hundred and twenty thousand pounds. When we talk of American fliers we do not mean that any units of the United States army air corps were in that raid. But there were Americans among the Canadian units. Also American volunteers, members of the Eagle Squadrons.

American units will, eventually, take part and before long.

Lieutenant General Arnold, Chief of Uncle Sam's Army

today

Air Corps, announced in London that a balanced force

of American bombers and fighters will soon join the

Royal Air Force. It was hinted last week, you will recall, that this was one of the principal objects of that conference of military chiefs in London.

of a similar mass raid on The proposal to send a thousand bombers over Germany every night is at present a wish rather than an actual plan of campaign. British Air Marshal Harris has declared, "If we could send an average of a thousand bombers over Germany every night, we could end the war by the fall. " But there is an "if" in that, weather as xxxxx conditions make large raids, far every night, impossible. An average of a thousand bombers every night would mean that in some raids three thousand or even five thousand planes would have to be used. And that, apparently, is not yet within the capacity of the Allies.

The REERIEXEEXITY belief of the British Air
Marshal is not shared by his colleagues. That was made

48

clear by one part of the statement of General Arnold,
when he said:- "Past experience has proved time and
again that we must have a balanced force of ground,
sea and air commands with the fullest cooperation among
all three for victory." And Arnold added that Britain
and the United States will give the Germans an aerial
pounding that they cannot meet, 'defeat or survive.

The supply of heavy American bombers to Britain is growing rapidly. It is not affected by shipping facilities, because the big bombers are flown over under their own power. Ind now that June is here, more frequent raids will be possible during the next three months.

British air pilots paid another visit to the great Rhineland City of Cologne today, but not to do any more bombing. They went to take photographs and found it was impossible. The great city and its factories are still blanketed by a thick blanket of smoke, which completely hides a wide area. The European revolution radio, the movable anti-Nazi broadcasting station, announces that two thousand people were killed at Cologne Whole families are running away from the flames of the burning city.

AnAmerican newspaperman who was interned in Germany and just released, declares he is sure that the bombing of Cologne was a far more painful blow to the Germans than the great pall of smoke and flames would indicate. That particular reporter had been in Germany three years and a half and reports that Cologne was a notorious hot-bed of discontent with Nazi rule. Even

as long as a year ago, the folks in Cologne were hardly restrained from showing their disaffection. Every morning the police have to remove scurrilous anti-Nazi phrases from the walls and sidewalks of the old Rhenish town.

Another American, the former head of a wire service in Berlin, declares there is no indication that the feelings of the Germans are anywhere near the breaking-point. There is, however, increasing tension. He heard reports that the Nazi Air Ministry is divided on the question of sending long range bombing expeditions to the United States. Sabotage in German factories is on the increase, and deliberate slowing up of work. However, he declares on any new front that opens up, the Nazis will fight like wildcats and they are still tremendously powerful. German people are not ready to give up. They realize that they are in it too deep for that. They are far from having reached the limit of sacrifice and self-R le pays also that denial. Soldiers home on leave from the Russian front, are filled with grim determination to crush the Red xxxx armies in one supreme effort. Even the excruciating

given out by Hitler.

has not undermined the morale of the fighting men.

This correspondent's information about casualties is that on the eastern front up to a few weeks ago,

Hitler's army lost one million six hundred thousand on that front. And that midway dead and wounded. That is in the middle between the figures estimated by the Soviet high command and those

while he was interned in Germany, this American reporter learned that the hard feelings between the regular army and the Nazi Storm Troopers are growing.

He even heard that the Storm Troopers and the Gestapo are preparing to fight for their lives eventually, fight against their own people. In the cities they are resulting corner houses, and equipping them with machine gun forts, prepared to battle it out with the regular soldiers when the army becomes finally fed up

with Nazi control. In fact we hear

that the death of the famous air general and ace

aviator Ernst Udet was an outcome of this enmity.

Throughout Germany it has been a matter of common gossip

that Udet was killed in his own home by Gestapo agents.

Even his most intimate friends were not allowed to see

his body. Heydrich, the Hangman, now at death's door in

Prague, had become a frequent visitor at Udet's home, but

not a welcome one, shortly before he died. Several

hundred officers of Goering's AirForce were arrested

about the time of Udet's death. The background and

details of that individual tragedy are a mystery and

will remain so until the Gestapo is overthrown and its

archives become public property. But American

newspapermen believe that he was a leader in some sort

of society unsympathetic to Hitler and his management

of the war against Russia and Britain. They are convinced

22

that his death and the arrest of all those officers really was the suppression of that secret society.

The Nazi plan of retaliation for British raids is quite clear. Every time an important industrial center of Germany is bombed, they pick some quiet, ancient and particularly beautiful English town, and do all they can to devastate that.

This morning the British censorship, in its own curious way, forbade newspapermen to tell on which place out their latest spite. the Nazis had taken their revense. But it soon became too evident that nobody who had ever been in England could mistake the fact that it was Canterbury, with its seven hundred and seventy year old Cathedral. The Nazis -seem to have a particular down on beautiful cathedrals, being shrines of Christianity. Last month they bombed the at lovely old Gothic building of Exeter, which almost ranked with Lincoln as one of the most beautiful specimens of

The British Government refuses to let anything

English Gothic architecture.

