

WSM, OCTOBER 24, 1943

Good Morning, Friends:

~~For the first time in many months, Washington has temporarily ceased to be the focal point of the world's attention.~~ Civilized mankind is now looking upon the conference being held in Moscow between our Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, the British Foreign Minister, Anthony Eden, and the Russian Commissar, Molotov. Lest someone be disappointed at the results of the ^{is} conference, we should all realize ^{its} the purpose and the scope, ~~of this meeting.~~

In the first place, it is exploratory; that is, its first objective is to gain a mutual understanding of the objectives ^{plans} and attitudes of the three great powers. A lot of people in our country have been asking what was on Marshall ^{Joseph} Stalin's mind. Undoubtedly, the question has been asked in Russia - What is America up to? By these frank discussions now under way between three great statesmen representing the three major allied powers, a better mutual understanding can be had. ^{both as to war and peace plans.} Now, in the second place, the conference is a preliminary. I mean by that, ~~that~~ it is to lay the foundation for a later possible meeting between ^{the} chiefs of State of the three great powers: President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Marshall Stalin. ^{is conference under way now} The ~~meeting~~ will have been successful if no other purpose is served except to increase mutual confidence between ^{these} great powers. The conference will have been tremendously successful if it produces organs of consultation and means of arriving at combined, cooperative action, ^{by the U.S., Russia & G.B.} for it is by working

together that nations more nearly arrive at the principles on which they can agree and successfully collaborate.

It was my privilege two or three days ago to sit for two hours in the headquarters of the United Nations General Staff here in Washington and see a private showing of moving pictures which the Russians have made of their actual battlefront action. I have never seen anything like it. For instance, there was a picture of the ~~seize~~ of Leningrad. The city was surrounded except for a lake which was 100 miles wide. But the people fought on. Starvation came upon them.--Pestilence and disease - but they held out, and despite all the havoc which the Germans could rain upon the city ~~their~~^{by} bombing and ~~artillery~~^{shelling} - the people fought back.

And when I say the people fought back, that is just how it looked. Old men with white beards, women and children by the thousands were digging trenches, building barricades, passing the ammunition, and shooting down Germans from every conceivable hiding place. Winter came. There was no fuel. It seemed hopeless. But with winter came the freezing of the lake.

The winter was very hard. The ice became very thick. The Russians took caterpillar tractors and scrapers and scraped off a roadway across this hundred miles of ice. Long ~~stretches~~^{lines} of trucks came over the ice and into

Leningrad with food, clothing, medicine, and ammunition. ^{relief} They actually ^{to bring in supplies and remove the sick + weak.} lay a railroad across the ice. ~~The people of~~ Leningrad never gave in ^{and} *is still free.*

Then, there was the great historical conflict of Stalingrad which was even more ferocious than Leningrad. It, too, held out. *Perhaps it would*
be better to say that the people held out. *of Stalingrad* The winter *came there, too, and it* caught the Germans. They froze to death by the thousands. And many, many thousands were finally forced to surrender.

> To realize the magnitude of this historic struggle ~~by the~~ between Germany and Russia and the importance of our cooperation with Russia, not only to win the war but to hold her friendship and cooperation after the war in establishing and maintaining world order, let us look at a few facts.

Russia stretches from the Barren Strait near Alaska all the way across the continent of Asia and a good part of Europe to the borders of Poland. North and South, it stretches from the Arctic Ocean to join borders with China, with India, and with Turkey. This is an area more than three *larger than the entire N.A. Continent.* times as large as the United States. And to consider what mortal blows the Germans dealt the Russians and the *glorious* romance of their resistance, let us consider how far into the United States ^{Germany} would have advanced if she had landed on our shores instead of Russia and had advanced as far in the United States as she did in Russia. Let us say that instead of striking toward Leningrad, the German ~~s~~ had entered the United States at Boston.

She would have smashed across Massachusetts and all the way across the state of New York to Buffalo, meanwhile, taking over Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Vermont. And, then, suppose in the center *thrust of* into Russia toward Moscow,

Germany had landed at Norfolk and had struck out across our country, ~~instead~~
~~of advancing to within sight of Moscow.~~ This advance would have swallowed
up Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Kentucky,
and parts of Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. Then, suppose instead of the
South Central Russian front, the Germans had landed at Charleston, South
Carolina, and had advanced as far into the United States as they did into
this part of the Russian front. Then, they would have driven across Northern
Georgia, Alabama, and would have taken all of Tennessee and a part of
Arkansas. Then, let us measure the 4th prong of their attack on Russia.
Take the Southern prong and say they entered at Jacksonville, Florida.
They would have taken the rest of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi and
passed on to Baton Rouge, Louisiana. I hope this illustrates the terrific
blows and tremendous advances the Germans made against the Russians. But
what happened? ~~Russia~~, Having watched the Germans drive ~~the~~ wedges into
the Polish army, cutting it into segments and then surrounding and destroying
these segments one by one; having watched the same thing happen in France, *Russia*
prepared a new kind of defense - a defense in depth. No matter how deep
a wedge Germany ~~made~~ might drive, Russia kept her defense line flexible
and at no time allowed her armies to be surrounded and destroyed. The
Russian army staggered under the mortal blows of the German Blitzkrieg.
Yes, staggered. But instead of falling, the Russians only reeled back to

continue the fight. Farther and farther into Russia the Germans advanced.

