

GOOD EVENING EVERYBODY:

I shouldn't say everybody. Because our silver voiced President is on the air at this moment. So maybe I only have three or four listeners. But here's the news for those three or four.

Labor Day was a day of labor for President Roosevelt. He traveled hundreds of miles, made two dedications, delivered two speeches, and took a crack at his opponent, Wendell Willkie. And the words with which he delivered that crack were hardly on the wire before the Republican National Committee came back with a retort.

Mr. Roosevelt opened the day with an address at the thirty-six million dollar Chickamauga Dam across the Tennessee River. He began by declaring that he was not there to make a political speech. But almost in the next breath he deplored what he called "The misplaced emphasis which so many people have put on the objectives of the government in building up the great Tennessee Valley Project." Then he remarked that the country's five hundred million invested in the T.V.A. included, as he put it, "incidentally no watered stock." He went on to declare that "in this Valley, as in the nation, we do not propose to abandon the goal that is directly before our eyes either by sitting down or by going back." Then he said further about the T.V.A.: "I glory in it as one of the great social and economical achievements of our time."

Mr. Roosevelt also linked up the T.V.A. project with the national defense program, declaring that he dedicated it to the total defense of the United States of America.

His Chickamauga speech brought a quick response from Chairman Joe Martin of the G.O.P. National Committee. He described it as a political speech and announced that the National Committee would demand equal radio facilities for Wendell Willkie. He also demanded that the cost of the special train which carried Mr. Roosevelt to the Chickamauga Dam should be paid not by the United States Treasury but by the Democratic National Committee. "If the expense of the campaign train is charged to the United States Treasury," said Martin, "then the Democrats have found a way not only to evade the Hatch Act but to force every taxpayer to contribute to the campaign expenses." The National Chairman then demanded that the Senate Committee for the Investigation of Campaign Expenditures should conduct an inquiry into that little item.

For the rest, Martin welcomed that presidential speech at Chickamauga. He said he was glad Mr. Roosevelt has at long last abandoned his pretense of aloof statesmanship.

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Other New Deal speakers at Chickamauga made no pretense of avoiding politics. Governor Cooper of Tennessee proclaimed that the great dam at Chickamauga shows conclusively that the <sup>New Deal</sup> government not only can but does act for the welfare of the whole people. And the Tennessee Governor went on to declare that the dam never could have been constructed but for that great humanitarian, champion of the people, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Senator McKellar of Tennessee spoke in similar vein, called him the great author of the T.V.A., "the friend of Tennessee", and, in McKellar's words, "always the friend of Tennessee just as he is the friend of all the people of the United States."

For his second speech, <sup>Mr.</sup> ~~President~~ Roosevelt motored up to a mountain pass one mile above sea level, on the border between North Carolina and Tennessee. He went to that mountain pass to

dedicate the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. <sup>But his</sup> ~~But the~~ words ~~he~~

~~spoke~~ were principally about defense. "We have grown soft in many ways," <sup>that's the high light of</sup> ~~he proclaimed in~~ a discourse ~~that was~~ not only broadcast all

over the country but rebroadcast all over the world, <sup>and</sup> ~~it was~~ even

translated into foreign languages and carried everywhere by short wave.

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It was a speech of warning and a demand for national unity. "If we are to survive," he <sup>warns</sup> ~~warned~~, "we cannot be soft in a world in which there are dangers that threaten Americans. Our American way of life is menaced but we can meet the threat in the old frontier way. The greatest attack ever launched against freedom of the individual is neared <sup>to</sup> ~~the~~ Americas than ever before."

"We are free today," he declared, "and if we join together now - men, women and children - and face the common menace as a united people, we shall be free tomorrow." .That's the gist of ~~what~~ the President <sup>that</sup> ~~said in a speech ended just a few minutes ago.~~

LABOR DAY

Labor Day would not be Labor Day if the Union chiefs did not give out their views upon the state of the nation. <sup>most</sup> The ~~most impassioned of this year's~~ <sup>of the fireworks this year came from</sup> messages was that of John L. Lewis. The head of C.I.O. denounced the administration, denounced business, denounced the financial powers, the arms manufacturers, the Conscription Bill, the composition of the National Defense Commission, in short paid his compliments right and left. He objected that labor is not adequately represented in the Defense Commission although Sidney Hillman, Vice-President of the C.I.O. is a member. But he, said Lewis, is just one lonely representative of labor among a hundred millionaires.