What happened to the cathedral, at be told about Canterbury. But we are informed that magnificent historic buildings in Canterbury been the scenes of great moments in English history, have been wrecked by bombs and gutted by fire. itself has not the slightest military or industrial importance. There isn't a factory within miles of it, and though there used to be a small garrison in the town, more for a decorative purpose, a complement it served to the fact that Canterbury was the see of the primacy of the Church of England. There were no modern fartification fortifications whatsoever.

Undoubtedly it gave the Nazis particular

pleasure to bomb the place because it was really the

in England.

frequent of the beginning of Christianity, It was

there that Saint Augustine came from Rome in the Year

Five Ninety-Seven to convert the Angles and Saxons,

and it was there he became the first Bishop of the

and it was there he became the first Bishop of the English.

It was there also that its greatest Archbishop,

Thomas Becket, was murdered inside the fine old

priory in Eleven Hundred and Seventy. The principal

consequence was the canonization of the murdered

Archbishop and the place of his death became a

shrine for pilgrims from the world over.

Canterbury Cathedral was built four yours after his death. It was quite a flawless example of the perpendicular Gothic style which is considered peculiarly English.

The British who bombed Cologne, by the way, report that they did not hit the splendid Cathedral there. To avoid bombing that was an act of real clemency from a military point of view, since the great railway station in Cologne is right across the square from the cathedral.

The bombing of Canterbury therefore stands out like the one on Exeter last month, as unmitigated, deliberate vandalism barbarism! -- nothing else.

Militarily, it achieved nothing because the place was without protection. Emotionally, it does nothing except increase the contempt of not only the British but of ourselves for the Germans, and to make it more abiding. For the wreckage of Canterbury, Exeter, Coventry, and many beautiful churches destroyed in London, will serve as an imperishable monument to the characteristics exhibited by the Germans in the Twentieth Century.

Looking over today's newspaper accounts of
the raid on Cologne - in every paper - I saw one thing
that gave me a start of surprise. A picture of a couple
of R.A.F. pilots just back from that great air raid on
Cologne - the greatest air raid in history. It was a
photograph sent across by radio. One of the two pilots
I recognized at once, and glanced down at the caption
below the picture to check my impression. Yes, there
was the name -- Flight Sergeant R.J.Campbell of Pawling,
New York.

The R.A.F. pilots are frequently - in fact usually - non-commissioned officers. So, it was Bobby Campbell -- who, a mere few years ago was a small kid in short pants, running around across the lawn, through the fields, and in the house. In fact, Bobby was partly raised in my own home. His mother and father worked for

Bobby growing up. As the older lad, he rather took charge of my own boy -- playing on his baseball team, roaming the woods with him. Bobby Campbell wanted to get an education, and tonight I can look back with some gratification on the fact -- that some of us urged him to go away to Prep School - in Millow, Connecticut, where he gave a good account of himself.

After graduating, he was with us again for a while. But he wanted to join the Canadian air force and away he went. Thereafter, I heard from him now and then, and his parents told me about him -- how, after air training in Canada, he had gone to England to become a flier in the R.A.F. In letters he told us about bombing Berlin and other cities of Europe, and of several crackups. Bob's a veteran now. One of the

36

most experienced bomber airmen of them all. It In accept to be mentioned to day his picture was flashed across the ocean

that same Bobby Campbell whom we all knew at home on Quaker Hill and at Pawling, only a short time ago.

Today his picture appeared in nearly every newspaper in America. Great going, Bob!

57

on this broadcast.

General Auchinleck's mechanized armies
in the desert almost had the Nazis and Italians i
a trip. The first report was that the spearhead
of Nazi General Rommel's column was hemmed in south
of El Gazala. But his tanks fought their way out of
it, escaped in what was for them the nick of time.

The Berlin radio declares this was due
to the action of waves upon waves of Junkers dive
bombers upon the British tanks. The Berlin radio also
admitted that Nazi General Cruewell failed to return
from a reconnaissance flight. That is tantamount
to avknowledging the British announcement that
Crnewell hasbeen captured. Another report from
Berlin tells us that Cruewell had just returned to
Africa after a visit to Hitler. And the assumption
is that he brought to Romael specific instructions
from the Feuhrer.

Though Rommel escaped, his armored division

battered. According to one report, he himself flew back from the front line in a plane, presumably to avoid being captured.

The latest advices from Cairo bring word that he trying to large army along new lines. in two gaps in the British minefield that extends south from El Gazala to Bir Hemim on the British left flank.

The Swedish liner DROTTNINGHOLM, which brought nine hundred people back from internment in Europe, brought Americans who can tell us plenty.

The returning U. S. diplomats, newspapermen and others unburdened themselves of many things that could not be told in cables or radio dispatches.

a correspondent at Rome, reported that the Axis fears an Allied invasion of Europe so much that Fascist

Italy is keeping a mobile army of a million men on the alert, ready to be moved to any part of the coast that we might attack, that is, so long as most of Hitler's divisions are occupied in Russia. Yes the Axis generals are taking the threats of an American invasion seriously.

Another passenger on the DROTTNINGHOLM declared that, unless Hitler is defeated this year, whole populations will starve to death in Europe, particularly all the people of Greece. And now, Hugh.