Hitler announced to his people that the issue had been decided. But it

hadn't. They were never able to destroy the Russian Army or to kill the

fighting spirit of her people. The Germans advanced farther and farther,

their first objective ^{always} being to destroy the Russian Army. ^{But} Their means of

communication stretched farther. The horrible Russian winters caught them.

Then, it was that Russia unloosed a magnificent attack which will go down

in history as one of the greatest military events of the world. The tide

turned on the Russian front. One thing was proven: No army, however, great,

is invinsible against a ^{great} free people united and fighting in defense of their

homeland.

And this is not the first time that Germany has invaded Russia. They

invaded Russia in World War I. Nor was that the first time. Back over the

centuries, there has been trouble and ward between Russia and Germany. ~~xxx~~

And the Germans, in each case, attacked Russia. So far as I have been able

to learn, Russia has never started a war with Germany. ^{The U.S.} ~~Now~~ our relationship

with Russia is one of friendship and cooperation. We were allies in World

War I. We are allies now. And even as far back as Napoleon's day,

Russia ~~xxx~~ very materially discouraged Napoleon's designs on the Western

Hemisphere. With these physical ~~facts~~ and this historical background, it

behooves us to seek the friendship and cooperation of Russia. It was this important mission which caused our great Secretary of State, now 72 years of age, to make a 11,000 mile airplane trip, his very first, to far away Moscow. He takes with him the hopes and the prayers of the American people for a safe return and for a successful mission, laying the foundation for closer collaboration between the three great powers in order, first, to win the war more quickly and decisively; and, second, to keep it won.

Now, as to the news strictly emanating from Washington, the House of Representatives passed the bill increasing the allotments to dependents of soldiers. As passed by both the House and the Senate, it provides that \$50 be paid to the wife, \$30 to the first child, and \$20 for each additional child. It will now go to the President for his signature and he will undoubtedly sign it into law.

The House of Representatives repealed the Chinese Exclusion Act, which was being used by the Japanese for propaganda purposes, which reports indicated was having quite a prejudicial effect on our cause in China.

President Roosevelt postponed ~~signing the~~ sending to Congress a message on food subsidies. This is an indication of either one or both of two things: Either that the President realizes he can not win the battle, under present circumstances; or that a compromise is being sought. This question will now not come up in Congress before some time in November.

The navy announced Friday that it had ordered the building of two 45,000 ton aircraft carriers. These carriers are to be by far the largest aircraft carriers in the world. They are designed so that large bombers

can land on their decks. *only fighter craft can land on our present carriers*

during the week,

ALBERT GORE
4TH DIST. TENNESSEE

HOME ADDRESS:
CARTHAGE, TENN.

COMMITTEE:
APPROPRIATIONS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

Washington, D. C.

November 8, 1943

Mr. W. C. Campbell
Russellville
Kentucky

Dear Mr. Campbell:

Thank you for your card. I think you misunderstood what I said about aircraft carriers, or in any event if I spoke as you understood me, then I misspoke myself.

What I think I said in the broadcast was this: "Only fighter planes can now land on the aircraft carriers of the world." The bombers with which General Doolittle's Squadron bombed Tokyo took off from an aircraft carrier, but such planes cannot land on the present carriers.

Thank you again for your criticism.

Sincerely yours,

AG/db

*"my fighter craft
can land on our present
carriers"
Oct 24, 1943 WSON*

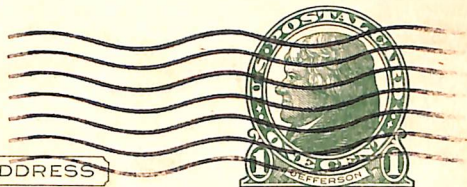
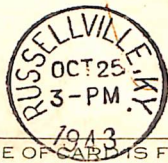
Russellville Ky Oct 24. 43

Hon Albert Gore, M.C.

Washington D.C.

Dear Sir; In your Sunday
broadsheet you said "only fighter
planes can now be used on the
air craft carriers of the world.
Do you suppose they were fighter
planes that Doolittle bombed
Japan with, May the Lord have mercy
on the rest of us

W. Campbell



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Hon Albert Gore M.C.
Washington D.C.