Then he went on to say that there are men in high places who do not want labor to participate in the national defense <sup>program</sup> ~~effort~~ because they know that labor's voice will be raised against their efforts to pervert the idea of national defense to the service of private greed. He declared further ~~that~~ there should be a stop to what he called "the vicious falsehood that the downfall of France was caused by French labor policies." "The French financial powers and armament kings," he said, "deliberately



sabotaged the Republic," and he claimed that the same condition prevails in Great Britain.

When he went on to pronounce that the financial powers and arms manufacturers are beginning to pursue the same course in the United States.

He also brought the accusation that corporations which have boldly and openly violated the Wagner Act are receiving profitable national defense contracts. Almost in the same breath he charged that the key industries of the nation have refused national defense contracts because they are not profitable enough. He alleged also that there is something sinister about the attempt to force conscription upon our nation.

As for his own Congress of Industrial Organizations, he pointed with pride, saying that his unions are stronger than ever and are getting many hundreds of thousands of new members. He said that was happening in spite of what he described as "a campaign of vituperation and false attack against the C.I.O." Lewis then gave notice that he is starting a new campaign against Bethlehem Steel

and the airplane industry, which he describes as one of the richest and most pampered among us.

Lewis's Labor Day message was somewhat different from that of William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, delivered at Denver, Colorado. <sup>L. Green</sup> ~~He~~ promised full cooperation of the Federation in national defense. "America's workers," said Green, "can be relied upon wholly and absolutely to do the job the nation requires and demands. We are ready to work," he went on, "to sacrifice, to fight, for America."

"We hope and pray," said Green further, "that Britain will be victorious but we must be prepared for the worst. And therefore," he <sup>stated,</sup> ~~went on,~~ "the A.F. of L. pledges its full and unreserved support to its gigantic national defense program."

Green does not care much for the Burke-Wadsworth Bill but, he added, <sup>that</sup> the Federation will not oppose conscription if it can be proved that the traditional method of voluntary enlistment has failed.

The A.F. of L. President reserved his ~~powers of~~ denunciation for John Lewis, called him the sole obstructionist of labor peace, said there's increasing evidence that the loyal workers

in the C.I.O. are getting disgusted with Communist leadership

and fighting to get rid of it. He demanded that both the Communist

Party and the Nazi Bund be outlawed and claimed that the Communists

have wormed their way into labor organizations not affiliated with

the A.F. of L.



WAR

Four times today, the Nazi air squadrons of Marshal Goering went roaring up the estuary of the Thames. Four crashing waves of bombers and pursuit planes tried to smash through British defenses and bombard London. And four times the Royal Air Force was ready for them and drove them back with smoking, flaming Messerschmitts and Dorniers falling, two and three at a time. Four attacks and only once did the invaders get even as far as the outer suburbs of the great city.

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But those four raids did not represent the sum total of the German effort today. Two other Nazi squadrons of some two hundred planes each, flew at the capital of the empire, across the southeast coast, trying to catch the defenders from another angle. But they too were hurled back with heavy losses. And at intervals throughout the day smaller detachments came over the Channel for individual raids here and there.

The British calculate that at least one thousand Nazi planes tried to penetrate their defenses. Some of them no doubt were repeaters, but in each of those six attacking waves, there were from one hundred to two hundred bombers. The report from

the Air Ministry carries the word that the R.A.F. shot down ~~no~~  
~~some~~  
~~fewer than~~ thirty-six German planes. And the official British  
claim is that they have now destroyed one thousand, seven hundred  
and fifty-two of Hitler's ~~airships~~ *battle planes & bombers* in one year of war, ~~with the~~  
~~British Isles.~~

The German official communication was given out by Air  
Marshal Goering himself. And he declares that the Nazis destroyed  
fifty-two British planes for a loss of only twelve Germans.

55'  
The British, for their share of the fight, also sent over  
a surprise attack on Nazi positions in France. Observers on the  
southeast coast of England heard some twenty or thirty heavy  
explosions from the French side of the Channel, evidently the  
result of a Royal Air Force raid on artillery positions and  
airdromes between Calais and Boulogne.

CHILDREN

The Germans today denied that a British refugee ship carrying children across the Atlantic had been torpedoed.

Berlin denounces the story as a fabrication, which, ~~as~~ they <sup>say</sup> ~~put it~~  
~~stinks to heaven~~ <sup>was</sup> designed exclusively for United States consumption.

The British declare that it all happened, every word of the story true.

FRENCH AFRICA

There were reports from Africa today that the French part of Morocco is turning more and more towards General Charles deGaulle, leader of the free Frenchmen and a rebel against the Petain government. One might discount these reports, but they come from Spanish sources. And sentiment in Spain is not supposed to be exactly prejudiced against the Rome-Berlin Axis. One ~~xxxx~~ dispatch has it that French planes from Africa began to arrive at the British airdrome in Gibraltar. In fact, ~~ix~~ it is told that thirty French airplanes altogether landed at the Rock in the last few days. And the Spanish tell us that not only French officers, but civil officials we well, are leaning more and more towards General deGaulle. It is actually believed that French West Africa may join the revolt against the Vichy government.

But, here's a report from Vichy itself, which contradicts a portion of those rumors from Spain. Marshal Petain's Colonial Minister denies that Gabon on the Congo coast, has joined the free Frenchmen of General deGaulle. Petain's Colonial Minister says he has been advised that colonial troops were mobilized on the spot in time to prevent Gabon from joining the deGaulle forces.

RUMANIA

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The Foreign Ministers of the Rome-Berlin Axis sound mighty pleased with themselves. Count Ciano and Joachim von Ribbentrop exchanged telegrams today, patting each other on the back for the work they did at Vienna, cutting up Rumania. Said the son-in-law of Mussolini to Hitler's von Ribbentrop:- "I am happy to have collaborated with you in perfect harmony of spirit to realize the work of justice and pacification which once again has proved the lofty task the Axis powers have carried out for the creation of a new order which the Fuehrer and the Duce will give Europe."

Said Hitler's von Ribbentrop to Mussolini's Ciano:-

"I share your pleasure and satisfaction at having been able with you to solve the ~~xxxx~~ important European problem," and he continued: "The Axis thus assure<sup>s</sup> definite peace to the zone of the Danube and has shown the world the high sense of responsibility which the decisions of the Fuehrer and the Duce inspired for a new European order."

By which you might infer that the boys don't exactly hate themselves. But what of the people in Transylvania who had to stop

being Rumanian and become Hungarian by the stroke of a pen?

The promised rebellion of peasants had <sup>s</sup> died out. There had been a real prospect of trouble. Juliu Maniu, leader of the Transylvanian peasants, had been expected at Cluj, the capital of Transylvania.

And it had been promised that his arrival would be the signal for an uprising of the people. Hundreds of ~~veteran~~ volunteers were marching on Transylvania, ready to resist the Hungarians. It was noticed that most of them were unarmed. When they were asked what they would do for weapons, they replied:- "Oh, we will find them on the way." Thousands of peasants kneeled in churchyards and took <sup>an</sup> oaths to defend their soil from falling again under Hungarian rule.

But that Transylvanian peasant leader did not arrive.

58 1/2 Instead of him, there came soldiers from Hungary, horse, foot, artillery and airplanes, more than a week ahead of schedule. The Magyars were not supposed to take over until next week, September Eleventh. Instead of that, they marched over the border, occupied three important cities, and were advancing on the capital. The opposition died down, Rumanians moved out by the thousands, in an atmosphere of glum, funereal sadness. Peasants moved out,



taking their <sup>possessions</sup> belongings, some in wagons, some in hand carts or on their  
backs. The wires bring stories of <sup>another European</sup> mass evacuation, people leaving  
their homes, moving their furniture and all their household  
belongings. They did not want to wait to see the Hungarians  
coming in <sup>as</sup> rulers of the land <sup>in which they had lived</sup> ~~they~~ for so many years. ~~looked~~  
~~upon as their own.~~

And now Hugh, how about  
a little Labor Day labor from  
you!

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